



Westminster City Council

School Organisation and Investment Strategy 2018

Date: October 2018



City of Westminster

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School Organisation and Investment Strategy

2018

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Executive Summary

The function of School Place Planning is carried out by the School Admissions and Access to Education Team which sits within the School Place Planning and Access to Education Service for the Council. School Place Planning is essential to ensure sufficiency of places (neither too few nor too many) to allow for parental choice and movement across schools.

The **School Organisation and Investment Strategy**, which is updated annually, outlines the measures being taken to manage the surplus primary places, deliver additional secondary places and responds to the rise in demand for specialist SEN places, in the light of forecast trends and other local factors within Westminster City Council (WCC).

The Council's Statutory duty

The statutory responsibility for providing school places rests with Westminster City Council. The DfE provides Basic Need capital funding to support councils in achieving this responsibility, and the DfE can also provide places through the Free School programme which they operate. Councils can only deliver a sufficient number of new school places if they are allocated a sufficient level of funding. Whilst the cost per place allocated through the Basic Need grant has increased significantly in recent years, the level of funding available does not fully meet the actual cost of delivery. This is confirmed by the significant and unsustainable amount of funding that Councils currently provide to top up basic need allocations in order to deliver their sufficiency duty.

The Council has to balance the duty to ensure sufficient school places alongside its duty to make efficient use of resources. It cannot therefore provide for unlimited choice. This would compromise the viability of existing Good and Outstanding schools which would be both destabilising and poor use of public money.

Local authorities across London have managed to meet the need for significant additional demand for school places since 2010. In Westminster, the DfE opened two primary free schools (Ark Atwood and Pimlico Academy) with Council support. Another school added a bulge class. A further primary free school, CET/Minerva Academy, was opened by the DfE despite there being no further need for places and is closing in July 2018. The primary cohort is now moving to secondary age, and in 2015 the Council embarked on an expansion programme which is now beginning to deliver the much needed extra secondary places.

Whilst the Council retains its statutory duty to ensure the sufficiency of school places, the changing face of school provision in recent years with the introduction of free schools and with existing schools being able to convert to academy status, coupled with changes

in education legislation through the Academies Act 2010, has made the local authority role more complex. Academies have the freedom to reduce or expand their Published Admissions Number (PAN), and are not required to agree a request by the local authority to expand. As Local authorities are no longer able to put forward proposals for new community schools, the options to create more school places are therefore restricted and challenging. The Department for Education (DfE) recommends that local authorities maintain 5-10% spare capacity in both the primary and the secondary sectors to ensure that pupils arriving in year can be offered a school place and to allow for mobility. There is always a risk of under or over supply, which can affect the viability and sustainability of some schools. Effective school place planning is therefore carefully managed, scrutinised and reviewed on an annual basis in Westminster.

Effective planning

Effective planning requires analysis of a wide array of information when anticipating current and future needs. These include:

- the current capacity of schools, any surplus places and/or immediate pressures;
- projected future need including planned housing development trajectory, population projections and school roll projections produced by the GLA;
- impact on application trends that relate to admission criteria and any potential changes;
- any local variance within the borough; and
- the impact of any proposed changes in neighbouring boroughs.

Parental choice and admissions criteria

Leading on from the statutory duty set out above to ensure the sufficiency of school places, the Council also has a duty to ensure its schools comply with the Admissions Code ¹. All schools, including academies must set oversubscription criteria to enable the prioritization of applicants when this exceeds the places available. When reading this report, it will be apparent in the secondary section that Westminster schools import a high number of residents from other boroughs to its schools (44% in 2018). This is attributed to how places are allocated in accordance with each school's admissions criteria. Schools cannot give priority when setting their oversubscription criteria to Westminster residents. To give priority would be in breach of the Greenwich Judgement² of 1990. This stipulates that it is unlawful to give priority in school admissions to its own residents over residents from neighbouring LEAs, clarifying that applicants must be treated equally, whether they reside inside or outside the authority. Westminster has some of the highest performing and most sought after secondary schools in London.

¹ [School Admissions Code](#)

² R v Greenwich London Borough Council, ex parte John Ball Primary School (1989) 88 LGR

589 [1990] Fam Law 469 held that pupils should not be discriminated against in relation to admission to the school simply because they reside outside the local authority area in which the school is situated. Section 86(8) of the SSFA 1998 places an equal duty on local authorities to comply with parental preference in respect of parents living within and outside their boundary.

The national average for Good/Outstanding schools is 89% with Westminster standing at 98% (Spring 2018).

When looking at the number of secondary school places available each year, 1736 (2018 admission figure, compared to the number of Westminster residents that apply, 1163 (2018 on-time figure), it is assumed that there should be a sufficiency of places. As touched on above and detailed in this report, there is no priority for Westminster residents for Westminster schools. Whilst parents can name up to six schools, and invariably the most desirable schools are named in the hope that a place will be offered, if a Westminster local school is not listed, that could have been offered, no places will remain for these schools after 1st March. Much advice is provided on the process and the importance of making use of all six preferences. There is often reluctance to take heed of this advice as there remains the misconception that including lower school choices will disadvantage the preferred school choices. The outcome will be Westminster residents without an offer of a school on offer day for their preferred school, with no places remaining in local Westminster schools to offer. This continues to be an issue that has a significant impact on place planning and in meeting the Council's duty to provide a school place within a reasonable distance to all Westminster residents.

The picture is very different for primary education with parent/carers remaining local when choosing a primary school for their child with only 10% of residents on roll of a school in a neighbouring borough. This is predominately due to the borough border proximity of some residents. 98% of all primary schools are judged Good or Outstanding by Ofsted, compared to 90% nationally. Westminster also scores considerably above nationally for Key Stage 2 performance, ranking within the top 20 of Local authorities (68% achieved the expected level in reading, writing and mathematics, compared to 61% nationally in 2017).

Projections

The Greater London Authority's (GLA) School Roll Projections (SRP) are to ensure that the number of places available is planned in a timely and measured way so that the Council can meet its statutory duty to ensure sufficiency of places. Westminster and the majority of London borough subscribe to the GLA for its pupil projections. These are then populated by the Business Intelligence Team in Westminster to present a ten-year forecast.

London has seen an overall upward demand for reception places since 2008 but the most recent '*Do the Maths*' report from London Councils confirms that "at primary school level, the need for more places has started to plateau and that demand at secondary level is forecast to increase considerably as the wave of additional pupils at primary is predicted to reach secondary schools in the majority of London boroughs from 2017/18". This pattern is typified in Westminster as set out in this report.

London as a whole is also experiencing rising demand for places for children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities.

Primary projections – The current 2018 GLA pupil projections indicate the continuation of demand declining with a surplus capacity increasing across the borough, potentially peaking at 21.5% by 2022. The current and projected surplus takes account of action taken to reduce the significant surplus of places. The closure of Minerva Academy has removed 392 places from the overall primary capacity. Hallfield Primary School has formally reduced from a three Form Entry to a two Form Entry removing a further 210 places by 2024. The re-organisation and merger of King Solomon Academy/Ark Paddington by September 2019 as an all-through school, will remove a further 210 places by 2026. In addition to these permanent arrangements, informal admission caps are in place for several schools experiencing falling rolls. These are with the agreement of schools. In the long term, a 20% plus surplus of primary school places means that some schools may not be financially viable. Considerations and decisions, supported by the Council, will need to be made by Governing Bodies, Diocesan Bodies and associated Academy sponsors regarding the future options for some primary school provision. These often might include further permanent reductions to the PAN for some primary schools - PAN of 2FE or 1.5FE to 1FE, sharing resources, including staffing and facilities between schools, and potentially the closure of one or more primary schools, as has happened at Minerva Academy. As an example of addressing the surplus, whilst retaining high quality education delivery, the Council is working with King Solomon Academy and Paddington Green School (both ARK academies) to re-align the split between the primary and secondary sectors as part of the capital investment project which will see additional secondary school places, improved primary school facilities, a new nursery, and a new MUGA. The Council is also providing a new MUGA at Wilberforce and Hallfield Schools, which will benefit the local community as well as enhancing facilities for the schools themselves.

Secondary projections - The current 2018 GLA pupil projections show a continued increase in demand with a 4% deficit by 2023. Whilst there is a projected gradual decline from this point until 2028, the surplus is not likely to be sufficient to meet the demand for places, allowing for new arrivals and general mobility. In addition to the current secondary expansion programme, involving four schools, which was agreed in principle by Cabinet in 2015. The Council will need to consider further reasonable and feasible options to meet this projected but potentially time-limited period of deficit. Such options will be bulge class(es), or a modest permanent expansion of a school that allows the flexibility for multi-educational usage when/if demand reduces significantly. These projections do not allow for future housing developments which are not yet approved. The forecast may change significantly and present a greater deficit once new housing is agreed and the 'child yield' is calculated.

Regeneration

There is a note of caution on the projections set out in this report in terms of the scale of any new development in Westminster. The impact of large-scale housing development is challenging to predict due to the simplifications that are made in the model when balanced against the child yield that might (or might not) result from any given development. Development schedules and scale vary from year to year and this also adds to the complexity of modelling and means that projections can vary from year to year depending on latest intelligence about securing planning permissions for development and establishing a date for roll out and occupation of units.

The largest regeneration in Westminster will be in the Church Street and Edgware Road area. Currently the Council has capacity in the primary sector to absorb demand arising in the medium term, and new secondary provision is being developed. The Council has highlighted that possible need for further provision in its strategic Infrastructure Development Plan in the long term. As the Council seeks to provide further homes, especially affordable homes, the need for school places will emerge. A range of developments, many of relatively small size, are expected across Westminster, including in Maida Vale and in Pimlico. Currently it is expected the need can be absorbed within existing primary and secondary schools, once the current secondary expansion programme has been completed.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Primary Provision - In response to the current and ongoing surplus of primary places, the Council will continue its dialogue with governing bodies, both dioceses and academy sponsors (with the Regional Schools Commissioner). The key priorities are as follows:

- 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 encouraged to look at opportunities to generate income to counteract viability concerns, and also to contribute to other community initiatives and services which the Council wishes to commission.

Secondary Provision – In the secondary sector there is no spare capacity at present. The GLA projections indicate that further capacity will be required from 2020 after taking account of the school expansion programme currently underway. The Council is in discussions with the DfE to use buildings under construction in Paddington intended for primary free school use to be used as additional space for the new Marylebone Boys Free School. As a free school, Marylebone Boys is able to increase its admissions number if it wishes to do so and some of the extra places will be taken up by resident boys who would otherwise be without a school place.

However, the rate of increase is projected to diminish as the large numbers coming through the primary sector level off. The Council will monitor projections and local factors closely to ensure that it is able to fulfil its statutory school place planning duty.

It is anticipated that regeneration and demographic changes will result in demand for additional school places in future years. The regeneration of the Church Street area is expected to deliver significant numbers of new housing units which will generate the need school places. The Council's policy is to fill any unused capacity at local schools first, but some additional provision will be required in later phases.

This will be reviewed as this Strategy is up-dated annually. New school provision is included in the Council's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) strategy. CIL is a levy that local authorities can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The money should be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want. CIL regulations have changed the developer payment landscape by introducing the levy and also by changing when councils can seek s106 obligations. Developer payments contribute to the provision of infrastructure or refurbishment of existing provision to support the additional burden new development makes on both local and strategic infrastructure.

In addition:

SEND - The Council's need for new specialist SEN provision is regularly reviewed, especially as the level and type of demand changes over time.

The permanent St Marylebone Bridge Special School building in Third Avenue will be completed in 2020 and will offer an extra 10 places overall. The Council continues to apply its successful policy of providing places for as many pupils as possible within the Local Offer of special needs mainstream schools or resource bases associated with those schools.

Early Years - there is no current requirement to create further places as the current sufficiency duty is being met, but demographics are continually monitored with a view to bridging any gaps in individual wards, and working with parents to increase the take-up of the 30 hours' offer for parents of 3 and 4 year olds.

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1. Purpose

This report provides an update on primary and secondary school provision located in Westminster City Council. A detailed School Organisation and Investment Strategy is produced on an annual basis. This 2018 report provides parents/ carers, schools, Council Members and any other interested party an update on school roll projections that take account of local factors that may impact on supply and demand for school places.

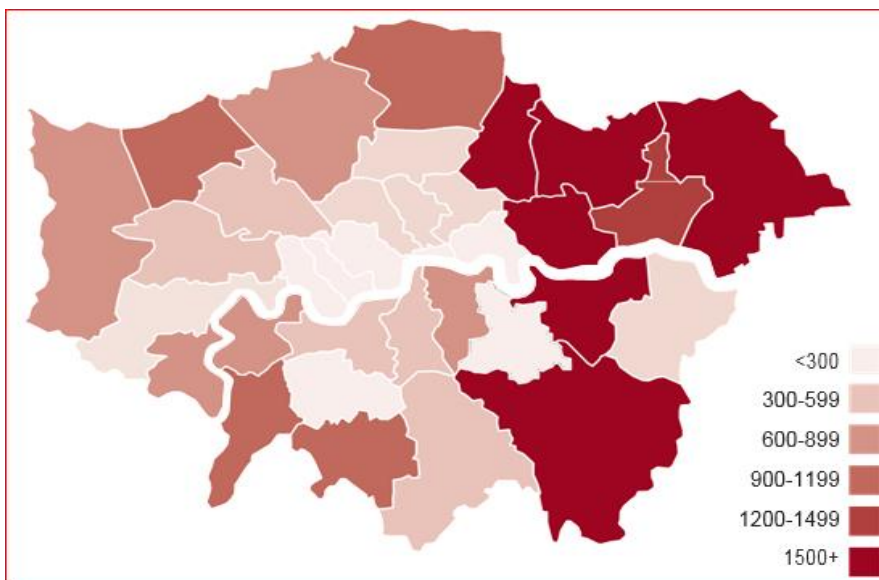
2. Background

Although several outer London boroughs are still facing an acute shortage of school places at primary and secondary level, the London Councils' publication '*Do the Maths 2017*' (*London's school places challenge*) presents evidence from the 2017/18 admissions round that suggests that the number of pupils on roll at primary level is starting to fall earlier and more swiftly than expected. Between the 2016/17 and 2017/18 academic years, Pan-London on-time primary applications fell by around 3.3 per cent. However, the extent to which this recent trend will impact on the overall primary shortfall in London in future depends on the scale and location of any new capacity created.

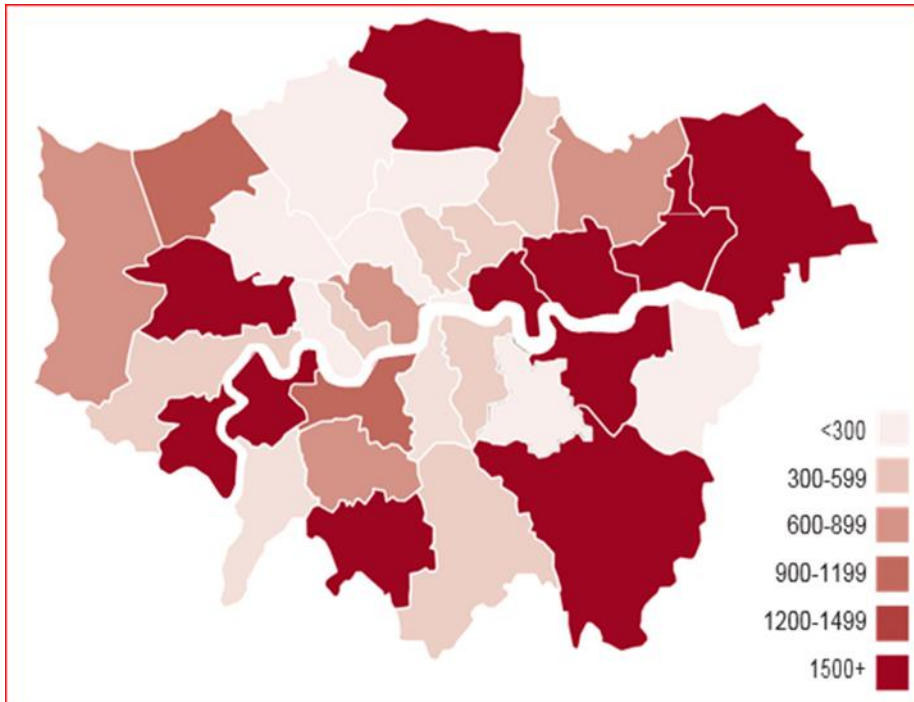
Westminster anticipates a much smaller shortfall than most of London (less than 300 places at primary and between 600 and 899 places at secondary level over a 5-year period as seen in the following maps reproduced from the '*Do the Maths*' publication). There is an east/west split in London when it comes to primary place demand. The west sector is starkly different from the east, which is still experiencing high levels of unmet need, often driven by large-scale housing developments.

The demand for primary places is therefore reducing across London attention has been drawn to the need to increase provision in the secondary sector and Westminster will be no exception to this trend.

Primary shortfall 2017/18 to 2022/23



Secondary shortfall 2017/18 to 2022/23



The maps differ from those of 2017 by showing projected shortfalls by number of places rather than a percentage change. However, they clearly show the year-on-year trend of intensifying need concentrated in East and South-East London. The position in Westminster is unchanged, with the lowest category of increase in primary place demand and a relatively modest increase in secondary place demand compared to other parts of London, although higher than in neighbouring Kensington and Chelsea.

3. Borough Context

The number of pupils on roll in state-funded schools in Westminster³ at the start of the 2017/18 academic year (both resident and non-resident) is as follows:

- 308 at 4 Nursery schools
- 10,603 (9,698 plus 905 in nursery places) at 41 Primary schools
- 10,122 (8,077 plus 2,045 in 6th forms) at 11 Secondary schools
- 122 at Sir Simon Milton UTC
- 912 at one All Through school offering education provision for year groups N1 to Y13 (49 Nursery, 420 Primary, 308 Secondary plus 135 6th form)

³ DfE January Pupil Census 2018

In addition:

- 525 at one sixth form school
- 226 at three schools for children with Special Educational Needs
- 74 at one Alternative Provision school

The Council will continue to review the capacity of school buildings and sites in order to create scope for temporary and permanent solutions. 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.

Phase	Community	Free School or Academy	Foundation or Voluntary Aided School	Total
Nursery	4	0	0	4
Primary	7	8	26	41
Secondary +UTC	0	10	1	11
All Through	0	1	0	1
Special	2	1	0	3
Alternative Provision	0	1	0	1

There are sufficient primary school places to absorb any increased demand but providing sufficient provision of secondary school places will be the main focus for school place planning in Westminster. As larger cohorts transition at Y6, the GLA projections anticipate approximately 1 Form of Entry deficit at Year 7 secondary phase by 2022. The Council will firstly look at the potential to increase the capacity of current schools to meet the increase in demand

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

4. Greater London Authority (GLA) School Roll Projections (SRP)

Council continues to subscribe to the GLA School Roll Projection Service (SRP) which forms the initial source data for school place planning and the annual DfE School Capacity (SCAP) return and enables comparisons with neighbouring boroughs such as Kensington and Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulham and Brent. The analysis of data is as follows:

- projections of the number of pupils who will be at schools in the future
- data and analysis of cross-border pupil mobility
- tools showing trends in migration of school age children
- birth and fertility data and analysis.

New schools yet to open, estate regeneration close to borough borders and movement of children from independent settings are not factored in the SRP model and may affect school place planning. It is therefore key that local factors and actual real-time school admissions data are factored into any decisions that are made in the need for state school provision. This report reflects those additional factors.

5. Independent School Sector

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

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 schools in Westminster.

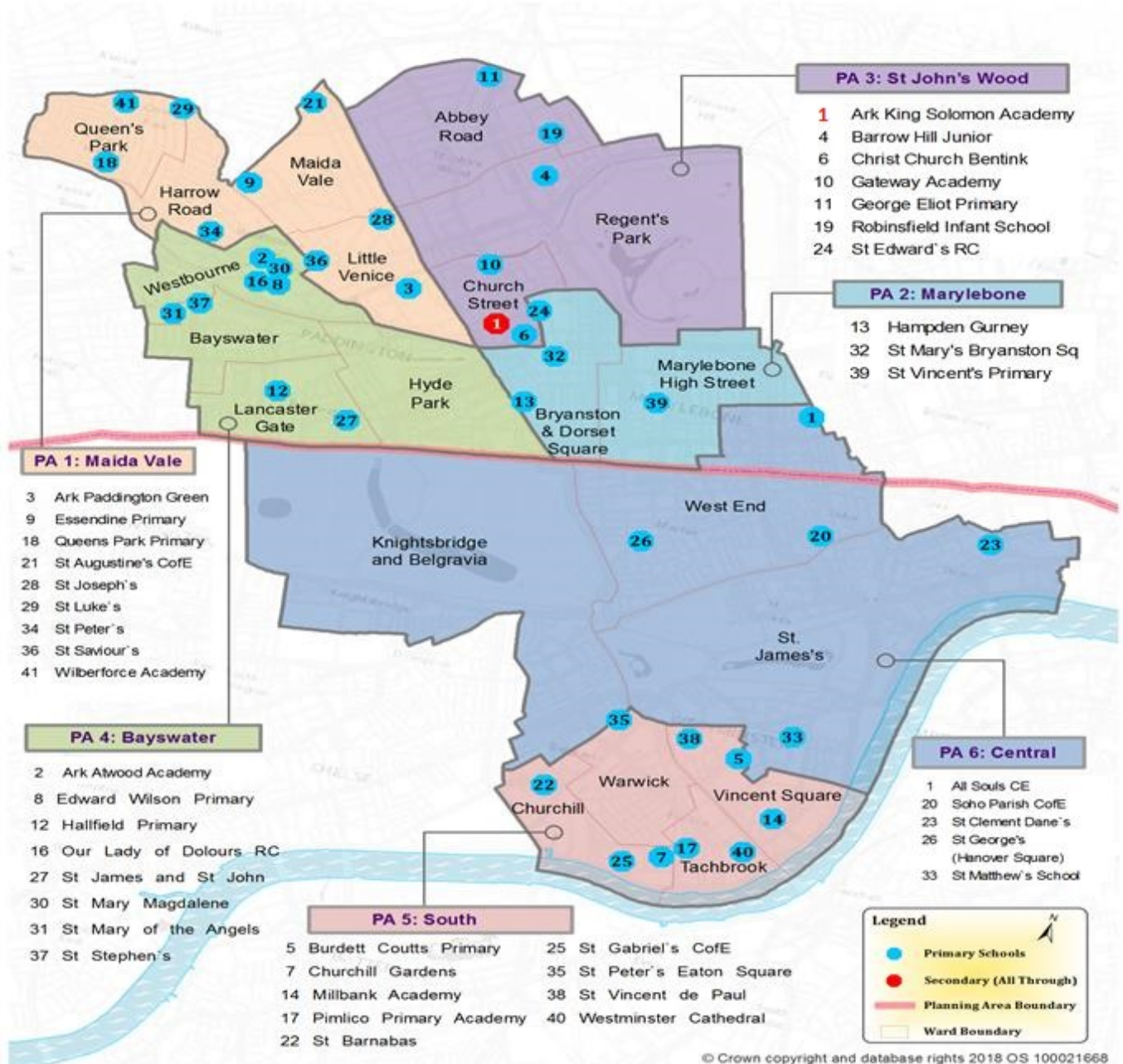
The national figure opting for the independent sector is estimated to be approximately 7%.

6. Primary School Place Planning

The following sections of this report relates only to pupils enrolled at state funded primary schools in Westminster or state maintained primary schools in other local authorities.

6.1 Primary Planning Area

Planning Areas - Primary Schools in Westminster 2018



6.2 Local Factors

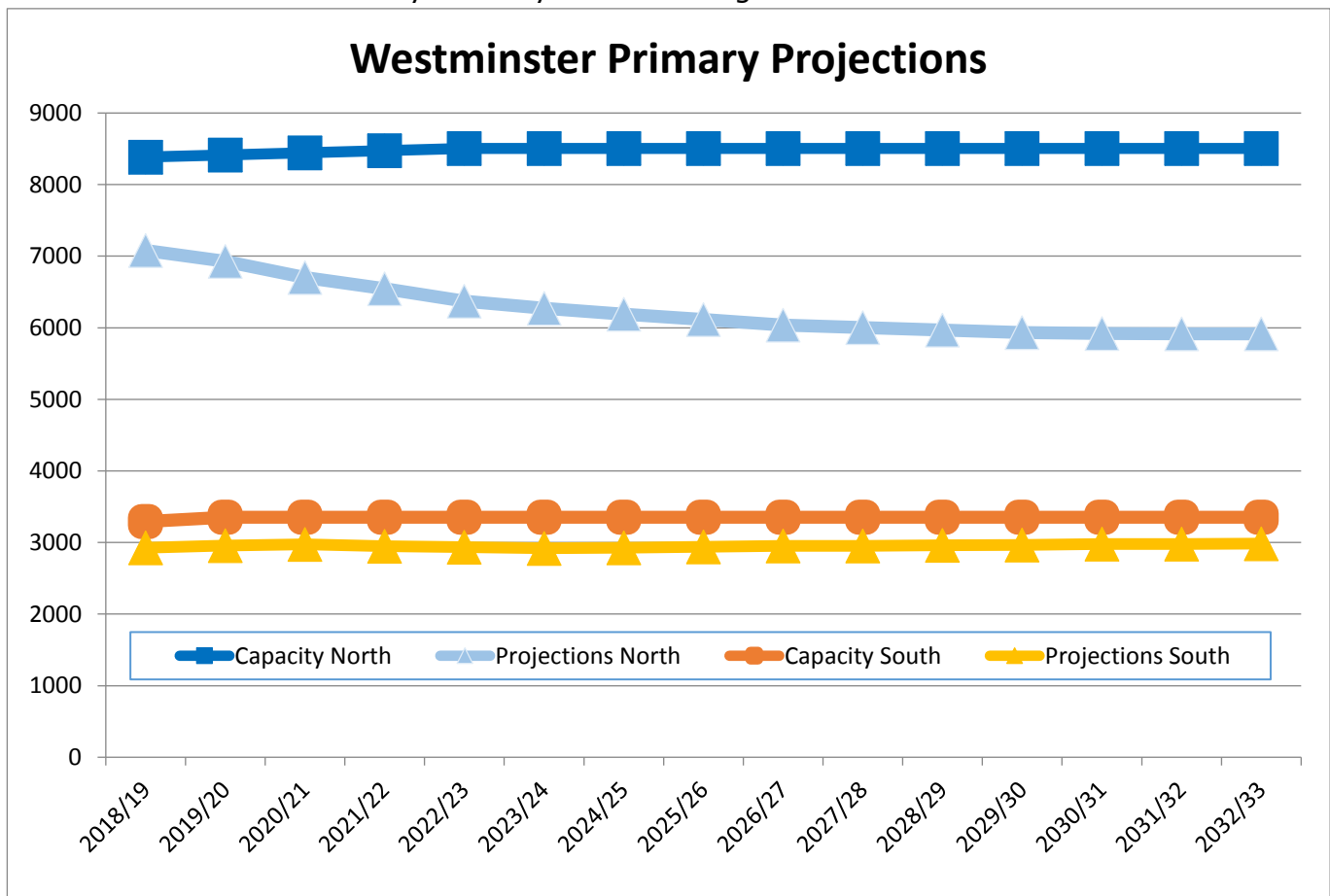
In May 2018 it was announced by REAch2 Multi-Academy Trust, and approved by the Minister for Education, to close Minerva Academy at the Summer term 2018. The academy had been operating from a temporary site since its opening in 2013 and operating with a 75% surplus capacity. All children have been accommodated in an alternative school.

6.3 Primary Pupil Projections

For the first time in a decade many London boroughs are seeing a decline in the demand for additional primary school places. Surplus primary capacity is presented in many London boroughs as a result of the additional places put in place between 2010 and 2012 due to a peak in birth rates and subsequent demand. These peak years are now recognized at secondary level, as detailed further on in the report.

In Westminster the primary sector projections is shown as North and South Planning Areas (PA) and exclude nursery provision in primary schools and nurseries.

The School Capacity is the total number of primary places available in Reception to Y6 and includes schools with a year-on-year increasing admissions number.



	Projections	School Capacity	Surplus	%
NORTH				
2018/19	7080	8385	1305	18%
2019/20	6927	8415	1488	21%
2020/21	6702	8445	1743	26%
2021/22	6545	8475	1930	29%
2022/23	6371	8505	2134	33%
SOUTH				
2018/19	2927	3293	366	13%
2019/20	2958	3353	395	13%
2020/21	2974	3353	379	13%
2021/22	2949	3353	404	14%
2022/23	2937	3353	416	14%

The School Capacity figures in the above table take account of all the measures that have been taken to reduce surplus places, including the removal of the Minerva Academy school capacity, the PAN reduction from three Form Entry to a two Form Entry for Hallfield Primary School, and the re-organisation of King Solomon Academy/Paddington Green which will merge as one three Form Entry school.

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 can only be implemented through a formal, public consultation process.

The extra places previously provided at Christchurch Bentinck (currently capped at 30 places a year), and Ark Atwood were in response to the projected demand for places identified in 2012. These schools are now offering places across all year groups. These additional places bring to a conclusion the current investment programme instigated several years ago (see 7.8) and no new investment is currently planned.

6.5 Primary School Applications and Offers

There are six Planning Areas in Westminster for primary (see map on page 14). The following tables show the number of applications per place by planning area for the Reception entry 2017.

PA1: Maida Vale	PA2: Marylebone	PA3: St John's Wood
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PA4: Bayswater	PA5: South	PA6: Central
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Primary PA1 Applications (Apps)	School Capacity	Total Apps	Apps per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Resident Apps by School	% Resident Apps by School
	444	1182	2.7	1017	86.0%
Primary PA2 Applications (Apps)	School Capacity	Total Apps	Apps per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Resident Apps	% Resident Apps
	90	389	4.3	358	92.0%
Primary PA3 Applications (Apps)	School Capacity	Total Apps	Apps per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Resident Apps	% Resident Apps
	420	905	2.2	750	82.9%
Primary PA4 Applications (Apps)	School Capacity	Total Apps	Apps per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Resident Apps	% Resident Apps
	377	504	1.3	449	78.5%
Primary PA5 Applications (Apps)	School Capacity	Total Apps	Apps per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Resident Apps	% Resident Apps
	337	673	2.0	545	81.0%
Primary PA5 Applications (Apps)	School Capacity	Total Apps	Apps per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Resident Apps	% Resident Apps
	146	385	2.6	246	63.9%

6.6 Surplus Places

The percentage of surplus places across Westminster stands at 12.5% compared to 15% in 2017. This figure takes account of all the measure put in place to address the surplus capacity. In order to alleviate the continuation of issues regarding viability, some schools have in place 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.

Westminster is working with school leaders and governors to develop sustainable school plans. Opportunities are available for schools to learn from and share the good practice in managing budgets and efficiencies and generating new income streams. Advice and support is also being provided with developing school partnerships, including shared service commissioning between schools along with shared staffing and leadership arrangements.

A permanent reduction to the PAN for Hallfield Primary School was approved for the 2018 year of entry to reduce from a three From Entry to a two From Entry. This will be a gradual reduction but where year groups have roll numbers less than 60, these will remain capped.

As indicated in **Local factors (para. 6.2)**, Minerva Academy closed at the end of July 2018. This school has been removed from the surplus places calculation below.

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

Jan 2018 Primary NORTH	School Capacity	Pupil Roll	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
All Souls	210	176	-34	-16%
Ark Atwood	420	416	-4	-1%
Ark Paddington Green*	210*	211	0	-0%
Barrow Hill	240	223	-17	-7%
Christ Church Bentinck	270	182	-88	-33%
Edward Wilson	392	332	-60	-15%
Essendine	420	388	-32	-8%
Gateway	630	611	-19	-3%
George Eliot	420	393	-27	-6%
Hallfield**	420	379	-41	-10%
Hampden Gurney	210	204	-6	-3%
King Solomon Academy	420	420	-0	0%
Our Lady of Dolours	315	216	-99	-31%
Queens Park	294	284	-10	-3%
Robinsfield	180	161	-19	-11%
St Augustine's	210	203	-7	-3%
St Edward's***	420	306	-114	-27%
St James and St John	175	155	-20	-11%
St Joseph's	294	250	-44	-15%
St Luke's	210	200	-10	-5%
St Mary Magdalene	210	185	-25	-12%
St Mary of the Angels	315	266	-49	-16%
St Mary's Bryanston Sq	210	190	-20	-10%
St Peter's	210	204	-6	-3%
St Saviour's	210	198	-12	-6%
St Stephen's	210	170	-40	-19%
St Vincent's	210	206	-4	-2%
Wilberforce***	420	178	-242	-58%
Total	8,355	7,307	-1,049	-12.5%

* Admission cap from 2FE to 1FE in preparation for the merger as an all-though school with King Solomon

** Formally reduced PAN from 3FE to 2FE

***Informal PAN reductions in in various group

Jan 2018 Primary SOUTH	School Capacity	Pupil Roll	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
Burdett Coutts	378	218	-160	-42%
Churchill Gardens	210	202	-8	-4%
Millbank	420	358	-62	-15%
Pimlico Primary*	240*	192	-108	-36%
Soho Parish	164	178	14	9%
St Barnabas	161	122	-39	-24%
St Clement Danes	210	199	-11	-5%
St Gabriel's	210	188	-22	-10%
St George's	210	189	-21	-10%
St Matthew's	210	191	-19	-9%
St Peter's Eton Sq	340	296	-44	-13%
St Vincent de Paul	210	195	-15	-7%
Westminster Cathedral	210	196	-14	-7%
Total	3,233	2,724	-509	-16%

* Informal PAN reductions in in various group

6.7 Primary Mobility

There are many reasons for pupil mobility. The percentage of primary aged pupils who enrol in Reception Year but change school before the usual Y6 transition to Y7 has remained relatively stable since 2013.

Although there have been anecdotal reports on the impact of welfare and social benefit reforms affecting individual primary school rolls, Westminster's primary population as submitted in the termly Pupil Census return to the DfE has remained stable.

Primary	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
Late Starter	8%	9%	9%	8%	9%
Early Leaver	11%	11%	10%	10%	11%

Whilst mobility within borough has remained consistent, overall resident application numbers have gradually declined in the last 5 years for a variety of reasons. The 2.3% decrease in the birthrate between 2012 and 2013 resulted in the reduced demand for reception places in 2017 and 2018.

In marked contrast, 2011 and 2012 experienced demand at its peak for many London boroughs, with Westminster as no exception. Additional school places were needed to meet this demand. The unpredictable nature of the factors involved in projection changes has meant it has become more challenging than ever to forecast demand. Whilst it would be extremely difficult to pinpoint actual factors, a rapid increase in house prices in London and welfare reform, has inevitably forced families out of the more expensive inner London boroughs such as Westminster. The 'Do the Maths 2017' report stated: 'the decision to leave the EU seems to be having an impact on the

changing local populations. Any permanent change or reduction in numbers will only be seen clearly when the details of the decision to leave the EU are more certain’.

6.8 Primary Population Trends and Cross Border Movement

The movement of all primary aged pupils crossing borough borders is monitored by the DfE. Residents enrolled in state schools in other boroughs are called **Exports** and non-residents enrolled Westminster state schools called **Imports**.

The proximity of primary schools to borough boundaries with Brent, Camden, Kensington and Chelsea and Lambeth attract non-residents due to these schools being the nearest local school.

The Greenwich Judgment⁴ prohibits local authorities and schools giving preference to borough residents of statutory school age (5 – 16 years old).

The table below shows pupil **Imports** as a percentage of the borough’s primary school population. The number of pupil **Exports** is a percentage of all primary aged residents living in the borough.

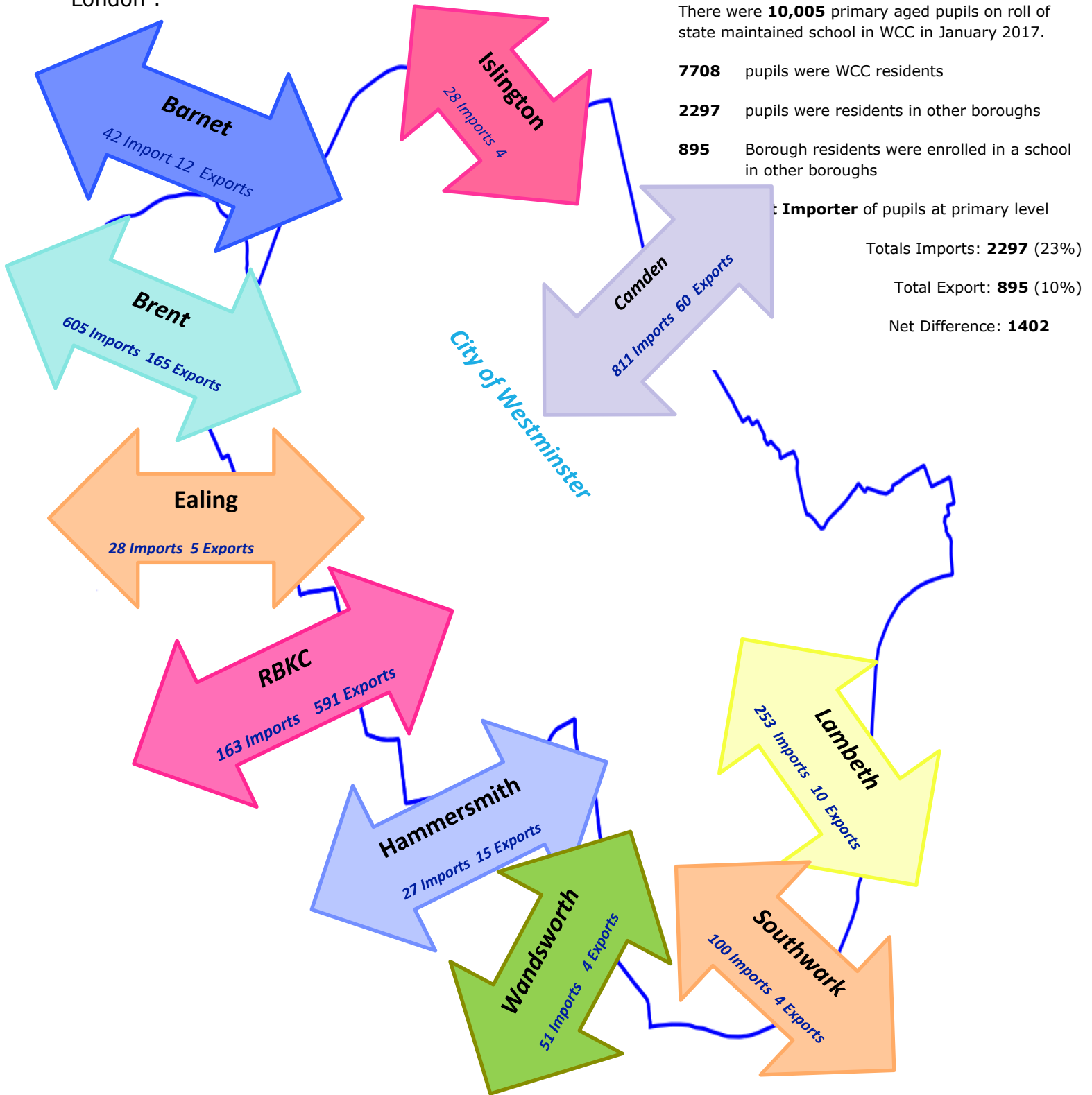
Although Westminster is a net importer of pupils, just under 80 % of pupils enrolled in state maintained primary schools in the Borough are residents.

Year	Primary Roll (residents + imports)	WCC Residents attending RBKC maintained schools	Non-Residents imports	WCC Pupil exports	net import/ export
2017	10,005	7,708 77%	2,297 23%	895 10%	1,402
2016	10,163	7,883 78%	2,280 22%	903 10%	1,377
2015	10,200	7,918 78%	2,282 22%	893 10%	1,389
2014	10,268	8,041 78%	2,227 22%	874 10%	1,353
2013	10,242	8,195 80%	2,047 20%	925 10%	1,122

⁴ R v Greenwich London Borough Council, ex parte John Ball Primary School (1989) 88 LGR 589 [1991] Fam Law

6.9 Cross Border Map: Primary

The following map shows the most up to date DfE figures for the highest volume cross border movement of primary aged pupils resident in Westminster across London⁵.



⁵ DfE SFR Borough of Residence 2017

6.10 Existing Primary School Projects

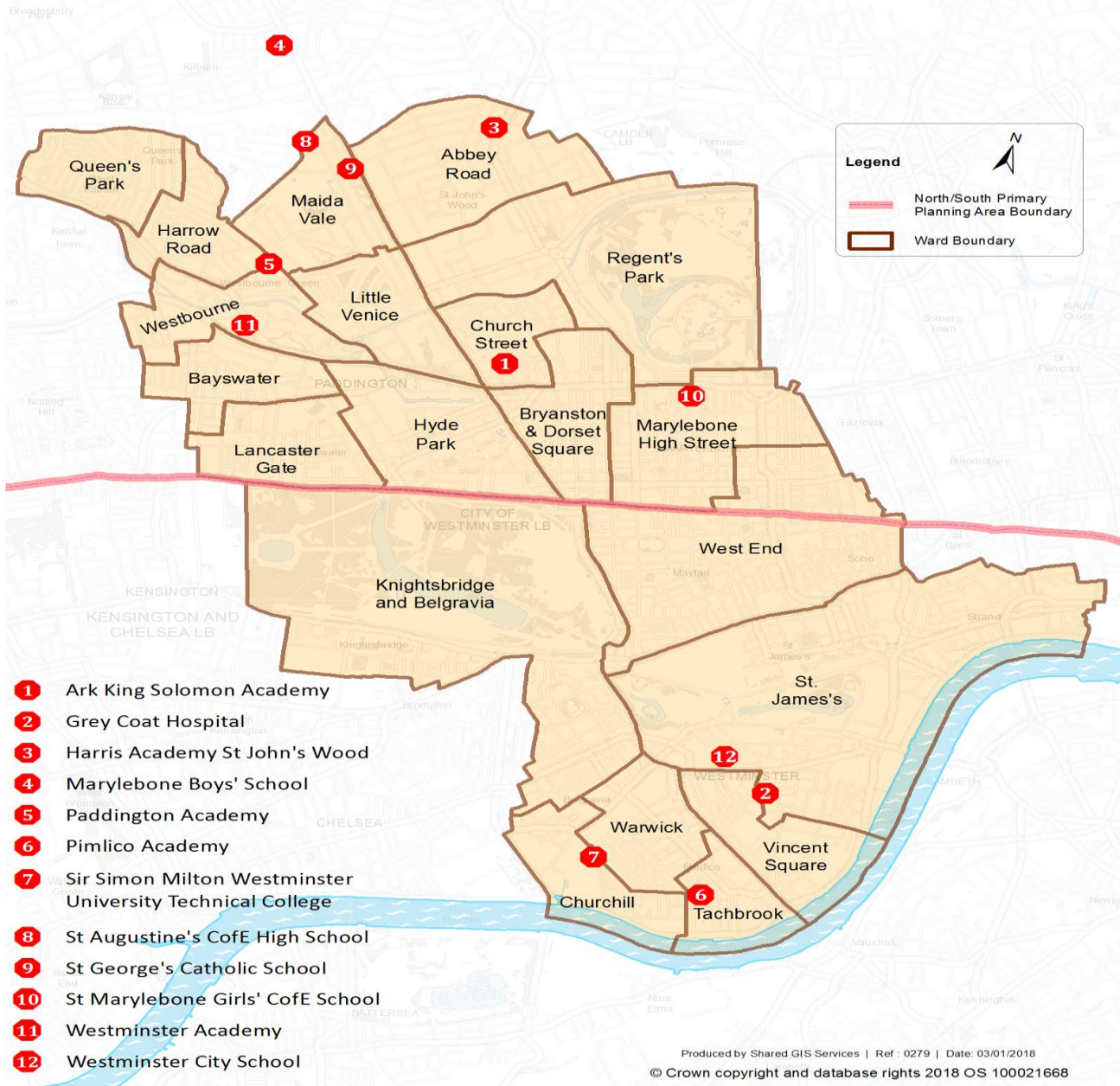
There have been several projects in the last 10 years to address the shortage of places that were projected from 2010 and came to fruition for a period of 3-4 years until demand dropped significantly. Christ Church Bentick was the last expansion approved to be a two Form Entry by 2022. The regeneration of the Church Street area has not yet seen the full extent of housing development and subsequent Child Yield. This expansion will meet the any increased demand in this area.

There are no plans for further projects that will result in additional school places.

7. Secondary School Place Planning

State funded Secondary School Map

Secondary Schools in Westminster 2018



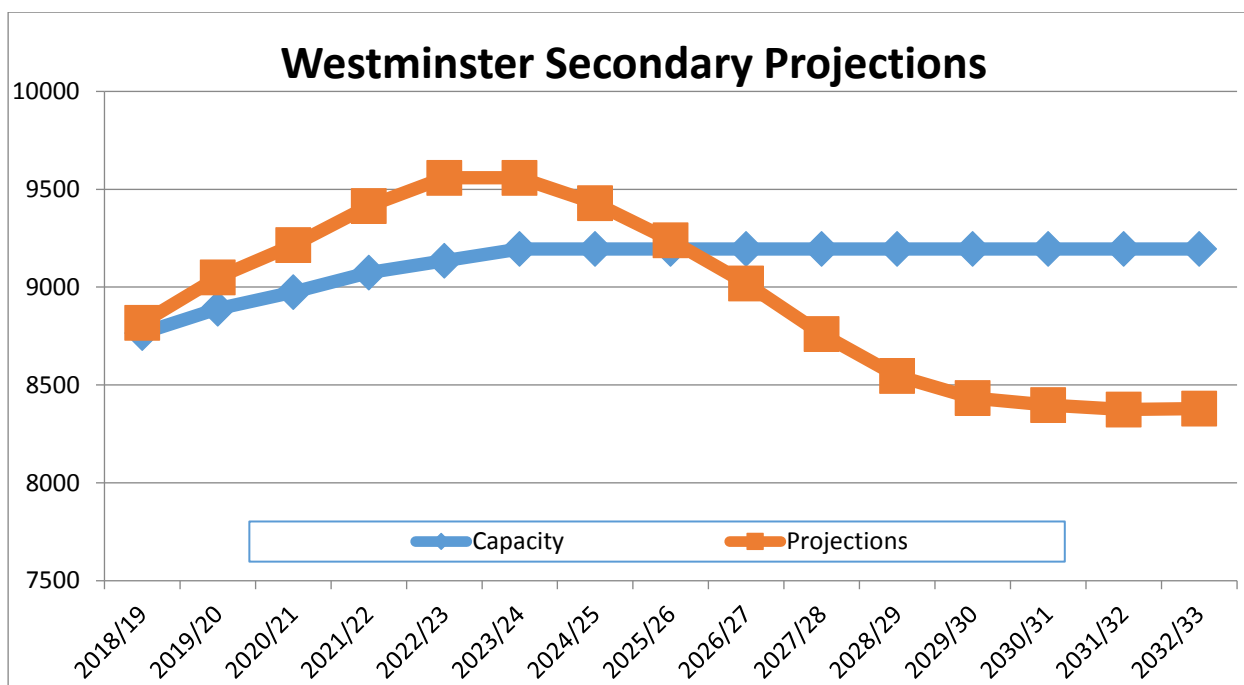
7.1 Secondary Pupil Projections and School Place Planning

Additional school places created through the current secondary expansion programme and the new Marylebone Boys School (MBS) development are almost fully subscribed. There was an increase of almost a 2% in the number of secondary students enrolled in Westminster secondary schools (Years 7-13) from 10,912 in January 2017 to 11,090 in January 2018.

The below graph shows the impact of the current programme. However, the projections show that further places will be required from 2020 for a period of approximately 4-5 years after which demand is expected to decline gradually over the next 10 years.

The projected 4% deficit, which is forecast by 2023/24, is below the recommended surplus of 5-10% which allows for LAs to meet the ever fluctuating need for school places for new arrivals, and the often unforeseen demand as a consequence of other local or national factors such as new housing developments.

The Council will therefore need to consider reasonable and feasible options to meet this projected increase. Such options will be bulge class(es), or a cost effective permanent expansion of a school that allows the flexibility for multi-educational usage when/if demand reduces significantly. The projections do not include future housing developments which are not yet approved and exclude Sixth form provision at schools.



Year	PAN	GLA Projection	Difference PAN/Projection
2018/19	8,765	8,818	-53 (1% deficit)
2023/24	9,195	9,559	-364 (4% deficit)
2028/29	9,195	8,547	648 (8% surplus)

7.2 Primary to secondary transfer cohorts

The following table shows the numbers on roll that will be transferring to secondary school over the next 7 years. A peak is shown for 2022, which is consistent with the GLA projections. The projected numbers will begin to diminish as the impact of the primary bulge works through, and then declines again. Whilst projections forecast a slight surplus in 10 years, during the projected peak period, a temporary solution will need to be considered for additional capacity, such as bulge class(es). As the forecast surplus by 2028 is only forecasting at 8%, without taking account of further housing regeneration, the Council will need to review its secondary provision portfolio and the options to put in place additional capacity.

	Primary to Secondary transition year							Jan-18	Jan-17	Jan-16	Diff 16 to 18	% change 16 to 18
	Sep-24	Sep-23	Sep-22	Sep-21	Sep-20	Sep-19	Sep-18					
	R	1	2	3	4	5	6					
Ark Atwood	60	58	60	60	60	60	58	416	355	296	120	41%
Minerva Academy*	10	10	17	17	18	11	4	87	99	102	-15	-15%
Wilberforce Academy	16	24	25	23	27	28	35	178	225	282	-104	-37%
Pimlico Primary Academy	42	40	52	29	29			192	137	105	87	83%
Churchill Gardens Academy	24	23	27	33	26	32	37	202	214	223	-21	-9%
Barrow Hill				55	55	56	57	223	237	232	-9	-4%
Paddington Green	27	20	30	27	34	27	46	211	250	306	-95	-31%
Edward Wilson	33	42	47	50	57	47	56	332	356	368	-36	-10%
Essendine	55	51	58	58	57	55	54	388	409	412	-24	-6%
Gateway	69	90	90	90	90	90	92	611	629	628	-17	-3%
Millbank Academy	39	55	48	51	51	53	61	358	381	412	-54	-13%
George Eliot	52	54	57	57	59	60	54	393	406	412	-19	-5%
Hallfield	52	50	61	51	60	52	53	379	439	497	-118	-24%
Robinsfield	54	51	56	0	0	0	0	161	172	159	2	1%
Queens Park	35	43	44	42	43	43	34	284	278	277	7	3%
All Souls	27	26	28	27	26	18	24	176	182	171	5	3%
Burdett-Coutts	14	28	22	36	26	47	45	218	256	281	-63	-22%
Hampden Gurney	30	30	30	27	26	30	31	204	206	204	0	0%
Our Lady of Dolours	27	26	28	31	35	38	31	216	252	256	-40	-16%
St Augustines	29	29	30	30	29	30	26	203	205	209	-6	-3%
St Barnabas	19	17	16	22	11	19	18	122	126	138	-16	-12%
St Clement Danes	30	30	29	27	28	28	27	199	200	206	-7	-3%
St Edwards	36	29	38	52	50	58	43	306	336	356	-50	-14%
St Gabriels	18	22	29	29	30	30	30	188	188	190	-2	-1%
St Georges Hanover Square	25	27	28	27	29	25	28	189	191	199	-10	-5%
Soho Parish	27	25	26	27	26	26	21	178	174	153	25	16%
St James & St John's	23	20	25	25	20	23	19	155	154	160	-5	-3%
St Josephs	36	43	39	35	36	29	32	250	253	259	-9	-3%
St Lukes	27	29	30	29	24	31	30	200	183	188	12	6%
St Mary Magdalene	13	29	30	30	24	30	29	185	191	201	-16	-8%
St Marys Bryanston Square	30	27	27	27	23	30	26	190	180	179	11	6%
St Mary of the Angels	41	35	35	42	43	39	31	266	270	270	-4	-1%
St Matthews School	30	22	28	28	26	28	29	191	187	170	21	12%
St Peters	30	29	29	27	29	30	30	204	210	207	-3	-1%
St Peters Eaton Square	48	48	48	42	42	38	30	296	294	285	11	4%

St Saviours	30	29	30	27	28	25	29	198	207	205	-7	-3%
St Stephens	24	22	28	22	26	28	20	170	165	181	-11	-6%
St Vincents	30	27	29	30	31	30	29	206	208	204	2	1%
St Vincent de Paul	30	30	27	28	30	30	20	195	201	203	-8	-4%
Westminster Cathedral	24	29	25	30	30	29	29	196	196	195	1	1%
Christ Church Bentinck	24	21	26	25	30	29	27	182	205	213	-31	-15%
King Solomon Academy	56	59	60	60	60	60	65	420	422	419	1	0%
			0									
Total Primary	1346	1399	1492	1485	1484	1472	1440	10118	10429	10613	-495	-5%
WC resident	1089	1113	1192	1133	1103	1116	1062	7808	8077	8272	-464	-6%
Other Borough	257	286	300	352	381	356	378	2310	2352	2341	-31	-1%

**Closed at the end of July 2018*

7.3 Secondary School Applications and Offers

The table below shows the number of applications (Apps) per place at Y6 transition to Y7 for entry September 2018. The Pan London Co-Ordinated Admissions Process also allows parents to apply for up to six state maintained schools across London.

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	1148	7.6	266	23%
Harris Academy St John's Wood	Sep-14	RI	210	418	2.0	201	48%
King Solomon Academy	May-13	O	60	435	7.3	307	71%
Marylebone Boys' Free School	May-17	G	120	493	4.1	209	42%
Paddington Academy	Oct-11	O	180	839	4.7	497	59%
Pimlico Academy	Dec-10	O	210	661	3.1	232	35%
St Augustine's CE High School	Oct-13	O	162	625	3.9	306	49%
St George's Catholic School	Nov-14	O	180	690	4.6	233	34%
St Marylebone School	Apr-14	O	168	1075	6.4	352	33%
Westminster Academy	Mar-13	O	180	738	4.1	335	45%
Westminster City School	Jan-17	G	150	294	2.0	92	31%
Total			1,771	7,416	4.3	3,030	41%

Secondary Places Offered to Residents	Y7 PAN* (Places)	Offers to Residents	% Offers to Residents
Grey Coat Hospital	151	45	30%
Harris Academy St John's Wood	210	104	50%
King Solomon Academy	60	60	100%
Marylebone Boys' Free School	120	82	68%
Paddington Academy	180	154	86%
Pimlico Academy	210	139	67%
St Augustine's CE High School	162	73	45%
St George's Catholic School	180	27	15%
St Marylebone School	168	70	42%
Westminster Academy	180	101	56%
Westminster City School	150	40	31%
Total	1,771	895	54%

*Several schools offered places above their PAN after offer day. These figures will not be reflected in the above table as some are more transient than others.

7.4 Supply and demand

When assessing supply and demand, cross border movement (import/export) of pupils is a key factor for secondary schools. Westminster is a net importer, which is a common trend across inner London boroughs. Attributing reasons will be one or more of the following:

- **Popularity of high performing schools** - 100% of Westminster primary and all but one secondary school are categorised as Good or Outstanding by Ofsted compared to the national average of 89% (Spring 2018).
- **Parental preference** – parents have can apply for up to six schools in any borough.
- **Geographical location** of schools near borough boundaries – borough boundaries are not relevant to admission decisions as this would be in breach of the Greenwich Judgement⁶
- **Religious affiliation** and associated criteria priority – popular faith schools attract applicants from numerous London boroughs.

⁶ R v Greenwich London Borough Council, ex parte John Ball Primary School (1989) 88 LGR 589 [1990] Fam Law

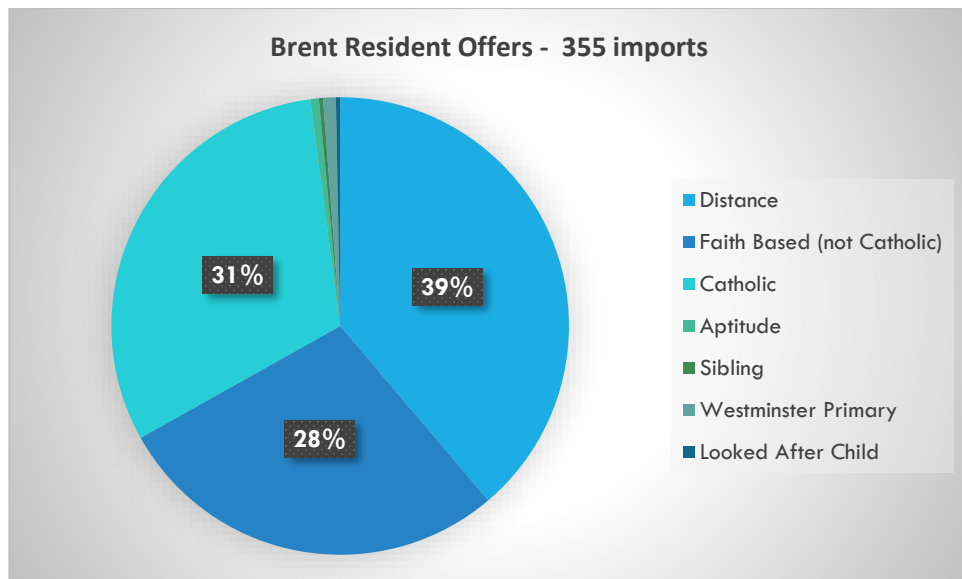
- **Schools with selection** by aptitude (up to 10%) - very popular schools will attract applicants beyond borough boundaries to apply as assistance to school is irrelevant.

The impact of how places are offered can manifest as a decline in availability of offers to borough residents. The Council has a duty to provide all resident applicants with full-time education but does not have a legal obligation to provide a school place in the borough of residence.

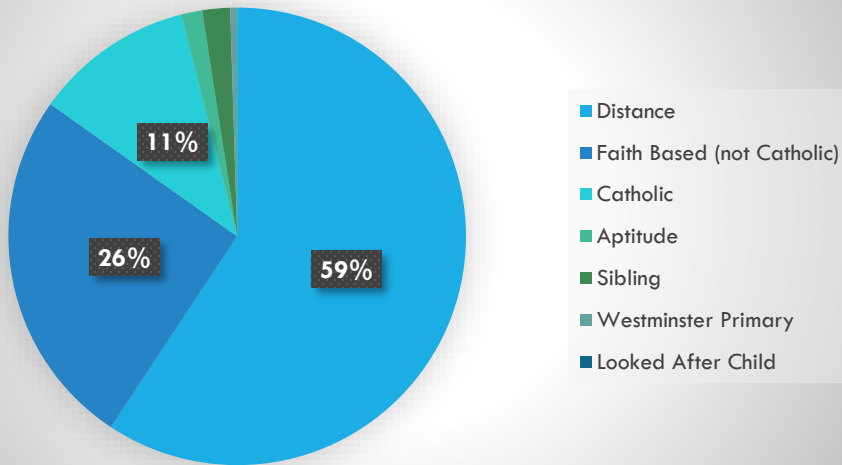
Non-residents may be awarded priority over borough residents where school admission criteria are met, including faith commitments. The Admissions Code stipulates that oversubscription cannot be used as a justification to afford priority to borough residents (reference the Greenwich Judgment).

1,163 Westminster residents applied for Y7 places at secondary transfer in September 2018. 888 were offered a Westminster school (76%). Out of the 1,771 total Y7 places available in Westminster, almost 54% of the places were taken by Westminster residents.

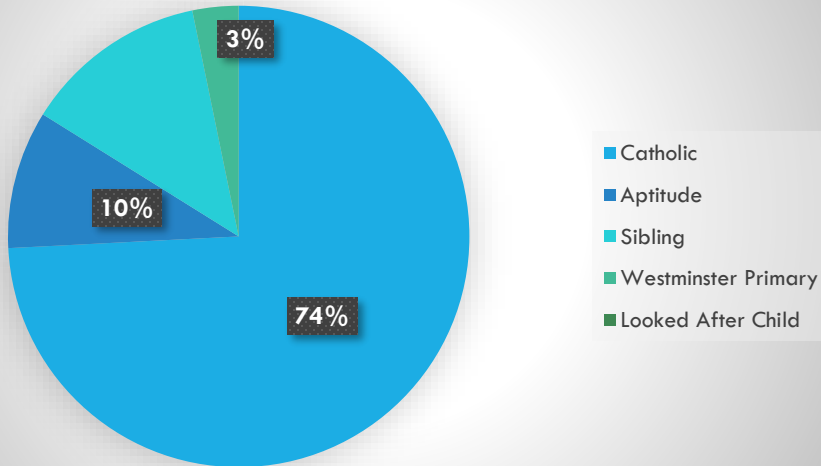
On **page 26 (7.10)**, a cross border map using statistics provided by the DfE, shows the import/exports of pupils. As set out above, there a variety of reason for the import to Westminster schools from other boroughs. The following pie-charts shows the key criteria pupils were offered for Westminster secondary schools from the key import boroughs.



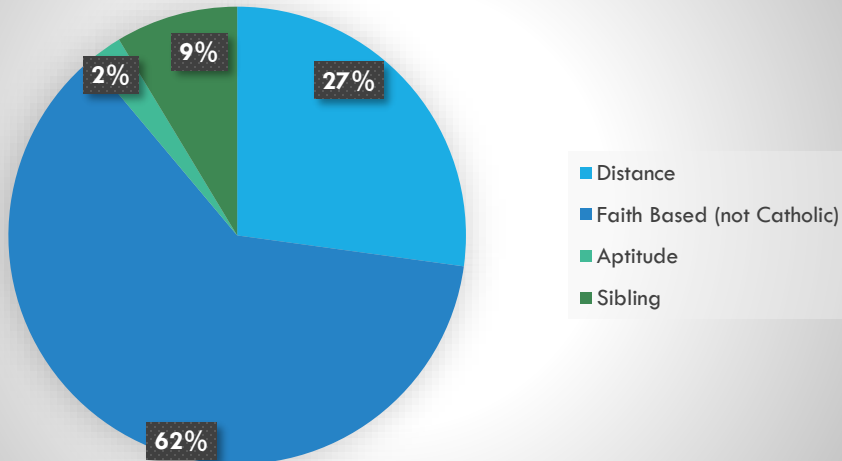
Camden Resident Offers - 207 imports



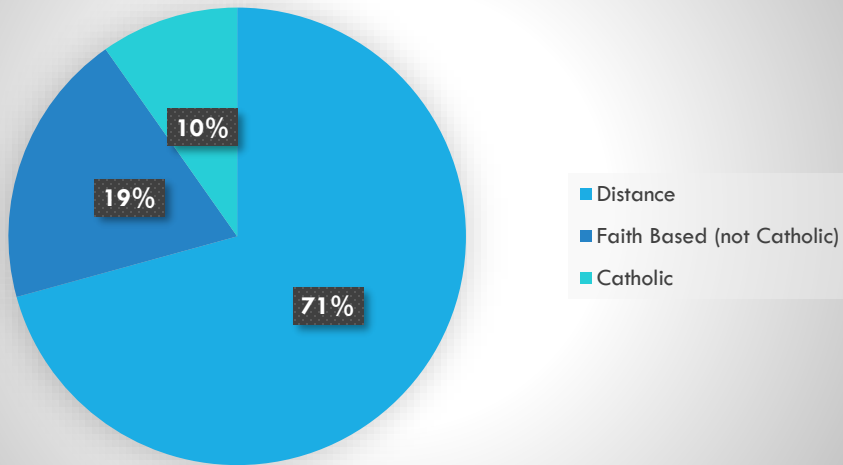
Lambeth Resident Offers - 104 imports



Southwark Resident Offers - 81 imports



Kensington & Chelsea Offers - 41 imports



7.5 Surplus Places

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

January 2018 Roll Count	School Capacity	Pupil Roll	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
Grey Coat Hospital	755	797	42	6%
Harris Academy St John's Wood	1050	954	-96	-9%
King Solomon Academy	300	308	8	3%
Marylebone Boys' Free School*	480	464	-16	-3%
Paddington Academy	900	911	11	1%
Pimlico Academy	1050	1020	-30	-3%
St Augustine's CE High School	750	819	69	9%
St George's Catholic School	750	734	-16	-2%
St Marylebone School	760	753	-7	-1%
Westminster Academy	900	931	31	3%
Westminster City School	710	641	-69	-10%
Total	8505	8385	-120	-1%

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.

Set out below are the key criteria for Westminster schools and the category that was reached in the secondary transfer process. This demonstrates the variety of criteria that is used to determine the order of priority and subsequent allocation of places.

Grey Coat Hospital – 151 places

This single-sex girls school operate 3 ability bands (lower 25%, average 50%, higher 25%). 15 places are first offered on the basis of languages aptitude. A proportion of remaining places are designated for CofE applicants (65%), other Christian applicants (20%) and Open applicants (15%).

Broadly speaking, the criteria for religious places are;

1. Looked after children
2. Siblings
3. Weekly Church attendance for 5+ years
4. Weekly Church attendance for 2 to 5 years
5. Fortnightly Church attendance for 5+ years
6. Fortnightly Church attendance for 2 to 5 years
7. Occasional Church attendance for at least 2 years

The criteria for open places are;

1. Looked after children
2. Exceptional medical, social or educational need
3. Siblings
4. Distance

For the 2018 intake, approximately 30% of overall offers went to Westminster residents. For the religious places, girls residing in the Diocese of London and Southwark are prioritised, so a large proportion of the offers are made to applicants living in Southwark and Lambeth. Nearly 100% of the Open offers went to Westminster residents.

Harris Academy St John's Wood – 210 places

1. Looked after children
2. Exceptional needs
3. Siblings
4. Distance

The majority of places are offered under the distance criterion, however being located in the far north of the borough, a large number of places are offered out-borough. For the 2018 intake, approximately 50% of offers went to Westminster residents, 30% to Camden residents, 15% to Brent residents, and the remaining proportion to other LAs under the sibling criterion.

King Solomon Academy – 60 places

This is an all-through school, educating pupils aged 3-18. The Year 6 pupils automatically transition into the secondary phase, meaning there is rarely any available places for external applicants. In the event of any places arising, places are offered using the following criteria.

1. Looked after children
2. Children of staff (skill shortage)
3. Siblings
4. Children of staff (no skill shortage)
5. Distance

The school is oversubscribed, and as it is centrally located within the borough, nearly 100% of offers are for Westminster residents.

Marylebone Boys School – 120 places

This single-sex boys school operate ability banding, with 25% of the offers being made within each band.

1. Looked after children
2. Siblings
3. 50% remaining places to boys attending a Westminster Primary School
4. 50% remaining places on distance

The school is located on a temporary site in Brent, however the measuring point for the distance offers is from a site in Marylebone, so Westminster residents are not disadvantaged. In the 2018 intake, approximately 65% of offers were made to Westminster residents, with the majority of the remaining places being offered to residents of Camden or Brent.

Paddington Academy – 180 places

1. Looked after children
2. Exceptional needs
3. Siblings
4. Distance

The school is located reasonably close to the borough boundary with Brent, however the overwhelming majority of offers are to Westminster residents. In the 2018 intake, approximately 85% of the places were offered to Westminster residents.

Pimlico Academy – 210 places

1. Looked after children
2. Exceptional needs
3. Siblings
4. Feeder schools
5. Distance (shortest walking route)

In the 2018 intake, approximately 65% of offers were made to Westminster residents. The school is located in the south of the borough, so about 25% of places are offered to Lambeth residents on the basis of distance.

St. Augustine's High School – 162 places

The school operate ability banding, with 25% of the offers being made within each band.

1. Looked after children
2. Baptised, worshipping at St Augustine's Church twice a month
3. Baptised, worshipping at an Anglican Church twice a month
4. Baptised, worshipping at St Augustine's Church quarterly
5. Baptised, worshipping at an Anglican Church quarterly
6. Exceptional needs
7. Worshipping at a Christian Church twice a month
8. Worshipping at a Christian Church quarterly
9. Baptised, attending Trinitarian Church quarterly
10. Attending St Augustine's Primary
11. Siblings
12. Attending a CofE Primary
13. Other faiths
14. Any other children (distance)

The school is near the borough boundaries of Brent and Camden, so a large number of offers are made out borough. For the 2018 intake, approximately 45% of offers went to Westminster residents, 35% to Brent residents, 15% to Camden residents, and the remaining proportion to other LAs.

St. George's Catholic School – 180 places

1. Catholic looked after children
2. Baptised Catholic who practice weekly
3. Other baptised Catholic children

Five further criterion follow, with the final being 'any other children (distance tie-break)', however the school rarely allocate place beyond criterion 3.

In the 2018 intake, approximately 15% of offers were made to Westminster residents, 60% to Brent residents, 15% to Camden residents, and the remaining proportion to other LAs.

St. Marylebone CE School – 168 places

The school operate ability banding, with 25% of the offers being made within each band.

16 places are first offered on the basis of performing arts aptitude. A proportion of remaining places are designated for CofE applicants (60%), and Open applicants (40%).

1. Looked after children
2. Performing arts places (16 places)
3. Children of staff
4. CofE with 3 years of Church attendance
5. Distance

In the 2018 intake, approximately 40% of offers were made to Westminster residents, 25% to Camden residents, 15% to Brent residents and the remaining proportion to other LAs.

Westminster Academy – 180 places

1. Looked after children
2. Siblings
3. Exceptional needs
4. Children of staff
5. Distance (shortest walking route)

In the 2018 intake, approximately 55% of offers were made to Westminster residents, 25% to Brent, 10% to Kensington & Chelsea residents and the remaining proportion to other LAs.

Westminster City School – 150 places

This single-sex boys school operate 3 ability bands (lower 25%, average 50%, higher 25%). 60% of places are offered to Christians, 20% to other world faith, and 20% to open applicants.

1. Looked after children
2. Children of staff
3. Christian places
 - 3.1. Regular worship at Christian churches
 - 3.2. Siblings
 - 3.3. Attending a Christian primary school
4. Other world faith places
 - 4.1. Regular practice of a faith other than Christian
 - 4.2. Siblings
5. Open places
 - 5.1. Siblings
 - 5.2. Distance

In the 2018 intake, approximately 25% of offers were made to Westminster residents, 30% to Southwark residents, 25% to Lambeth residents, and the remaining proportion to various other LAs.

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

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 Westminster residents, the use of both oversubscription criteria are compliant with the Admissions Code⁽¹⁾.

7.7 Secondary Mobility

The reasons for pupil mobility at secondary phase are generally the same as primary. The percentage of secondary aged students who enrolled in Y7 but changed school before the usual Y11 transition to Higher Education or 6th Form and In-Year applications for students enrolling outside the normal point of entry in Y7 have remained relatively stable, slightly fluctuating by one percentage point since 2013.

Secondary	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
Starters	4%	3%	4%	5%	5%
Leavers	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%

7.8 Secondary Population Trends and Cross Border Movement

The secondary population across London is anticipated to increase over the coming years as larger numbers of primary pupils feed through the system. Non-residents from neighbouring boroughs unable to secure a Y7 place in their own borough will look to Westminster schools for places at Y7 transition. Travel to learn patterns at secondary level means students are more willing to travel further in order to attend a preferred school. Secondary schools in Westminster are very popular with non-borough residents who currently make up approximately 46% of the secondary cohort.

The DfE monitors the movement of secondary aged students across borough borders and also refers to these students as **Imports** and **Exports**. The table below shows the number of non-residents (**Imports**) enrolled at Westminster schools as a percentage of the borough's secondary school population. And the number of Westminster residents attending maintained secondary schools in other LAs (**Exports**) as a percentage of all secondary aged residents living in the borough.

Year	WCC Secondary Roll (residents <i>PLUS</i> Imports)	WCC Residents attending WCC maintained schools		Non-residents attending WCC schools (Imports)		WCC Residents attending other LA schools (Exports)		net import/export (Imports <i>MINUS</i> Exports)
2017	8,645	4,689	54%	3,956	46%	1,294	22%	2,662
2016	8,545	4,721	55%	3,824	45%	1,243	21%	2,581
2015	8,270	4,589	55%	3,681	45%	1,242	21%	2,439
2014	8,052	4,591	57%	3,461	43%	1,268	22%	2,193
2013	7,871	4,600	58%	3,271	42%	1,299	22%	1,972

The cross border map on the following page shows the most up to date DfE figures for the highest volume cross border movement of secondary aged students resident in Westminster across London.

7.9 Cross Border Movement Map: Secondary

There were **8645** secondary aged pupils on roll of state maintained school in WCC in January 2017.

4689 pupils were WCC residents

3956 pupils were residents in other boroughs

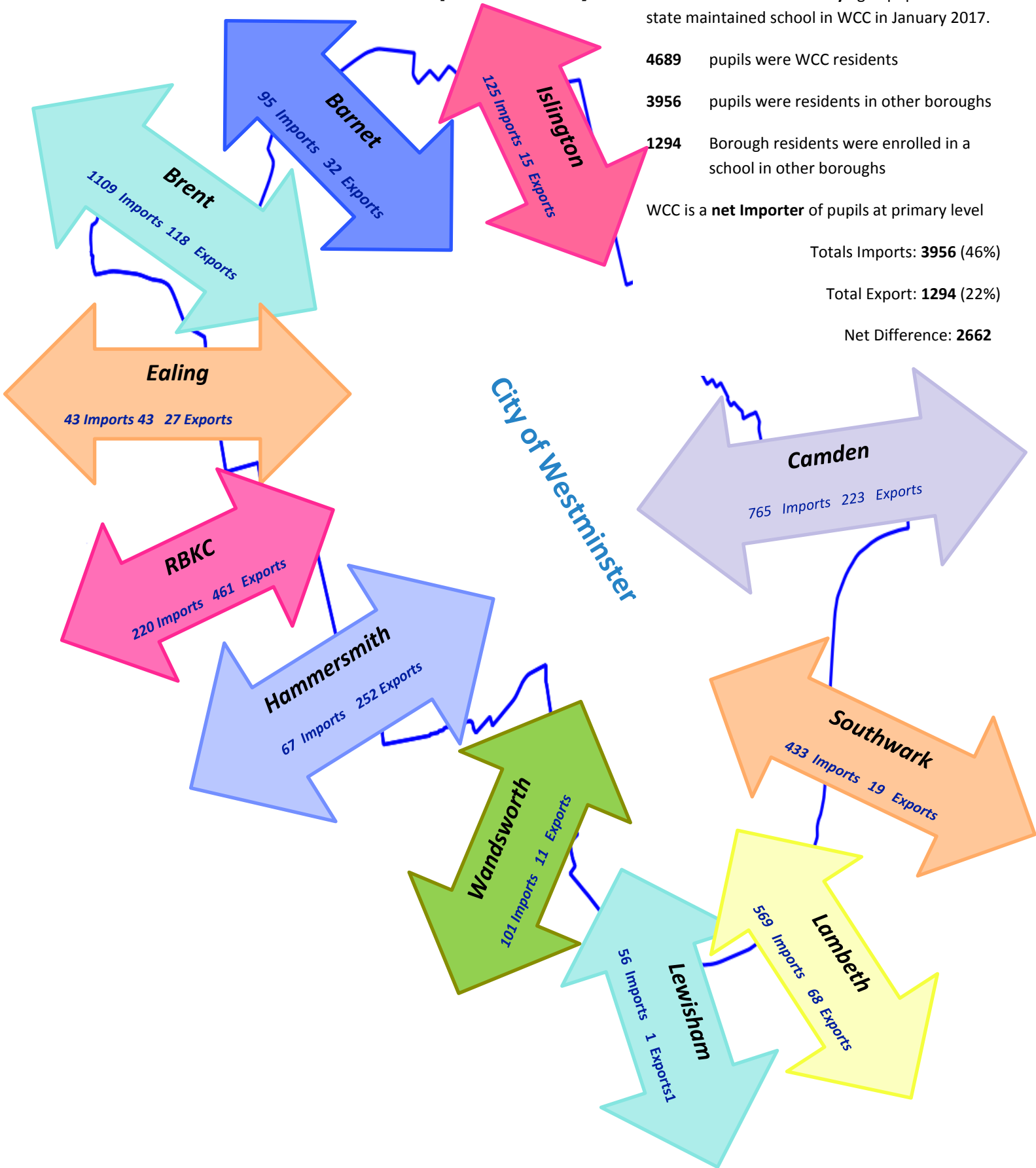
1294 Borough residents were enrolled in a school in other boroughs

WCC is a **net Importer** of pupils at primary level

Totals Imports: **3956** (46%)

Total Export: **1294** (22%)

Net Difference: **2662**



7.10 Cross Border Movement

As set out on **page 27 (7.4)**, the reasons behind the high imports of pupils from neighbouring boroughs to Westminster schools is explained. As parents have the right to apply to schools in any borough, and can make up to six choices, it is inevitable in a small borough that has several schools located near borough boundaries that a high proportion of imports will be from neighbouring boroughs.

In addition to the import/export due to the admission criteria of schools, other factors will be:

- 1. The popularity of schools inside and outside of Westminster**
- 2. Less popular schools inside and outside of Westminster**
- 3. New Free schools/academies and expansions in neighbouring boroughs**

1. The 11 secondary schools in Westminster are all rated Good or Outstanding and are popular with Westminster and non-Westminster residents. A high proportion of imports are from Brent Council. The reasons for successful preference outcomes are quite evenly spread as shown in the pie-chart on page 28 with distance and faith commitment being key factors. It is not necessarily the case that parents in Brent do not have access to school in their own borough, but that the schools in Westminster are more attractive, or are easier to travel to than those in the home borough.
2. A school may not be a popular choice for parents for a variety of reasons. In most cases it will be due to a school categorized by Ofsted as inadequate or requiring improvement, or there may be more personal reasons why a family may not want their child to attend a local school.
3. The high import of residents from other boroughs can also be attributed to schools in those boroughs that are also not popular with parents for the same key reasons set out above. The import will only reduce once these schools become popular and draw back their local residents to apply.

Understanding likely growth/decline in neighbouring boroughs and assessing the possible effect on imports/exports is clearly important in the analysis of likely need in Westminster. The following boroughs are key to Westminster place planning:

Brent: There is no additional pressure being experienced in 2017/18, with sufficient school places in the borough. There are plans for two potential free schools in the pipeline for 2019, but they are currently without sites. There are no current plans to temporarily increase year 7 school places. However, it is envisaged existing schools will increase their admission numbers when necessary in the future as required.

Hammersmith & Fulham – there remains a surplus of approximately 12% with no plans for additional secondary provision. The export is higher than the import with a high majority of residents successful in preference for Faith schools in Hammersmith and Fulham.

Kensington and Chelsea - there is minimal surplus of approximately 5% which is currently contained in one school. There a projected increase in demand which will see a 4% deficit from 2020. the Council will be looking at modest expansions of schools to meet this demand. The export is almost double than then import the Westminster. A high proportion of children are successful in their preference for Holland Park School.

Lambeth - 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. The import to Westminster from Lambeth is mainly attributed to proximity to schools.

Wandsworth – there are four secondary expansions approved. Ashcroft to increase by 1FE (210 to 240) from September 2019, Funding approved for St Cecilia’s to increase by 1FE (150 to 180) in 2020 or 2021. Funding approved for Chestnut Grove to increase by 1FE (180 to 210) in 2020 or 2021. Funding approved for Ark Putney Academy to increase by 2FE (180 to 240) in September 2020 Or 2021. Very few Westminster residents apply to these schools (1 in total in 2018). However, it may be the case that Wandsworth residents that apply for Westminster schools may be drawn back to their local schools as a result of these expansions.

7.11 Current Secondary School Expansions

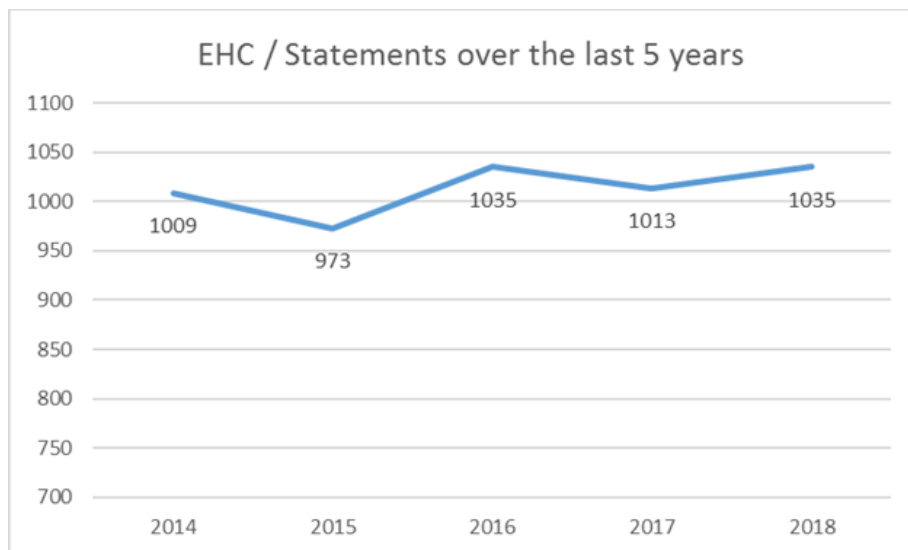
The following table outlines the Borough's existing secondary expansion programme.

Westminster School Place Planning Secondary Y7 - Y11				
Academic Year	Projected Pupil Population	PAN	PAN number minus Projected Population	New Provision/Expansions
2018/19	8818	8765	-53	St George RC = + 30 (Y8)
				Marylebone Boys' = + 120 (Y11)
				Westminster City = + 10 (Y8)
				UTC = + 25 (Y10)
				UTC = + 75 (Y11)
				Total = + 260
2019/20	9050	8890	-160	St George RC = + 30 (Y9)
				Marylebone Boys' = Complete
				Westminster City = + 10 (Y9)
				UTC (Y10) = Complete
				UTC = + 25 (Y11)
				Total = + 65
2020/21	9215	8975	-240	King Solomon Academy = + 30 (Y7)
				Pimlico Academy = + 30 (Y7)*
				St George RC = + 30 (Y10)
				Harris Academy = - 15 Bulge Complete
				Westminster City = + 10 (Y10)
				UTC (Y11) = Complete
				Total = + 85
2021/22	9414	9075	-339	King Solomon Academy = + 30 (Y8)
				Pimlico Academy = + 30 (Y8)*
				St George RC = + 30 (Y11)
				Westminster City = + 10 (Y11)
				Total = + 100
2022/23	9559	9135	-424	King Solomon Academy = + 30 (Y9)
				Pimlico Academy = + 30 (Y9)*
				St George RC = Complete
				Westminster City = Complete
				Total = + 60
2023/24	9559	9195	-364	King Solomon Academy = + 30 (Y10)
				Pimlico Academy = + 30 (Y10)*
				Total = + 60
2024/25	9429	9195	-234	Pimlico Academy = + 30 (Y11)*
				King Solomon Academy = + 30
				Total = + 60
2025/26	9239	9195	-44	
2026/27	9019	9195	176	
2027/28	8761	9195	434	
				Total = + 0
				Total = + 0

***subject to consultation**

8. Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

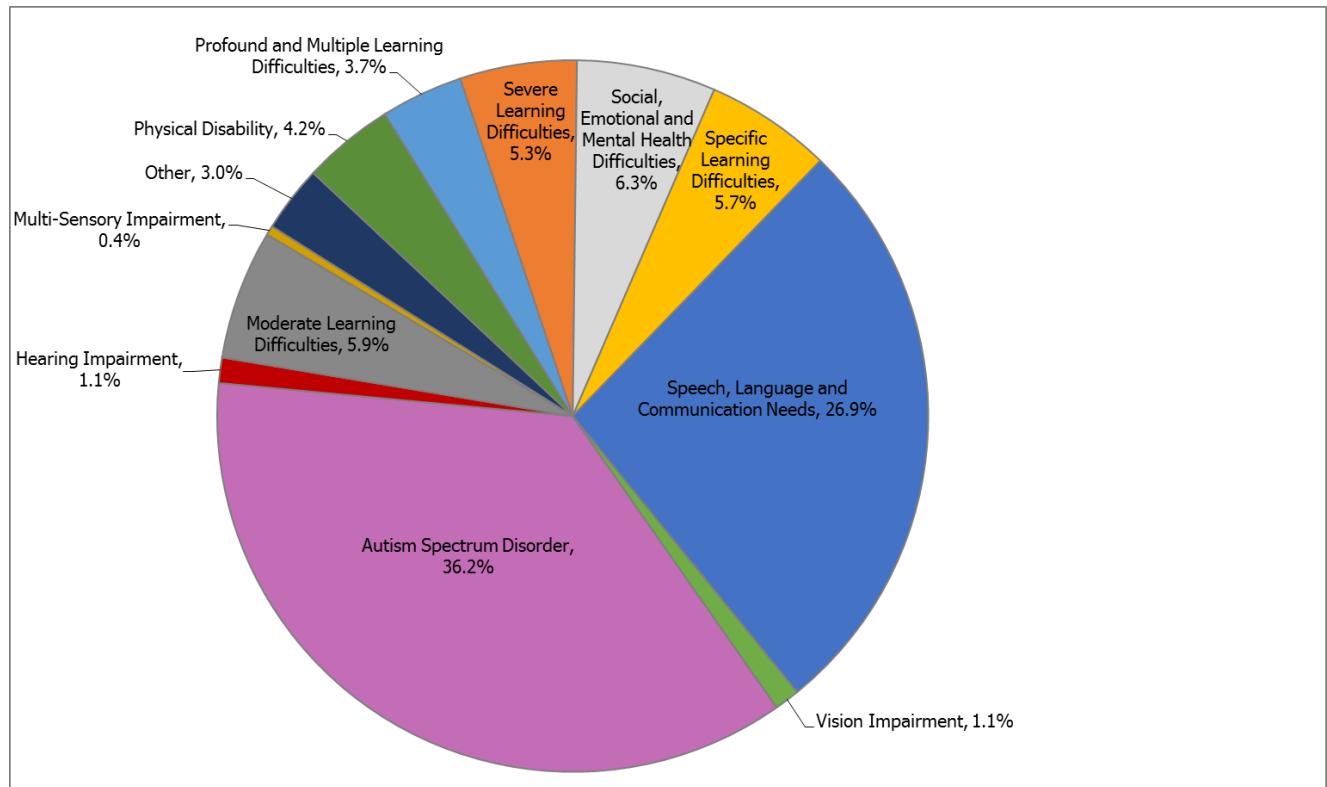
8.1 This is the first time that the Council's School Organisation and Investment Strategy has contained a section specifically dealing with SEND. The London Councils report 'Do the Maths 2017' says that the demand for places for pupils with SEND has risen by 22% since 2010 in London, far exceeding growth in other regions and among London's mainstream population. Pressure on SEND places has been compounded by rapidly changing characteristics of SEND pupils. The types of need that are increasing are increasingly complex, requiring more specialist provision. London has a higher proportion of children with SEND educated in independent provision than the rest of England at 9.2% compared to 6.6% nationally. This places significant pressures on high needs budgets. In January 2018, there were 1035 resident children with Education, Health and Care plans (EHCs), which has been consistent with recent years.



As of January 2018, the 1035 children and young people with an EHCP or Statement of Special Educational Needs who were the responsibility of Westminster were based at the following settings:

- 620 attended mainstream schools
- Of those, 79 attended resourced provision within mainstream schools
- 270 attended maintained special schools
- 42 attended special free schools or academies
- 52 attended non-maintained or independent special schools
- 27 were in further education or other post 16 settings
- 13 attended alternative provision/ pupil referral units (AP/ PRUs)
- 4 attended early years' settings

8.2 The following chart shows a breakdown of children with Education, Health and Care Plans by primary SEN type for resident children and is taken from the January 2018 school census.



Source: January School Census 2018

As reported in the national SEN2 release (published May 2018), WCC has considerably higher percentages of EHC cases in mainstream settings (including both maintained and independents) compared to the regional and national picture. WCC has 60% of EHCs in mainstream settings which is the 6th highest nationally and compares against figures of 52.7% in Inner London and 39.7% nationally. Conversely, the percentages in special schools (both maintained and independent) are slightly lower than the national average. 35.2% of EHC cases in WCC attend special school provision compared to 39.7% nationally.

Westminster has 3 local special schools, College Park, Queen Elizabeth II and St. Marylebone Bridge. College Park and QEII are all through schools including 16-19 year olds. St. Marylebone Bridge is age 11-16 only. Beachcroft AP Academy also has specialist provision for children aged 5-16 with social, emotional and mental health difficulties.

8.3 Outcomes for pupils on SEN Support and those with EHCPs in Westminster schools are among the highest in the country, as shown in school performance and post 16 data. Every special school and resource base school in the borough is currently rated as good or outstanding by Ofsted. 98% of all state funded schools in the borough are rated either good or outstanding.

The range of pupils attending our schools has changed over the years. QEII was originally a school for children with severe/profound and multiple learning difficulties but has increasingly taken children with associated medical and mobility needs.

College Park was originally a school for children with moderate learning difficulties (MLD) including autism. With greater mainstream inclusion of pupils with MLD, the school is now admitting a broader range of learners with more severe autism and physical/sensory needs.

St. Marylebone Bridge was set up to provide for pupils with speech, language and communication needs and to support the high number of pupils leaving the primary resource base at Churchill Gardens who needed an appropriate secondary provision.

Westminster currently has 5 resource bases for children with SEND situated in local mainstream schools at Churchill Gardens (for children with speech and language difficulties); Edward Wilson and St Augustine's (both for children with sensory impairment); Millbank (for children with autism) and Pimlico Academy (for children and young people with expressive and receptive language difficulties and associated literacy difficulties). We are opening an additional primary resource base for children with autism in the summer term 2019 in response to the rising numbers of children with autism.

The Council's strategy for SEND includes investment in local specialist and mainstream provision, as part of the Local Offer, thereby reducing reliance year on year on the independent and non-maintained sector. There is a good range of specialist educational provision in the borough. Although the number of children and young people with EHCPs attending independent and non-maintained schools is lower than the national and London averages (shown above), the Council hopes this can be further improved.

The Council is planning to do more to enhance the local provision particularly for pupils with autism. Our Capital Plan sets out that during 2018/19 a two-class, specialist provision for children with autism will be established at All Soul's C of E Primary School. We will also undertake significant alterations and improvements to outdoor learning environments and interior redesign at College Park and Queen Elizabeth II Schools. This will result in 4 more places being available at College Park. These works will be funded its allocation of £1.44M from the DfE's £215M capital allocation budget, and further schemes will be considered from any unspent allocation.

9. Early Years Sufficiency and Provision

There is sufficient early years provision in Westminster with a lower than national average for demand across all funding streams.

There is a significantly lower uptake of provision in Westminster for universal 15 hours and additional 15 hours than the rest of the country for a variety of reasons, which are currently being assessed by Childcare Works and the LA's DfE Adviser. Take up of 2-year-old funded places is good with Westminster in line with other London authorities at around 85% upwards.

Contributing factors:

Population change

Based on GLA population data, the number of 3 and 4 year olds in Westminster has decreased in recent years. The GLA estimate for the number of 3 and 4 year olds in Westminster decreases by 363 children between 2014 and 2016:

GLA population estimates

Borough	Mid2016 estimate for 2018	Mid 2014 estimate	Difference
Westminster	5,207	5,570	-363

Source: 2016-based demographic projections. London Borough population projections, housing-led model. GLA 2017

Anecdotally, LAs in London are reporting lower numbers of early years aged children or children entering Reception class. Several possible explanations have been suggested, including 'Brexit' and the impact of Benefit Reforms (including the housing benefit cap).

Take-up of early learning entitlements

Take-up of the universal early learning entitlement for 3 and 4 year olds is lower in London than across the country as a whole.

Take-up of the universal early learning entitlement

Year	London	Inner London	Westminster
2017	84%	81%	59%
2018	91%	81%	55%

It could be argued that a lower take-up of the 3 and 4-year-old universal entitlement would predict a lower take-up (than national averages) of 30-hours childcare. It is equally possible the lower take-up of the universal entitlement is related to higher levels of worklessness, in both boroughs.

30 hours' free childcare

The take up of 30 hours' free childcare in Westminster is significantly lower than that nationally and this is because there is not the demand in Westminster that DfE estimates predict for the following reasons:

- Drop in population of 3 & 4 year olds
- Families fall either side of the eligibility criteria and do not qualify
- Westminster has affluent areas where parents may be earning too much to qualify and in contrast there are areas of deprivation where parents are unemployed on benefits and do not qualify either
- The diversity of the population is vast and culturally it is unacceptable for mothers to work and in therefore those families are not eligible
- The initial demand figures may be skewed due to the funding of full time places by Westminster initially, although conversions were undertaken we believe there are still children in a full time places who are eligible who did not secure a code, this will become apparent from September 2018 when funding ceases.

Action to mitigate low demand:

There are close working relationships with parents of children in a 15 hour funded 2-year-old place to support them into employment and therefore become our future 3 & 4 year-old 30 hour children, this work will not be realised until the earliest September 2019.

In summary, there is no current requirement to create further places, but demographics are continually monitored with a view to bridging any gaps in individual wards, and working with parents to increase the take-up of full-time nursery provision.

10. Regeneration, Development and Funding

The roll and capacity projections are updated annually to ensure investment is programmed in sufficient time but avoids potential over-provision. The Council is bringing forward major regeneration schemes to deliver more housing across the City, of which the largest is in the Church Street area. Smaller schemes are underway in both north and south Westminster. The type and size of housing units will dictate the child yield generated from such schemes. Currently there is no expected need for additional primary school provision due to level of surplus places. However, the need for further places in future years at both primary and secondary level has been registered in the forward plans for the Community Infrastructure Levy.

10.1 Planning and Infrastructure Contributions: *CIL and S106*

The Council is investing £7.3M from s106 receipts which are ring-fenced for education schemes, the majority in the secondary school expansion programme. Only modest s106 contributions are expected in future as these are being replaced by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Nominations for use of the education element will be made in line with the priorities set out in this Strategy.

10.2 DfE Allocations for Basic Need Provision

The DfE funding allocations for new school places (Basic Need) are calculated from the School Capacity (SCAP) returns which are based on the Council's projected pupil numbers, supplied by the GLA. No Basic Need grant has been announced for the borough from 2018 onwards.

10.3 Investment Programme

The four secondary schools due to expand, offering the equivalent of 1 form of entry per year group each (excluding 6th form), will be delivered in two phases:

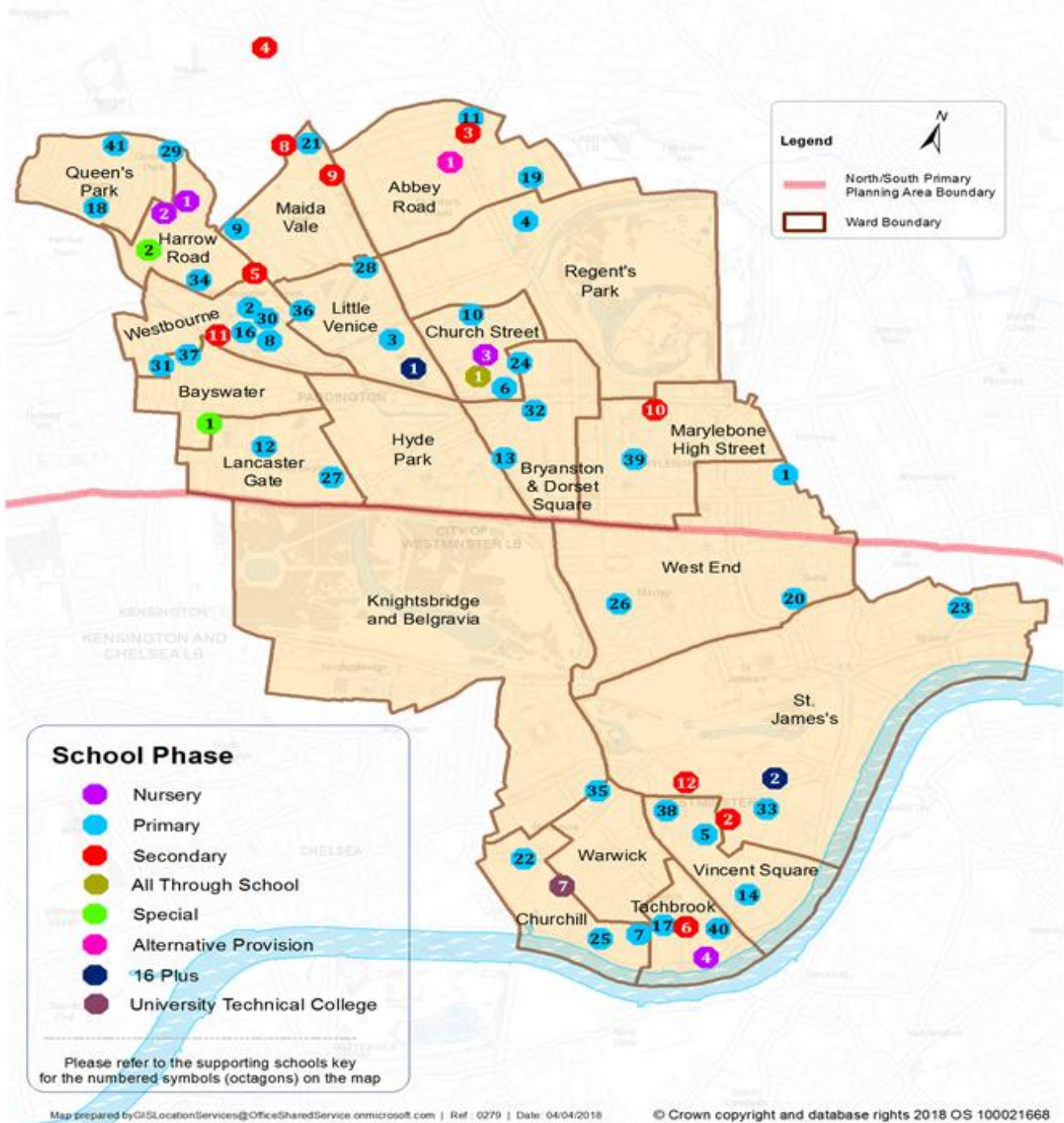
Phase 1 2017/18	Westminster City St George's RC
Phase 2 2020 onwards	King Solomon Academy Pimlico Academy*

In addition, the new Marylebone Boys School, providing 600 places, has now opened in its new building at Paddington. The new Sir Simon Milton UTC has also opened in Victoria, providing an additional 200 places in Years 10 and 11.

**subject to consultation*

Appendix I: Westminster City Council School Map

Schools in Westminster 2018



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
	Millbank Academy	Converter	2132418	SW1P 4HR	14	5
	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
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
Secondary	Grey Coat Hospital	Converter	2134628	SW1P 2DY	2
	King Solomon Academy	Converter	2136907	NW1 6RX	2
	Marylebone Boys' School	New Academy	2134000	NW6 7UJ	4
	Paddington Academy	Converter	2136905	W9 2DR	5
	Pimlico Academy	New Academy	2136908	SW1V 3AT	6
	Harris Academy St John's Wood	Converter	2134295	NW8 0NL	3
	St Augustine's CofE High School		2134723	NW6 5SN	8
	St George's Catholic School	Converter	2134809	W9 1RB	9
	St Marylebone CofE School	Converter	2134673	W1U 5BA	10
	Westminster Academy	New Academy	2136906	W2 5EZ	11
	Westminster City School	Converter	2134687	SW1E 5HJ	12
Special	College Park School		2137042	W2 4PH	1
	Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee School		2137184	W9 3LG	2
All Through	King Solomon Academy	Academy	2136907	NW1 6RX	1
UTC	Sir Simon Milton UTC	UTC	2134003	SW1V 4LD	7
AP	Beachcroft AP Academy	Converter	2131101	NW8 0NW	1
16 Plus	City of Westminster College		2138028	W2 1NB	1
	Harris Westminster Sixth Form	New	2134001	SW1H 9LH	2