



# **Westminster City Council School Organisation and Investment Strategy 2017**

**FIRST DRAFT -15 February 2017**

# **FIRST DRAFT**

## **Westminster City Council**

### **School Organisation and Investment Strategy**

**2017**

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## 1. Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide the Council, its schools and residents with updated information on recent trends including the number and projected demand for school places in Westminster.

## 2. Background

The pattern for demand for pupil places in England is changing, according to the latest national pupil projections<sup>1</sup> from the Department for Education (DfE). The primary school aged population, which has seen a steady increase since 2009, is now in decline due to a drop in birth rates. By 2024 the state maintained primary population is expected to stabilise but with only small upward fluctuations.

London as a whole is experiencing pressure to provide school places. Between 2008 -2012, demand for primary places was acute. Westminster responded by creating additional primary school places or supporting the opening of new free schools where demand was needed.

The National Audit Office's report 'Capital funding for schools', 22 February 2017<sup>2</sup>, notes that the DfE predicts that a further 231,000 primary, and 189,000 secondary places will be needed between 2016 and 2021 to meet demand. The need is highest in London and the South-East.

Whilst many local authorities across London are experiencing an acute shortage of school places at primary and secondary level, other inner London boroughs such as LBHF, RBKC and Westminster anticipate a much smaller shortfall of up to 4% at primary level and 8% at secondary as highlighted in the following maps reproduced from the London Councils' publication 'Do the Maths 2016'<sup>3</sup>. The current projections for primary places is a lot lower than in many other London authorities. Demand for secondary is somewhat lower compared to other neighbouring boroughs such as Lambeth, Ealing and Hounslow, but still higher than other nearby boroughs such as Camden and Wandsworth.

The Borough has invested heavily in providing additional primary places, in order to meet demand, forecast about 5 years ago. These projects have now largely been completed, but this has coincided with a subsequent period of reduced demand.

## 3. Government Objectives

The Council notes the Government's intention to open at least 500 new schools across England and Wales as outlined in the DfE White Paper: **Educational Excellence Everywhere**. New provision will be created where there is a requirement for additional

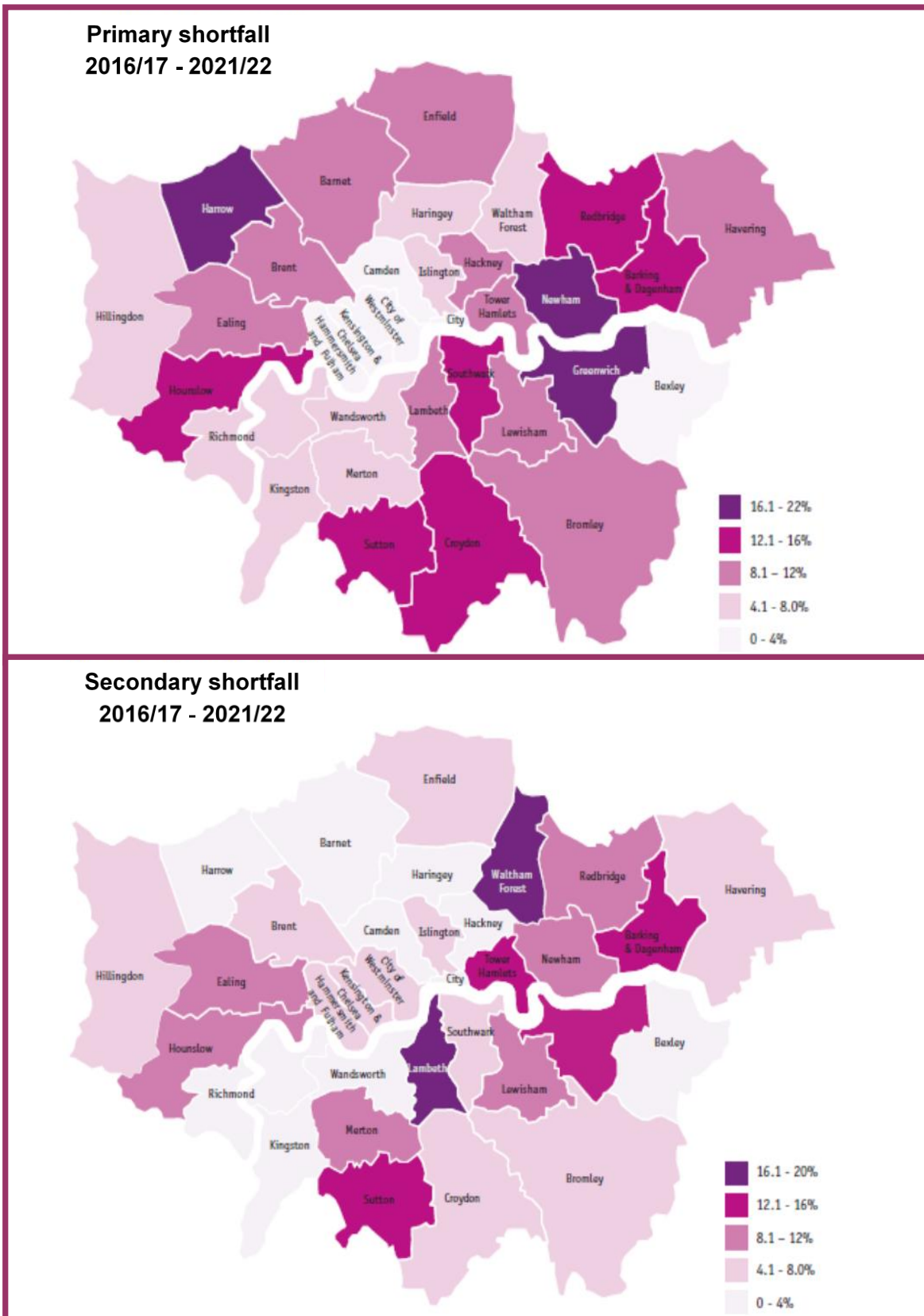
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<sup>1</sup> Department for Education. *National Pupil Projections - Future Trends in Pupil Numbers (SFR25/2016)* July 2016

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.nao.org.uk/report/capital-funding-for-schools/>

<sup>3</sup> 'Do The Maths 2016'. Demand for School Places - London Councils [www.londoncouncils.gov.uk](http://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk)

places as part of development or regeneration schemes such as Chelsea Barracks, Paddington Basin and the Church Street Masterplan.



#### 4. Borough Context

The number of pupils (resident and non-resident) on roll in state maintained schools in Westminster at the start of the 2016/17 academic year<sup>4</sup> is as follows:

- 276 at 4 Nursery schools
- 10,830 (10,008 plus 822 in nursery places) at 41 Primary schools
- 10,061 (7,970 plus 2,091 in 6th forms) at 10 Secondary schools
- 892 at one All Through school offering education provision for year groups N1 to Y13 (40 Nursery, 419 Primary, 319 Secondary plus 114 6<sup>th</sup> form)

In addition:

- 485 at one sixth form school
- 210 at three schools for children with Special Educational Needs
- 51 at one Alternative Provision school

Phase	Community	Free School or Academy	Foundation or Voluntary Aided School	Total
Primary	7	8	26	41
Secondary	0	9	1	10
All Through	0	1	0	1

The Council has provided sufficient primary school places to absorb any increased demand arising from approved housing development. Sufficient provision of secondary school places will now be the main focus for school place planning in the borough. The effect of larger cohorts at Year 6 transition feeding through into secondary phase are already in effect and by 2021/22 academic year, the GLA has forecast approximately 29 FE deficit at secondary phase, which is equivalent to a 6FE school.

At present nine secondary and seven primary schools in Westminster have academy status. King Solomon Academy is the Borough's only all through setting with provision for primary and secondary cohorts.

The Council will support all Westminster schools wishing to convert to academy status and will continue to maintain close relationships with Multi-Academy Trusts, free schools and academies, which are key partners in the provision of new school places.

#### 5. Greater London Authority (GLA) Projections

The Council continues to subscribe to the GLA School Roll Projection Service (SRP) which is also used by the majority of London boroughs. The SRP forms the initial source data for school place planning and the annual School Capacity (SCAP) return to the DfE. As well as

<sup>4</sup> DfE Pupil Autumn Census 2016

the DfE, other government agencies rely on GLA SRPs to inform school place planning publications such as 'Do The Maths' and 'The London Equation' produced by London Councils'

The GLA School Roll Projection Service enables comparisons to be made with Hammersmith & Fulham, Kensington & Chelsea and other neighbouring boroughs such as Camden, Lambeth, Southwark and Wandsworth (Appendix IV). School Roll Projections are based on numerous indicators such as school rolls, new agreed housing developments, GP registrations and child benefit data. Fluctuations in any of these factors should be taken into account as SRPs are adjusted over time. New schools yet to open and movement of children from the Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) settings into state maintained schools are not factored into the Borough's SRP model.

Future regeneration programmes within Westminster cannot be fully reflected accurately by the GLA, as its projections only take account of approved development schemes within the Borough. Neighbouring borough's estate regeneration schemes near adjoining Westminster may affect school place planning as non-residents living near borough boundaries opt for Westminster schools in close proximity. The Greenwich Judgment<sup>5</sup> prohibits local authorities and schools which control their own admissions from giving preference to borough residents who are of statutory school age (5 – 16 years old).

The DfE recommends that local authorities aim to hold a surplus of between 5% - 10% in order allow for pupil mobility at both primary and secondary phase.

## 6. PRIMARY SCHOOL PLACE PLANNING

### 6.1 Primary Non-Mainstream Sector

The percentage of primary aged pupils enrolled in the independent, special school and alternative provision sector has remained relatively stable at approximately 40 percent over the last five years.

The table below shows the distribution of the resident school aged population in Westminster based on Office of National Statistics mid-year estimates (ONS MYE) for population.

Year	WCC ONS MYE* Primary Population 2016	Westminster residents attending any LA maintained school	Estimate of Westminster residents attending Private Voluntary Independent settings (includes LA maintained Special Schools, Alternative Provision)	
2016	17,533	8,786	8,747	50%
2015	15,334	8,811	6,523	43%
2014	15,334	8,915	6,419	42%
2013	15,334	9,120	6,214	41%
2012	14,538	9,353	5,185	36%

<sup>5</sup> R v Greenwich London Borough Council, ex parte John Ball Primary School (1989) 88 LGR 589 [1991] Fam Law

\*Office of National Statistics Mid-Year Estimate

The remaining, 55 - 60 percent of primary aged Westminster residents attend state maintained schools across London. The following analysis in this section relates only to pupils enrolled at state maintained primary schools in Westminster or state maintained primary schools in other local authorities.

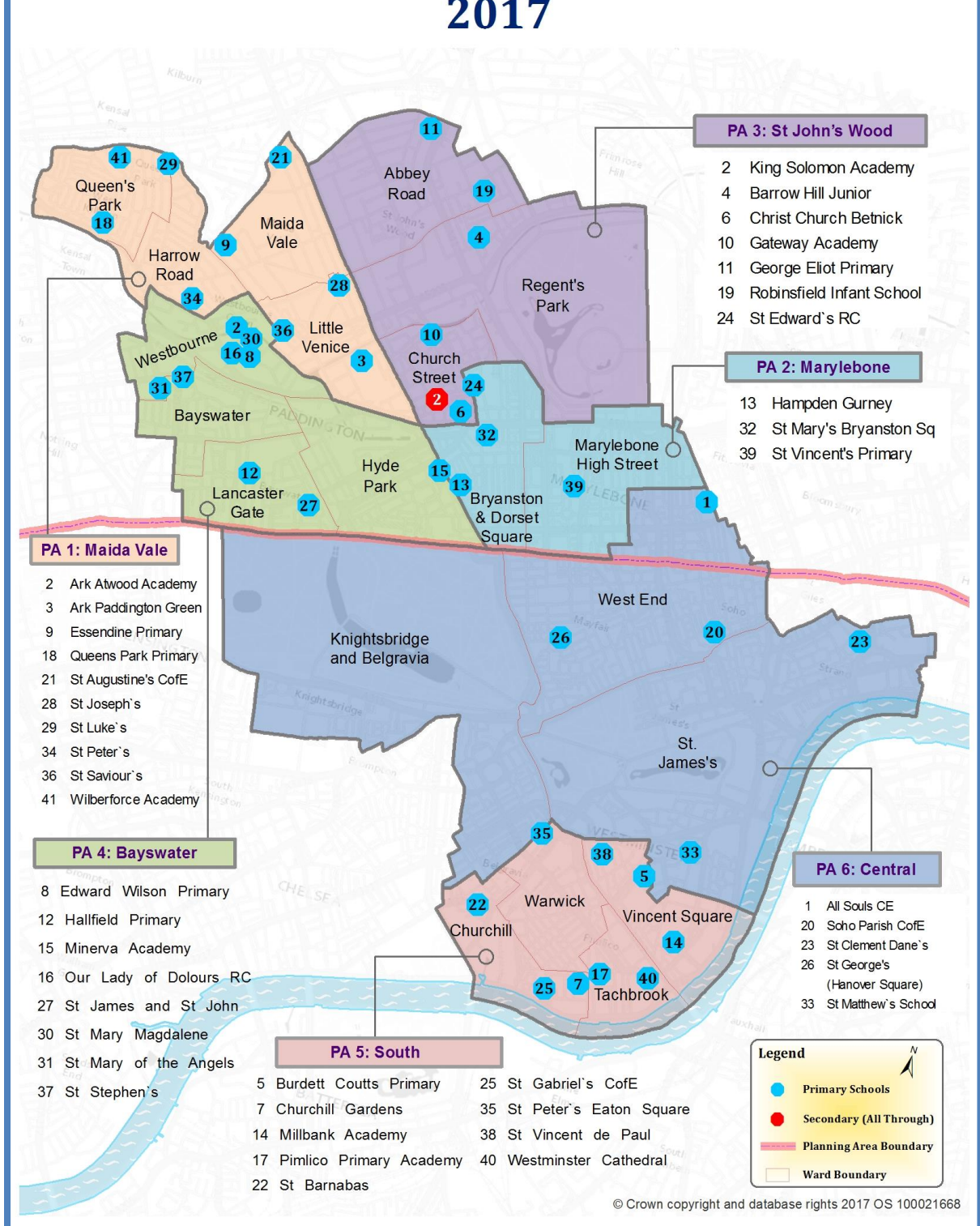
The national figure opting for the independent sector is estimated to be approximately 7%.

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## 6.2 Primary Planning Areas

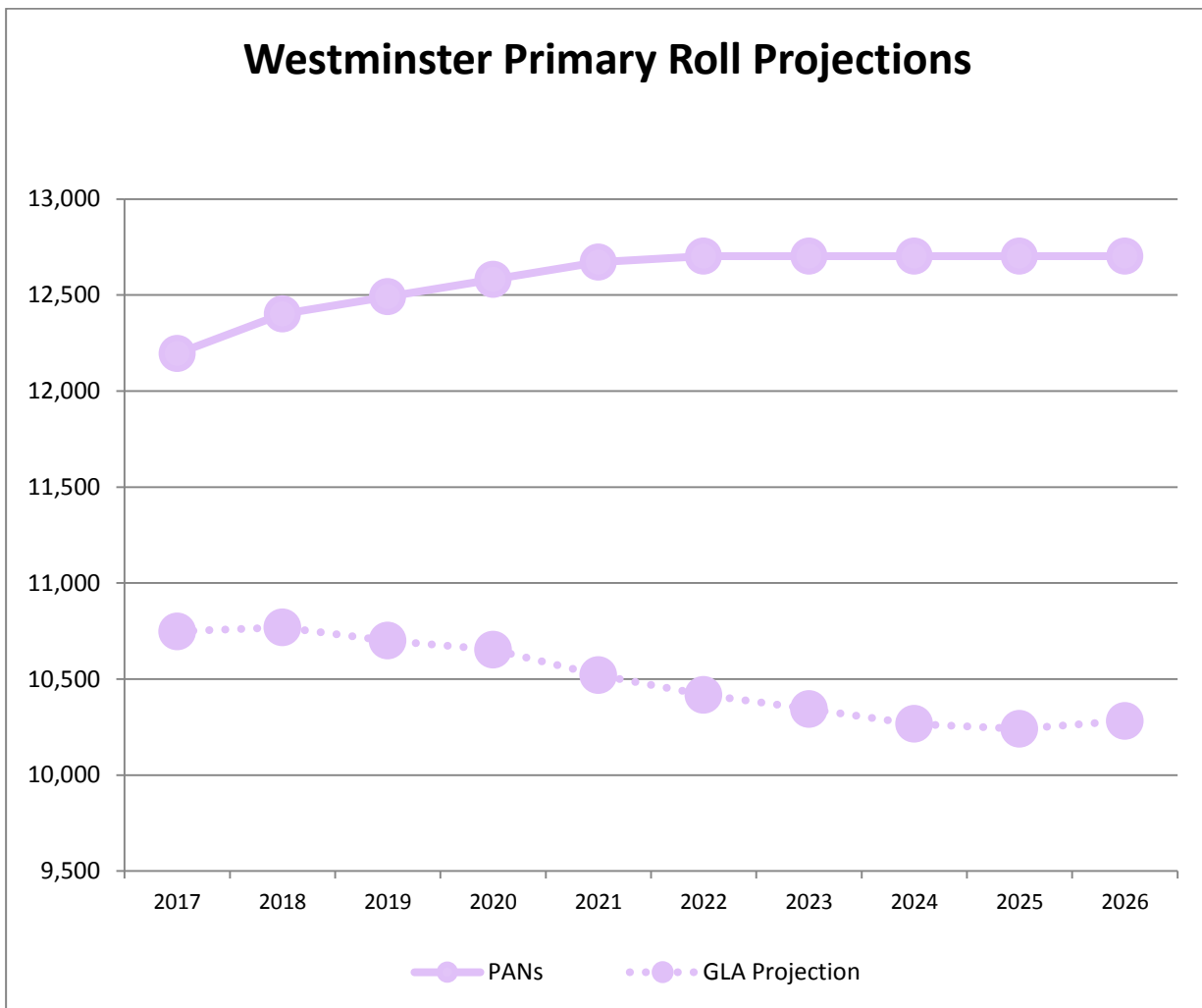
# Planning Areas - Primary Schools in Westminster 2017



### 6.3 Primary Pupil Projections

The Primary Roll Projection table (YR -Y6) shows sufficient capacity to meet primary school place demand in maintained schools across the Borough for the next 10 years.

These statistics exclude nurseries and nursery provision in primary schools.



Year	PAN	GLA Projection	Difference PAN/Projection
2017	12,196	10,749	1,448 (13.5% surplus)
2022	12,702	10,418	2,284 (21.9% surplus)
2027	12,702	10,309	2,394 (23.2% surplus)

## 6.4 Supply and Demand

Each school will have a **Published Admission Number** (PAN) that derives from a school's capacity. However, local factors allow LA maintained schools to increase PANs by agreement with the local authority or by consultation for academies. Reducing PAN as a temporary measure by capping year groups is a commonly agreed approach for schools with declining rolls but a permanent reduction to the number of pupil admissions must be achieved through a formal, public consultation process.

## 6.5 Primary School Applications and Offers

Contrary to a popular misconception, only when an applicant meets the admission criteria for more than one preferred school does the order in which preference was expressed come into effect and the school with the higher preference will be offered. If a place cannot be offered at any of the applicant's preferred schools due to oversubscription or other applicants better meeting school admission criteria, an alternative school within a reasonable distance from their home address will be offered.

Parental applications, also referred to as preferences, are considered equally against each school's admission criteria. One thousand three hundred and fifteen (1,315) primary aged Westminster residents made applications to state maintained schools in the six planning areas. Of the 1,401 Reception places available across the Borough in 2016, 1,159 (83%) of places were offered to Borough residents.

The following tables show the number of applications per place by planning area for Reception Year at the start of the 2016/17 academic year. There are six Planning Areas in Westminster (Appendix VI).

<b>PA1: Maida Vale</b>	<b>PA2: Marylebone</b>	<b>PA3: St John's Wood</b>
<b>PA4: Bayswater</b>	<b>PA5: South</b>	<b>PA6: Central</b>

Please note: The data for applications is captured on the National closing Day – 15 January in each year and the data for offers is captured on National offer Day – 16 April in each year. Further late applications would have been submitted after offer day and these remain continuous.

Primary PA1 Applications (Apps)	PAN	Total Apps	Apps per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Resident Apps by School	% Resident Apps by School
	444	1321	3.0	1096	83.0%

Primary PA2 Applications (Apps)	PAN	Total Apps	Apps per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Resident Apps	% Resident Apps
	90	360	4.0	333	92.5%

Primary PA3 Applications (Apps)	PAN	Total Apps	Apps per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Resident Apps	% Resident Apps
				390	896

Primary PA4 Applications (Apps)	PAN	Total Apps	Apps per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Resident Apps	% Resident Apps
				377	665

Primary PA5 Applications (Apps)	PAN	Total Apps	Apps per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Resident Apps	% Resident Apps
				367	828

Primary PA5 Applications (Apps)	PAN	Total Apps	Apps per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Resident Apps	% Resident Apps
				120	305

## 6.6 Primary Surplus Places

Previous primary school expansion programmes anticipated approved housing and regeneration schemes generating demand across the Borough. Some 'bulge' classes were provided which have now been superseded by permanent expansions. However, even though applications for Reception class in 2017 have increased slightly by 2.5%, delays in the delivery of some housing schemes have created surplus places in schools that would have previously been fully subscribed.

Surplus places across Westminster currently amount to 15%. In order to alleviate short term issues regarding viability, five schools have agreed to trigger a 'cap' or reduction in admission number for year groups where the roll count is below the expected class size of 30 pupils. Capping can provide an immediate but temporary solution until the need for places increases and the Planned Admission Number can be restored.

The following table shows surplus (+/-) place in schools, north and south of the Borough (divide at Bayswater Road through to Oxford Street).

Oct 2016 Primary NORTH	PAN YR – Y6	Pupil Roll	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
All Souls	210	180	-30	-14%
ARK Atwood	360	343	-17	-5%
Paddington Green	420	256	-164	-39%
Barrow Hill	240	235	-5	-2%
Christ Church Bentinck	270	204	-66	-24%
Edward Wilson	392	357	-35	-9%
Essendine	450	404	-46	-10%
Gateway	630	629	-1	0%
George Eliot	420	407	-13	-3%
Hallfield	630	451	-179	-28%
Hampden Gurney	210	203	-7	-3%
King Solomon Academy	420	419	-1	0%
Minerva Academy	300	102	-198	-66%
Our Lady of Dolours	315	255	-60	-19%
Queens Park	294	280	-14	-5%
Robinsfield	180	169	-11	-6%
St Augustine's	210	207	-3	-1%
St Edward's	420	332	-88	-21%
St James and St John	175	154	-21	-12%
St Joseph's	294	258	-36	-12%
St Luke's	210	187	-23	-11%
St Mary Magdalene	210	189	-21	-10%
St Mary of the Angels	315	272	-43	-14%
St Mary's Bryanston Sq	210	176	-34	-16%
St Peter's	210	208	-2	-1%
St Saviour's	210	208	-2	-1%
St Stephen's	210	169	-41	-20%
St Vincent's	210	210	0	0
Wilberforce	420	244	-176	-42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,045</b>	<b>7,708</b>	<b>-1337</b>	<b>-15%</b>

Oct 2016 Primary SOUTH	PAN YR – Y6	Pupil Roll	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
Burdett Coutts	378	257	-121	-32%
Churchill Gardens	210	210	0	0
Millbank	420	385	-35	-8%
Pimlico Primary	240	133	-107	-45%
SoHo Parish	165	167	2	1%
St Barnabas	161	132	-29	-18%
St Clement Danes	210	200	-10	-5%
St Gabriel's	210	192	-18	-9%
St George's	210	185	-25	-12%
St Matthew's	210	179	-31	-15%
St Peter's Eton Sq	330	290	-40	-12%
St Vincent de Paul	210	196	-14	-7%
Westminster Cathedral	210	193	-17	-8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,164</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>-445</b>	<b>-14%</b>

## 6.7 Mobility

There are many reasons for pupil mobility within the school year, or during a pupil's journey through school. These range from new arrivals of statutory school age requiring a school place, children of armed forces families, those whose parents may have separated to children who change schools through choice.

The percentage of primary aged pupils who enrolled in Reception Year but changed school before the usual Year 6 transition have remained relatively stable, fluctuating by one or two percentage points each year since 2013.

Although several anecdotal reports from schools on the impact of welfare and social benefit reforms on individual primary school rolls the Borough's primary population as submitted in the termly Pupil Census return to the DfE has remained stable and does not support these claims.

Primary	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13
Late Starters	n/a	9%	8%	9%	7%
Early Leavers	n/a	10%	10%	11%	10%

## 6.8 Primary Population Trends and Cross Border Movement

After a peak in birthrates in across London the primary population is declining across London.

The DfE monitors the movement of primary pupils across borough borders. Borough residents enrolled in LA maintained schools in other boroughs are referred to as **Exports**. Non-residents enrolled in LA maintained schools in Westminster are referred to as **Imports**.

Currently, Westminster is a net importer of primary pupils with more pupils from other local authorities being enrolled at schools in Westminster than Borough residents enrolled in state maintained primary schools in other boroughs. Five percent of the primary aged population in Westminster are residents attending LA maintained schools in other boroughs.

The proximity of primary schools on borough boundaries with RBKC, Camden, Brent, Wandsworth and Southwark attract non-residents due to these schools being the nearest local school.

Year	Westminster Primary Roll (residents PLUS imports)	Westminster residents attending WCC maintained schools	Non-residents attending WCC maintained schools (imports)	WCC residents attending other LA maintained schools (exports)	net import/export (imports MINUS exports)
2016	10,163	7,883 78%	2,280 22%	903 5%	1,377
2015	10,200	7,918 78%	2,282 22%	893 6%	1,389
2014	10,268	8,041 78%	2,227 22%	874 6%	1,353
2013	10,242	8,195 80%	2,047 20%	925 6%	1,122
2012	10,319	8,437 82%	1,882 18%	916 6%	966

The following chart shows cross border movement<sup>6</sup> of primary aged pupils in and out of the borough. Although the Royal Borough is a net importer of pupils, approximately 80 percent of pupils enrolled in state maintained primary schools in Westminster are residents.

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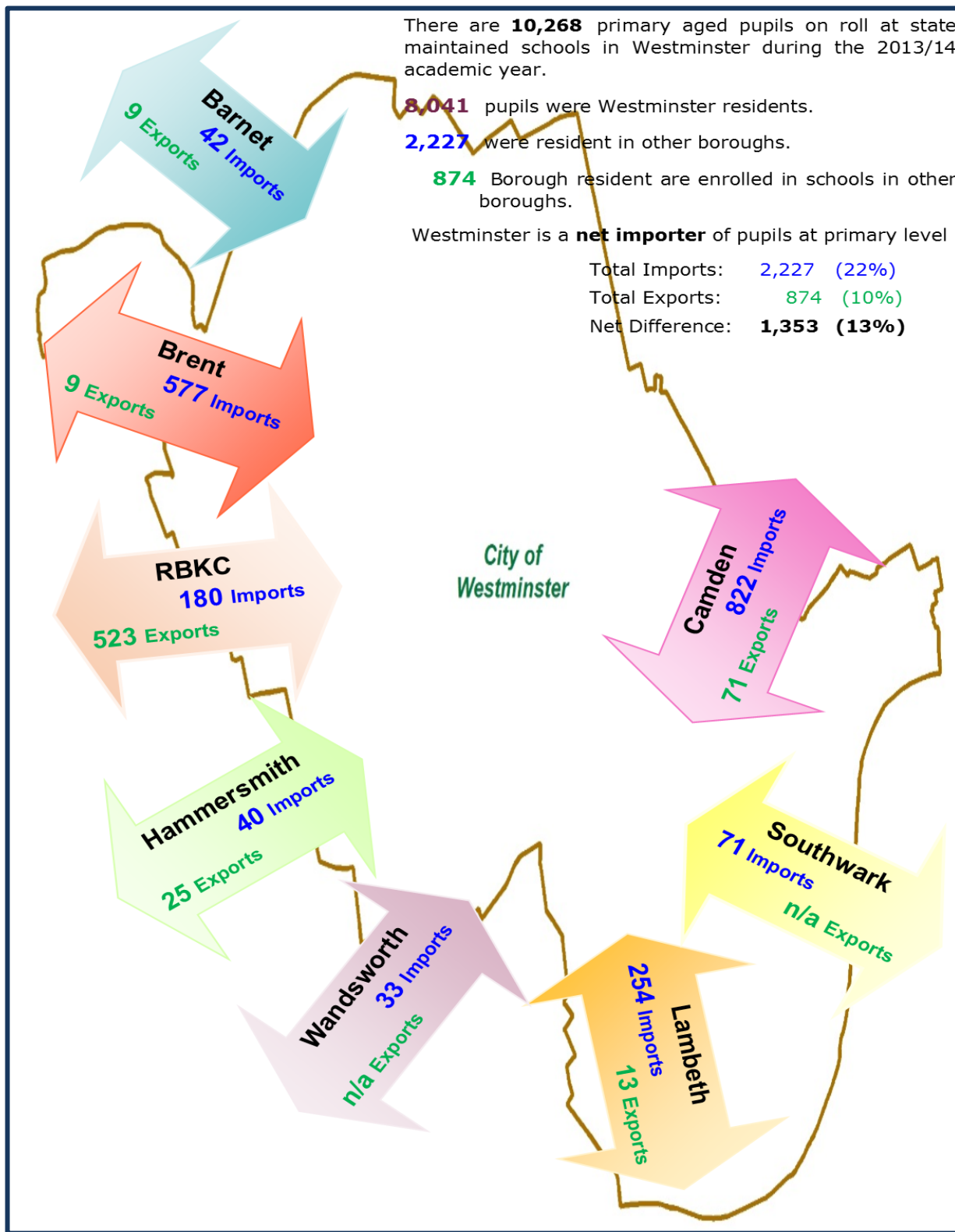
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<sup>6</sup> *DfE Cross Border Movement 2017*



## 6.9 Cross Border Movement Map: **Primary**

The following map shows the last published cross border movement of secondary aged students in and out of Westminster by the DfE.





## 6.10 Primary School Place Planning (SPP)

The following table outlines the Council's existing primary school expansion programme across its six planning areas.

WCC School Place Planning Primary - Reception - Year 6				
Academic Year	Projected Population	Published Admission Number (PAN)	PAN minus Projected Population	New Provision/Expansions
2016/17	10,749	12,209	1,460	Ark Atwood = + 60 (Y5)
				Christ Church Bentinck = + 30 (Y1)
				Ark Minerva = + 56 (Y5)
				Pimlico Academy = + 60 (Y2)
				Total = +206
2017/18	10,764	12,415	1,651	Ark Atwood = + 60 (Y6)
				Christ Church Bentinck = + 30 (Y2)
				Ark Minerva = + 56 (Y6)
				Pimlico Academy = + 60 (Y3)
				Total = +206
2018/19	10,700	12,505	1,805	Ark Atwood = Complete
				Christ Church Bentinck = + 30 (Y3)
				Ark Minerva = + Complete
				Pimlico Academy = + 60 (Y4)
				Total = +90
2019/20	10,654	12,595	1,941	Christ Church Bentinck = + 30 (Y4)
				Pimlico Academy = + 60 (Y5)
				Total = +90
2020/21	10,523	12,685	2,162	Christ Church Bentinck = + 30 (Y5)
				Pimlico Academy = + 60 (Y6)
				Total = +90
2021/22	10,418	12,715	2,297	Christ Church Bentinck = + 30 (Y6)
				Total = +30
2022/23	10,345	12,715	2,370	Christ Church Bentinck = Complete
				Total = +0
2023/24	10,264	12,715	2,451	Total = +0
2024/25	10,244	12,715	2,471	Total = +0
2025/26	10,281	12,715	2,434	Total = +0
2026/27	10,309	12,715	2,406	Total = +0

## 7. SECONDARY SCHOOL PLACE PLANNING

### 7.1 Secondary Mainstream Sector

Approximately one-third of secondary aged Westminster resident pupils are enrolled in schools in the independent sector. This figure has fluctuated over time as parents who may have previously chosen private education have opted to enroll their children in high quality state maintained schools in Westminster.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Westminster Secondary Population ONS MYE 2016*</b>	<b>Westminster residents attending any LA maintained school</b>	<b>Estimate of Westminster residents attending Private Voluntary Independent settings (includes LA maintained Special Schools, Alternative Provision)</b>	
2016	10,094	5,964	4,130	41%
2015	9,117	5,831	3,286	36%
2014	9,117	5,859	3,258	36%
2013	8,824	5,899	2,925	33%
2012	8,430	5,897	2,533	30%

\*Office of National Statistics Mid-Year Estimate

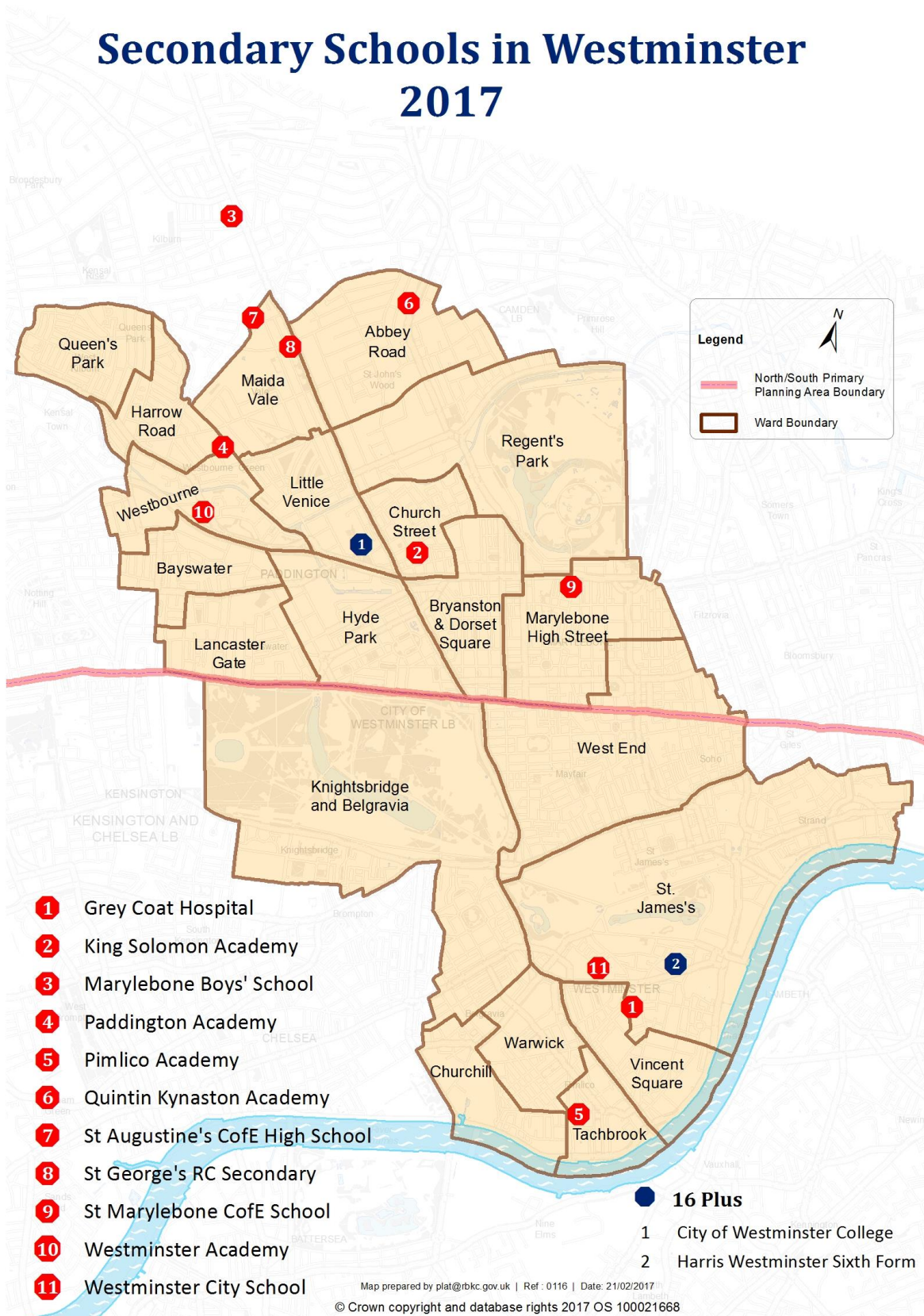
The remaining, two thirds of secondary aged Westminster residents attend state maintained schools.

The National average attending Independent schools is estimated to be approximately 7%.

The following analysis in this section relates only to students enrolled at state maintained secondary schools in Westminster or state maintained secondary schools in other local authorities across London.

## 7.2 State Maintained Secondary Schools Map

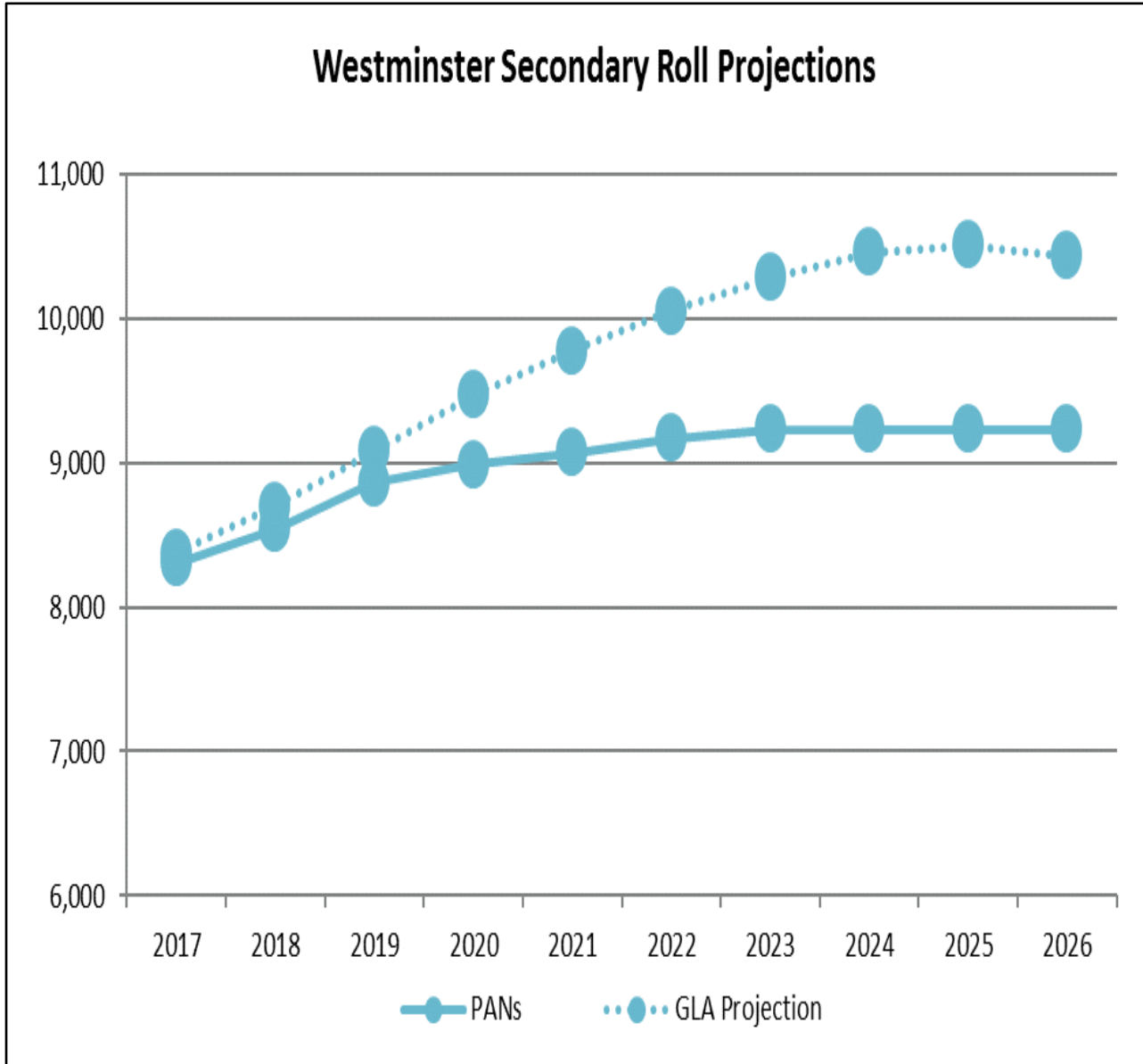
# Secondary Schools in Westminster 2017



### 7.3 Student Projections and School Place Planning

Revised GLA forecast show the capacity of the secondary school portfolio to meet demand is diminishing. The Council’s planned expansion programme will create additional secondary places starting in 2017 with the expansion of Westminster City but will not be able to meet the GLA’s predicted shortfall in secondary places unless additional investment is provided.

These statistics exclude 6th form provision at schools.



Year	PAN	GLA Projection	Difference PAN/Projection
2017	8,305	8,374	-69 (0.8% deficit)
2022	9,170	10,047	-877 (9.6% deficit)
2027	9,230	10,339	-1,109 (-12% deficit)

**PAN:** Published Admissions Number

Westminster School Place Planning Secondary Y7 - Y11				
Academic Year	Projected Pupil Population	PAN	PAN number minus Projected Population	New Provision/Expansions
2016/17	8,374	8,315	-59	Marylebone Boys' = + 120 (Y9) Total = + 120
2017/18	8,696	8,550	-146	St George RC = + 30 (Y7) Marylebone Boys' = + 120 (Y10) Westminster City = + 10 (Y7) UTC = + 75 (Y10) Total = + 235
2018/19	9,083	8,810	-273	St George RC = + 30 (Y8) Marylebone Boys' = + 120 (Y11) Westminster City = + 10 (Y8) UTC = + 25 (Y10) UTC = + 75 (Y11) Total = + 260
2019/20	9,470	8,935	-535	King Solomon Academy = + 30 (Y7) Pimlico Academy = + 30 (Y7) St George RC = + 30 (Y9) Marylebone Boys' = Complete Westminster City = + 10 (Y9) UTC (Y10) = Complete UTC = + 25 (Y11) Total = + 125
2020/21	9,772	9,020	-752	King Solomon Academy = + 30 (Y8) Pimlico Academy = + 30 (Y8) St George RC = + 30 (Y10) Quintin Kynaston = - 15 Bulge Complete Westminster City = + 10 (Y10) UTC (Y11) = Complete Total = + 85
2021/22	10,047	9,120	-927	King Solomon Academy = + 30 (Y9) Pimlico Academy = + 30 (Y9) St George RC = + 30 (Y11) Westminster City = + 10 (Y11) Total = + 100
2022/23	10,280	9,180	-1,100	King Solomon Academy = + 30 (Y10) Pimlico Academy = + 30 (Y10) St George RC = Complete Westminster City = Complete Total = + 60
2023/24	10,456	9,240	-1,216	King Solomon Academy = + 30 (Y11) Pimlico Academy = + 30 (Y11) Total = + 60
2024/25	10,508	9,240	-1,268	Total = + 0
2025/26	10,434	9,240	-1,194	Total = + 0
2026/27	10,339	9,240	-1,099	Total = + 0

**PAN:** Published Admissions Number

## 7.4 Secondary School Applications and Offers

The following table shows the number of applications per place for Y6 transition to Year 7 for the 2016/17 academic year. Nine secondary schools in Westminster have been judged Outstanding or Good by Ofsted<sup>7</sup>. High performing secondary schools are very popular with Borough residents and also attract students from other boroughs across London. Wherever possible the Borough will endeavour to expand schools with an Outstanding or Good Ofsted rating.

SECONDARY Applications (Apps)	Ofsted Judgement		PAN	Apps per School	Apps per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
						Resident Apps	% Resident Apps
Grey Coat Hospital	Mar-09	O	151	1225	8.1	284	23%
King Solomon Academy	May-13	O	60	477	8.0	386	81%
Marylebone Boys' Free School	New school		120	471	3.9	206	44%
Paddington Academy	Oct-11	O	180	762	4.2	499	65%
Pimlico Academy	Dec-10	O	210	615	2.9	232	38%
Quintin Kynaston Community Academy	Sep-14	RI	210	423	2.0	226	53%
St Augustine's CE High School	Oct-13	O	156	608	3.9	351	58%
St George's Catholic School	Nov-14	O	150	665	4.4	295	44%
St Marylebone School	Apr-14	O	150	1037	6.9	341	33%
Westminster Academy	Mar-13	O	180	587	3.3	315	54%
Westminster City School	Feb-13	G	140	409	2.9	109	27%
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,707</b>	<b>7,279</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>45%</b>

**PAN:** Published Admissions Number

2016 Secondary Offers	Y7 Places Offered	Places Offered to Residents	% Places Offered to Residents
Grey Coat Hospital	167	41	25%
King Solomon Academy	57	57	100%
Marylebone Boys' Free School	120	77	64%
Paddington Academy	172	148	86%
Pimlico Academy	215	138	64%
Quintin Kynaston Community Academy	233	151	65%
St Augustine's CE High School	149	78	52%
St George's Catholic School	145	42	29%
St Marylebone School	145	49	34%
Westminster Academy	200	113	57%
Westminster City School	150	34	23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>53%</b>

<sup>7</sup> Ofsted Ratings: O Outstanding, G Good, RI Requiring Improvement



## 7.5 Surplus Places

A minus sign indicates surplus (unfilled) places. 0 (+) or (-) equals to less than 1%.

2016 Secondary	PAN Y7 – Y11	Pupil Roll	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
Grey Coat Hospital	755	792	37	5%
King Solomon Academy	300	319	19	6%
Marylebone Boys' Free School*	360	363	3	0
Paddington Academy	900	908	8	1%
Pimlico Academy	1,050	1,025	-25	-2%
Quintin Kynaston Community Academy	1,050	1,049	-1	0%
St Augustine's CE High School	750	794	44	6%
St George's Catholic School	750	733	-17	-2%
St Marylebone School	750	750	0	0
Westminster Academy	900	900	0	0
Westminster City School	690	656	-34	-5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,225</b>	<b>8,289</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0%</b>

**PAN:** Published Admissions Number

## 7.6 Impact of Oversubscription Criteria

Offers are determined by each school's oversubscription policy. Most parents will carry out research into school performance and attainment before applications are submitted. Westminster schools are very popular and its faith schools attract a high proportion of non-resident applicants, who are offered places based on evidenced religious commitment.

The following two examples demonstrate how school oversubscription criteria influence the outcome of offers made to residents and non-residents alike:

**Low resident offers** - 665 applications were received for 150 places at 'School A'. 295 applications were from Westminster residents which represents 44.4% of all applications to the school. Of the 295 resident applicants considered using the school's faith based oversubscription criteria, 42 were offered one of the 150 places available in Y7, equating to 28% of places available. It is impossible to determine whether an increase in residents' applications to 'School A' would have resulted in an increase of offers to Borough residents.

Some parents may be deterred from applying to faith secondary schools even though their child attends a faith primary school due to the conditions of the faith secondary school oversubscription criteria. However, more schools are adopting random allocation (lottery) as a tiebreaker within each category of the criteria which may have historically been based on distance from home address to school.

**High resident offers** - 762 applications for 180 places were submitted to 'School B'. 499 applications were from Westminster residents which represents 65.5% of all applications to the school. 'School B' operates a geographic proximity criterion which gives preference to applicants whose home address is located closest to the school based

on straight-line distance. Of the 499 resident applicants considered against geographic proximity criterion, 148 were offered one of the 180 places available in Y7, equating to 82.2% of total places available.

Although these examples deliver very different outcomes for Borough residents, the use of both oversubscription criteria are compliant with the Admissions Code<sup>(1)</sup>.

## 7.7 Secondary Mobility

The reasons for pupil mobility at secondary phase are generally the same as primary. The percentage of primary aged pupils who enrolled in Reception Year but changed school before the usual Year 6 transition to secondary phase and In-Year applications for children starting school outside the normal point of entry in Reception Year have remained relatively stable, slightly fluctuating by one percentage point since 2013.

Secondary	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13
Starters	n/a	5%	5%	4%	4%
Leavers	n/a	4%	4%	5%	5%

## 7.8 Secondary Population Trends and Cross Border Movement

The GLA predicts the secondary population across London will increase over the next several years as larger numbers of primary pupils feed through the system. Non-residents from neighbouring boroughs unable to secure a Year 7 place in their own local authority will look to Westminster schools for places at Year 7 transition. In addition, travel to learn patterns at secondary level means students are more willing to travel further in order to attend a preferred school.

These factors will create additional pressure on capacity. Westminster secondary schools are already very popular with non-borough residents who currently make up approximately 45% of the secondary cohort, which is an increase over the past 5 years.

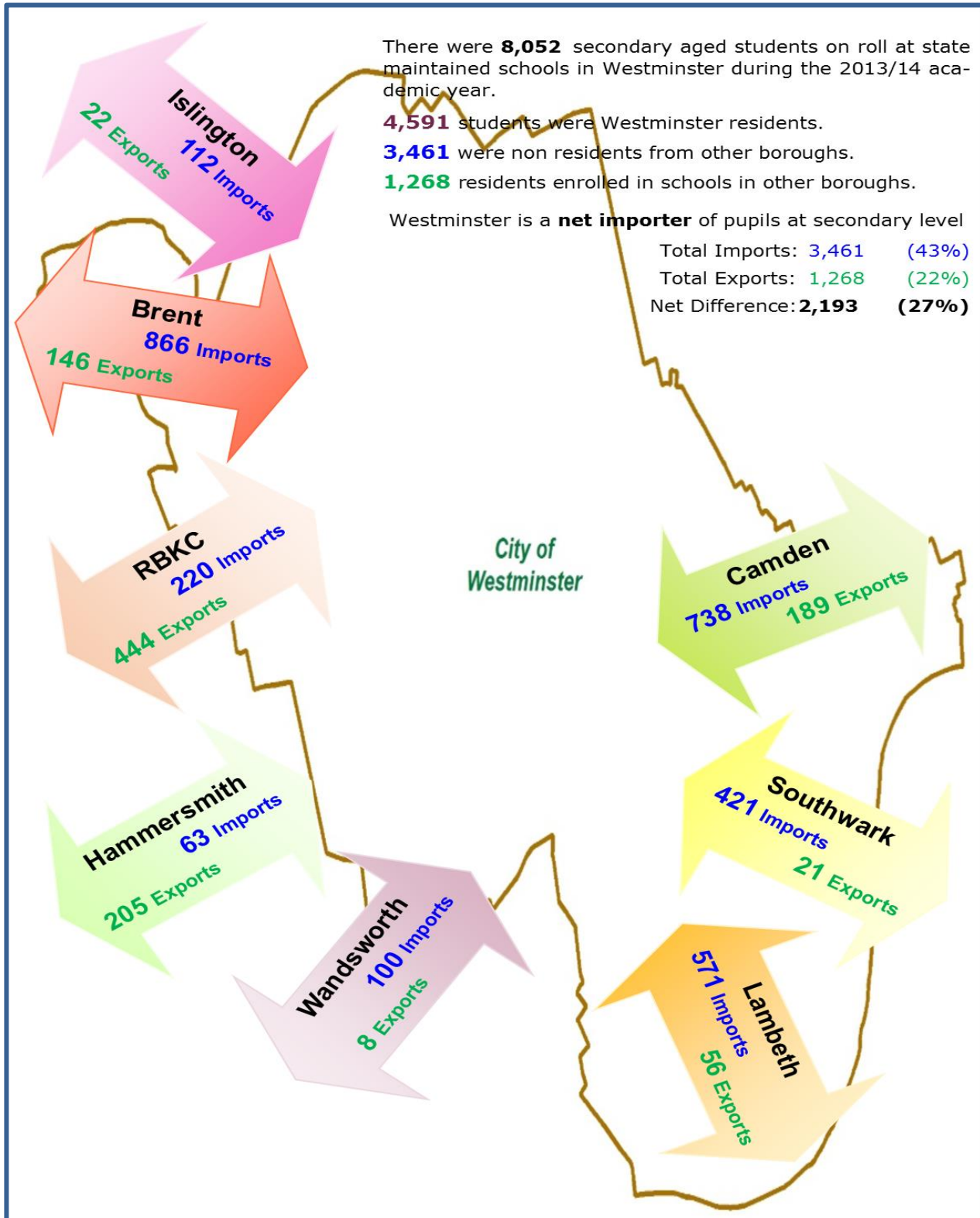
The DfE monitors the movement of secondary aged students across borough borders and also refers to these students as *Imports* and *Exports*.

Year	Westminster Secondary Roll (residents PLUS imports)	Westminster Residents attending Westminster maintained schools		Non-residents attending Westminster schools (imports)		Westminster Residents attending other LA schools (exports)		Net import/export (imports MINUS exports)
2016	8,545	4,721	55%	3,824	45%	1,243	12%	2,581
2015	8,270	4,589	55%	3,681	45%	1,242	14%	2,439
2014	8,052	4,591	57%	3,461	43%	1,268	14%	2,193
2013	7,871	4,600	58%	3,271	42%	1,299	14%	1,972
2012	7,691	4,502	59%	3,189	41%	1,395	16%	1,794



## 7.9 Cross Border Movement Map: Secondary

The following map shows the last published cross border movement of secondary aged students in and out of Westminster by the DfE. Secondary aged students are more willing to travel longer distances in order to study at their preferred high school.



## **8. REGENERATION DEVELOPMENT AND FUNDING**

### **8.1. Regeneration and Development**

The Church Street Masterplan covers the largest regeneration area in Westminster. The Council has already invested in the expansion of Christchurch Bentinck Primary School in this area to provide for the projected need for additional primary places. There will therefore be capacity in primary schools to absorb the first phase of development at Church Street. The need for additional secondary places, based on existing projections, is included in the strategy for expanding four secondary schools in Westminster.

Further development in this area is expected to create additional demand for school places. The Church Street Masterplan has been revised to include more homes between 2019 and 2025. In addition, nearly 700 homes are proposed at West End Green by a commercial house-builder by 2018. These developments are likely to generate the need for a further 1 Form of Entry at both primary and secondary level when complete. Existing spare capacity in the primary sector will deliver the required places.

Elsewhere in the city, an estimated 988 mixed use residential units will be created through the Chelsea Barracks (south) and Paddington Basin (north) developments within the next 5 years. Child Yield calculations estimate an additional requirement of 1 Form of Entry at primary level and slightly less at secondary level in approximately 2–3 years' time as the completed developments are populated. These additional places are not yet reflected in the GLA pupil population projections; however, the Council is already giving consideration to where additional demand will be accommodated. It is expected that demand for primary places is more likely to be absorbed within existing schools but pressure will remain acute in the secondary sector, potentially requiring new investment.

### **8.2. Planning and Infrastructure Contributions**

From 6 April 2015 the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) replaced Section 106 agreements. S106 can still be applied to specific developments, subject to certain criteria being satisfied. Westminster is in the process of implementing its CIL. The Council will apply the majority of s106 contributions relating to Education to its current secondary school expansion programme.

### **8.3. DfE Allocations for Basic Need Provision**

The Basic Need grant allocation from the DfE for 2018 and onwards is nil.

However, the secondary school expansion programme is funded by accrued Basic Need Grant from previous years (c£16M) supplemented by s106 receipts.

## 8.4. Investment Programme

The four schools selected for expansion, offering the equivalent of 1 form of entry per year group each (excluding 6<sup>th</sup> form), will be delivered in two phases

<b>Phase 1</b> 2017/18	Westminster City St George's RC
<b>Phase 2</b> 2019 onwards	King Solomon Academy Pimlico Academy

In addition, the new Marylebone Boys School, providing 600 places, is a free school funded entirely by the Education Funding Agency.

## 9. **Conclusions**

The DfE recommends that local authorities maintain surplus capacity in schools of 5% to allow for fluctuations in demand and pupil mobility.

In the **primary sector** there is an overall surplus of 14.5% across the borough although rolls have declined by 2% overall.

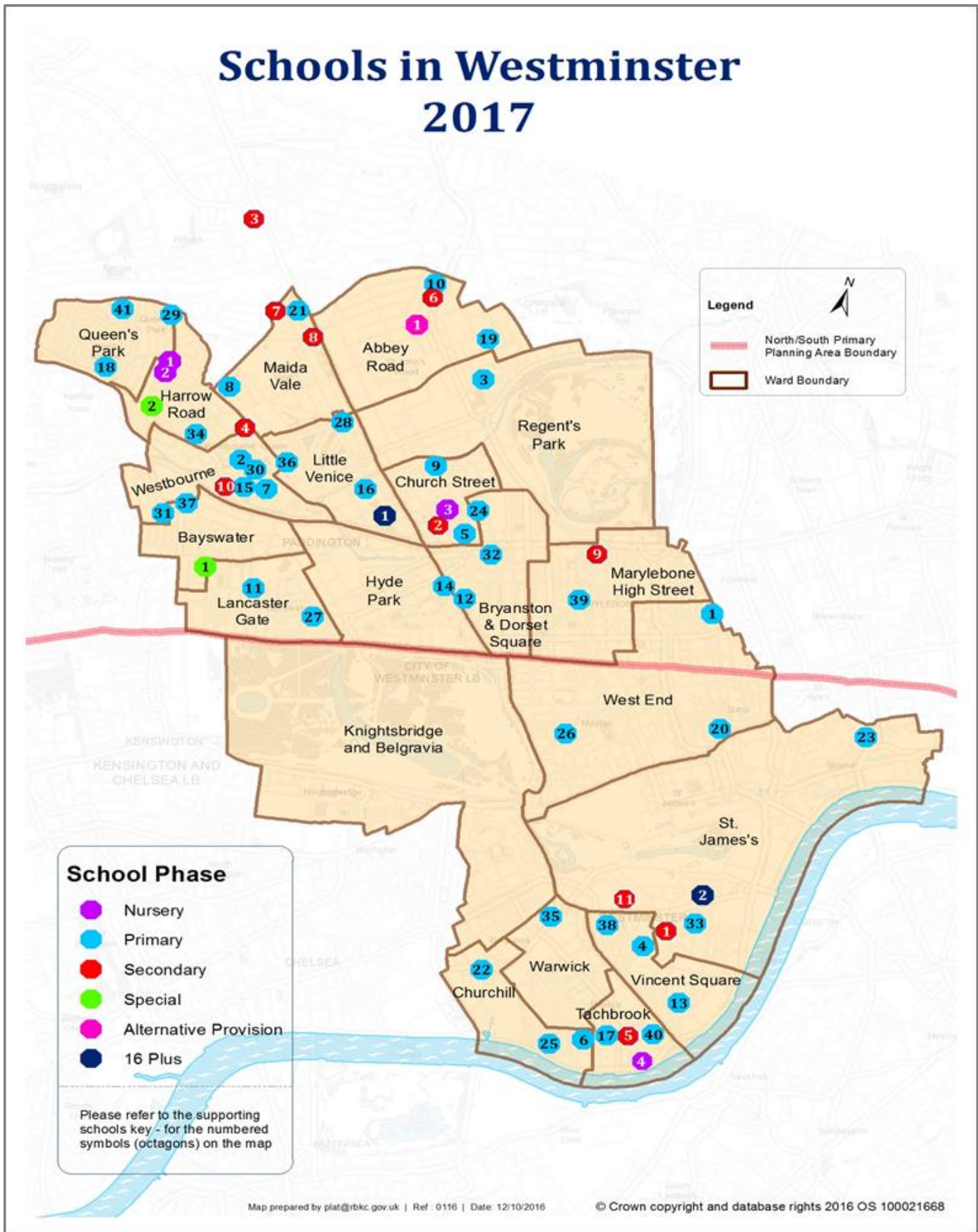
Primary schools currently have sufficient spare capacity across the borough. This surplus will meet much of the growing population that will arise from current regeneration schemes over the next 10 years.

In response to the current surplus primary places, the Council is talking to governing bodies, both diocese and academy sponsors (with the Regional Schools Commissioner) about developing a collaborative approach to ensuring future viability, including shared staffing, shared sites, partial letting of sites, and other efficiency initiatives.

Undersubscribed primary schools/academies are to be encouraged to look at opportunities to generate in income to counteract viability concerns, and also to contribute to other community initiatives and services which the Council wishes to commission.

In the **secondary sector** there is no spare capacity. The GLA projections indicate that further capacity will be required from 2020/21 once the school expansion programme is complete. The Council will continue to monitor projections and take account of local factors before considering expanding further schools or supporting Free School proposals.

**Appendix I: Westminster School Map**



**Appendix II: Nursery, Primary, Secondary, Special and AP Map Reference Key**

	Primary	Academy Status	DfE Number	Post Code	Key	PA
Primary	All Souls		2133306	W1W 7JJ	1	6
	Ark Atwood	New Academy	2132000	W9 2JY	2	1
	Ark Paddington Green	Converter	2132087	W2 1SP	3	1
	Barrow Hill Junior School		2132032	NW8 7AL	4	3
	Burdett-Coutts		2133316	SW1P 2QQ	5	5
	Christ Church Bentinck		2133653	NW1 5NS	6	3
	Churchill Gardens	Converter	2132004	SW1V 3EU	7	3
	Edward Wilson		2132189	W2 5TL	8	4
	Essendine		2132208	W9 2LR	9	1
	Gateway Academy		2132244	NW8 8LN	10	3
	George Eliot		2132778	NW8 0NH	11	3
	Hallfield		2132799	W2 6JJ	12	4
	Hampden Gurney		2133351	W1H 5HA	13	2
	King Solomon Academy	New Academy	2136907	NW1 6RX	2	3
	Millbank Academy	Converter	2132418	SW1P 4HR	14	5
	Minerva Academy	New Academy	2132001	W2 2HR	15	4
	Our Lady of Dolours	Converter	2133381	W2 5SR	16	4
	Pimlico Primary	New Academy	2132003	SW1V 3AT	17	5
	Queen's Park		2132844	W10 4DQ	18	1
	Robinsfield		2132816	NW8 6PX	19	3
	Soho Parish		2133451	W1D 7LF	20	6
	St Augustine's		2133414	NW6 5XA	21	1
	St Barnabas'		2133418	SW1W 8PF	22	5
	St Clement Danes		2133424	WC2B 5SU	23	6
	St Edward's		2133432	NW1 6LH	24	3
	St Gabriel's		2133440	SW1V 3AG	25	5
	St George's Hanover Sq.		2133446	W1K 2XH	26	6
	St James & St John		2133453	W2 3QD	27	4
	St Joseph's		2133473	W9 1DF	28	1
	St Luke's		2133496	W9 3EJ	29	1
	St Mary Magdalene		2133511	W2 5TF	30	4
	St Mary of the Angels		2133532	W2 5PR	31	4
	St Mary's Bryanston Sq.		2133520	W1H 1DL	32	2
	St Matthew's		2133539	SW1P 2DG	33	6
	St Peter's		2133580	W9 2AN	34	1
	St Peter's Eaton Sq.		2133582	SW1W 0NL	35	5
	St Saviour's		2133590	W9 2JD	36	1
	St Stephen's		2133598	W2 5QH	37	4
	St Vincent de Paul		2133611	SW1P 1EP	38	5
	St Vincent's		2133610	W1U 4DF	39	2
	Westminster Cathedral		2133623	SW1V 3SE	40	5
Wilberforce	Converter	2132002	W10 4LB	41	1	



**Westminster Schools  
Key for School Reference Map**

	School	Academy Status	DfE Number	Postcode	Map Key
<b>Nursery</b>	Dorothy Gardner Centre		2131046	W9 3JY	1
	Mary Paterson Nursery School		2131052	W9 3DS	2
	Portman Early Childhood Centre		2131053	NW8 8DE	3
	Tachbrook Nursery School		2131026	SW1V 3RT	4
<b>Secondary</b>	Grey Coat Hospital	Converter	2134628	SW1P 2DY	1
	King Solomon Academy	Converter	2136907	NW1 6RX	2
	Marylebone Boys' School	New Academy	2134000	NW6 7UJ	3
	Paddington Academy	Converter	2136905	W9 2DR	4
	Pimlico Academy	New Academy	2136908	SW1V 3AT	5
	Quintin Kynaston Academy	Converter	2134295	NW8 0NL	6
	St Augustine's CofE High School		2134723	NW6 5SN	7
	St George's Catholic School	Converter	2134809	W9 1RB	8
	St Marylebone CofE School	Converter	2134673	W1U 5BA	9
	Westminster Academy	New Academy	2136906	W2 5EZ	10
	Westminster City School	Converter	2134687	SW1E 5HJ	11
<b>Special</b>	College Park School		2137042	W2 4PH	1
	Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee School		2137184	W9 3LG	2
<b>AP</b>	Beachcroft AP Academy	Converter	2131101	NW8 0NW	1
<b>16 Plus</b>	City of Westminster College		2138028	W2 1NB	1
	Harris Westminster Sixth Form	New	2134001	SW1H 9LH	2

### Appendix III: Year on Year Roll Count – Primary and Secondary

Westminster Primary Schools	Year Group							Sept-16	Sep-15	Difference*	
	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Roll	Roll	Pupils	%
All Souls	28	30	30	27	17	28	20	180	177	3	2%
Ark Atwood	54	58	56	58	60	57	0	343	296	47	16%
Ark Paddington Green	22	37	29	47	28	47	46	256	312	-56	-18%
Barrow Hill (Junior School)				60	55	60	60	235	231	4	2%
Burdett-Coutts	26	24	37	29	48	46	47	257	288	-31	-11%
Christ Church Bentinck	20	24	28	30	29	29	44	204	212	-8	-4%
Churchill Gardens Academy	24	24	30	27	34	37	34	210	222	-12	-5%
Edward Wilson	44	44	55	53	49	56	56	357	363	-6	-2%
Essendine	45	59	53	57	57	59	74	404	418	-14	-3%
Gateway	86	90	91	91	90	91	90	629	628	1	0%
George Eliot	57	59	60	58	60	53	60	407	415	-8	-2%
Hallfield	54	73	57	81	65	53	68	451	503	-52	-10%
Hampden Gurney	30	30	28	28	30	30	27	203	203	0	0%
King Solomon Academy	60	60	59	60	60	60	60	419	415	4	1%
Millbank Academy	57	51	58	48	58	58	55	385	404	-19	-5%
Minerva Academy	6	18	22	22	20	7	7	102	103	-1	-1%
Our Lady of Dolours	29	37	34	35	43	36	41	255	256	-1	0%
Pimlico Primary Academy	33	47	24	29	0	0	0	133	93	40	43%
Queens Park	42	42	40	40	41	37	38	280	274	6	2%
Robinsfield (Infant School)	56	57	56					169	154	15	10%
SoHo Parish	23	26	26	26	22	21	23	167	158	9	6%
St Augustine's	30	29	30	30	29	30	29	207	209	-2	-1%
St Barnabas	18	14	24	12	21	20	23	132	133	-1	-1%
St Clement Danes	30	30	27	29	28	28	28	200	208	-8	-4%
St Edward's	36	44	54	53	56	38	51	332	361	-29	-8%
St Gabriel's	20	30	29	30	30	30	23	192	190	2	1%
St George's Hanover Square	25	27	28	26	28	24	27	185	202	-17	-8%
St James & St John's	22	23	24	19	25	20	21	154	157	-3	-2%
St Joseph's	42	41	39	38	30	34	34	258	261	-3	-1%
St Luke's	30	22	29	23	30	28	25	187	184	3	2%
St Mary Magdalene	26	29	30	22	30	26	26	189	196	-7	-4%
St Mary of the Angels	38	35	44	44	40	32	39	272	279	-7	-3%
St Mary's Bryanston Square	26	21	26	25	25	25	28	176	184	-8	-4%
St Matthew's School	19	29	29	21	29	26	26	179	168	11	7%
St Peter's	30	30	29	30	29	30	30	208	205	3	1%
St Peter's Eaton Square	45	49	50	42	44	34	26	290	278	12	4%
St Saviour's	30	30	30	30	28	30	30	208	204	4	2%
St Stephen's	18	30	21	26	26	21	27	169	178	-9	-5%
St Vincent de Paul	29	26	30	30	27	24	30	196	200	-4	-2%
St Vincent's	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	210	202	8	4%
Westminster Cathedral	28	23	29	30	30	29	24	193	201	-8	-4%
Wilberforce Academy	28	35	30	36	38	42	35	244	285	-41	-14%
<b>Primary Total</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>10,427</b>	<b>10,610</b>	<b>-183</b>	<b>-2%</b>

\*Minus (-) sign indicates a decrease. Zero indicates less than 1% (+) or (-)

Westminster Secondary Schools	Year Group					Sept-16 Roll	Sep-15 Roll	Difference*	
	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11			Pupils	%
Grey Coat Hospital	167	162	156	153	154	792	772	20	3%
King Solomon Academy	63	64	66	65	61	319	318	1	0%
Marylebone Boys	120	127	116	0	0	363	241	122	51%
Paddington Academy	179	183	179	182	185	908	912	-4	0%
Pimlico Academy	205	212	208	197	203	1025	1036	-11	-1%
Quintin Kynaston	214	219	207	206	203	1049	1073	-24	-2%
St Augustine's High School	163	162	161	156	152	794	772	22	3%
St George's	145	151	146	148	143	733	735	-2	0%
St Marylebone	150	150	151	148	151	750	752	-2	0%
Westminster Academy	198	191	169	167	175	900	938	-38	-4%
Westminster City	148	143	122	119	124	656	651	5	1%
<b>Secondary Total</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>8,289</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1%</b>

\*Minus sign indicates a decrease. Zero indicates less than 1% (+) or (-)



## Appendix IV: Primary Planning Areas

<b>Planning Area 1: Maida Vale</b>				
<b>Wards:</b> Queen's Park, Harrow Road, Maida Vale, Little Venice				
2 Ark Atwood	3 Ark Paddington Green	9 Essendine	18 Queens Park	21 St Augustine's
28 St Joseph's	29 St Luke's	34 St Peter's	36 St Saviour's	41 Wilberforce
<b>Planning Area 2: Marylebone</b>				
<b>Wards:</b> Bryanston & Dorset Square, Marylebone High Street				
13 Hampden Gurney	32 St Mary's Bryanston Sq.	39 St Vincent's		
<b>Planning Area 3: St John's Wood</b>				
<b>Wards:</b> Abbey Road, Church Street, and Regent's Park				
4 Barrow Hill	6 Christ Church Bentinck	10 Gateway	11 George Eliot	19 Robinsfield
24 St Edward's	2 King Solomon Academy			
<b>Planning Area 4: Bayswater</b>				
<b>Wards:</b> Bayswater, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park and Westbourne				
8 Edward Wilson	12 Hallfield	15 Minerva Academy	16 Our Lady of Dolours	27 St James & St John
30 St Mary Magdalene	31 St Mary of the Angels	37 St Stephens		
<b>Planning Area 5: South</b>				
<b>Wards:</b> Churchill, Warwick, Tachbrook and Vincent Square				
5 Burdett Coutts	7 Churchill Gardens	14 Millbank	17 Pimlico Primary	22 St Barnabas
25 St Gabriel's	35 St Peter's Eton Sq.	38 St Vincent de Paul	40 Westminster Cathedral	
<b>Planning Area 6: Central</b>				
<b>Wards:</b> Knightsbridge & Belgravia, West End and St James's				
1 All Souls	20 SoHo Parish	23 St Clement Danes	26 St George's	33 St Matthew's

(use primary school reference key)

## Appendix V: Reception Class- Applications and Offers

The following tables show the number of applications per place by planning area for Reception Year at the start of the 2016/17 academic year. There are six Planning Areas in Westminster.

PA1: Maida Vale	PA2: Marylebone	PA3: St John's Wood
PA4: Bayswater	PA5: South	PA6: Central

Please note: The data for applications is captured on the National closing Day – 15 January in each year and the data for offers is captured on National offer Day – 16 April in each year.

Further late applications would have been submitted after offer day and these remain continuous.

Primary PA1 Applications	Ofsted Judgment		PAN	Applications per School	Applications per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
						Resident Apps by School	% Resident Apps by School
Ark Paddington Green	Jul-12	G	60	91	1.5	84	92.3%
Ark Atwood Academy	Jul-13	O	60	308	5.1	276	89.6%
Essendine	Feb-13	G	60	140	2.3	120	85.7%
Queen's Park	Jan-13	G	42	119	2.8	97	81.5%
St Augustine's	Oct-13	G	30	106	3.5	53	50.0%
St Joseph's	Jan-15	G	42	154	3.7	141	91.6%
St Luke's	Dec-16	G	30	78	2.6	50	64.1%
St Peter's	Feb-14	G	30	123	4.1	109	88.6%
St Saviour's	Oct-08	O	30	148	4.9	128	86.5%
Wilberforce Academy	Apr-16	RI	60	54	0.9	38	70.4%
<b>Total</b>			<b>444</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>83.0%</b>

Primary PA1 Offers	Total places offered	Places Offered to Residents	% Places Offered to Residents
Paddington Green	22	20	90.9%
Ark Atwood Academy	58	53	91.4%
Essendine	58	51	87.9%
Queen's Park	40	38	95.0%
St Augustine's	30	11	36.7%
St Joseph's	44	43	97.7%
St Luke's	29	23	79.3%
St Peter's	29	24	82.8%
St Saviour's	30	23	76.7%
Wilberforce Academy	33	24	72.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>83.1%</b>

## Appendix V: Reception Class- Applications and Offers

Primary PA2 Applications	Ofsted Judgment		PAN	Applications per School	Applications per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
						All Resident Applications by School	% All Resident Applications by School
Hampden Gurney	May-09	O	30	153	5.1	141	92.2%
St Mary's Bryanston Sq.	Jun-16	G	30	90	3.0	85	94.4%
St Vincent's	Oct-10	O	30	117	3.9	107	91.5%
<b>Total</b>			<b>90</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>92.5%</b>

Primary PA2 Offers	Total places offered	Places Offered to Residents	% Places Offered to Residents
Hampden Gurney	30	30	100.0%
St Mary's Bryanston Sq.	30	30	100.0%
St Vincent's	30	28	93.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>97.8%</b>

Primary PA3 Applications	Ofsted Judgment		PAN	Applications per School	Applications per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
						Resident Applications	% Resident Applications
Barrow Hill	Sep-14	G	Junior school				
Christ Church Bentinck	Oct-13	G	60	70	1.2	65	92.9%
Gateway Academy	Jun-08	O	90	196	2.2	183	93.4%
George Eliot	May-12	O	60	162	2.7	78	48.1%
King Solomon Academy	May-13	O	60	223	3.7	203	91.0%
Robinsfield Infant School	Nov-14	G	60	159	2.7	108	67.9%
St Edward's	Oct-14	G	60	86	1.4	80	93.0%
<b>Total</b>			<b>390</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>80.0%</b>

Primary PA3 Offers	Total Places offered	Places Offered to Residents	% Places Offered to Residents
Barrow Hill	Junior school		
Christ Church Bentinck	23	21	91.3%
Gateway Academy	88	87	98.9%
George Eliot	59	20	33.9%
King Solomon Academy	58	57	98.3%
Robinsfield Infant School	60	39	65.0%
St Edward's	35	33	94.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>79.6%</b>

Most pupils at Robinsfield Infants' School progress to the nearby Barrow Hill Junior School

## Appendix V: Reception Class- Applications and Offers

PrimaryPA4 Applications	Ofsted Judgment		PAN	Applications per School	Applications per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
						Resident Applications	% Resident Applications
Edward Wilson	Mar-13	G	56	91	1.6	86	94.5%
Hallfield	Oct-13	G	90	103	1.1	93	90.3%
Minerva Academy	Jan-16	G	56	17	0.3	15	88.2%
Our Lady Of Dolours	Mar-13	G	45	162	3.6	78	48.1%
St James and St John	Nov-16	G	25	70	2.8	64	91.4%
St Mary Magdalene's	Dec-16	G	30	74	2.5	67	90.5%
St Mary of the Angels	Oct-16	G	45	102	2.3	77	75.5%
St Stephen's	Feb-13	G	30	46	1.5	42	91.3%
<b>Total</b>			<b>377</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>78.5%</b>

Primary PA4 Offers	Total Places offered	Places Offered to Residents	% Places Offered to Residents
Edward Wilson	39	37	94.9%
Hallfield	68	50	73.5%
Minerva Academy	4	3	75.0%
Our Lady Of Dolours	27	23	85.2%
St James and St John	25	24	96.0%
St Mary Magdalene's	27	22	81.5%
St Mary of the Angels	41	32	78.0%
St Stephen's	19	17	89.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>83.2%</b>

Primary PA5 Applications	Ofsted Judgment		PAN	Applications per School	Applications per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
						Resident Applications	% Resident Applications
Burdett Coutts CE	Dec-14	G	54	75	1.4	68	90.7%
Churchill Gardens Academy	May-16	G	30	68	2.3	65	95.6%
Millbank Academy	May-13	O	60	153	2.6	117	76.5%
Pimlico Primary Academy	Jun-15	O	60	142	2.4	103	72.5%
St Barnabas CE	Jan-13	G	23	33	1.4	32	97.0%
St Gabriel's CE	Mar-14	G	30	57	1.9	53	93.0%
St Peter's Eaton Sq	Oct-06	O	50	147	2.9	106	72.1%
St Vincent De Paul	Mar-16	G	30	65	2.2	53	81.5%
Westminster Cathedral	Jun-13	G	30	88	2.9	75	85.2%
<b>Total</b>			<b>367</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>81.2%</b>

## Appendix V: Reception Class- Applications and Offers

Primary PA5 Offers	Total Places offered	Places Offered to Residents	% Places Offered to Residents
Burdett Coutts CE	28	25	89.3%
Churchill Gardens Academy	23	22	95.7%
Millbank Academy	58	50	86.2%
Pimlico Primary Academy	40	27	67.5%
St Barnabas CE	21	20	95.2%
St Gabriel's CE	17	15	88.2%
St Peter's Eaton Sq	50	34	68.0%
St Vincent De Paul	29	23	79.3%
Westminster Cathedral	30	26	86.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>81.8%</b>

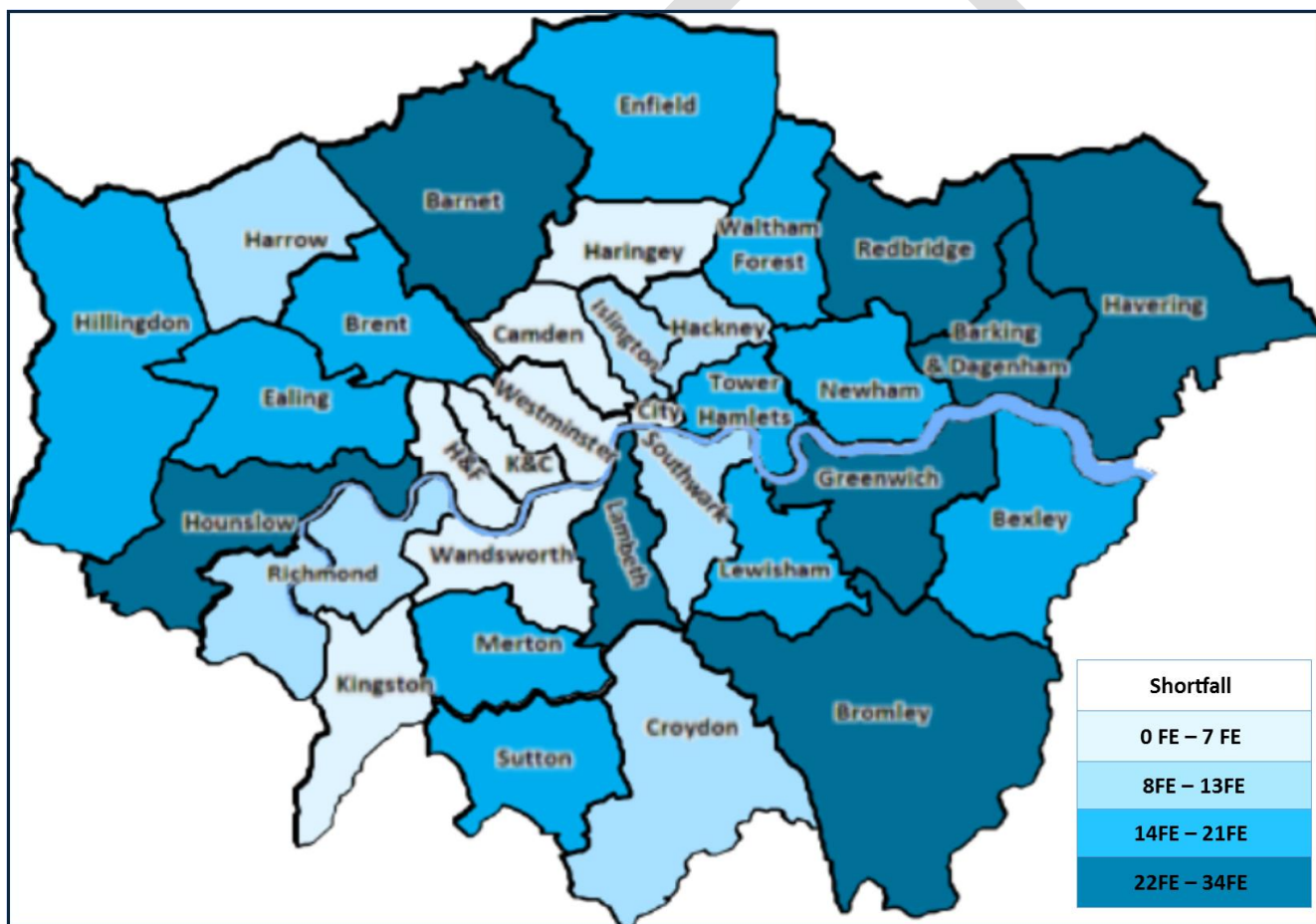
Primary PA6 Applications	Ofsted Judgment		PAN	Applications per School	Applications per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
						Resident Applications	% Resident Applications
All Souls'	Mar-16	G	30	54	1.8	36	66.7%
St Clement Danes	Nov-14	O	30	103	3.4	37	35.9%
St George's Hanover Sq	Jun-16	G	30	91	3.0	79	86.8%
St Matthew's	Oct-13	G	30	57	1.9	46	80.7%
Soho Parish	Feb-16	O	24	78	3.3	47	60.3%
<b>Total</b>			<b>120</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>64.9%</b>

Primary PA6 Offers	Total Places offered	Places Offered to Residents	% Places Offered to Residents
All Souls'	29	19	65.5%
St Clement Danes	29	12	41.4%
St George's Hanover Sq	25	23	92.0%
St Matthew's	17	13	76.5%
Soho Parish	24	15	62.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67.0%</b>

## Appendix VI: Planned School Place Proposals in Neighbouring Boroughs

Using information and data compiled on behalf of London Councils and the Association of London Directors of Children's Services (ALDCS), current projections across London estimate an additional 470 forms of entry at Y7 required between 2017-2023. However, shifts in demand across boroughs, acquisition of land and planning permission will affect current school place planning schemes in addition, the current Basic Need funding allocations is inadequate when the true cost of acquiring land and construction in London is taken into account.

Many local authorities across London prefer the security and relative control delivering new places by expanding good quality, high performing secondary schools although generally agree school expansion schemes alone cannot meet the projected demand at secondary phase. The timing and location of early free schools across London were in conflict with local authority expansion programmes which created a surplus of places and the destabilisation of undersubscribed schools.



During the same period 2017- 2023, of secondary school population growth, it is estimated that 15,000 new teachers will be need to be recruited despite the number of NQTs joining the teaching profession being in decline.

Many boroughs across London are predicting a deficit of places. Eight boroughs anticipate up to 34% shortfall at Y7 between 2017 – 2023.

Westminster, and its neighbouring boroughs, RBKC, LBHF and Camden, expects a smaller deficit of up to 7% but measures are in place to address this shortfall through a two phase expansion programme of St George's and Westminster City, and Pimlico and King Solomon Academy.

Although London as a whole is confident in meeting at least 84% of the forecast need, the certainty of delivery of these schemes varies between boroughs.

London boroughs are now very heavily reliant on Free schools to deliver new secondary places. In addition, during the same period of secondary school population growth, London Councils and ALDCS estimate 15,000 new teachers need to be recruited, despite declining numbers joining the teaching profession.

## **Brent**

Brent has traditionally been a net exporter of pupils due to its proximity to other boroughs such as LBHF, RBKC, Westminster and Camden. In its Primary Planning Area 5 located south of the borough almost 50% of parents select an out of borough secondary school at Y7 transition.

Three secondary schools in the borough remain undersubscribed but as larger numbers of primary pupils feed through system neighbouring boroughs facing similar school place challenges, local parents will find access to places in out of borough schools increasing more difficult. New free schools are needed as the current expansion programmes at existing secondary schools are unlikely to meet the projected level of secondary need efficiently. Although a new 6FE free school was due to open in 2014 has not opened due to a lack of an available site.

## **Camden**

### Primary Places

At present the existing/planned provision in place from 2016/17 will create sufficient surplus school places in Camden to address a projected shortfall in the southern part of the borough towards the end of the planning period to 2025/26.

### Secondary Places

Borough forecasts anticipate a potential shortage of up to 3.4FE beginning as early as 2019 until 2025 when capacity at Y7 will be sufficient.

## **Ealing**

During 2016 Ealing exported approximately 26% of its secondary age students to state funded high schools.

### Primary Places

In 2008 Ealing began expanding or creating bulge classes in more than half of existing primary schools across the borough. In addition, 7 forms of entry (FE) has been provided in four new schools. At the start of the 2016/17 academic year 33 FE permanent forms of entry became available at Reception intake. And by September 2017 its primary expansion programme will have provided 34.5 permanent forms of entry to meet demand.

### Secondary Places

There is currently a surplus of secondary places spread across the west of the borough, Greenford, Notholt and Pinner (GNP) and Southall, which is in contrast to a shortage of places in the east of the borough in parts of Ealing and Acton. In September 2016 a total of 8FE permanent expansion will be available at Y7 in Ealing at one new free school and the expansion of two existing secondary settings with an additional 2FE available from 2018. Despite the borough's secondary expansion programmes as higher numbers of pupils' transition at Y7, an overall 6FE shortfall in capacity is expected from September 2018 rising to a shortfall of 13FE by 2021.

## **Hammersmith and Fulham**

### Primary Places

The Council's primary expansion programme in response to agreed housing developments across the borough has delivered sufficient places to meet demand. Population of the schemes has been delayed creating a surplus of primary places across the borough.

### Secondary Places

At present there is a sufficiency of secondary places. However, by 2021 there will be a need for additional places larger numbers of primary pupils begin to feed through the system.

## **Lambeth**

The council has sufficient primary school places to meet current demand and comprehensive plans to expand its secondary schools.

### Primary Places

Since 2015 33.5FE bulge classes have been consolidated into over 23 additional permanent primary places as well as an additional 4FE becoming available in September 2016. Planned primary expansion schemes between 2018 and 2020 in Brixton, Streatham and North Lambeth will increase capacity by 5.5FE



## Secondary Places

A comprehensive plan for secondary school expansion will be carried out in forthcoming years. At present, 80% of Y6 pupils are retained, at Y7 transition, by Lambeth secondary schools.

Four new schools opened between 2004 and 2013 and expansion programmes at an existing academy and free school, have created a sufficiency of places at secondary level. However, if a new Free School scheduled to open in 2017, is not ready and other contingencies not in place, there will be a deficit by the 2018/19 academic year.

## **RB Kensington and Chelsea**

### Primary Places

There is a sufficiency of primary places across the borough.

### Secondary Places

A deficiency of places is anticipated in 2017.

## **Richmond upon Thames**

### Primary Places

Richmond uses 10 school place planning areas for its pupil forecasts; considers how that demand could be met; and considers whether and when further secondary phase places will be required. Two new two-form entry primary free schools opened in September 2015 will meet the need for school places in the short term but, more places will be required to meet longer-term forecast demand.

### Secondary Places

At present supply of secondary places is sufficient to meet the demand for places from borough residents. However, due to an increase of first preference for RB Richmond schools 'bulge classes' at two schools are in place until Richmond upon Thames College free school opens in 2017.

## ***Appendix VII: Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)***

The SEND service provides support for approximately 2,300 children and young people in receipt of a SEND statement or Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) across the three boroughs.

The percentage of children and young people with a statement or EHCP in WCC has remained consistent at around 2.5% of the resident population.

The SEND team is establishing preemptive measures and different work practices to provide support for 1,035<sup>8</sup> children and young people in receipt of a SEN statement or Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) but it is estimated that a further 75 children and young people resident in WCC will be issued with an EHCP by 2020<sup>9</sup>.

Over half of learners with SEND in Westminster present with either Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN 27%) or Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD 25%) as their primary need. A high proportion of local residents with SEND are in receipt of high quality, state funded educational provision within the Borough, HF or RBKC. However, 8% of the Borough's SEND cohort are enrolled in non-state maintained provision at an additional annual cost per learner. The London Councils annual publication 'Do the Maths' in 2016, estimated the average cost of a SEND provision at approximately £69,701 but the associated costs for each learner are dependent on the type of school and level of access required.

### *SEND Local Offer*

Schools, Early Years settings, and the local authority work together so that resources are matched to children's needs in order to provide a suitable and efficient continuum of SEN support for children and young people. The Council's Local Offer for children and young people with SEN and High Needs focuses on achievement of outcomes through evidence-based provision in mainstream and specialist early years' settings, schools and Further Education Colleges.

### *Special Schools and Resource Bases*

Westminster has three Special schools in the borough. The Federation of Westminster Special Schools comprises College Park and Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee special schools delivering SEND provision for learners aged between 4 – 25 year olds including the Kennet West Skills Centre delivering vocationally focused education at Post 16 and a highly effective Access and Inclusion Centre. St Marylebone CE Bridge school is a special free school providing specialist support for pupils with Speech, Language and Communication difficulties. Special schools do not follow the same guidelines for class size, pupil teacher ratio and published admission numbers as mainstream establishments. These factors will be determined by level and type of SEN need of the cohort and the number of appropriately qualified teaching staff.

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<sup>8</sup> SEN2 Return 2016

<sup>9</sup> EY SEN Commissioning Strategy 2016

Several primary and secondary schools in the Borough offer resource bases for SEND learners in a mainstream setting. The Council is looking to increase the number of resource bases in maintained schools across the borough.

### SEND 16 – 25 Provision

The SEND team is establishing links with colleges and higher education institutions and its partners to support the transition of young people with SEN into suitable needs-met education, training and employment.

The DFE data for residents with SEND aged 16-18 indicates that 232 residents declared themselves as being SEND and being educated within FE or in school sixth forms. In 2016/17 there were 142 SEND funded places including City of Westminster College (79), local special school provision (28) and small volumes across a number of school and academy sixth forms (34).

In addition, Westminster post-16 learners with SEND will be able to access 15 post-16 places created at the new TBAP 16-19 Academic AP Academy. Young people with SEN can also access provision delivered at the Kennet West Skills Centre which is co-located with Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee School.

The Borough's SEND Post16 provision now means 92.3% of residents with an EHCP are now only marginally less likely to participate in education or training compared with non-SEND Westminster young people in general.

## **Appendix VIII: Alternative Provision**

The Tri-Borough Alternative Provision (TBAP) MAT comprises of four schools located across three boroughs, providing high quality Alternative Provision for learners at risk of temporary or permanent exclusion at primary, secondary and post-16 level.

TBAP primary provision at Courtyard AP Academy and its secondary equivalent The Bridge AP Academy both located in Hammersmith and Fulham have been judged Outstanding by Ofsted. Beachcroft AP Academy is an all through school in Westminster and Latimer AP Academy delivers secondary alternative provision in RBKC. From 2016 TBAP Academic AP Academy Post16 Free School also based in Hammersmith will deliver the International Baccalaureate.

TBAP also provides education for pupils with EHCP's or Statements with Social Emotional and Mental Health Needs (SEMH). Due to the complexity of need presented by the majority TBAP students, many require additional educational support to develop appropriate behaviour for study and learning. Additional learning requirements and special educational needs are delivered by phase or subject teachers to provide support in the following areas; social and emotional aspects of learning (SEAL), anger management, mentoring, resilience, assertiveness, circle time and sex and relationships education (SRE).

Placement of learners will be dependent on need or reason for referral ranging from short-term for students with a fixed term exclusion to longer periods of enrolment for students with Special Educational Needs (SEMH) or (EHCP). Reintegration to mainstream is an option where appropriate and encouraged at Key Stages 2 and 3. Often learners at KS 4 remain at TBAP to complete GCSE or other vocational programmes. All Y11 learners have post-16 pathways to employment, education or training

At secondary phase, TBAP delivers a broad academic and vocational curriculum including GCSE English, Maths, Science and ICT, non-core GCSE or BTEC subjects; Art & Design, Music, Health & Social Care, Hair & Beauty, Jamie Oliver Cooking, Construction and Preparation for Working Life.

2016 TBAP attainment at GCSE compared to 2015 National average		
Measure	TBAP 2016	National 2015
At least 1 GCSE or equivalent	98 %	58 %
5 or more GCSEs or equivalent	62 %	12 %
At least 1 GCSE A*-C or equivalent	44 %	20 %
5 or more A*-Cs or equivalent	9 %	1.5 %
Accreditation achieved	99 %	58 %

## **Appendix IX: Early Years**

One of the main barriers preventing disadvantaged families from pursuing or maintaining employment or training is a lack of suitable affordable childcare. Families including a child with a special educational need or disability (SEND) may also experience additional difficulty in finding appropriate childcare provision.

The Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) have identified 945 Borough residents eligible for the 2 year-old, childcare offer. Approximately 77% or 355 children resident in WCC who are eligible for 15 hours' free early education were allocated an early years' place in Summer 2016.

WCC have an estimated 415 two year-old places available, however this figure fluctuates due to childcare market forces which results in spot purchasing of childcare places as required. Based on Summer 2016 figures the borough has exceeded its target of 70% of eligible children accessing a place

There are approximately 17 nursery primary and Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) settings taking part in the two year-old offer; as well as a number of registered child-minders

### Three and Four-Year-Old Offer

The impact of the Government's offer of 30 hours' free childcare to eligible working families, from September 2017, will enable more parents to secure employment.

The DfE has commissioned Childcare Works! to support LA's with strategic implementation and delivery of the 30hrs extended childcare offer through state maintained nursery provision in schools and nursery settings, as well as partners from the PVI) sector.

The Three and Four Year-Old offer is a universal offer. Families register with their preferred provider, this can be a school, PVI setting or childminder. The Three and Four Year-Old is delivered at 87 Early Years' settings which include childminders and nursery and primary schools across the Borough. The number of eligible children in receipt of the offer is as follows.

Universal Offer	
Age	Take Up
3 Year Olds	1,162
4 Year Olds	659

Although there is no national target for this offer, take-up of places across the Borough is high and it is estimated that the take-up across London as a whole is over 90%

## **Appendix X: Post 16 and NEET (Not in Education Employment or Training)**

### Post 16

There are 18 post-16 providers delivering academic and vocation study programmes in Westminster. In the 2016/17 academic year funding received from the Education Funding Agency will provide a 6,897 post-16 places across. further education, school or academy sixth form and special schools and a small number directly delivered by the council.

Academic provision in the Borough is almost exclusively delivered through the traditional academic pathway of 3 to 4 A levels including the availability of the International Baccalaureate. Vocational provision is available at entry level to level 3 with progression available to level 2 and level 3 across a wide ranging curriculum. Post-16 entry requirements and many apprenticeships now require applicants attain minimum C grades, including in English and maths to be considered for entry. Borough attainment at the end of Key Stage 4 in 2016 has continued to rise year on year although just under one third or 460 of students did not achieve grade C or above in both English and mathematics. Without the minimum qualifications few are likely to access A level study programmes but instead access vocational education or training.

As part of Raising the Participation Age (RPA) local authorities have a duty to secure sufficient and suitable education and training provision for all young people aged 16 to 19, and SEND students up to age 25 with an ECHP through support and engagement. 2,430<sup>10</sup> Westminster residents aged 16 and 17 participate in education or training. The majority (91.8%) study in a school sixth form or further education college which is lower than local participation rates for England 91% and London 93.2%. The proportion of residents starting an apprenticeship is 3.7% in line with the London average.

### NEET

The impact<sup>11</sup> on young people of becoming and remaining NEET, can be devastating not only on the individual but also on society around them. . As a result, they are likely to earn over 10% a year less in salary compared with their peers and be less healthy. They are more likely to suffer addiction and have a higher probability of imprisonment. By the end of 2015<sup>12</sup> the number of 16 and 17 year olds recorded as NEET had reduced to 1.1% which was below the national average of 2.7% and ranked WCC is in the top 20% of local authorities with a low level of young people where were NEET.

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<sup>10</sup>June 2016, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/participation-in-education-and-training-by-local-authority>

<sup>11</sup> [http://impetus-pef.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Make-NEETs-History-Report\\_ImpetusPEF\\_January-2014.pdf](http://impetus-pef.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Make-NEETs-History-Report_ImpetusPEF_January-2014.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> Source: DFE NEET Scorecard, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-people-neet-comparative-data-scorecard>

## **Appendix XI: Glossary: Definition of schools (GOV.uk)**

### **Overview**

All children in England between the ages of 5 and 18 are entitled to a free place at a state school. Most state schools have to follow the national curriculum. The most common types are:

- **community schools**, controlled by the local council and not influenced by business or religious groups
- **foundation schools**, with more freedom to change the way they do things than community schools
- **faith schools**, free to teach about their own religion
- **academies and free schools**, run by a governing body, independent from the local council - and can follow a different curriculum
- **grammar schools**, run by the council, a foundation body or a trust - they select all or most of their pupils based on academic ability and there is often an entrance exam

### **Community Schools**

A community school in England and Wales is a type of state-funded school in which the local education authority (LEA) employs the school's staff, is responsible for the school's admissions and owns the school's estate.

### **Foundation Schools**

Foundation schools are run by an elected governing body, which has authority over what happens inside the school. The governing body not only employs the staff and sets admissions criteria it can also own the land on which the school is situated as well as its buildings. In most cases the land is owned by a charity (or charitable foundation).

### **Faith schools**

There are many different types of Faith schools, e.g. voluntary aided; free schools or academies and each will be associated with its particular religion. Faith schools are run like other state schools in that they follow the national curriculum except for religious studies, where they are free to only teach about their own religion. Anyone can apply for a place as long as the school's admissions criteria are met.

### **Free schools**

Free schools are run on a not-for-profit basis and can be set up by businesses, education bodies, parents or charitable organisations and are funded by the government independently of the local council. They don't have to follow the national curriculum and have more control over how the school is operated. Free schools offer 'all-ability' places, so are not able to use academic selection processes like a grammar school.



## **Appendix XI cont.: Glossary: Definition of schools (GOV.uk)**

### **Academies**

Academies are publicly funded independent schools. Academies don't have to follow the national curriculum and can set their own term times. They still have to follow the same protocols relating to admissions, special educational needs and exclusions as other state schools.

### **Trust Schools**

Trust schools have evolved from Foundation schools, in that they have developed a partnership, known as a charitable trust, with an outside body. Although Trust schools are still funded by the state, the land and buildings used by the school will be owned by either the governing body, or the charitable trust.

### **Special schools**

Special schools with pupils aged 11 and older can specialise in 1 of 4 areas of special educational needs:

- communication and interaction
- cognition and learning
- social, emotional and mental health
- sensory and physical needs

Schools can further specialise within these categories to reflect the special needs such as Autistic spectrum disorders, visual impairment or speech, language and communication needs (SLCN).

### **City Technology Colleges**

City Technology Colleges are independent schools in urban areas that are free to attend. CTCs are owned and funded by companies as well as central government and have a particular emphasis on technological and practical skills.

### **University Technical Colleges**

University Technical Colleges (UTC) are non-fee paying, employer and university sponsored regional secondary provision for students aged 14-18 years old. Each UTC is free to attend and will focus on at least one of the following technical specialism subjects; Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) which are linked to identified local skills gaps.

### **State boarding schools**

State boarding schools provide free education but charge fees for boarding. Some state boarding schools are run by local councils, and some are run as academies or free schools.

### **Private Schools**

Private schools (also known as 'independent schools') charge fees to attend instead of being funded by the government. Pupils don't have to follow the national curriculum. All private schools must be registered with the government and are inspected regularly. There are also private schools which specialise in teaching children with special educational needs.