

Westminster City Council

School Organisation and Investment Strategy

2016

Executive Summary

The following are the numbers of pupils are on roll in state-funded schools in Westminster at the start of the 2015/16 academic year¹:

- 292 at 4 Nursery schools
- 11,100 (including 905 at nursery) at 41 Primary schools
- 10,390 (including 2,508 in 6th forms) at 11 Secondary schools
- 848 at one All Through school

In addition:

- 196 at 3 Schools for children with Special Educational Needs
- 56 at one Alternative Provision school

Borough Census figures show an overall increase in the population from 217,680 in 2010 to 235,005 in 2015, which is mirrored in the school age population. The number of pupils attending state-maintained schools in the Borough is rising, particularly at secondary level.

Westminster continues to invest heavily in providing sufficient places for every child who needs a school place, as well as those children who require special educational provision. The current investment programme will deliver additional secondary places, to be implemented in two phases across the City, with the first phase delivering places at the start of the 2017/18 academic year. Details of how the authority has delivered its capital programme and provided sufficient school places are set out in Section 4.

New housing developments, especially in regeneration areas such as Church Street, may further increase the need for school places. Where new residential developments trigger a need for school places, the Council will seek financial contributions towards the cost of providing the capacity required. The Council will always seek to fill places in existing schools, and expand the capacity of schools where possible.

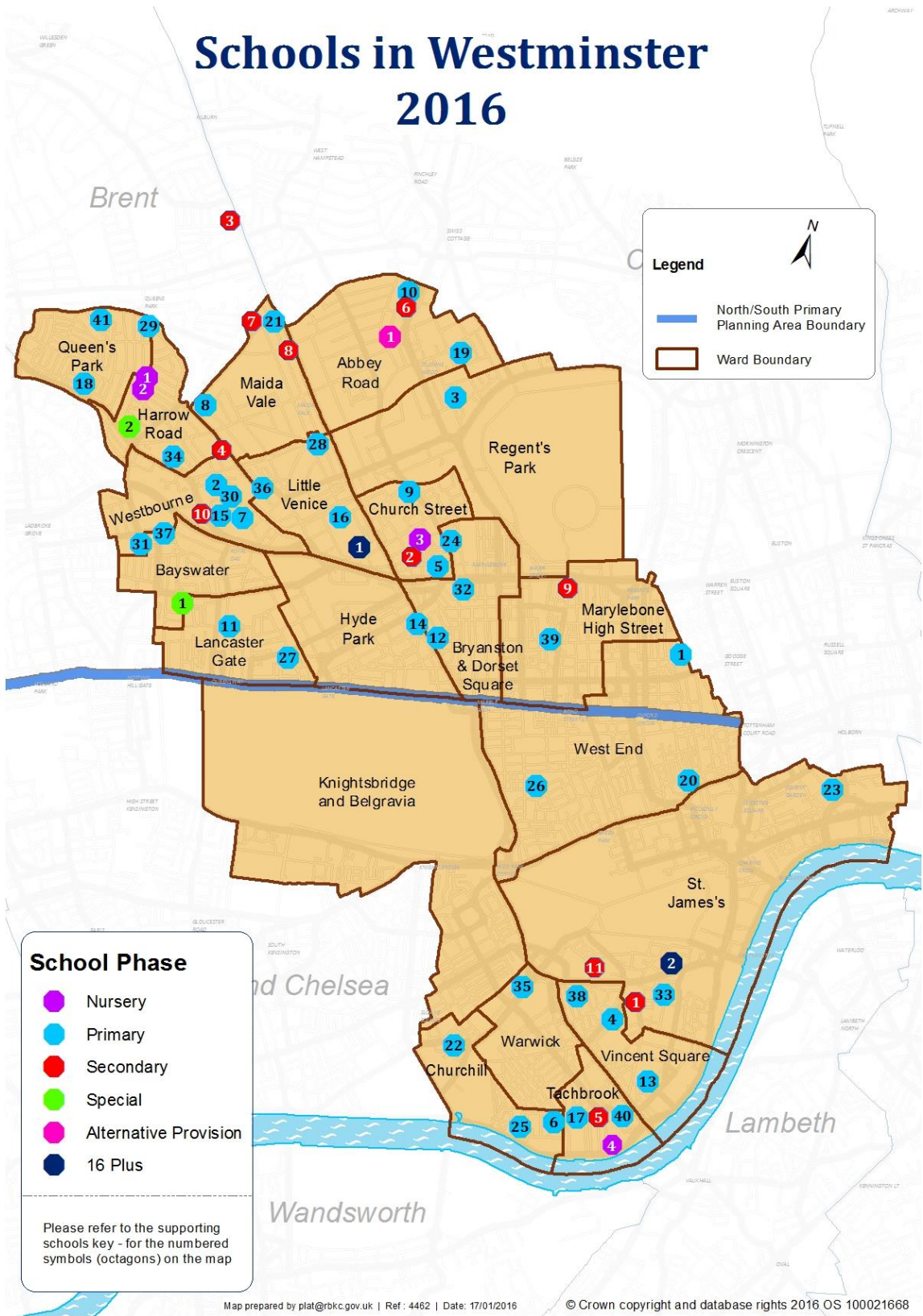
¹ DfE Pupil Autumn Census 2015

Schools represent a major asset in the community, so as well as providing an excellent standard for education, the buildings are increasingly being used to deliver other strategies for improving the lives of very young children, pupils leaving schools and entering the world of work, and a wide range of other community services, in a cost-effective and coordinated way.

This Strategy sets out the Council's plans to respond to these factors. It will be revised regularly.

DRAFT

Schools in Westminster 2016



See Appendix 1 Schools Key

1. Background

London is facing an increase in demand for school places as set out in London Councils' publications 'Do the Maths 2015' and 'The London Equation'. London as a whole is expected to experience a 3% increase in primary pupil growth over the period 2015 and 2019 creating a need for up to 83,000 additional primary school pupils.

London's secondary population is set to increase by 73,000 to 561,000 by 2020 which is 3 times more growth than previously forecast, largely due to the number of primary age children coming through the system. It will have a larger secondary pupil population compared to other regions in England, and its rate of growth will almost double over the next 5 years. See appendix 2.

According to the GLA, during the period to 2019, both the primary and secondary population in Westminster are set to rise by up to 8%. The projected shortfall of places at primary level of up to 4% and at secondary phase of up to 8% will be addressed by the investment set out in Section 4 of this Strategy.

2. Projections

The Council subscribes to the GLA School Roll Projection Service (SRP). The annual projections form the initial source of data for local authority maintained school place planning. Updated projections of London's population by age, sex, and local authority or ward of residence are produced in January. The GLA pupil projections are used by the majority of local authorities in London. The GLA's school roll projection model incorporates multiple sets of GLA ward-level population projections, historic roll data, and urban regeneration data. The GLA school roll projections are also used to complete the annual School Capacity (SCAP) return which the DfE uses to calculate the borough's Basic Needs allocations to fund the provision of all new school places except free schools.

The GLA School Roll Projection Service enables comparisons to be made on a consistent basis with most other London boroughs including our neighbours, such as Brent, Camden, Lambeth and Southwark where demand for pupil places is more acute. The GLA model does not take account of new schools not yet open, or forecast the potential impact of regeneration. GLA pupil projections are based on existing school rolls, which include non residents on roll at local authority schools, forward

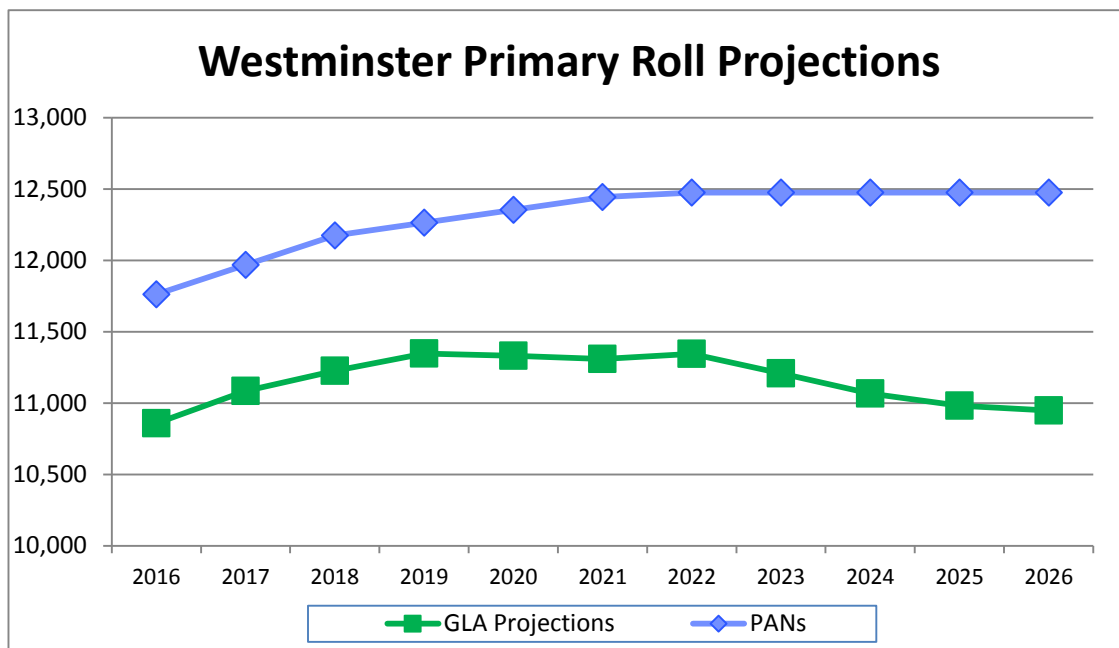
population estimates and migration, new housing developments that have been agreed by the borough planning department, GP registrations, child benefit and ONS data (see appendix 3).

Birth rates and Housing Benefits reforms may affect future primary and secondary pupil projections over time. Fluctuations in any of these factors will affect future projections and should be taken into account as pupil forecasts are adjusted over time. The GLA model does not account for children in the Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) settings.

Demand for secondary school places is expected to grow at a much faster rate than for primary places throughout the life of this strategy. The following charts summarise the primary and secondary roll projections, based on current GLA projections, compared to school Published Admissions Numbers for the next ten years. When planning investment to provide additional school places, the Council will review the capacity of existing buildings and sites, where space can be re-designated or create scope for temporary solutions. The DfE recommends that local authorities aim to hold a surplus of up to 5% in order allow for mobility. Section 3, Analysis, outlines how the Council anticipates the potential impact of regeneration on future pupil place planning.

The Primary Roll Projection table (YR -Y6) shows sufficient capacity to meet primary school place demand in maintained schools.

- The current GLA estimates show Westminster’s primary numbers will continue to rise for 2-3 years before declining.
- For the period to 2025/26 there are sufficient primary places to meet demand.

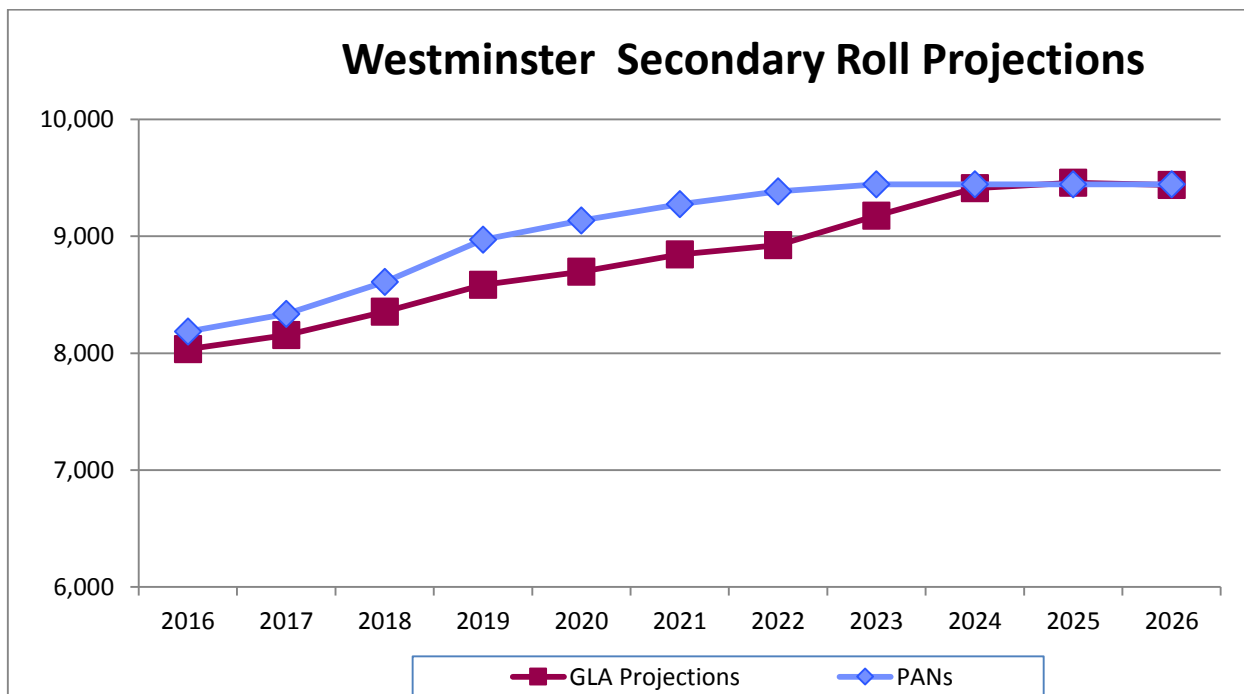


Year	Published Admissions Number (PAN)	GLA Population Projection (excl. nursery)	Difference PAN/Projection
2016	11,763	10,859	904 8.3% surplus
2021	12,445	11,310	1,135 10% surplus
2026	12,475	10,947	1,528 14% surplus

The increasing number of surplus places may offer opportunities for different education provision in future.

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, and will provide sufficient places until 2023.

These statistics exclude 6th form provision at schools.



Year	Published Admissions Number (PAN)	GLA Projection (excl. 6 th Form)	Difference PAN/projection
2016	8,185	8,035	150 1.8% surplus
2021	9,275	8,843	432 4.7% surplus
2026	9,445	9,439	6 0.1% surplus

3. Analysis

- **Population Growth**

Birth rates across London are falling, although variations occur across local authorities. Data on GP registrations suggests that the rate of population increase is declining. At the 2015 mid-year point 2,199 births were registered in Westminster which is 375 fewer than at the same point in 2014.

- **Local Variations**

Wards in Westminster also show local variations in population growth over the next period 2016 – 2026. The current GLA Borough Preferred Option (BPO) ward projections forecast the secondary and post 16 populations will increase by 31% and 27% respectively, while the primary population boom will slow down with a modest increase of 5%.

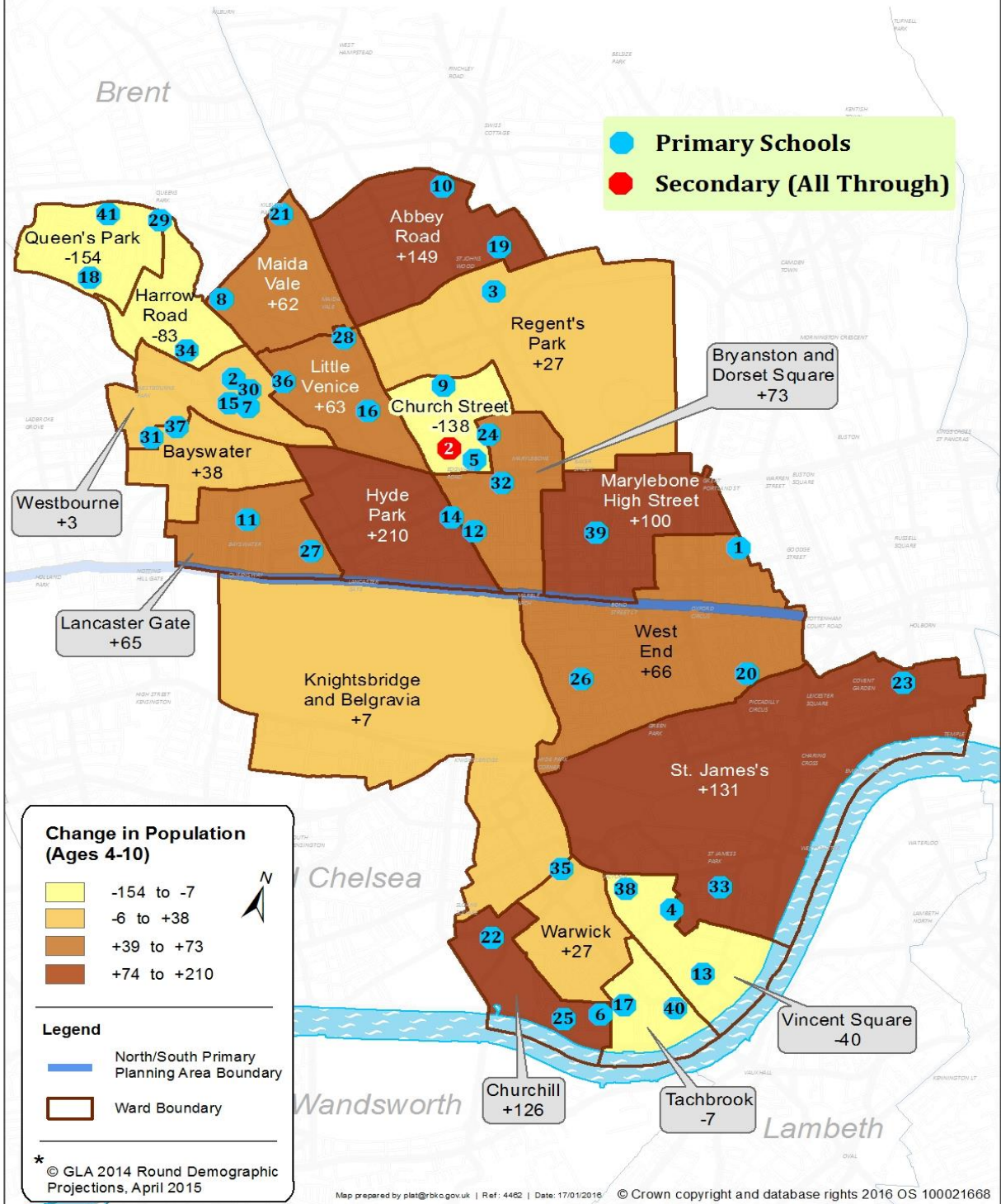
The BPO ward projections are not school roll projections and as such should be viewed as an indication of wider population trends relating to school place planning. These are consistent with ONS projections which, whilst showing a slight decline in birthrates, do not take into account regeneration projects.

Datasets sourced from the GLA (appendix 4), show the resident population movement of school aged children and young people in and out of the borough. The net flow of school aged pupils is outward and attributed to families moving from Westminster into surrounding boroughs such as Brent, Camden, Wandsworth, Ealing and RBKC. New permanent residents arriving into the borough account for the majority of 'in-year' school admissions, whereas the resident population account for most 'on-time' applications.

- **Regeneration**

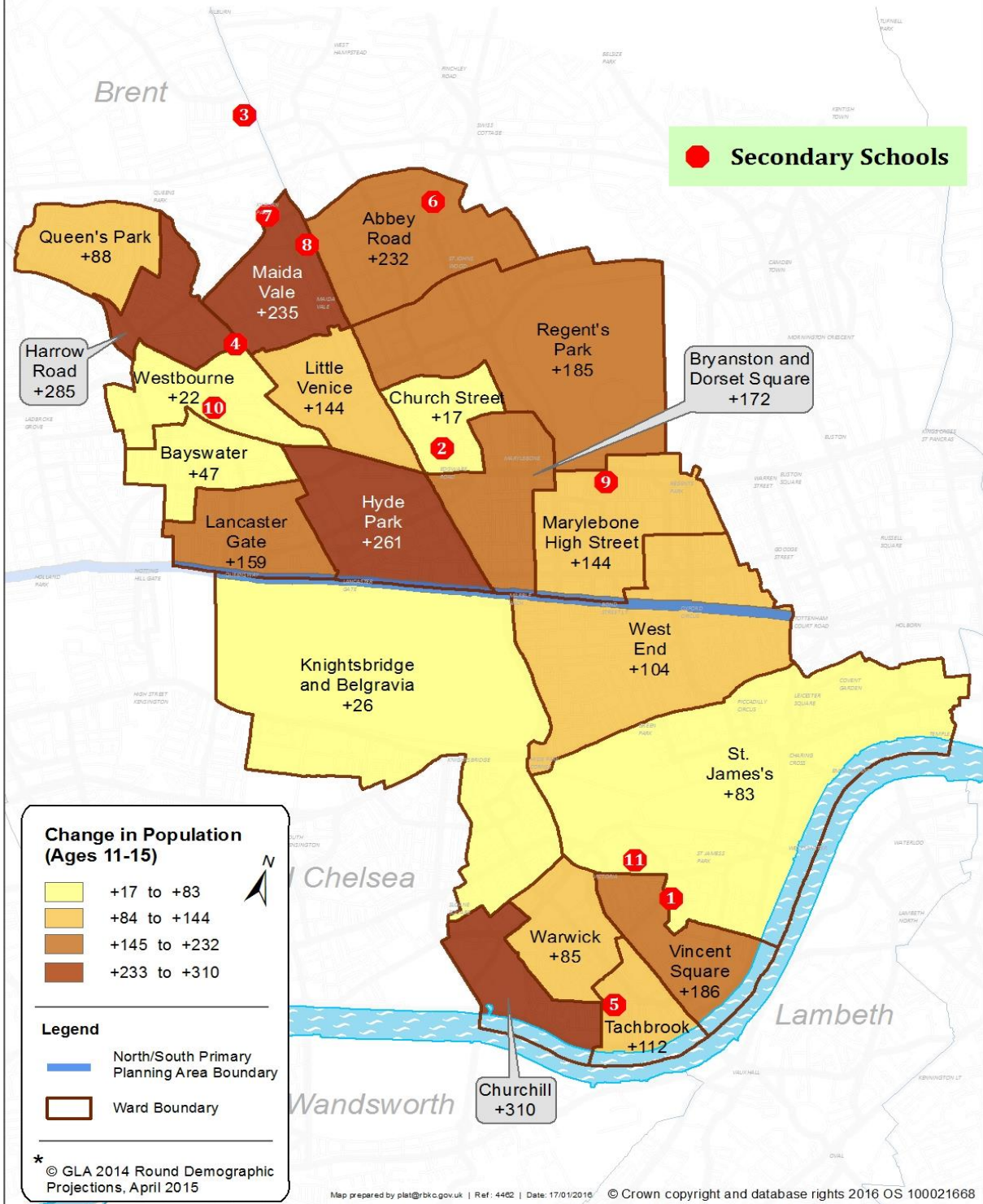
Future regeneration cannot be fully reflected accurately by GLA projections which only take account of committed schemes which have been agreed. Estate regeneration schemes are underway in a number of areas with the largest being in the Church Street area. In addition major residential development has commenced on the site of the former Chelsea Barracks. Further development is anticipated at West End Green, Edgware Road and other sites in Paddington. This will create additional pressure on school places.

Projected Change in Population aged 4 to 10* 2016 - 2026



See Appendix 1: Schools Key

Projected Change in Population aged 11 to 15* 2016 - 2026



See Appendix 1: Schools Key

- **Cross Border Movement**

Local authorities have a statutory duty to provide a place to every child who needs one in their area, however the admissions code states 'applications can include schools outside the local authority where the child lives', therefore some places will be filled by non residents. The distribution of cross borough movement at primary and secondary level is shown in appendix 5². The table in appendix 5 shows 'imports' and 'exports' over a 3 year period. The change over time indicates a growing increase in imports at both primary and secondary phase; however pupil exports for the same period have remained stable.

ONS 2015 midyear estimates indicate there were 16,328 primary and 9,572 secondary aged pupils living in Westminster³. At the end of the 2014/15 academic year, 48% of primary and secondary aged pupils are borough residents on roll in maintained Westminster schools. 6% of primary aged pupils and 13% of secondary aged pupils resident in the borough attended state schools in other local authorities. In total 8,811 primary and 5,831 secondary pupils attended state maintained schools in Westminster and other local authorities.

The table below shows the distribution of the resident school aged population in Westminster based on ONS midyear population estimates.

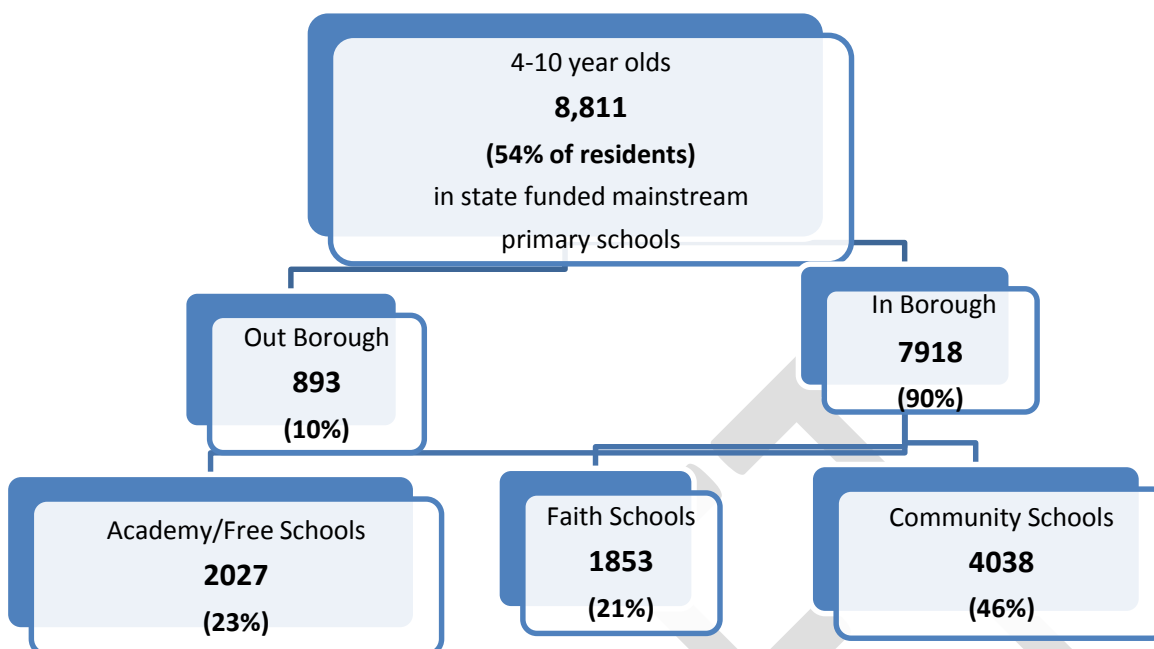
Academic Year	PRIMARY			SECONDARY		
	Residents on Roll in WCC	Residents On Roll in other LAs	Independent Sector Estimate	Residents on Roll in WCC	Residents on Roll in other LAs	Independent Sector Estimate
2014/15	48%	6%	46%	48%	13%	39%
2013/14	49%	6%	45%	48%	13%	39%
2012/13	53%	6%	41%	50%	15%	35%

In total 54% of primary and 61% of secondary aged Westminster residents are on roll at state maintained schools. The distribution of resident pupils as shown in the following table below; 90% of primary pupils and 77% of secondary aged pupils are residents on roll at Westminster schools. Primary and secondary level pupil cohorts do not include pupils in PVI settings, special schools or Alternative Provision settings. The expansion of schools coupled with high levels of performance encourages applications from other areas and contributes to a significant level of net imports.

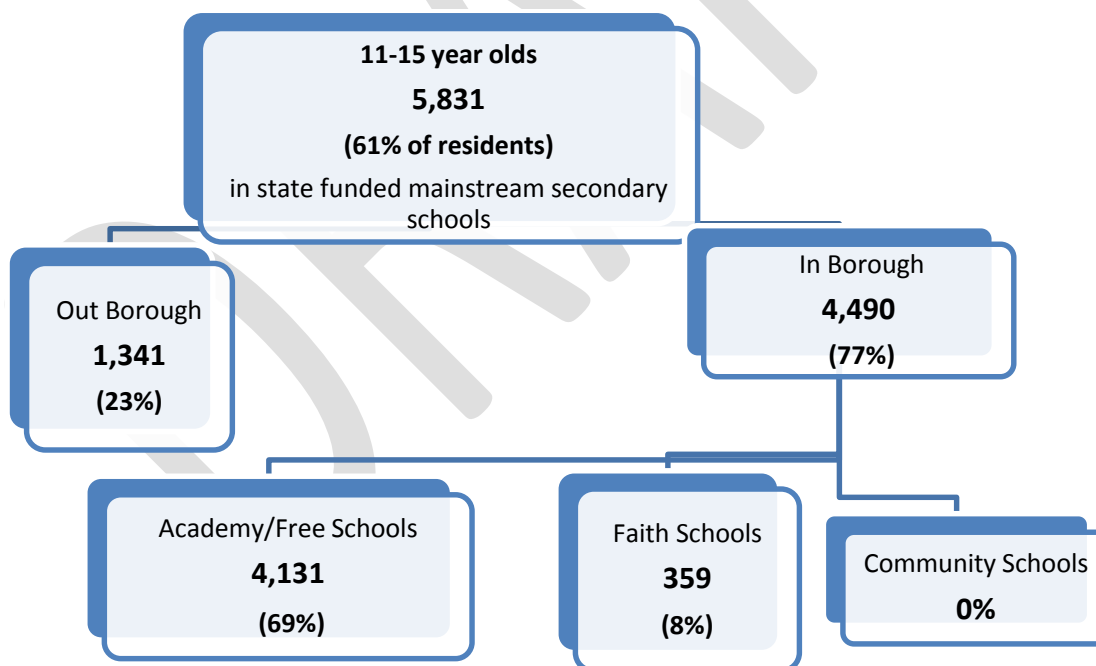
² London Councils Cross Border Movement Trend

³ WCC Local Authority Cross Border Movement based DfE Census data Autumn 2015

Distribution of Resident Primary pupils in Westminster – Autumn 2015



Distribution of Secondary pupils in Westminster – Autumn Term 2015



This means that 2,282 (22%) of primary pupils and 3,681 (45%) pupils in secondary schools are resident in other boroughs.

The high levels of performance in schools encourages applications from other areas and contributes to a significant number of net imports. The Council's programme of expanding secondary schools aims to increase the number of places available to Westminster resident pupils.

- **School Place Planning in Neighbouring Boroughs**

Westminster's neighbours are experiencing similar challenges providing secondary school places as well as challenges when creating additional primary capacity to meet local need for residents. Westminster schools remain popular with adjoining authorities, Camden, Brent, Lambeth and, Wandsworth (appendix 6).

- **Admissions Policies**

All state maintained schools are subject to the following provisions:

- School Admissions Code
- School Standards and Framework Act 1998
- Locally agreed Fair Access Protocols
- Education Funding Agreement with the EFA (in the case of Free Schools and Academies)

State-maintained schools/academies are required to participate in a nationally coordinated admissions process for the main point of entry to school at Reception and Y7. Voluntary Aided, Foundation, Free Schools and Academies who operate their own admission authority are free to administer their own in-year admissions process, but must adhere to the Admissions Code. The majority of primary and secondary schools opt for either partial or no LA in-year coordination. All Westminster schools are required to provide the local authority with data on their roll number and vacancies. See appendix 7.

The local authority retains responsibility for admissions for community schools in the borough. The rest, which comprise the majority, are now their own 'admissions authority', as shown below:

Phase	Community Schools	Free School & Academies, Foundation or Voluntary Aided schools	Total
Primary	7	34	41
Secondary	0	11	11
All Through	0	1	1

Admission authority schools must be compliant with the requirements of the Code. Each school's oversubscription policy will dictate how places are offered and vary considerably depending on the status of the school. Faith schools will usually give priority to applicants that can

demonstrate a faith commitment. Secondary schools may offer up to 10% of places to applicants who demonstrate an aptitude for a specialist subject(s) as defined by the school.

Admission authorities must formally consult on any changes to their admission arrangements which affect how places are offered. The Council works closely with schools when changes are proposed and continues to nurture a close relationship with free schools and academies as they are key partners in the provision of new school places.

The impact of how places are offered manifests in the availability of provision for resident pupils. The Council has a duty to provide all resident applicants with full-time education provision but no legal requirement to provide a school located in the borough of residence.

- **Primary School Admission Offers**

Borough resident pupils are more likely to choose local. In 2015 there were 1,446 year of entry admissions applications for 1,812 primary school places (see appendix 8). 1,641 offers were made for Westminster schools of which 1,324 were made to Westminster residents (80.68%), leaving 171 vacant places.

- **Secondary School Admission Offers**

There were 1,707 Y7 'Year of Entry' secondary school places available in 2015 (see appendix 8). The number of resident applicants seeking a school place was 1,209 with actual offers of 1,772 exceeding the Published Admission Numbers. The number of resident applicants suggests that the Council has fulfilled its statutory duty; however the admission criteria for each school will dictate how places are available for resident pupils. For some schools, predominately those with faith affiliation, offers will be made to non-residents across several local authorities.

Non-residents may be awarded priority above a Westminster resident applicant where faith commitments and the school admission criteria are met. The Admissions Code stipulates that oversubscription cannot

be used as a justification to afford priority to borough residents (see also the Greenwich Judgment⁴).

Many parents have historically made preferences for schools in neighboring boroughs due to proximity. Of the 253 Westminster residents who were not offered a school place in Westminster only 58 were allocated a place that was not a preference.

All Westminster secondary schools were fully subscribed on National Offer Day. To comply with our statutory obligations, 39 students were allocated alternative schools within the borough although 58 could not be accommodated and were offered school places in Camden, Kensington and Chelsea and Hammersmith and Fulham.

- **VA Sector**

The contribution of Voluntary Aided (VA) schools is significant in Westminster. The majority of VA schools are funded by the local authority or funded by central government in the case of academies and Free Schools. 26⁵ primary schools have a religious affiliation (19 are C of E and 7 are Catholic). Of the 11 secondary schools 4 are C of E and 1 is Catholic.

The majority of C of E schools offer a balance of open places and foundation places which use a faith based criteria. Catholic schools set admission arrangements that award the highest priority to practicing Catholics. Only when a school does not receive sufficient applications to fulfill these criteria that non-faith applicants are offered vacant places.

- **School Preferences**

Primary

The number of applications from Westminster residents has increased. In 2015 the number of preferences increased by 1.5% to 84%.

⁴ R v Greenwich London Borough Council, ex parte John Ball Primary School (1989) 88 LGR 589 [1990] Fam Law

⁵ London Diocesan Board for C of E School and the Diocese of Westminster for Catholics schools

Secondary

Applications for Westminster secondary schools show a high level of parental preference for local schools. In 2015 the number of preferences from Westminster residents increased by 3.5%.

- **Welfare Reform**

Welfare reform and changes to social benefits has impacted some children and families in the borough, however roll counts have not changed significantly because of this.

The main determinants of any impact will be:

- The level of rents,
- The prevalence of private rented housing where the effect of benefit caps will be greater than in social rented housing with lower rental levels.

Eligibility for Free School Meals (FSM) is an indicator of deprivation and the Council has compared the overall FSM roll counts over time and the proportion has not changed.

4. Progress on School Development

The GLA projections were revised in 2015. The primary sector is split into 6 planning areas (appendix 10) as reported in the annual SCAP return.

Westminster School Place Planning Primary - Reception - Year 6				
Academic Year	Projected Population	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Surplus/Deficit = PAN minus Projected Population	New Provision/Expansions
2015/16	10,859	11,990	1,131	Ark Atwood = + 60 (Y4) Christ Church Bentinck = + 30 (YR) Minerva Academy = + 56 (Y4) Pimlico Primary = + 60 (Y2) Total = +206
2016/17	11,084	12,196	1,112	Ark Atwood = + 60 (Y5) Christ Church Bentinck = + 30 (Y1) Minerva Academy = + 56 (Y5) Pimlico Primary = + 60 (Y2) Total = +206
2017/18	11,226	12,402	1,176	Ark Atwood = + 60 (Y6) Christ Church Bentinck = + 30 (Y2) Minerva Academy = + 56 (Y6) Pimlico Primary = + 60 (Y3) Total = +206
2018/19	11,347	12,492	1,145	Ark Atwood = Complete Christ Church Bentinck = + 30 (Y3) Minerva Academy = + Complete Pimlico Primary = + 60 (Y4) Total = +90
2019/20	11,332	12,582	1,250	Christ Church Bentinck = + 30 (Y4) Pimlico Primary = + 60 (Y5) Total = +90
2020/21	11,310	12,672	1,362	Christ Church Bentinck = + 30 (Y5) Pimlico Primary = + 60 (Y6) Total = +90
2021/22	11,345	12,702	1,357	Christ Church Bentinck = + 30 (Y6) Total = +30
2022/23	11,208	12,702	1,494	Christ Church Bentinck = Complete Total = +0
2023/24	11,068	12,702	1,634	Total = +0
2024/25	10,982	12,702	1,720	Total = +0
2025/26	10,947	12,702	1,755	Total = +0

Westminster School Place Planning Secondary Y7 - Y11				
Academic Year	Projected Pupil Population	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Surplus/Deficit = PAN number minus Projected Population	New Provision/Expansions
2015/16	8,035	8,185	150	Marylebone Boys' = + 120 (Y8)
				Total = + 120
2016/17	8,156	8,335	179	Quintin Kynaston = + 30 (Y7) Marylebone Boys' = + 120 (Y9)
				Total = + 150
2017/18	8,354	8,610	256	Quintin Kynaston = + 30 (Y8) St George RC = + 30 (Y7) Marylebone Boys' = + 120 (Y10) Westminster City = + 20 (Y7) UTC = + 75 (Y10)
				Total = + 275
2018/19	8,585	8,970	385	King Solomon Academy = + 30 (Y7) Pimlico Academy = + 30 (Y7) Quintin Kynaston = + 30 (Y9) St George RC = + 30 (Y8) Marylebone Boys' = + 120 (Y11) Westminster City = + 20 (Y8) UTC = + 25 (Y10) UTC = + 75 (Y11)
				Total = + 360
2019/20	8,698	9,135	437	King Solomon Academy = + 30 (Y8) Pimlico Academy = + 30 (Y8) Quintin Kynaston = + 30 (Y10) St George RC = + 30 (Y9) Marylebone Boys' = Complete Westminster City = + 20 (Y9) UTC (Y10) = Complete UTC = + 25 (Y11)
				Total = + 165
2020/21	8,843	9,275	432	King Solomon Academy = + 30 (Y9) Pimlico Academy = + 30 (Y9) Quintin Kynaston = + 30 (Y11) St George RC = + 30 (Y10) Westminster City = + 20 (Y10) UTC (Y11) = Complete
				Total = + 140
2021/22	8,925	9,385	460	King Solomon Academy = + 30 (Y10) Pimlico Academy = + 30 (Y10) Quintin Kynaston = Complete St George RC = + 30 (Y11) Westminster City = + 20 (Y11)
				Total = + 110
2022/23	9,177	9,445	268	King Solomon Academy = + 30 (Y11) Pimlico Academy = + 30 (Y11) St George RC = Complete Westminster City = Complete
				Total = + 60
2023/24	9,412	9,445	33	Total = + 0
2024/25	9,457	9,445	-12	Total = + 0
2025/26	9,439	9,445	6	Total = + 0

5. Early Years

The Department for Education (DfE) currently supports the delivery of flexible early education in school nurseries as well as in private, voluntary and independent nurseries and with child minders. Early Years services are considered a key resource to prepare children for school, and the Council is seeking where possible to deliver this provision in association with schools.

- **Two Year Old Offer**

Eligible families on low income are entitled to the targeted Two Year Old Offer. The key principles are that children should be able to access places that deliver the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) and are available between the hours of 8am and 6pm, Monday to Friday.

Parents can purchase additional hours over and above the 15 hours free targeted/universal entitlement provided their nursery provider can accommodate this. They are able to access the entitlement over different flexible periods of time rather than the traditional three hour sessions five days per week over 38 weeks per annum.

The number of 2 year olds taking up places in the summer 2015 term remained at the same level as the spring 2015 term (45%). This level of take up is lower than the target and partly due to a high proportion of places occupied by 3 years olds (19% of available places) which have now been vacated as these children have moved into maintained nursery provision. It was also due to capital works ongoing within children's centres to provide additional places. Take up in September had increased to 58% and is expected to rise as the term progresses.

From autumn 2015 Essendine School became the first primary school in the borough to deliver places for the 2 year old offer rather than an early years setting. A feasibility study designed to develop an integrated foundation stage provision which includes 2 year olds is currently being conducted at St Mary Magdalene School.

Capital funding is available to all providers to increase the number of places for eligible 2 year olds but by focusing investment at primary schools there is the added potential to attract new pupils at nursery phase and retain them through to Y6.

- **Three and Four Year Old Offer**

The Government has confirmed that it will be implementing an increase to the free entitlement to early education for 3 and 4-year-olds from 15 hours to 30 hours per week for 38 weeks of the year. Entitlement to the additional 15 hours per week free childcare for 3 and 4-year-olds extends only to families with working parents. The actual amount of new childcare places needed, will be determined by how many eligible parents take up the new entitlement.

The extended free childcare entitlement will roll out the offer in pilot areas from September 2016 in advance of full implementation of the scheme from September 2017.

The effect of the 2 year offer and 3-4 year old extended free childcare entitlement may have an impact on school place planning at primary level. Children who attend settings under these early years' provisions are likely to apply for reception places at these schools.

There may not be a markedly different increase in cohort size when compared to primary pupil projections as these children are more likely to be borough residents contributing to the increase in roll counts.

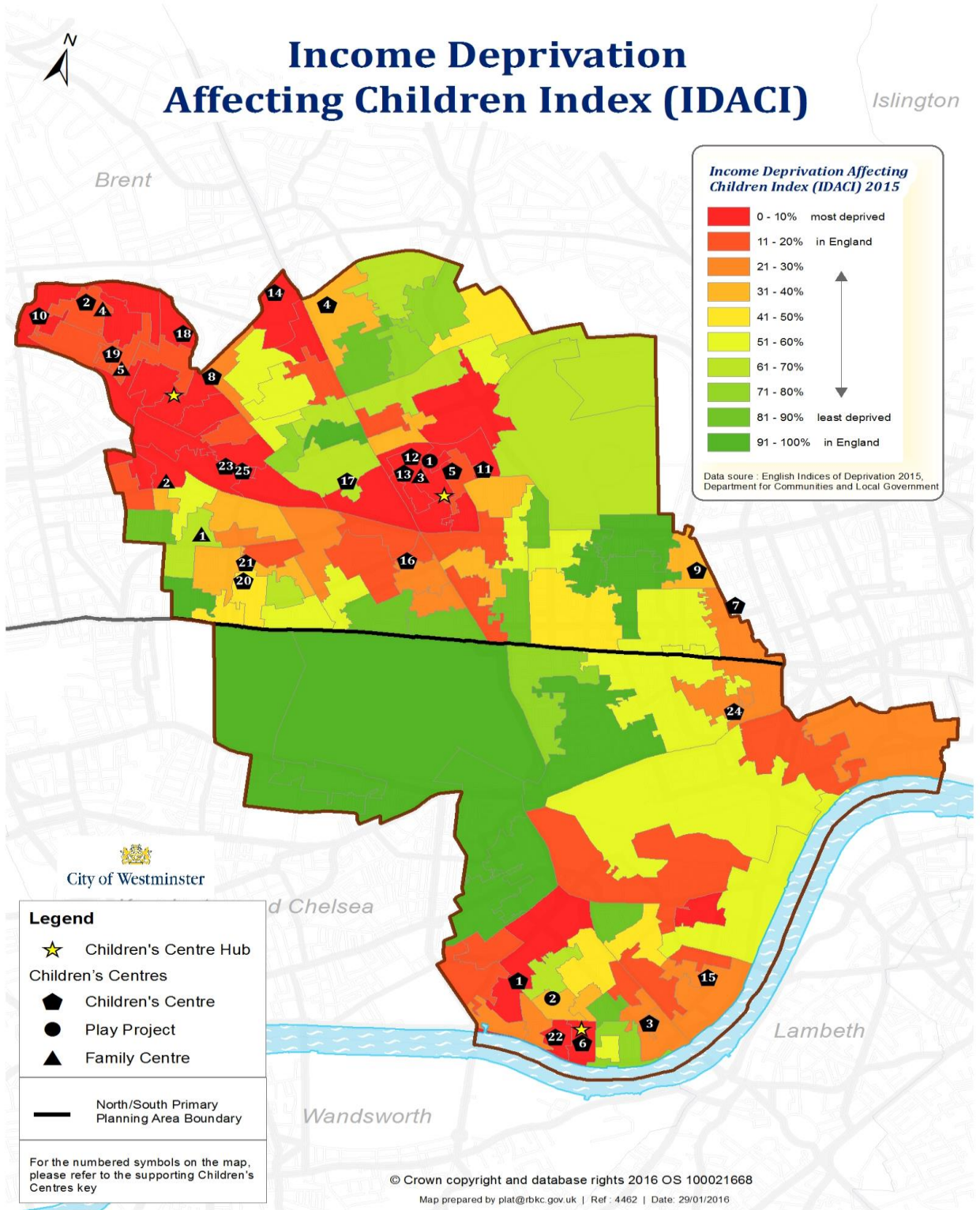
- **Children's Centres including Sure Start**

The focus of Sure Start children's centres is to ensure that all children, regardless of background or family circumstance, are properly equipped and ready for school. However the Council is focusing provision in areas with the highest levels of deprivation. The centres offer support and guidance to parents and targeted support work offered to the most vulnerable families as part of Westminster's Integrated Support Service (ISS).

The following map illustrates the profile of deprivation in Westminster.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

Islington



74% of families with children under 5 years old have accessed a service in Westminster across the 3 localities: 72% - North East Locality, 83% - North West Locality and 81% - South Locality. Children's Centres have seen significant growth in the number of services provided to local families. Integration with local health services has improved the ability to accurately identify the level of need in order to offer appropriate tailored support to families.

The introduction of the 2 year offer has created a framework for targeting eligible families more effectively. 71 new 2 year old places have been created for eligible families and this means children's centres are now also reaching the 0 to 2 year old age group.

The Council is consulting on a new model for children's centres to come into place from 1 October 2016, building on the work already taking place to reach vulnerable families and going even further in targeting services to those most in need.

The proposal would see the 3 existing children's centre hubs – Churchill Gardens, Church Street and Queen's Park – located in some of the most diverse and densely populated areas of Westminster, transformed into 'children and family hubs', at which all existing services would remain and be extended to families with children and young people aged up to 19 years old, rather than just 0 to 5 as is the case now. Alongside the full range of support services for families, these sites would also deliver services for older children including after school and during holidays.

Maida Vale Children's Centre would also continue to provide a range of children's centre services. The children's centre is located in an area of significant need and is run on the site of St Augustine's Primary and Secondary Schools, and would add a 0-19 service on the campus.

6. Special Educational Needs (SEN)

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.

Westminster Council aims to provide a Local Offer in settings that have been judged being Good or Outstanding by Ofsted so that children with SEN can be educated and supported in becoming independent in or near their local community. The provision provides access to educational intervention addressing children and young people's learning difficulties in the following areas:

- Communication and Interaction (CI)
 - Cognition and Learning (CL)
 - Social Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) and
 - Sensory/Physical (SP)
- **Schools and Resource Bases**

The number of pupils with statements of SEN and Education, Health Care (EHC) plans on roll in Westminster schools has increased by 2.9% in the period 2013 to 2015.

To meet the special educational needs of children with more complex learning difficulties, the Council maintains a federation of two special schools for children and young people aged 4-19 years: College Park School for pupils with Autistic Spectrum Disorder and Moderate Learning Difficulties and QEII School for pupils with Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties. In addition 12 places in each year group have been commissioned at St Marylebone Bridge Free School for secondary aged young people with Speech, Language and Communication Difficulties. Although St Marylebone Bridge Free School is currently in temporary accommodation, permanent site options are under consideration by the EFA.

Westminster provides places in resourced provision at a number of mainstream schools in the borough.

- 10 places for children with ASD at Millbank Primary School,
- 20 places for children with an SEN statement or EHC Plan at Churchill Gardens Primary School
- 9 places for children with a visual impairment at Edward Wilson Primary School

In addition Westminster's nursery schools are resourced to provide an enhanced Early Years SEN Offer focusing on speech, language and communication development, for effective transition to primary school.

From September 2016 Post 19 provision for young people with autism and complex learning in the Tri-Borough area will be offered at Queensmill School in Hammersmith and Alexandra College in Camden.

According to the most recent SEN data, 1,086 Westminster resident pupils with a statement or EHC plan were enrolled in over 200 schools.

Phase	Pupils
Nursery	62
Primary	388
Secondary	389
Post 16	213
19 - 25	34
Total	1,086

The SEN Service provides 'shared services' for resident pupils with SEN. The Council will endeavour to place resident pupils with SEN in Westminster or other state maintained Tri Borough schools. 533 (49%) resident pupils with SEN are enrolled in resourced provision, SEN units or mainstream classes at 58 maintained schools across Westminster. Where pupils cannot be enrolled in a Tri Borough school, the SEN team will utilise established links with neighbouring local authorities such as Camden and Lambeth.

The table below shows the distribution of Westminster resident SEN pupils.

Phase	Pupils	WCC Schools
Nursery	6	3
Primary	202	40
Secondary	164	10
All Through	32	1
Special School	131	2
Alternative Provision	30	2
Independent	57	N/A
Out of Borough	464	N/A
Total	1,086	58

At present, 57 Westminster residents with SEN are on roll in the independent sector and 462 are on roll at schools outside the borough.

- **16-25 age group**

The Children and Families Act 2015 requires local authorities to provide a 'Local Offer' for children and young people with disabilities up to age 25, and that young people should know what support is available across education, health and social care and how to access it.

Kennet West Skills Centre operates in conjunction with Westminster Kingsway College and provides education and training facilities for Post 16 LDD learners, drawing pupils from the Council's special schools, Kensington & Chelsea and Hammersmith & Fulham. The centre delivers vocational courses and work related opportunities in Catering and Hospitality, Print Room Operations, Creative Media and Drama/Theatre Skills for 16-25 year old students with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities.

Post 16 capacity for resident SEN learners is being reviewed and developed on an ongoing basis. Data for 2014/15 show that 216 (20%) of learners attending further education colleges considered themselves to have some degree of learning difficulty and/or disability. 40 (3%) of learners in school sixth forms had an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP) or statement of SEN and 248 (16%) had been supported as School Action or School Action Plus.⁶

- **Alternative Provision**

The Bridge Alternative Provision (TBAP) Multi-Academy Trust (MAT) provides alternative education provision across Westminster, H&F and RBKC. The Beachcroft AP School expanded to provide a 12 place primary offer from January 2016.

From September 2016, TBAP will open a small sixth form provision delivering the International Baccalaureate (IB). It is expected that the TBAP 6th form provision will be accessible to Westminster students through the Beachcroft Alternative Provision Academy.⁷

⁶ Source: EFA Residency Report available through Management Information Portal

⁷ Source: information taken from DfE Performance Tables

7. **Post 16 and Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET)**

• **Post 16**

From 2015 full implementation of Raising the Participation Age (RPA) to enable all young people to continue to participate in education or training until their 18th birthday. It is the duty of the local authority to support young people to engage in education and training in order to secure sufficient suitable provision for all young people aged 16 to 19 and for those up to age 25 with a learning difficulty assessment (LDA) or Education, Health and Care (ECH) plan. To fulfill this duty, local authorities must maintain a strategic overview of the provision available and identify and resolve any identified gaps in service.

Young People aged 16-17 years Participating in Education 2015	
Westminster	94%
London	93.1%
National	89.5%

DfE figures indicate 2,440 residents aged 16 and 17 years old in Westminster who do already participate in education or training has remained unchanged year on year at around 94%. Westminster's participation rates are above National and London averages. However, 150 (6%) of Westminster's 16-17 population, either does not participate in education or their activity is 'not known'. In order to achieve the 'full participation' sufficient capacity to accommodate an additional 150 learners would be required⁸.

Young people can fulfill their statutory duty in a number of ways: fulltime education, either in a school sixth form or further education college; an apprenticeship; working (or volunteering) fulltime alongside studying for an accredited qualification. The proportion of residents starting an apprenticeship schemes is modest: less than 60 residents aged 16-18 started an apprenticeship in 2014/15.⁹

In August 2015 the Government announced initiatives such as the apprenticeship levy, industrial standards and the 5% Club to create an additional 3 million apprenticeships across England by 2020. The

⁸ Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/participation-in-education-and-training-by-local-authority> downloaded on 1 October 2015

⁹ Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/fe-data-library-apprenticeships#history>, Apprenticeship Programme Starts by Local Education Authority, Local Authority, Level and Age (2005/06 to 2014/15)

Government has indicated that young people should be prepared for one of two routes: apprenticeship or university.

In addition to securing sufficient suitable provision for all 16 and 17 year olds, the needs of 18 year olds must also be accommodated, where young people require 3 years to complete education or training, because a one-year level 2 study programme is required before progressing to a two-year level 3 programme, or a study programme that better meets their needs is re-started. At present the existing number of post-16 places and planned growth in apprenticeships are sufficient to accommodate small increases in demand from the 16-18 year old population.

In 2015/16 post-16 provision in Westminster is delivered at:

- 1 voluntary aided school
- 9 academies
- 3 free schools
- 2 special schools
- 2 general further education colleges¹⁰
- 2 sector-focused further education¹¹
- 1 special FE provision¹²
- The Sir Simon Milton
- University Technology College opens in 2017.

In 2014/15 the EFA allocated funded places for 6,372 16-19 year olds across school sixth forms and further education providers in Westminster. These included 142 places for high educational need students.¹³

Westminster's Post 16 population has increased by approximately 300 to around 3,650 young adults since 2011.

Although localised growth in some wards is expected to increase by 50% the population is forecast to remain stable at around 3,700 until 2019 after which it will grow rapidly to more than 4,600 by 2025.¹⁴

Predicting the required capacity for post-16 is complicated by travel to learn patterns. Data for 2014/15 show over half (1,398) 16-18 year olds remain in Westminster to continue their learning or training. The other 49% (1,345) mostly travelled to other neighbouring boroughs, such as Hammersmith & Fulham, Camden and RBKC. Westminster is a net

¹⁰ City of Westminster College and Westminster Kingsway

¹¹ Fashion Retail Academy and London College of Beauty Therapy

¹² Kennet West Skills Centre

¹³ Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/16-to-19-allocation-data-2014-to-2015-academic-year>

¹⁴ Source: GLA population projections

importer of 16-18 year old learners. A significant number of non-resident learners are attracted by Post-16 provision in Westminster mostly travel from neighbouring boroughs such as Brent, Camden, Southwark and Lambeth.¹⁵

Assuming there is no change in these patterns there is sufficient capacity to meet demand from residents aged 16-19 until 2019. Local capacity will come under pressure, and places will be more competitive, in the following circumstances:

- more residents chose to stay in Westminster to learn, or
- local provision becomes more attractive to young people resident in the neighbouring boroughs, or
- local provisions close

In December 2015 City & Islington College and Westminster Kingsway College announced their intention to merge in August 2016. Based on enrolment figures (2014/15) the merger is expected to create a potential enrolment of 26,500 students. Approximately 7,500 (28%) of these students will be aged 16-19 and another 2,000 will be apprentices.

Both colleges are already attractive learning destinations: City and Islington College for Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths, and Westminster Kingsway for Hospitality and Catering. Westminster Kingsway also runs the largest apprenticeship programme of any London college. The merger will allow students access to a wider curriculum with more opportunities to progress through academic, work based and vocational pathways.

A rolling programme of Area Reviews across London focused specifically on further education colleges will be completed by spring 2017. The Government expects Area Reviews will result in "*fewer, often larger, more resilient and efficient providers*". The subsequent implementation may result in changes to local provision with entire areas of curriculum provision relocated and the volume of provision located in Westminster may decline. A review of Post-16 capacity should be carried out in response to the outcome of Area Reviews and in preparation of an increase in the post-16 population forecast in 2019.

School sixth forms providers in Westminster have introduced higher entry requirements. As a consequence some students who would have

¹⁵ Source: LCCIS Travel to Study Report

previously progressed to sixth form are now required to seek alternative providers such as further education colleges and apprenticeships. While these changes may be offset by increases in the proportion of students achieving 5 A*-C including English and mathematics the balance between school sixth form and further education provision may shift.

- **NEETS**

Young people, who are not in education, employment or training, earn approximately 11% less per year in salary compared with their peers. There are also associated costs to the taxpayer for the provision of additional services.

In 2014 Westminster ranked within the top 20% of local authorities with the lowest NEET (by percentage).¹⁶

Using the most up to date figures, in 2013, 140 (3.8%)¹⁷ young people between the age of 16 and 18 were recorded as NEET; by 2014¹⁸ this number had reduced to 80 (or 2.2%) which were below the national (4.7%) and London (3.4%) averages.

Effective collaboration across the range of services supporting young people towards employment and to ensure that they do not become long-term unemployed is needed because the patterns of NEET differ between age groups. Low levels of NEET among 16 and 17 year olds are expected because of the Raising Participation Age. At age 16, 1.8% of young people were NEET which drops to 1.6% for 17 year olds, but rises to 3.5% for 18 year olds, who are therefore more likely to be NEET.

Schools play a critical role in preparing young people to progress to suitable employment or training. While there is sufficient capacity to meet the demand for mainstream provision, monitoring of the quality and quantity of vocational, alternative provision and special provision will continue to be required to ensure the needs of all students are accommodated.

¹⁶ Source: DFE NEET Scorecard, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-people-neet-comparative-data-scorecard>

¹⁷ Young people are measured according to their academic age: their age on 31 August. The percentage shows the proportion of 16 to 18 year olds who were not in education, employment or training for the year. The figures are an average of November, December and January.

¹⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/neet-data-by-local-authority-2012-16-to-18-year-olds-not-in-education-employment-or-training>

8. 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. With limited scope for further development on existing sites, the Council will consider different options for aligning the school portfolio to 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.

As of 6 April 2015 the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) replaced Section 106 funding agreements. S106 can still be applied to specific developments, subject to the S106 tests and pooling restrictions. Westminster is in the process of implementing its CIL. The council will apply available s106 contributions for its current investment programme.

9. Investment Programme for Schools

The table in Section 4 above illustrates the existing and proposed investment programme based on current pupil projections.

In addition to Marylebone Boys Free School and the UTC at Victoria, four schools have been selected for expansion offering the equivalent of 1 form of entry per year group each (excluding 6th form).

Phase 1 2017	Westminster City St George's RC
Phase 2 2018 onwards	King Solomon Academy Pimlico Academy

This programme will be funded by the remaining £16.1M Basic Need Grant, and S106 contributions.

The St Marylebone Bridge Special School will also open in new accommodation in 2017.

As noted above, the Council anticipates the need for further provision as a result of regeneration and residential development. Currently there is capacity at primary level to absorb demand, although local factors will always influence the strategy to ensure sufficient places are available in neighbourhoods where the need is greatest.

The Council has committed all available Basic Need grant allocations and will seek to maximise financial contributions through the development planning system arising from new development schemes to respond to the pressure on places. The Council's policy is to expand existing schools wherever possible and will continually review the sustainability of the portfolio. Where new schools are required, the Council will work with the DfE and Education Funding Agency to open Free Schools.

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Appendices

1. Key for School Map Reference
2. Pupil Growth against School Place Shortfall (Primary and Secondary)
3. GLA Pupil Projection Methodology
4. Resident Population Migration Flow
5. Cross Border Movement
6. Neighbouring Borough School Place Planning programme
7. Capacity and Surplus Places (Primary and Secondary)
8. School Preference (Primary and Secondary)
9. Ofsted Ratings
10. Westminster Primary Planning Areas
11. Glossary: Definition of School Types

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Appendix 1: Key for School Reference Map

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

Appendix 1: Key for School Reference Map

Westminster Schools Key for School Reference Map					
	School	Academy Status	DfE Number	Postcode	Map Key
Secondary	Grey Coat Hospital	Converter	2134628	SW1P 2DY	1
	King Solomon Academy	Converter	2136907	NW1 6RX	2
	Marylebone Boys' School	A	2134000	NW6 7UJ	3
	Paddington Academy	Converter	2136905	W9 2DR	4
	Pimlico Academy	A	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	A	2136906	W2 5EZ	10
	Westminster City School	Converter	2134687	SW1E 5HJ	11
Special	College Park School		2137042	W2 4PH	1
	Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee School		2137184	W9 3LG	2
AP	Beachcroft AP Academy	Converter	2131101	NW8 0NW	1
16 Plus	City of Westminster College		2138028	W2 1NB	1
	Harris Westminster Sixth Form		2134001	SW1H 9LH	2

Appendix 1: Key for School Reference Map – Children’s Centres

Map Label	Name
	1 Abbots Manor Community Nursery
	2 Beethoven Centre
	3 Bessborough Day Nursery
	4 Carlton Hill Day Nursery
	5 Church St Nursery
	6 Churchill Gardens Children's Centre
	7 Fitzrovia Community Centre
	8 Harrow Road Children's Centre
	9 Holcroft Community Nursery
	10 Katharine Bruce Community Nursery
	11 Lisson Green Nursery
	12 Lisson Green Play Centre
	13 Luton Street Nursery
	14 Maida Vale Childrens Centre
	15 Marsham Street Children's Cente
	16 Micky Star Community Nursery
	17 Paddington Green Children's Centre
	18 Queens Park Nursery
	19 Queens Park Children's Centre
	20 Queensborough Community Nursery
	21 Queensway Children's Centre
	22 The Angel Nursery
	23 Warwick Community Nursery
	24 West End Children's Centre
	25 Westbourne Children's Centre
	1 Fisherton Play Group
	2 Sussex Street Play Project
	1 Bayswater Families Centre
	2 Brunel Family Centre
	3 NEWPIN Family Centre
	4 Queens Park Forum
	5 Rainbow Family Centre

Appendix 2: Primary Growth against Primary Shortfall

Figure 2: Forecast primary pupil growth map 2015/16 to 2019/20

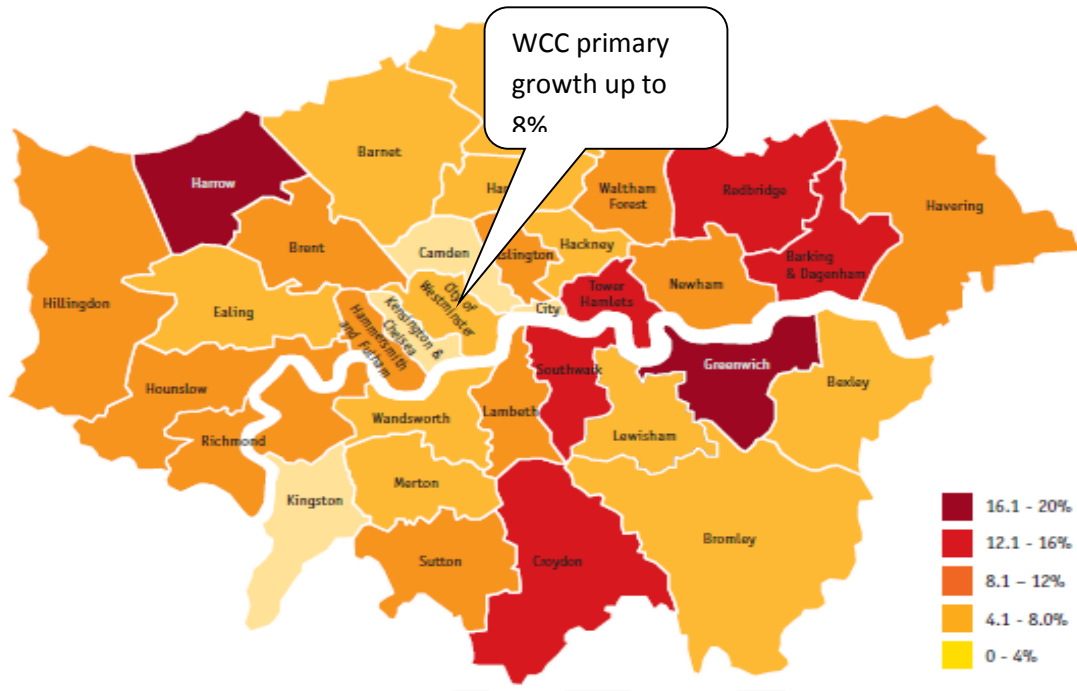
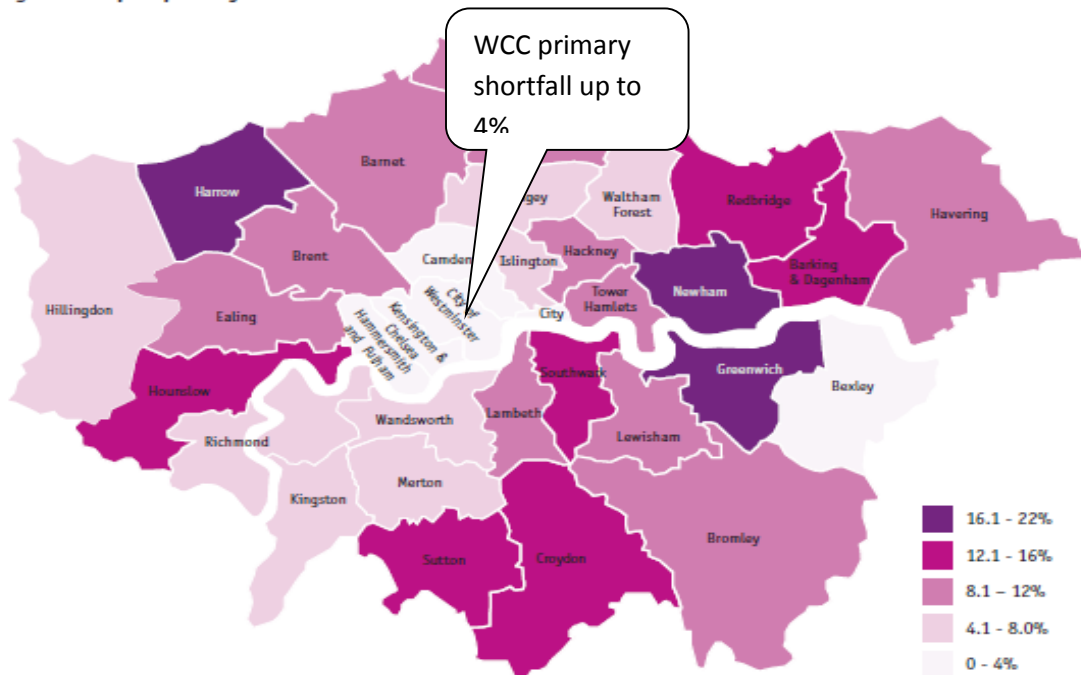


Figure 7: Map of primary shortfall



Appendix 2: Secondary Growth against Secondary Shortfall

Figure 3: Forecast secondary pupil growth map 2015/16 to 2019/20

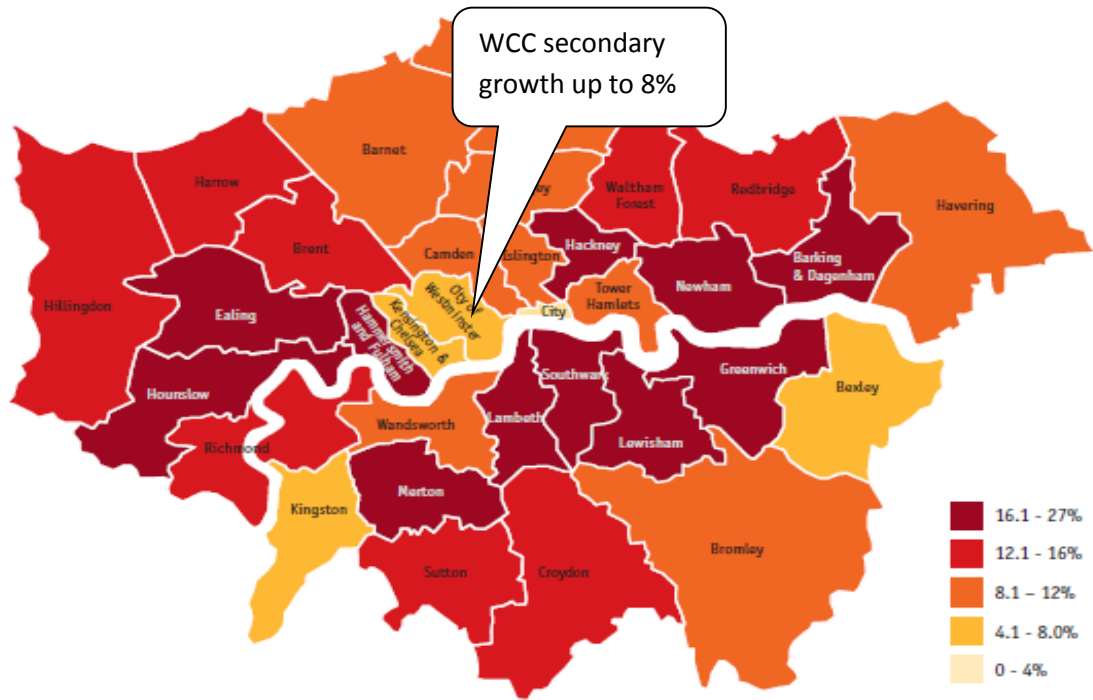
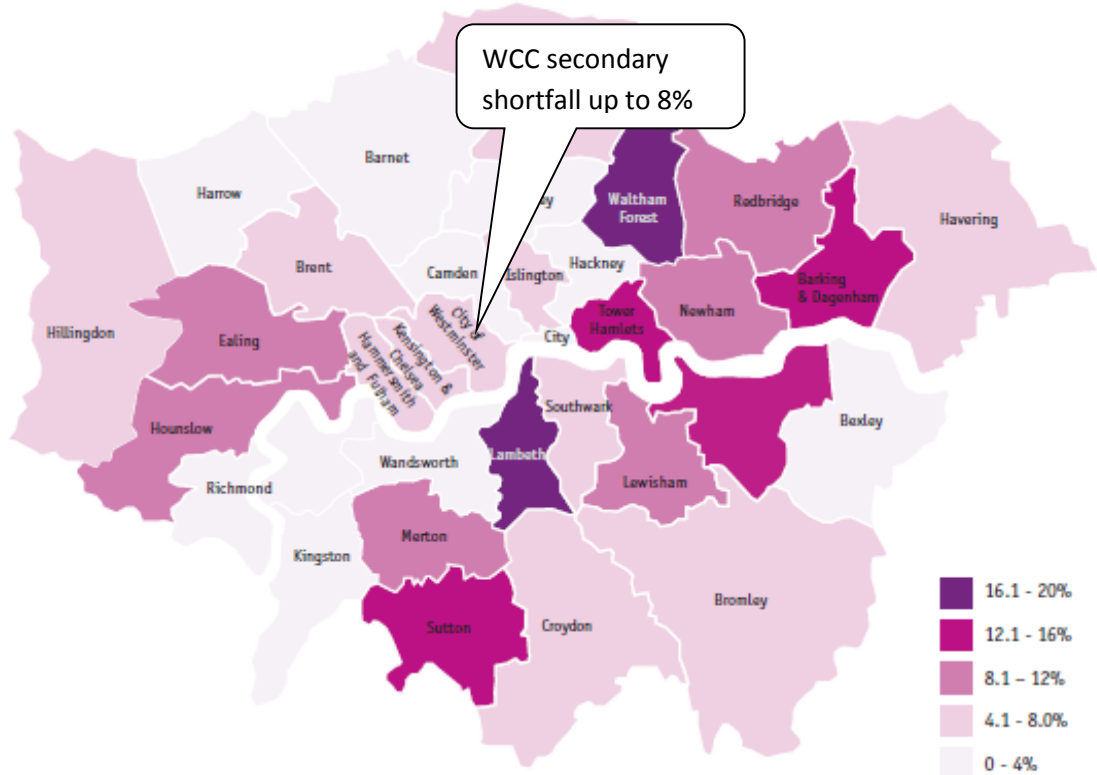
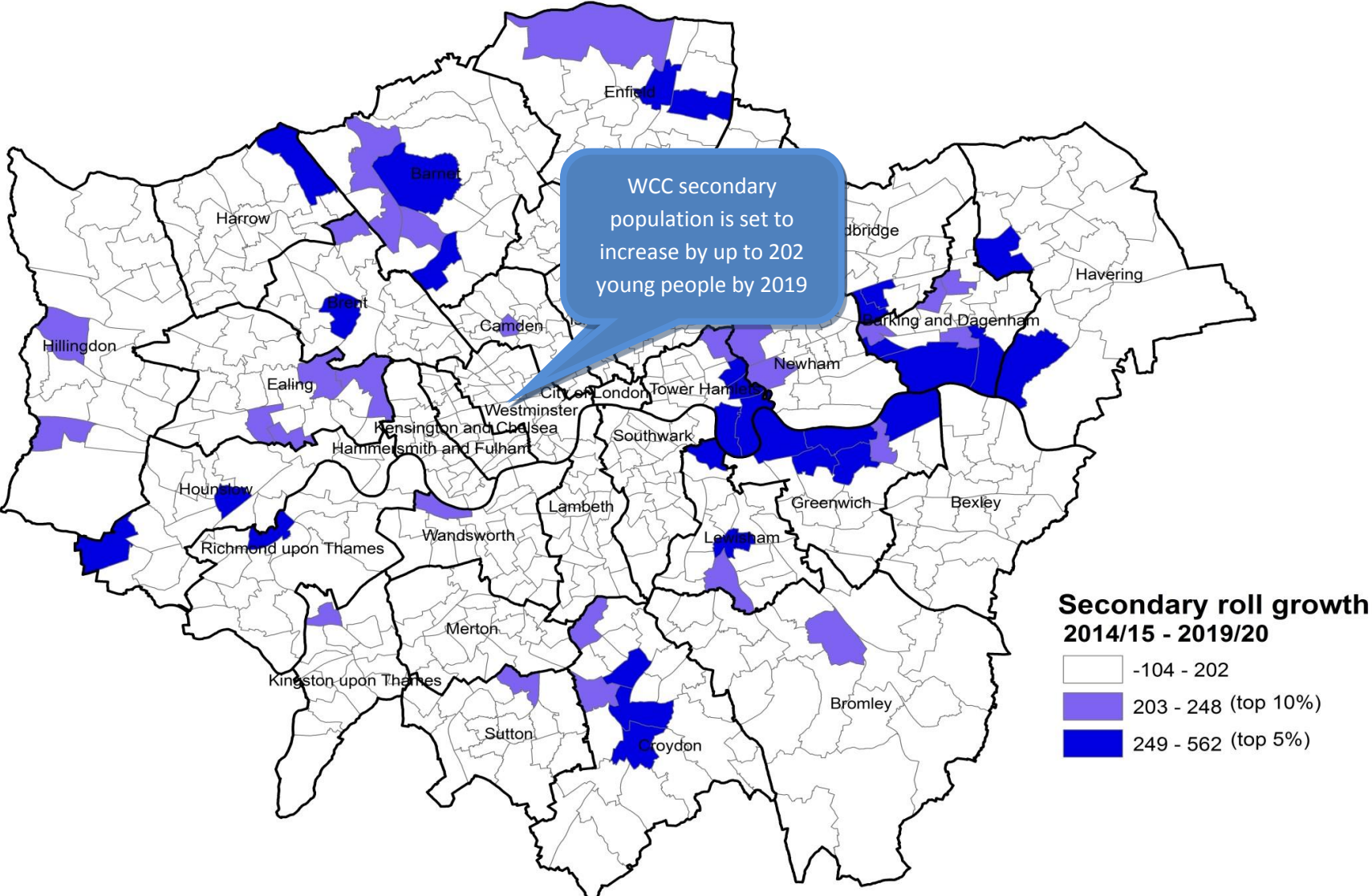


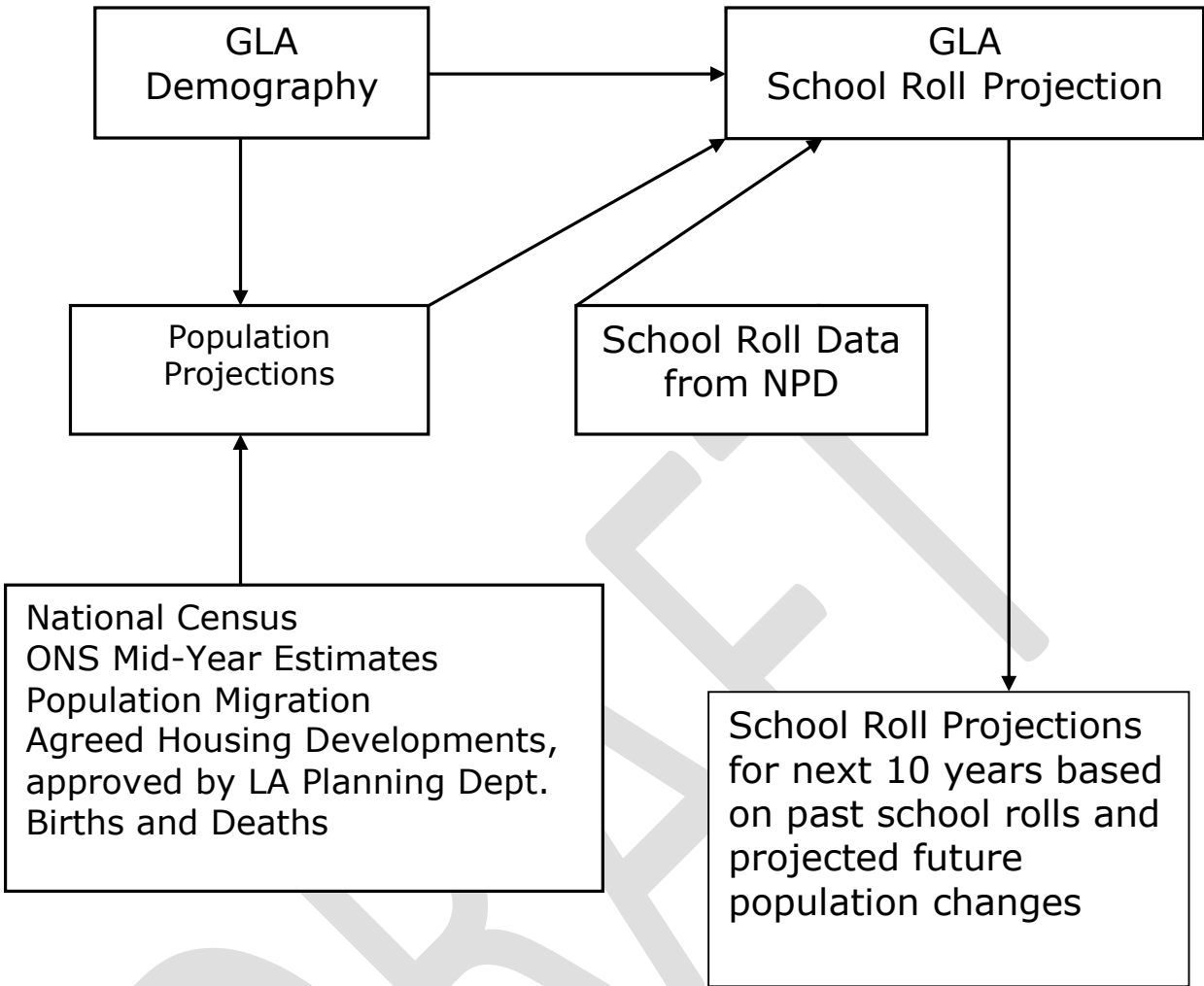
Figure 8: Map of secondary shortfall



Appendix 2: Secondary Pupil Population Growth across London



Appendix 3: School Roll Projections and Methodology



GLA Methodology

The basic steps in this methodology are as follows:

- Produce projections based on a roll replacement model, calculating year-on-year changes in cohorts from historic roll data from the National Pupil Database and use these to project future rolls
- Take the rolls projected from the Replacement method and generate catchment ratios by dividing the rolls by the equivalent population from a zero-development projection (no development occurs).
- Apply these catchment ratios to a standard set of population projections (that include development data). The result is the final set of roll projections.

The GLA New Methodology Example table uses zero-development population when applying new catchment ratios as an example.

Appendix 3: GLA Pupil Projection Matrices

GLA Demography New methodology Example

Replacement method

Year	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2005	2,146	2,036	2,085	2,054	2,057	2,114	2,076
2006	2,408	2,146	2,054	2,096	2,043	2,055	2,110
2007	2,531	2,432	2,141	2,061	2,097	2,054	2,100
2008	2,367	2,517	2,415	2,155	2,034	2,071	2,054

Zero Development Population

Year	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2005	2,478	2,447	2,391	2,490	2,494	2,421	2,382
2006	2,633	2,453	2,423	2,369	2,458	2,465	2,391
2007	2,731	2,605	2,442	2,404	2,352	2,438	2,439
2008	2,732	2,680	2,567	2,408	2,363	2,319	2,394

Zero Development Populations assumes that there are no new housing developments added.

New catchment ratios

Year	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2005	0.866	0.832	0.872	0.881	0.873	0.873	0.871
2006	0.915	0.875	0.848	0.881	0.883	0.883	0.883
2007	0.927	0.934	0.877	0.857	0.891	0.843	0.861
2008	0.867	0.939	0.941	0.895	0.861	0.893	0.858

2006 Catchment Ratio
2146 / 2453 = 0.875

Applying new catchment ratios to population

Year	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2005	2,146	2,036	2,085	2,054	2,057	2,114	2,076
2006	2,408	2,146	2,054	2,096	2,043	2,055	2,110
2007	2,531	2,432	2,141	2,061	2,097	2,054	2,100
2008	2,367	2,517	2,415	2,155	2,034	2,071	2,054

2006 Population Projection*
87.5% of 2453

GLA Pupil Population Projection Matrix

Population Projections by School Age Group

Primary Schools can be divided into many Planning Areas but usually : 1 North or 2 South
There is only 1 planning area at secondary level

Full projections by planning area and gender

4 – 10 Primary
11- 18 Secondary

PA	Year	Gender	Age										Totals				
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4 to 10	5 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 18	11 to 18
1	2016	All persons	540	466	507	402	422	436	368	1,397	1,313	1,300	3,141	2,601	6,704	1,351	8,055
1	2017	All persons	515	503	466	508	403	423	435	1,481	1,404	1,320	3,252	2,737	6,846	1,614	8,460
1	2018	All persons	515	482	505	468	510	407	426	1,531	1,493	1,416	3,313	2,798	7,088	1,742	8,830
1	2019	All persons	512	483	486	507	471	516	409	1,612	1,544	1,500	3,384	2,871	7,409	1,737	9,146
1	2020	All persons	521	485	489	491	516	478	524	1,599	1,626	1,553	3,506	2,984	7,714	1,744	9,459
2	2016	All persons	999	1,026	991	984	991	914	936	0	0	0	6,841	5,842	0	0	0
2	2017	All persons	995	1,012	1,034	997	989	992	918	0	0	0	6,937	5,943	0	0	0
2	2018	All persons	965	1,010	1,020	1,039	1,003	993	995	0	0	0	7,024	6,059	0	0	0
2	2019	All persons	962	974	1,010	1,018	1,041	1,000	993	0	0	0	6,999	6,037	0	0	0
2	2020	All persons	969	972	978	1,011	1,023	1,039	1,003	0	0	0	6,995	6,026	0	0	0

Appendix 4: Resident Population Migration Flow

Westminster					Source: ONS internal migration estimates Version 2.0 (July 2015)									
Inflows into Westminster					Outflows from Westminster					Netflows				
Age 0-3	Inflow	2012	2013	2014	Age 0-3	Outflow	2012	2013	2014	Age 0-3	Netflow	2012	2013	2014
	Total	370	385	385		Total	890	939	1,002		Total	-520	-555	-617
Highest inflow to Westminster from RBKC and Brent					Highest outflow from Westminster to Brent, Camden, RBKC, Wandsworth and Ealing									
Age 4-10	Inflow	2012	2013	2014	Age 4-10	Outflow	2012	2013	2014	Age 4-10	Netflow	2012	2013	2014
	Total	387	377	360		Total	708	795	855		Total	-321	-418	-494
Highest inflow to Westminster from RBKC and Brent					Highest outflow from Westminster to Brent, RBKC, Camden									
Age 11-15	Inflow	2012	2013	2014	Age 11-15	Outflow	2012	2013	2014	Age 11-15	Netflow	2012	2013	2014
	Total	184	196	187		Total	357	348	311		Total	-173	-152	-124
Highest inflow to Westminster from RBKC and Camden					Highest outflow from Westminster to Brent, Ealing and Camden									

Appendix 5: Cross Border Movement

	Westminster								
	Total pupil IMPORTS from London LAs	Total pupil IMPORTS from non-London LAs	Total pupil IMPORTS from all LAs	Total pupil IMPORTS from all LAs as % of all pupils going to school in borough	Total pupil EXPORTS to London LAs	Total pupil EXPORTS to non-London LAs	Total pupil EXPORTS to all LAs	Total pupil EXPORTS to all LAs as % of all pupils who live in the borough	Net Import/ (Export)
2013									
Primary	2,041	2	2,043	19.9%	921	-	921	10.1%	1,122 Net importer
Secondary	3,263	5	3,268	41.5%	1,282	11	1,293	21.9%	1,975 Net importer
Total	5,304	7	5,311	29.3%	2,203	11	2,214	14.7%	3,097 Net importer
2014									
Primary	2,227	-	2,227	21.7%	870	-	870	9.8%	1,357 Net importer
Secondary	3,448	8	3,456	42.9%	1,254	8	1,262	21.5%	2,194 Net importer
Total	5,675	8	5,683	31.0%	2,124	8	2,132	14.4%	3,551 Net importer
2015									
Primary	2,278	1	2,279	22.3%	890	-	890	10.1%	1,389 Net importer
Secondary	3,670	8	3,678	44.5%	1,231	7	1,238	21.2%	2,440 Net importer
Total	5,948	9	5,957	32.3%	2,121	7	2,128	14.5%	3,829 Net importer
Change ('13-'15)									
Primary	237	(1)	236	2.4pp	(31)		(31)	0.0pp	267 Total net imports growing
Secondary	407	3	410	3.0pp	(28)	(3)	(31)	(0.7pp)	465 Total net imports growing
Total	644	2	646	2.9pp	(59)	(3)	(62)	(0.2pp)	732 Total net imports growing
Change % (13-'15)									
Primary	11.6%	(50.0%)	11.6%		(3.4%)	#DIV/0!	(3.4%)		
Secondary	12.5%	60.0%	12.5%		(4.0%)	(36.4%)	(4.3%)		
Total	12.1%	28.6%	12.2%		(3.7%)	(36.4%)	(3.9%)		

Appendix 5: Cross Border Movement

WESTMINSTER 2011-2015 Residents										
2015	ONS MYE 2014	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Private sector estimate	Pupils residing in other LAs attending LA maintained schools	Pupils attending schools maintained by the LA	% imports	net import/export
Prim	16,328	7,918	893	48%	5%	46%	2,282	10,200	22%	1,389
Sec	9,572	4,589	1,242	48%	13%	39%	3,681	8,270	45%	2,439
Prim/Sec	25,900	12,507	2,135	48%	8%	43%	5,963	18,470	32%	3,828
2014	ONS MYE 2014	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Private sector estimate	Pupils residing in other LAs attending LA maintained schools	Pupils attending schools maintained by the LA	% imports	net import/export
Prim	16,328	8,041	874	49%	5%	45%	2,227	10,268	22%	1,353
Sec	9,572	4,591	1,268	48%	13%	39%	3,461	8,052	43%	2,193
Prim/Sec	25,900	12,632	2,142	49%	8%	43%	5,688	18,320	31%	3,546
2013	ONS 2013 MYE	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Private sector estimate	Pupils residing in other LAs attending LA maintained schools	Pupils attending schools maintained by the LA	% imports	net import/export
Prim	15344	8,195	925	53%	6%	41%	2,047	10,242	20%	1,122
Sec	9117	4,600	1,299	50%	14%	35%	3,271	7,871	42%	1,972
Prim/Sec	24,461	12,795	2,224	52%	9%	39%	5,318	18,113	29%	3,094
2012	ONS 2012 MYE	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Private sector estimate	Pupils residing in other LAs attending LA maintained schools	Pupils attending schools maintained by the LA	% imports	net import/export
Prim	14538	8,437	916	58%	6%	36%	1,882	10,319	18%	966
Sec	8824	4,502	1,395	51%	16%	33%	3,189	7,691	41%	1,794
Prim/Sec	23,362	12,939	2,311	55%	10%	35%	5,071	18,010	28%	2,760
2011	ONS 2011 MYE	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Private sector estimate	Pupils residing in other LAs attending LA maintained schools	Pupils attending schools maintained by the LA	% imports	net import/export
Prim	13735	8,398	922	61%	7%	32%	1,856	10,254	18%	934
Sec	8430	4,317	1,416	51%	17%	32%	3,157	7,474	42%	1,741
Prim/Sec	22,165	12,715	2,338	57%	11%	32%	5,013	17,728	28%	2,675

Appendix 6: Neighbouring Borough's School Place Programme

Brent Primary Expansion

2015 Primary pupil population has increased by 17.68%.from 21,427 in 2008 to 26,028 2015.

Current projections indicate birth rates in Brent have risen in the past 12 months. GLA projections are expected to be revised upward.

Low cost options include additional classes at new Free Schools and recycling bulge classes.

Forecast deficit of primary places in all year groups in Planning Area 1 surplus capacity in other planning areas will meet demand.

2016 Demand for Reception places is projected to decrease
Temporary provision at Elsley, Leopold and Uxendon Manor schools to become permanent.

Additional Year 1 bulge classes needed

2017 (2FE) Floreat Primary Alperton opens
(3FE) The Ark Somerville Primary School opens

Brent Secondary Expansion

2015 A number of Brent Secondary head teachers have expressed interest in collectively sponsoring a new free school and are expected to make an application to the DfE.

2016 The significant growth in the Primary phase begins to move through to secondary phase.

2017 Alperton Secondary and Ark Elvin Academy will provide an additional 2FE provision

Gladstone Free School (6FE) hopes to open in a permanent site creating sufficient places until 2020.

2018 Secondary places demand expected to outstrip supply.

2022 An additional 18.8 FE, equivalent to 2 or 3 new schools will be required.
Additional 12.8 Y7 classes required to meet demand.

Camden Primary Expansion

2015 Temporary bulge classes at Kingsgate school (2FE), Primrose Hill (1FE)
King's Cross Academy (2FE)

Abacus Belsize (1FE) temporary site

2016 Kingsgate School opens. (2FE).

Hawley Infants becomes a 1FE primary school.

Like for like rebuild Edith Neville School

2017 Edith Neville School reopens

Abacus Belsize (2FE) moves to permanent site

Appendix 6: Neighbouring Borough's School Place Programme

Camden Secondary Expansion

There are no secondary bulge classes in Camden schools.

2012 UCL opened providing additional phased 6FE starting from Y7, with a provision for post 16 pupils.

2015 Camden School for Girls increased admission number

2019 Regent High School will expand by 2FE when additional capacity is required.

Ealing Primary Expansion

2014 2FE free school (Floreat Southall) has approval to open in September **2016**, although has not yet secured a site

2017 Provision of 34.5 forms of entry (FE) in permanent expansions complete. 7FE were provided in four new schools.

Ealing Secondary Expansion

Projected need for 23 additional forms of entry at secondary level by 2019.

2016 LB Ealing expects to have an overall shortfall in capacity in year 7.

4FE in permanent capacity will be added to Elthorne Park High and Brentside High schools.

Ealing Fields - 4FE free school approved for September 2015 but deferred.

2017 North Twyford - 6.5FE free school approved for September 2016 but deferred.

Ark Secondary 6FE free school approved for September 2017.

Lambeth Primary Expansion

2016 There is a sufficiency of primary places in the north and expansions are agreed and being put in place for the deficit in the south of the borough.

Two schools are opening new classes in the far south of the borough on borders with Merton and Southwark. They are expected to ease the pressure on places in the south creating a borough wide surplus but still some deficit is likely to remain in the Norwood area.

Lambeth Secondary Expansion

2016 The secondary provision will be in deficit by the 2016/17 academic year.

2017 The opening of a 6FE secondary school is planned and likely to be open from September 2017.

2018 Further expansions are proposed for September 2018 onwards

Richmond-Upon-Thames Primary Expansion

2015 Richmond Bridge Primary (2FE) and Twickenham Primary (2FE) open both are free schools.

2017 Recommend 2 schools for expansion in Planning Area 10 (Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside).

1FE needed in Planning Area 2 (Teddington / Hampton Wick).

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Appendix 6: Neighbouring Borough's School Place Programme

Richmond-Upon-Thames Secondary Expansion

2015 The Kingston Academy 6th Form Free School opened

2017 Richmond upon Thames College Free School (5FE)

2018 Turing House to increase admission number from 100 to 150

2019 Additional places will be required within the eastern half of the borough

RBKC Primary Expansion

2016 Kensington Primary Academy (1 FE) opens in September.

RBKC Secondary Expansion

No additional school expansions.

Southwark Primary Expansion

2016 Galleywall City of London Primary Academy opens.

2017 Completion of extensive rebuilding and expansion programme which has created an additional 425 permanent reception places since 2012.

Southwark Secondary Expansion

2015 Haberdashers Aske Federation have applied to open a 6FE free school.

2016 Charter School East Dulwich opens (4FE).

2018 Charter School East Dulwich expands to 8FE.

Appendix 7: Capacity and Surplus Places (Primary and Secondary)

PRIMARY	Total PAN	Roll R to Yr 6	Surplus places	Percent surplus
All Souls CofE Primary School	210	173	-37	-18%
Ark Atwood Primary Academy	300	297	-3	-1%
Barrow Hill Junior School	240	226	-14	-6%
Burdett-Coutts	378	293	-85	-22%
Christ Church Bentinck	240	206	-34	-14%
Churchill Gardens Primary Academy	210	228	18	9%
Edward Wilson	392	353	-39	-10%
Essendine	450	421	-29	-6%
Gateway Academy	630	630	0	0%
George Eliot Primary School	420	412	-8	-2%
Hallfield Primary School	630	501	-129	-20%
Hampden Gurney	210	205	-5	-2%
King Solomon Academy	420	417	-3	-1%
Millbank Academy	420	418	-2	0%
Minerva Academy	244	115	-129	-53%
Our Lady of Dolours	315	259	-56	-18%
Paddington Green	420	307	-113	-27%
Pimlico Primary	180	96	-84	-47%
Queen's Park	294	273	-21	-7%
Robinsfield Infant School	180	177	-3	-2%
Soho Parish	162	158	-4	-2%
St Augustine's	210	207	-3	-1%
St Barnabas'	161	137	-24	-15%
St Clement Danes	210	204	-6	-3%
St Edward's Catholic Primary School	420	364	-56	-13%
St Gabriel's CofE Primary School	210	191	-19	-9%
St George's Hanover Square	210	205	-5	-2%
St James & St John	175	162	-13	-7%
St Joseph's RC Primary School	294	276	-18	-6%
St Luke's CofE Primary School	210	176	-34	-16%
St Mary Magdalene	210	204	-6	-3%
St Mary of the Angels	315	288	-27	-9%
St Mary's Bryanston Square	210	190	-20	-10%
St Matthew's School, Westminster	210	166	-44	-21%
St Peter's CofE School	210	210	0	0%
St Peter's Eaton Square	320	296	-24	-8%
St Saviour's CofE Primary School	210	205	-5	-2%
St Stephen's CofE Primary School	210	173	-37	-18%
St Vincent de Paul RC Primary School	210	203	-7	-3%
St Vincent's RC Primary School	210	209	-1	0%
Westminster Cathedral RC Primary School	210	202	-8	-4%
Wilberforce Primary	420	285	-135	-32%
Total	11,990	10,718	-1272	-11%

SECONDARY	PAN	Roll Y 7 - 11	Surplus places	Percent surplus
Grey Coat Hospital	755	766	11	1%
King Solomon Academy	300	316	16	5%
Marylebone Boys	300	242	-58	-19%
Paddington Academy	900	912	12	1%
Pimlico Academy	1050	1043	-7	-1%
Quintin Kynaston School	1050	1042	-8	-1%
St Augustine's High School*	750	768	18	2%
St George's Catholic School	750	743	-7	-1%
St Marylebone School	750	752	2	0%
Westminster Academy	900	937	37	4%
Westminster City School	680	653	-27	-4%
Total	8,185	8,174	-11	0%

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Appendix 8: School Preference (Primary and Secondary)

PRIMARY	PAN	All Preferences			First Preferences			Applications per place
		All	WCC	Other	All	WCC	Other	
All Souls	30	62	37	25	30	15	15	2.07
ARK Atwood Primary Academy	60	272	240	32	106	96	10	4.53
Burdett Coutts	54	80	74	6	24	22	2	1.48
Christ Church Bentinck	60	81	75	6	18	15	3	1.35
Churchill Gardens	30	67	65	2	18	18	0	2.23
Edward Wilson	56	108	106	2	35	34	1	1.93
Essendine	60	134	109	25	43	36	7	2.23
Gateway Academy	90	218	200	18	74	69	5	2.42
George Eliot	60	203	102	101	69	21	48	3.38
Hallfield	90	124	114	10	61	59	2	1.38
Hampden Gurney	30	166	155	11	60	59	1	5.53
King Solomon Academy	60	250	235	15	100	97	3	4.17
Millbank Academy	60	162	133	29	51	39	12	2.7
Minerva Academy	56	29	27	2	11	9	2	0.52
Our Lady of Dolours	45	77	68	9	24	19	5	1.71
Paddington Green	60	107	97	10	30	30	0	1.78
Pimlico Primary Academy	60	132	117	15	39	35	4	2.2
Queen's Park	42	124	108	16	44	43	1	2.95
Robinsfield	60	158	116	42	47	38	9	2.63
Soho Parish	24	72	47	25	21	16	5	3
St Augustine's	30	117	62	55	29	12	17	3.9
St Barnabas'	23	49	47	2	7	7	0	2.13
St Clement Dane's	30	87	25	62	33	10	23	2.9
St Edward's	60	117	104	13	34	31	3	1.95
St Gabriel's	30	80	78	2	29	29	0	2.66
St George's (Hanover Square)	30	81	72	9	16	10	6	2.7
St James & St John	25	59	55	4	25	24	1	2.36
St Joseph's	42	174	147	27	70	65	5	4.14
St Luke's	30	53	40	13	10	6	4	1.76
St Mary Magdalene	30	85	81	4	23	20	3	2.83
St Mary of the Angels	45	97	82	15	32	28	4	2.15
St Mary's Bryanston Square	30	80	77	3	22	22	0	2.66
St Matthew's	30	58	50	8	18	16	2	1.93
St Peter's (Chippenham Mews)	30	134	123	11	33	33	0	4.47
St Peter's Eaton Square	50	162	121	41	53	37	16	3.24
St Saviour's	30	156	143	13	46	42	4	5.2
St Stephen's	30	52	51	1	23	23	0	1.73
St Vincent de Paul	30	86	66	20	36	28	8	2.87
St Vincent's	30	112	99	13	46	42	4	3.73
Westminster Cathedral	30	100	84	16	25	24	1	3.33
Wilberforce	60	47	43	4	18	14	4	0.78
Totals	1812	4612	3875	737	1533	1293	240	

Appendix 8: School Preference (Primary and Secondary)

SECONDARY	Published Admissions Number (PAN)	Total Offers*	Westminster resident offers	Out borough offers	% of Westminster offered a place
Grey Coat Hospital	151	153	46	107	30%
King Solomon Academy	60	60	48	12	80%
Marylebone Boys' Free School	120	121	82	39	68%
Paddington Academy	180	172	151	21	88%
Pimlico Academy	210	225	126	99	56%
Quintin Kynaston Community Academy	210	251	159	92	63%
St Augustine's C of E High School	156	149	81	68	54%
St George's Catholic School	150	144	56	88	39%
St Marylebone School	150	142	52	90	37%
Westminster Academy	180	204	115	89	56%
Westminster City School	140	151	40	111	26%
Totals	1707	1772	956	816	54%

*The difference where offers are **lower** than the PAN represent allocations made to children with an EHC plan or Statement.

The difference where offers are **higher** than the PAN represent allocations made to children who could not be offered a school of preference or where it was agreed with the school to over offer in the knowledge these will be absorbed by September.

Secondary *Academy ^Free school	Applications for Westminster Schools – By 1 st Preference and Residence		
	Total	WCC	Out of Borough
Grey Coat Hospital *	366	97	269
King Solomon Academy *	138	127	11
Marylebone Boys' Free School ^	88	44	44
Paddington Academy *	261	215	46
Pimlico Academy *	191	100	91
Quintin Kynaston Community Academy *	103	76	27
St Augustine's C of E High School *	140	79	61
St George's Catholic School *	128	55	73
St Marylebone School *	363	144	219
Westminster Academy *	105	59	46
Westminster City School *	86	22	64

Appendix 8: School Preference (Primary and Secondary)

SECONDARY *Academy ^Free school	PAN	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Total 2015	Total 2014	% Dif.	Applications per place
Grey Coat Hospital *	151	366	290	171	126	58	38	1049	1039	1	6.95
King Solomon Academy *	60	138	108	91	54	51	20	462	431	7	7.7 *
Marylebone Boys' Free School ^	120	88	89	107	91	50	30	455	366	24	3.79
Paddington Academy *	180	261	159	133	89	52	42	736	729	1	4.01
Pimlico Academy *	210	191	140	96	102	71	53	653	597	9	3.11
Quintin Kynaston Community Academy*	210	103	114	113	66	48	34	478	478	0	2.28
St Augustine's C of E High School *	156	140	135	131	80	52	30	568	475	20	3.64
St George's Catholic School *	150	128	136	125	88	55	40	572	502	14	3.81
St Marylebone School *	150	363	284	197	96	53	23	1016	1037	-2	6.77
Westminster Academy *	180	105	116	104	76	51	40	492	430	14	2.73
Westminster City School *	140	86	71	73	39	31	32	332	363	-9	2.37

*King Solomon – all through school does not show pupils admitted from year 6

WESTMINSTER		Borough of Residence				
		WCC	Out Borough	Total	WCC	Out Borough
All Through	Academy Community	753	95	848	89%	11%
Primary	Academy Community	1930	291	2221	87%	13%
	Community School	2423	796	3219	75%	25%
	VA School	4578	1374	5952	77%	23%
	Total	8931	2461	11392	78%	22%
Secondary	Academy Community	1766	1989	3755	47%	53%
	Academy VA	2822	2853	5675	50%	50%
	VA School	559	401	960	58%	42%
	Total	5147	5243	10390	50%	50%

Appendix 9: Primary - Current Ofsted Rating

PRIMARY	Ofsted Inspection	Judgement				
		All	Teach	Lead	Achieve	Behaviour
All Souls' CE	Jun-11	G	G	G	G	G
Atwood Academy *	Jul-13	O	O	O	O	O
Barrow Hill	Sep-14	G	G	G	G	G
Burdett Coutts CE	Dec-14	G	G	G	G	G
Christ Church Bentinck CE	Oct-13	G	G	O	G	O
Churchill Gardens Academy*	Sep-12	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI
Edward Wilson	Mar-13	G	G	G	G	G
Essendine	Feb-13	G	G	G	G	G
Gateway Academy*	Jun-08	O	O	O	O	O
George Eliot	May-12	O	O	O	O	O
Hallfield	Oct-13	G	G	G	G	G
Hampden Gurney CE	May-09	O	O	O	O	O
Millbank Academy*	May-13	O	O	O	O	O
Minerva Academy*	Feb-14	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI
Our Lady Of Dolours RC	Mar-13	G	G	G	G	G
Paddington Green	Jul-12	G	G	O	G	G
Pimlico Academy*						
Queen's Park	Jan-13	G	G	G	G	G
Robinsfield Infant School	Nov-14	G	G	G	G	G
Soho Parish CE	Mar-11	G	G	G	G	G
St Augustine's CE	Oct-13	G	G	G	G	G
St Barnabas CE	Jan-13	G	G	G	G	O
St Clement Danes CE	Nov-14	O	O	O	O	O
St Edward's RC	Oct-14	G	G	G	G	G
St Gabriel's CE	Mar-14	G	G	G	G	G
St George's Hanover Square CE	Nov-11	G	G	G	G	G
St James and St John CE	Mar-12	G	G	G	G	G
St Joseph's RC	Jun-08	O	O	O	O	O
St Luke's CE Primary School	Mar-12	G	G	G	G	G
St Mary Magdalene's RC	Oct-12	G	G	G	G	G
St Mary Of The Angels RC	Feb-12	G	G	G	G	G
St Mary's Bryanston Square CE	Feb-14	RI	RI	RI	RI	G
St Matthew's CE	Oct-13	G	G	G	G	G
St Peter's CE	Feb-14	G	G	G	G	G
St Peter's Eaton Square	Oct-06	O	O	O	O	O
St Saviour's CE	Oct-08	O	O	O	O	O
St Stephen's CE	Feb-13	G	G	G	G	G
St Vincent De Paul RC	Apr-14	RI	RI	RI	RI	G
St Vincent's RC	Oct-10	O	O	O	O	O
Westminster Cathedral RC	Jun-13	G	G	G	G	O
Wilberforce Academy*	Jun-13	RI	RI	RI	RI	G

Appendix 9: Secondary - Current Ofsted Rating

SECONDARY	Ofsted Inspection	Judgement				
		All	Teach	Lead	Achieve	Behaviour
Grey Coat Hospital Academy	Mar-09	O	G	G	G	O
King Solomon Academy	May-13	O	O	O	O	O
Marylebone Boys'						
Paddington Academy	Oct-11	O	G	G	G	G
Pimlico Academy	Dec-10	O	G	O	O	O
Quintin Kynaston Academy	Sep-14	RI	RI	G	RI	G
St Augustine's CE High School	Oct-13	O	O	O	O	G
St George's Academy	Nov-14	O	O	O	O	O
St Marylebone Academy	Apr-14	O	O	O	O	O
Westminster Academy	Mar-13	O	O	O	O	G
Westminster City Academy	Feb-13	G	G	G	G	G

Appendix 10: Planning Areas - Primary (use schools key appendix 1)

Planning Area 1: Maida Vale				
Wards: Queen's Park, Harrow Road, Maida Vale, Little Venice				
2 ARK Atwood	8 Essendine	16 Paddington Green	18 Queens Park	21 St Augustine's
28 St Joseph's	29 St Luke's	34 St Peter's	36 St Saviour's	42 Wilberforce
Planning Area 2: Marylebone				
Wards: Bryanston & Dorset Square, Marylebone High Street				
12 Hampden Gurney	30 St Mary's Bryanston Sq	38 St Vincent's		
Planning Area 3: St John's Wood				
Wards: Abbey Road, Church Street, and Regent's Park				
3 Barrow Hill	5 Christ Church Bentinck	9 Gateway	10 George Eliot	19 Robinsfield
24 St Edward's	13 King Solomon Academy			
Planning Area 4: Bayswater				
Wards: Bayswater, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park and Westbourne				
7 Edward Wilson	11 Hallfield	40 Minerva Academy	15 Our Lady of Dolours	27 St James & St John
31 St Mary Magdalene	32 St Mary of the Angels	37 St Stephens		
Planning Area 5: South				
Wards: Churchill, Warwick, Tachbrook and Vincent Square.				
4 Burdett Coutts	6 Churchill Gardens	14 Millbank	17 Pimlico Primary	22 St Barnabas
25 St Gabriel's	35 St Peter's Eton Sq	39 St Vincent de Paul	41 Westminster Cathedral	
Planning Area 6: Central				
Wards: 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

Appendix 11: 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 11: Glossary: Definition of school types (from 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.

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.