



**Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea
School Organisation and Investment Strategy 2017**

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2017

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1. Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide the Council, its schools and residents with updated information on recent trends including the number and projected demand for school places in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (referred to as The Royal Borough or RBKC).

2. Background

The pattern for demand for pupil places in England is changing, according to the latest national pupil projections¹ from the Department for Education (DfE). The primary school aged population which has been on a steady increase since 2009 is now in decline due to a drop in birth rate. By 2024 the state maintained primary population is expected to stabilise with only small upward fluctuations.

The National Audit Office's report 'Capital funding for schools', 22 February 2017², notes that the DfE predicts that a further 231,000 primary, and, 189,000 secondary places will be needed between 2016 and 2021 to meet demand. The need is highest in London and the South-East.

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

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

Previous school organisation strategies have highlighted the need to develop new provision in the secondary sector, which is clearly a London-wide priority. The data used by London Councils is derived from the GLA, to which the three councils subscribe; but it is important that further local analysis guides the School Organisation and Investment Strategies which are being revised for 2017.

3. Government Objectives

In 2016 the Government announced plans to open 500 free schools by 2020. The budget 2017 included £320m for the Free School programme, to deliver 70,000 new places. It also included £216m to rebuild and refurbish existing school. New schools will be created where

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

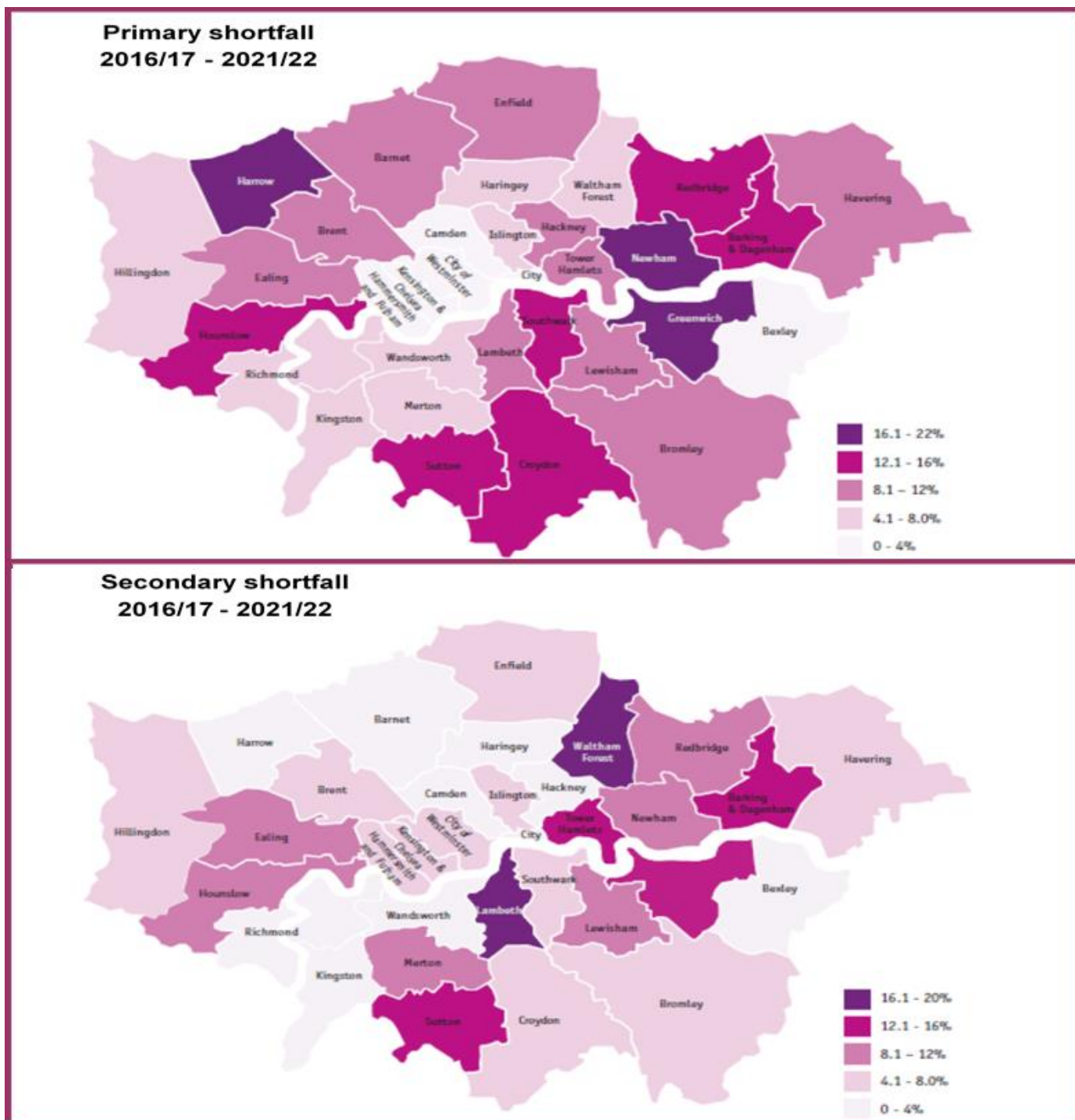
² <https://www.nao.org.uk/report/capital-funding-for-schools/>

³ 'Do The Maths 2016'. Demand for School Places - London Councils www.londoncouncils.gov.uk

there is a requirement for additional places as part of development or regeneration schemes such as Barlby/Treverton, Warwick Road, and the Silchester estate in North Kensington.

The Council will also seek to improve the quality and range of the curriculum offer in collaboration with existing schools and the DfE where opportunities arise, including Government initiatives.

The Council will support all Royal Borough schools wishing to convert to academy status and continue to maintain close relationships with MATs, free schools and academies, as they are key partners in the provision of new school places.



4. Borough Context

The number of pupils on roll in state-funded schools in the RBKC⁴ at the start of the 2016/17 academic year (both resident and non-resident) is as follows:

- 163 at 4 Nursery schools
- 7,299 at 27 Primary schools (6,767 plus 532 in nursery places)
- 5,064 at 6 Secondary schools (4,255 plus 809 in 6th forms)

In addition:

- 50 at Latimer Alternative Provision Academy
- 96 at Chelsea Community Hospital School

Phase	Community	Free School Academy	Foundation VA School	Total
Primary	11	2	14	27
Secondary	0	2	4	6

The Council has built-in sufficient primary school places to absorb any increased demand but now must focus on secondary school expansion programmes. Adequate provision of secondary school places will be the main focus for school place planning in The Royal Borough. As larger cohorts transition at Y6 into secondary phase is manageable in the medium term until 2020, but by the 2021/22 secondary pupil projections forecast approximately 1 FE deficit at secondary phase.

At present two thirds of secondary and two primary schools in The Royal Borough have academy status. The Council will support all RBKC schools wishing to convert to academy status and continue to maintain close relationships with MATs, free schools and academies, as they are key partners in the provision of new school places.

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

The Council continues to subscribe to the GLA School Roll Projection Service (SRP) which is also used by the majority of London boroughs. The SRP forms the initial source data for school place planning and the annual School Capacity (SCAP) return to the DfE. As well as the DfE, other government agencies rely on GLA SRPs to inform school place planning publications such as 'Do The Maths' and 'The London Equation' produced by London Councils.

The GLA School Roll Projection Service enables comparisons to be made between LBHF and Westminster and other local authorities such as Brent, Ealing and Hounslow, Lambeth, Wandsworth and Camden. School Roll Projections are based on numerous indicators such as school rolls, new approved housing developments, GP registrations and child benefit data. Fluctuations in any of these factors should be taken into account as SRPs are adjusted over time. New schools yet to open and movement of children from the Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) settings into state maintained schools are not factored into each borough's SRP model. It is of course too soon to determine the impact Brexit may or may not have on future projections.

⁴ DfE Autumn Pupil Census 2016

Future regeneration programmes within The Royal Borough cannot be fully reflected accurately by the GLA, as its projections only take account of agreed development schemes within the Borough. Neighbouring borough estate regeneration schemes near its borders may affect the Borough's school place planning as non-residents living near borough boundaries opt for Royal Borough schools in close proximity. The Greenwich Judgments prohibits local authorities and schools acting as admission authorities awarding preference to borough residents who are of statutory school age (5 – 16 years old).

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.

6. Primary School Place Planning

6.1. Primary Non-Mainstream Sector

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has the highest percentage of primary aged pupils educated in the independent sector in the country. The percentage of primary aged pupils enrolled in the independent sector has remained relatively stable at between 55 and 60 percent over the last five years.

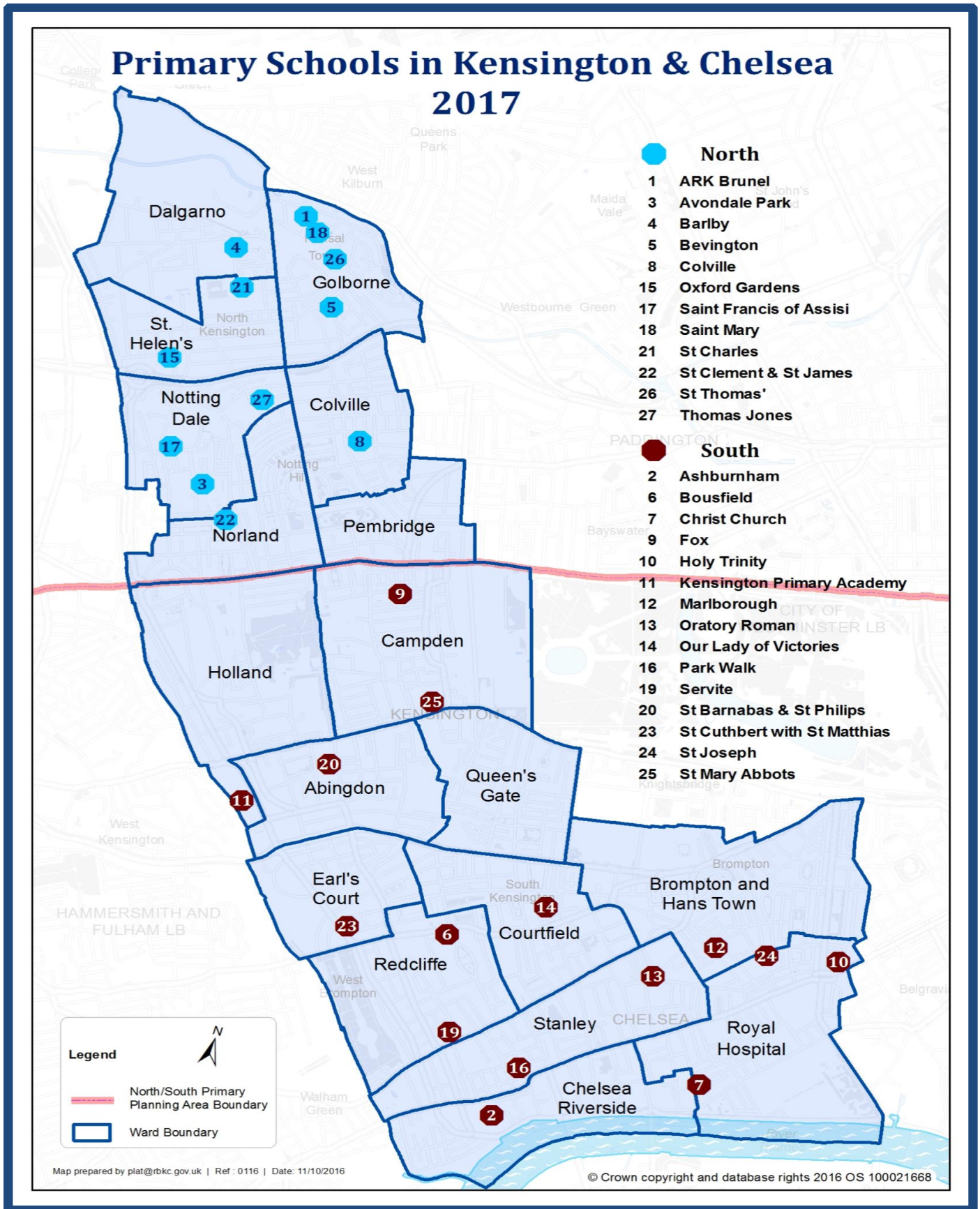
The table below shows the distribution of the resident school aged population in Royal Borough based on Office of National Statistics mid-year population estimates (ONS MYE). The National figure opting for the independent is estimated to be approximately 7%.

Year	RBKC ONS MYE Primary Population 2016	RBKC residents attending any state funded mainstream school	Estimate of RBKC residents attending Private Voluntary Independent settings (includes state funded Special Schools, Alternative Provision)	
2016	11,761	5,168	6,593	56%
2015	11,526	5,051	6,475	56%
2014	11,282	4,734	6,548	58%
2013	11,526	4,979	6,547	57%
2012	10,969	4,753	6,216	57%

The remaining, 40 - 45 percent of primary aged Royal Borough residents attend state maintained schools. It is also to be noted that some parents not represented in the above figures will apply to mainstream schools as a back up to applications for private schools. Each year, approximately 100-140 offered a mainstream school will subsequently turn it down in favour of a private school.

The analysis shown in the following sections of this report relates only to pupils enrolled at state maintained primary schools in RBKC or state maintained primary schools in other local authorities.

6.2. Primary Planning Area



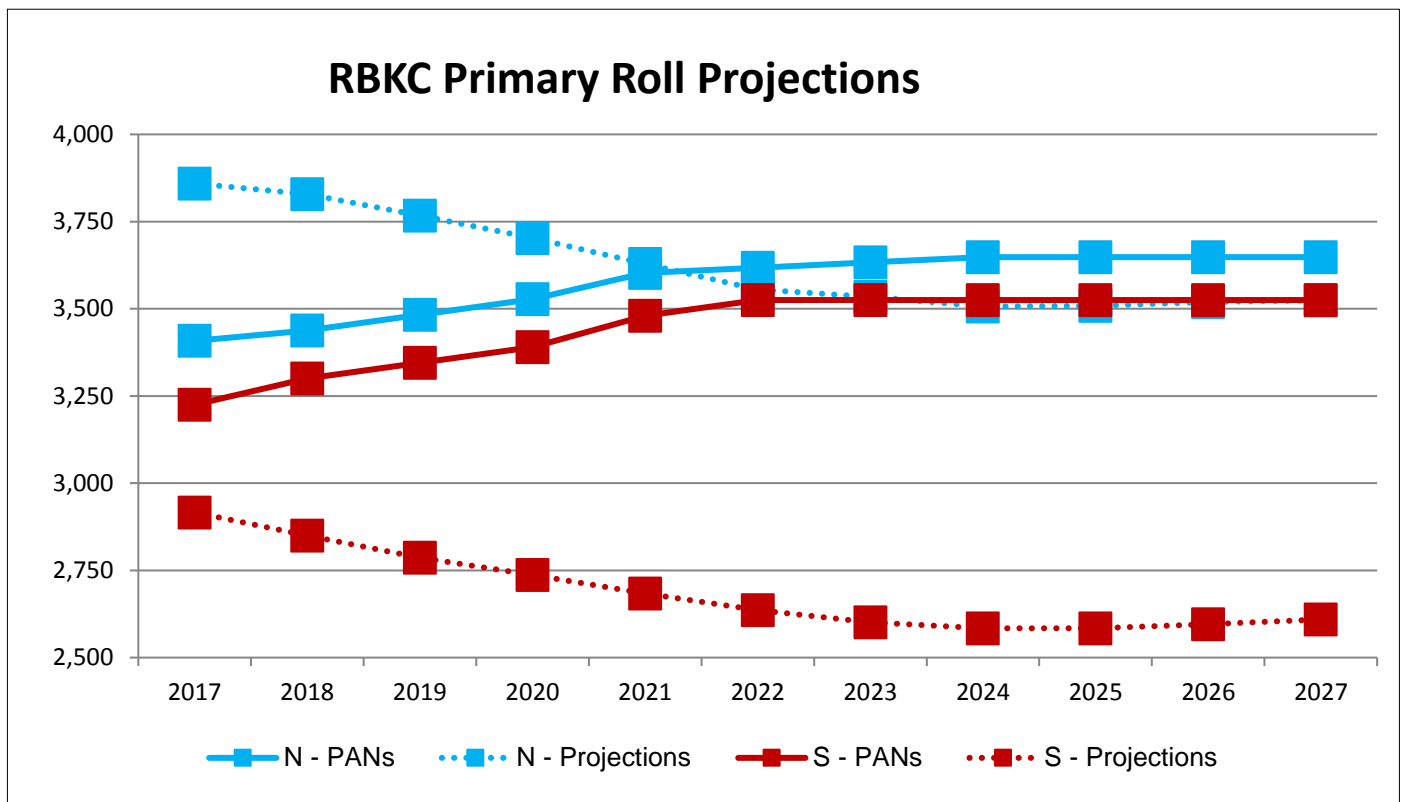
6.3. Primary Pupil Projections

The primary sector is split into two Planning Areas (PA), North (N) and South (S), as reported in the annual School Capacity (SCAP) return. The table below shows a combined sufficiency of places in maintained primary schools for the next 10 years.

The Published Admission Number (PAN) denotes the number of primary places available in Reception to Y6 and includes schools with a year-on-year increasing admissions number.

- As regeneration and new housing developments in the borough mature and expand, this surplus capacity will start to diminish.

These statistics exclude nursery provision in primary schools and nurseries.



Year	PAN	GLA Projection	Difference PAN/Projection
2017	6,633	6,775	142 (2.09% deficit)
2022	7,083	6,191	892 (14.4% surplus)
2027	7,173	6,133	1,040 (17% surplus)

PAN: Published Admissions Number

The current 2017 GLA pupil projections compared to its projections made in 2016 as seen in the shaded area in the table above show that although a slight increase is expected in 2017 the over 10 years to 2027 primary numbers are forecast to decline.

6.4. Supply and Demand

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

Earls Court Free School located and maintained by LB Hammersmith and Fulham (LBHF) offers up to 50% of its places to RBKC residents is currently operating with YR, Y1 and Y2 classes. Distance to school is calculated from applicant's home address to Earl's Court tube station as part of the school's admission arrangements.

6.5. Primary School Applications and Offers

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

The following tables in this section, divided into North and South planning areas, show the number of applications per place by planning area at Reception Year of entry 2016/17. Parental applications are also referred to as preferences. Applicants can name up to six schools which are considered equally against each school's admission criteria.

Eight hundred and thirty-nine (839) primary aged RBKC residents made applications to state maintained schools across The Royal Borough. There were 1,008 Reception available across the Borough of which 751 (75%) were offered to RBKC residents.

Reception 2016 RBKC NORTH	PAN	Applications per School	Applications per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Applications	% Applications
Total	575	1,446	2.5	1,011	69.9%

PAN: Published Admissions Number

At Reception year of entry in 2016 primary schools in the north of the borough offered 71% (345) Reception places to RBKC residents.

Reception 2016 RBKC SOUTH	PAN	Applications per School	Applications per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Applications	% Applications
Total	555	2,366	4.3	1,723	72.8%

PAN: Published Admissions Number

Royal Borough schools in the south of the borough offered 78% (406) places to residents.

6.6. Surplus Places

Although there is a slight deficit south of the borough as a whole there are surplus places. Primary expansions anticipated agreed housing developments generating increased demand. However, unforeseen delays in delivery of these schemes combined with a drop in applications has created a surplus in schools that would usually be fully subscribed. Current GLA projections indicate this surplus will gradually decline but no further expansion programmes will be require at present.

The following table shows surplus (+/-) places in the borough (north and south divide follows Holland Road through to its junction with Edgware Road).

Reception 2016 RBKC NORTH	PAN YR – Y6	Pupil Roll	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
Ark Brunel Academy	360	321	-39	-11%
Avondale Park	420	367	-53	-13%
Barlby	315	325	10	3%
Bevington	315	276	-39	-12%
Colville*	348	363	15	4%
Oxford Gardens	420	370	-50	-12%
St Charles	315	286	-29	-9%
St Clement & St James	210	193	-17	-8%
St Francis of Assisi	315	241	-74	-23%
St Mary	420	310	-110	-26%
St Thomas	210	207	-3	-1%
Thomas Jones	210	211	1	0%
Total	3,858	3,470	-388	-10%

PAN: Published Admissions Number

* Colville School increased its PAN in 2016. Ofsted highlighted less-than-desirable feature of Foundation Stage delivery, exacerbated by unsuitable building design. Relatively small initial investment overcame some of these issues; but could not overcome all of the suitability problems the school faced. The increase from 1.5FE to a 2FE was considered the most cost effective option due the size, location and popularity of the school, in addition to the relatively limited work that would be required.

The additional places were needed, as were those for Fox because both schools are centrally located in the borough where the next nearest school options that do not have religious affiliation, are too far for many families to send primary age children.

Reception 2016 RBKC SOUTH	PAN YR – Y6	Pupil Roll	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
Ashburnham	210	200	-10	-5%
Bousfield	420	410	-10	-2%
Christ Church	210	210	0	0
Fox	330	338	8	2%
Holy Trinity	210	194	-16	-8%
Kensington Primary Academy	30	30	0	0
Marlborough*	390	311	-79	-20%
Oratory	210	209	-1	0%
Our Lady of Victories	210	207	-3	-1%
Park Walk	210	188	-22	-12%
Servite	210	211	1	0%
St Barnabas & St Philips	210	208	-2	-1%
St Cuthbert with St Matthias	210	173	-37	-21%
St Joseph	210	199	-11	-6%
St Mary Abbots	210	209	-1	0%
Total	3,480	3,297	-213	-6%

PAN: Published Admissions Number

*Marlborough will have a full compliment 2FE from September 2017

Primary Mobility

There are many reasons for pupil mobility from new arrivals of statutory school age requiring a school place, children of armed forces families and those whose parents may have separated to children who change schools through choice.

The percentage of primary aged pupils who enrol in Reception Year but change school before the usual Y6 transition to secondary phase have remained relatively stable at around ten percent since 2013.

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

Primary	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13
Late Starter	9%	8%	9%	8%
Early Leaver	10%	9%	9%	10%

6.7. Primary Population Trends and Cross Border Movement

As birthrates across London begin to slow down and decline the primary population is set to return to a more stable pre 2006 level.

The DfE monitors the movement of all primary aged pupils' resident in RBKC crossing borough borders. Borough residents enrolled in LA maintained schools in other local authorities are referred to as **Exports**. Non-residents enrolled in LA maintained schools in the Borough are referred to as **Imports**.

The Royal Borough is a net importer of primary pupils as more non-resident pupils are enrolled at schools in RBKC than residents enrolled in state maintained primary schools outside The Royal Borough. Three percent of the primary aged population in RBKC are residents attending LA maintained schools in other boroughs. The proximity of primary schools on borough boundaries with Hammersmith, Westminster, Brent, Wandsworth and Southwark attract non-residents due to these schools being the nearest local school.

The table below shows the number of non-residents (**imports**) enrolled at RBKC schools as a percentage of the borough's primary school population.

The number of Royal Borough residents attending maintained primary schools in other LAs (**exports**) is a percentage of all primary aged residents living in the borough.

Year	RBKC Primary Roll (residents + imports)	RBKC Residents attending RBKC maintained schools	Non-Residents attending RBKC maintained schools (imports)	RBKC Residents attending other LA maintained schools (exports)	net import/export (imports MINUS exports)
2016	6,784	4,769 70%	2,015 30%	399 3%	1,616
2015	6,795	4,807 71%	1,988 29%	393 3%	1,595
2014	6,691	4,734 71%	1,957 29%	362 3%	1,595
2013	6,635	4,735 71%	1,900 29%	381 3%	1,519
2012	6,584	4,753 72%	1,831 28%	339 3%	1,492

Although the Royal Borough is a net importer of pupils, just over 70 percent of pupils enrolled in state maintained primary schools in the Borough are residents.

The following map shows the most up to date DfE figures for the highest volume cross border movement of primary aged pupils resident in RBKC across London⁶.

⁶ DfE SFR Borough of Residence 2016

6.8. Cross Border Map: **Primary**

RB Kensington and Chelsea Primary Cross Border Movement

There were **6,795** primary aged pupils on roll at state maintained schools in RBKC in January 2015.

4,807 pupils were RBKC residents

1,988 pupils were non residents from other boroughs.

393 Borough residents were enrolled in schools in other boroughs.

RBKC is a **net importer** of pupils at primary level.

Total Imports: **1,988** (29%)

Total Exports: **393** (8%*)

Net Difference: **1,595** (24%)

(*resident primary aged population 5,200)



6.9. Primary School Place Planning (SPP)

The following table outlines the Council's existing primary expansion programme. Wherever possible, the Borough will expand schools with an Outstanding or Good Ofsted rating but this is dependent on each school's capacity and building restrictions.

Primary Planning Area PA1 - NORTH YR - Y6				
Year	Projected Population	PAN	PAN minus Projected Population	New Provision/Expansions
2016/17	3,859	3,408	-451	Ark Brunel = +15 (Y2) Colville = +15 (Y1)
				Total = + 30
2017/18	3,829	3,438	-391	Ark Brunel = +15 (Y3) Colville = +15 (Y2)
				Total = + 30
2018/19	3,767	3,483	-284	Ark Brunel = +15 (Y4) Barlby = +15 (R) Colville = +15 (Y3)
				Total = + 45
2019/20	3,703	3,528	-175	Ark Brunel = +15 (Y5) Barlby = +15 (Y1) Colville = +15 (Y4)
				Total = + 45
2020/21	3,629	3,573	-56	Ark Brunel = +15 (Y6) Barlby = +15 (Y2) Colville = +15 (Y5)
				Total = + 45
2021/22	3,555	3,603	48	Ark Brunel = Complete Barlby = +15 (Y3) Colville = +15 (Y6)
				Total = + 30
2022/23	3,534	3,618	84	Colville = Complete Barlby = +15 (Y4)
				Total = + 15
2023/24	3,507	3,633	126	Barlby = +15 (Y5)
				Total = + 15
2024/25	3,508	3,648	140	Barlby = +15 (Y6)
				Total = + 15
2025/26	3,519	3,648	129	Barlby = Complete
				Total = + 0
2026/27	3,524	3,648	124	Total = + 0

PAN: Published Admissions Number

**Primary Planning Area
PA2 - SOTUH
YR - Y6**

YEAR	Projected Population	PAN	PAN minus Projected Population	New Provision/Expansions
2016/17	2,916	3,225	309	Fox = +15 (R) Marlborough = + 30 (Y5) KPA = + 30 (R)
				Total = +75
2017/18	2,850	3,300	450	Fox = +15 (Y1) Marlborough = + 30 (Y6) KPA = +30 (Y1)
				Total = +75
2018/19	2,786	3,345	559	Fox = +15 (Y2) Marlborough = Complete KPA = +30 (Y2)
				Total = +45
2019/20	2,737	3,390	653	Fox = +15 (Y3) KPA = +30 (Y3)
				Total = +45
2020/21	2,684	3,435	751	Fox = +15 (Y4) KPA = +30 (Y4)
				Total = +45
2021/22	2,636	3,480	844	Fox = +15 (Y5) KPA = +30 (Y5)
				Total = +45
2022/23	2,601	3,525	924	Fox = +15 (Y6) KPA = +30 (Y6)
				Total = +45
2023/24	2,584	3,525	941	KPA = Complete
				Fox = Complete
				Total = +0
2024/25	2,584	3,525	941	Total = +0
2025/26	2,596	3,525	929	Total = +0
2026/27	2,609	3,525	916	Total = +0

PAN: Published Admissions Number

7. Secondary

7.1. Secondary Non-Mainstream Sector

The Royal Borough has the highest level of secondary aged students enrolled in schools in the independent (private) sector in the country. The percentage of secondary aged Royal Borough residents educated in the private sector, on average, has continually remained above fifty percent.

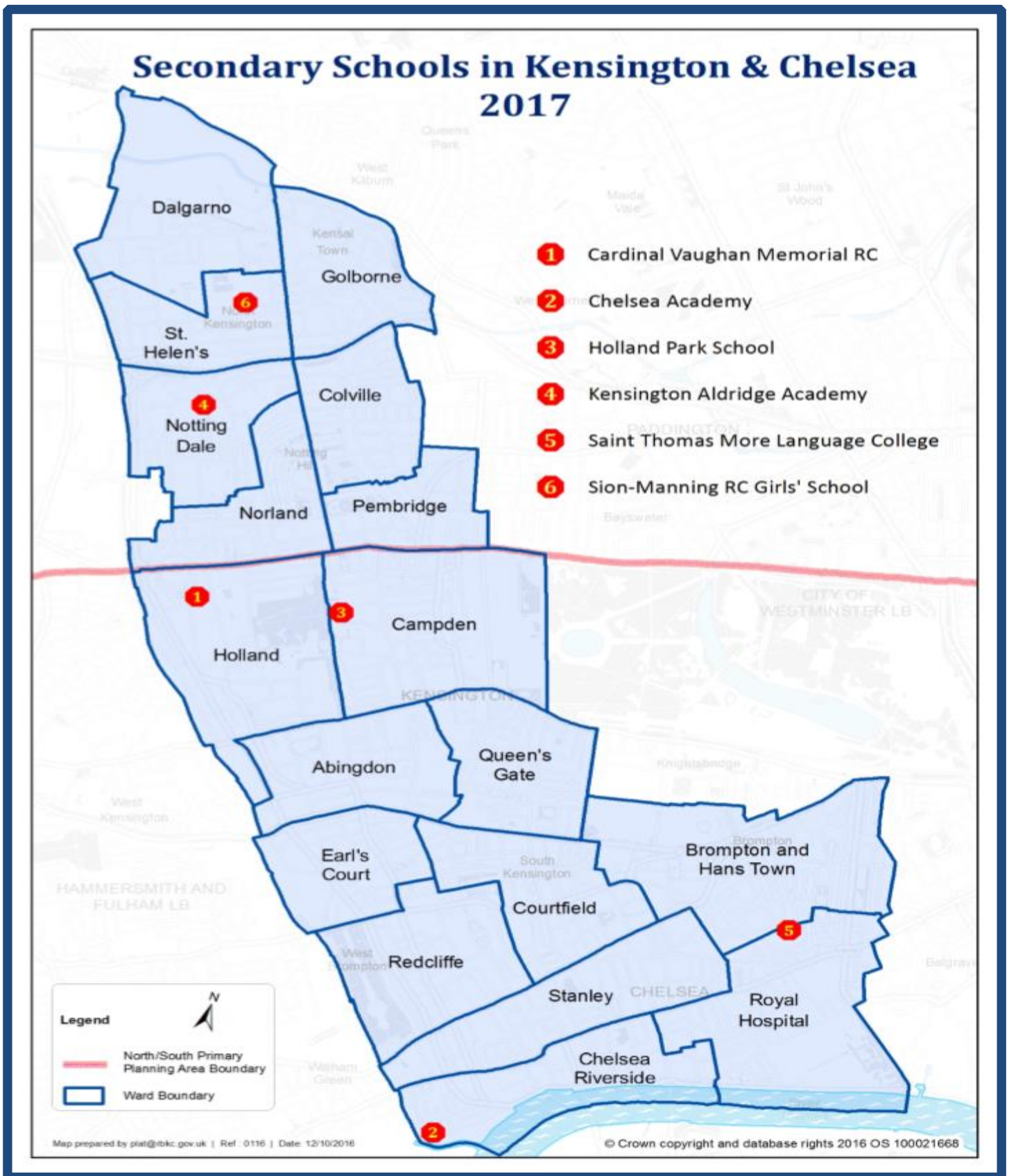
Year	RBKC Secondary Population ONS MYE	RBKC Residents attending any state funded mainstream school	Estimate of RBKC residents attending Private Voluntary Independent settings (includes state funded Special Schools, Alternative Provision)	
2016	6,869	2,996	6,593	56%
2015	6,654	1,817	3,799	57%
2014	6,654	1,781	3,797	57%
2013	6,398	1,721	3,514	55%
2012	6,346	1,671	3,397	54%

The remaining, 40 - 45 percent of secondary aged Royal Borough residents attend state maintained schools.

As with primary, it is also to be noted that some parents not represented in the above figures will apply to mainstream schools as a back up to applications to private schools. Each year, approximately 80 applicants offered a mainstream school will subsequently turn it down in favour of a private school.

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

7.2. State Maintained Secondary Schools Map

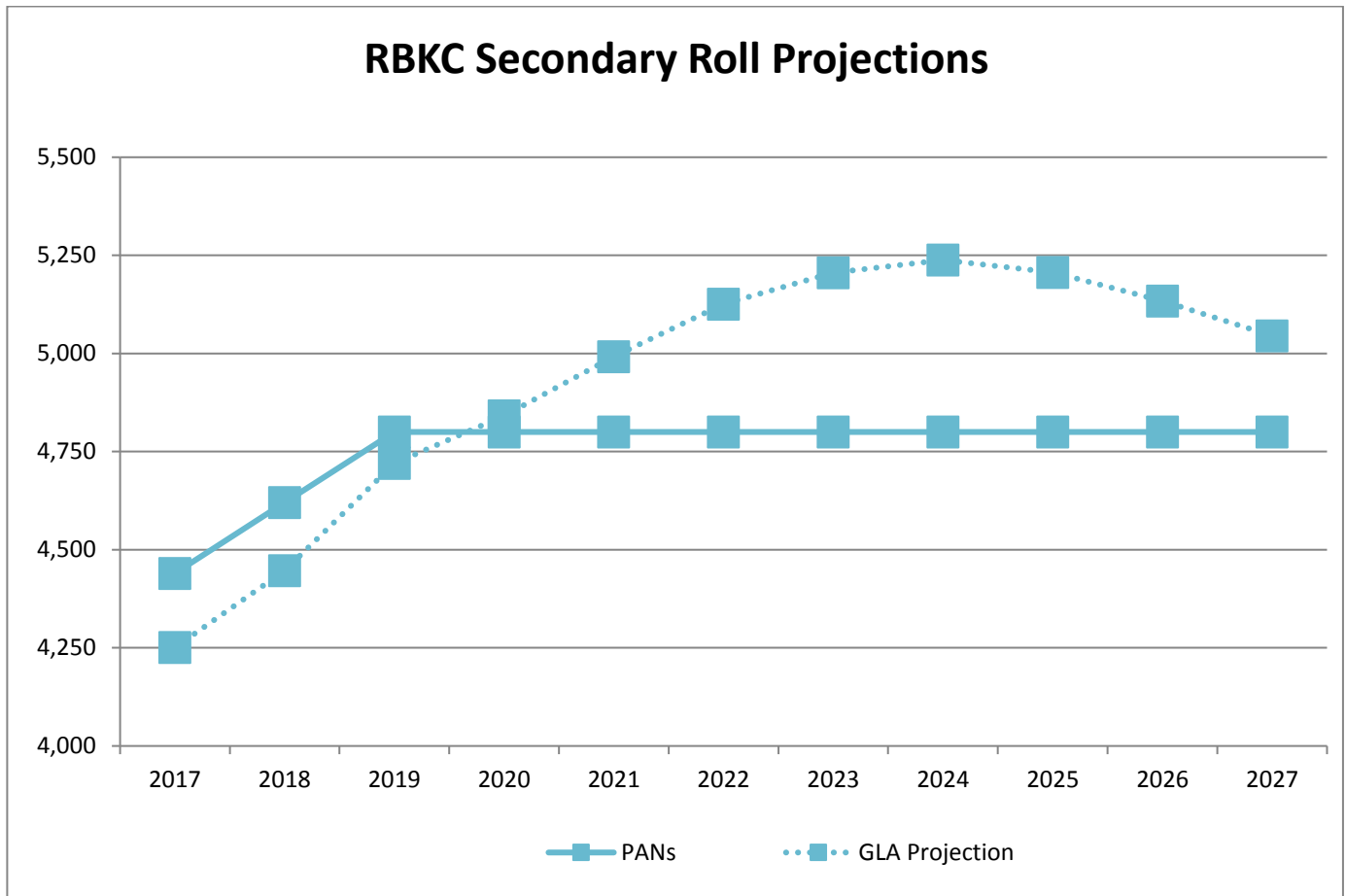


7.3. Secondary Pupil Projections and School Place Planning

The Secondary Roll Projection table below (Y7 – Y11) shows there is sufficient capacity within the secondary school portfolio to meet demand.

The current 2017 GLA pupil projections compared to projections made in 2016 as seen in the unshaded column in the table below shows that GLA forecasts overestimated the rise of the secondary population. The current secondary expansion programmes will create additional schools as seen in the table below.

These statistics exclude 6th form provision at schools.



Year	PAN	GLA Projection	Difference PAN/Projection
2017	4,440	4,251	-41 (0.8% deficit)
2022	4,800	5,126	-326 (6.4% deficit)
2027	4,800	5,045	-245 (4.9% deficit)

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

RB Kensington & Chelsea School Place Planning				
Secondary: Y7 - Y11				
Year	Projected Population	Published Admission Number (PAN)	PAN minus Projected Population	New Provision/Expansions
2016/17	4,251	4,440	285	Kensington Aldridge = + 180 (Y9)
				Total = + 180
2017/18	4,447	4,620	173	Kensington Aldridge = + 180 (Y10)
				Total = + 180
2018/19	4,720	4,800	80	Kensington Aldridge = + 180 (Y11)
				Total = + 180
2019/20	4,841	4,800	-41	Kensington Aldridge = Complete
				Total = + 0
2020/21	4,992	4,800	-192	Total = + 0
2021/22	5,126	4,800	-326	Total = + 0
2022/23	5,206	4,800	-406	Total = + 0
2023/24	5,238	4,800	-438	Total = + 0
2024/25	5,207	4,800	-407	Total = + 0
2025/26	5,134	4,800	-334	Total = + 0
2026/27	5,045	4,800	-245	Total = + 0

7.4. Secondary School Applications and Offers

The table below shows the number of applications (apps) per place at Y6 transition to Y7 for the current 2016/17 academic year. The Pan London coordinated admissions process also allows parents to apply for up to six state maintained schools across London.

Six secondary schools in RBKC have been judged Outstanding or Good by Ofsted. 92% of secondary schools in RBKC are Outstanding or Good (November 2016 data) well above the national average of 86%. High performing secondary schools are popular with Borough residents but also attract a high percentage of applications from nonresidents who are more likely to travel further distances to attend a preferred secondary school.

Seven hundred and twenty-four Royal Borough residents applied for Y7 places at secondary transfer in September 2016. Although just under half of RBKC residents submitted an application for places at state maintained RBKC schools, of the 962 Y7 places available, over 50% of resident applications were converted into offers made.

Secondary	Ofsted Judgment		PAN	Apps per School	App per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
						Apps	% Apps
Cardinal Vaughan	Sep-06	O	120	873	7.3	99	11%
Chelsea Academy	May-12	O	180	888	4.9	314	35%
Holland Park	Nov-14	O	240	1712	7.1	570	33%
Kensington Aldridge Academy	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	180	666	3.7	378	57%
St Thomas More	Nov-13	O	120	560	4.7	118	21%
Sion Manning School	May-13	G	120	122	1.0	33	27%
Total			960	4821	5.0	1512	31.4%

Secondary Places Offered to Residents	*Y7 Cohort (Places)	Offers to Residents	% Offers to Residents
Cardinal Vaughan	115	10	9%
Chelsea Academy	177	88	50%
Holland Park	235	169	72%
Kensington Aldridge Academy	175	162	93%
St Thomas More	132	25	19%
Sion Manning School	128	35	27%
Total	962	489	50.8%

*Total offers below PAN excludes allocations made to SEN children. If above PAN, additional offers were made to take account of expected movement.

7.5. Surplus Places

October 2016 Secondary	PAN Y7 – Y11	Pupil Roll	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
Cardinal Vaughan	600	604	4	1%
Chelsea Academy	900	894	-6	-1%
Holland Park School	1,200	1,191	-9	-1%
Kensington Aldridge Academy*	540	518	-22	-4%
Sion-Manning	600	430	-170	-28%
St Thomas More	600	618	18	3%
Total	4,440	4,255	-185	-4%

*Kensington Aldridge Academy for secondary pupils currently operating across Y7-Y9 will provide a further 360 places when it is fully open in 2018/19.

7.6. Impact of Oversubscription Criteria

Offers are determined by each school's oversubscription policy. Parents usually research school performance and attainment before applications are submitted. RBKC schools are very popular and its faith schools attract a high proportion of nonresident applicants, who are offered places based on evidenced religious commitment.

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

Low resident offers - 964 applications were received for 180 places at 'School A', 102 or 10.6% of all applications to the school were from RBKC residents. Using the school's faith based oversubscription criteria only 21 (11.6%) residents were offered a Y7 place. Due to the faith secondary school oversubscription criteria, some parents may be deterred from applying despite their child attending a faith primary school. However, more schools are adopting random allocation (lottery) rather than distance from home address to school as the deciding tiebreaker.

High resident offers - 777 applications for 180 places were submitted to 'School B' of which 489 or nearly two thirds (63%) of the total applications were from Borough residents. 'School B' operates a Designated Priority Area system which gives preference to applicants whose home address is closest to the geographical location of the school. The Designated Priority Area enabled 166 (92%) offers to be made to RBKC residents. Although these examples deliver very different outcomes for borough residents the use of both oversubscription criteria are within the Admissions Code. Although these examples deliver very different outcomes for Borough residents, the use of both oversubscription criteria are compliant with the Admissions Code⁷.

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	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13
Starters	4%	5%	5%	4%
Leavers	5%	5%	5%	4%

7.8. Secondary Population Trends and Cross Border Movement

The GLA predicts the secondary population across London will increase over the next several years as larger numbers of primary pupils feed through the system. Non-residents from neighbouring boroughs unable to secure a Y7 place in their own borough will look to Royal

⁷ The School Admissions Code ('the Code') is issued under Section 84 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 ('SSFA 1998') and imposes mandatory requirements on state schools and LA including academies and free schools. (last issued February 014)

Borough schools for places at Y7 transition. In addition, travel to learn patterns at secondary level means students are more willing to travel further in order to attend a preferred school.

These factors will create additional pressure on capacity. The Royal Borough secondary schools are already very popular with non-borough residents who currently make up approximately 53% 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 RBKC schools as a percentage of the borough’s secondary school population.

The number of Royal Borough residents attending maintained secondary schools in other LAs (**exports**) is a percentage of all secondary aged residents living in the borough.

Year	RBKC Secondary Roll (residents <i>PLUS</i> imports)	RBKC Residents attending RBKC maintained schools		Non-residents attending RBKC schools (imports)		RBKC Residents attending other LA schools (exports)		net import/export (imports <i>MINUS</i> exports)
2016	4,067	1,919	47%	2,148	53%	1,077	16%	1,071
2015	3,913	1,817	46%	2,096	54%	1,038	16%	1,058
2014	3,741	1,781	48%	1,960	52%	1,076	16%	884
2013	3,580	1,721	48%	1,569	52%	1,163	18%	696
2012	3,463	1,671	48%	1,792	52%	1,278	20%	514

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

Secondary aged students are more willing to travel longer distances in order to study at their preferred high school.

7.9. Cross Border Movement Map: Secondary

RB Kensington and Chelsea Secondary Cross Border Movement

There were **3,913** students on roll at state maintained schools in RBKC in January 2015.

1,817 students were RBKC residents.

2,096 were non residents from other boroughs.

1,038 Borough residents were enrolled in schools in other boroughs.

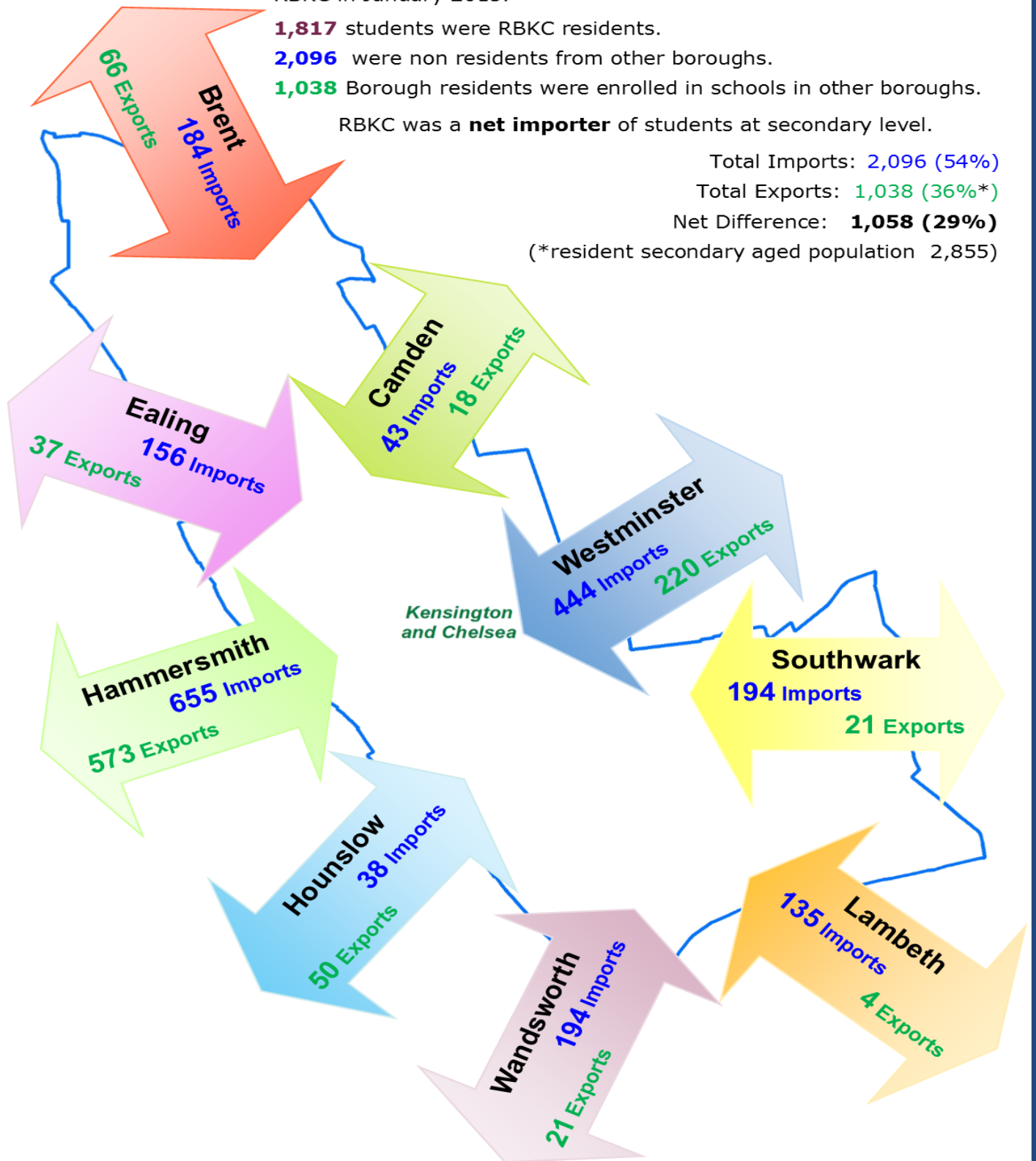
RBKC was a **net importer** of students at secondary level.

Total Imports: **2,096 (54%)**

Total Exports: **1,038 (36%*)**

Net Difference: **1,058 (29%)**

(*resident secondary aged population 2,855)



8. 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. This includes analysis of future housing and regeneration schemes that will produce additional housing units and not just replacement of existing units. The type and size of housing units will dictate the child yield generated from such schemes. New school places are then delivered through the planning approval process. RBKC currently has some primary and secondary capacity. The Council will seek to expand or improve existing schools where it is justified by local demand, or new housing development.

The following regeneration schemes are the planning process in RBKC:

- **Barlby/Treverton**

The existing school site will be redeveloped to provide a new special school and a replacement primary school providing 15 extra places per year group. This is required to accommodate children resident in new housing units to be built on part of the existing school site.

- **Warwick Road**

Kensington Primary Academy opened in September 2016 as a developer obligation arising from the housing scheme in this area.

- **Silchester East and West**

The development area is at the early planning stage and not factored into any GLA projections. Additional housing units and type are not yet known. As soon as the number of additional units is established, submissions will be made to the GLA and incorporated into the SRP.

8.1. Planning and Infrastructure Contributions: CIL and S106

The Royal Borough is still collecting its Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) which replaced S106 Agreements in 2015. CIL contributions may take up to 24 months to accrue sufficient revenue before departments can bid for funding. In the meantime just over £3m of unallocated s106 funds is currently being held for education projects and must be spent in accordance to the individual S106 agreements and agreed timescales.

8.2. DfE Allocations for Basic Need Provision

The Basic Need allocation from the DfE for 2018 and onwards is nil. The DfE funding allocations for new school places (Basic Need) are based on the School Capacity (SCAP) returns which are based on GLA projected pupil numbers, supplied by the Council. Although, the DfE has separate funding provisions for creating new free schools. As new provision is required, the Council will utilise developer contributions from S106 or Community Infrastructure Levy, funding for free schools as well as the Council's financial reserves.

The pattern of Basic Need Allocations has been as follows:

Basic Need Allocation 2015-16	£149,836
Basic Need Allocation 2016-17	£157,328
Basic Need Allocation 2017-18	Nil

No further Basic Need grant has been allocated from 2018 onwards.

8.3. Investment Programme

The Council's current investment programme for LA maintained schools, free schools and academies is funded as shown below and illustrates the success in delivering new schemes through land and development negotiations:

School	Category	Capital Works Completion	Cost	External funding included
Fox School	Primary	September 2017	£8.7M	£1M Targeted Basic Need Grant
Marlborough School	Primary	September 2017	£20M	Development Agreement
Barlby School	Primary	September 2018	TBC	To be funded by Development Agreement
Colville School	Primary	September 2018	£5M	
Barlby Special School	Special	April 2020	TBC	

The Council's policy remains to expand high-performing schools where justified by need, and to enhance the viability of schools by increasing 1.5FE schools to 2FE schools where possible. The Borough will also seek to improve the quality and suitability of buildings where opportunities are presented within the corporate asset management process.

9. Conclusion

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

There is currently a sufficient surplus of primary places across the borough for the next 10 years based on current projections, ranging from 10% in the North to 6% in the South. Rolls have dropped very slightly over the period September 2015 to September 2016. There is a significant trend of population decline in the south of the borough with a potential impact on small schools, which may impact on future viability.

In the secondary sector there are currently sufficient places with a 4% surplus. Rolls have increased by 4% over the period September 2015 to September 2016, which reflects the growth of Kensington Academy. GLA projections indicate that demand will outstrip capacity in 2020/21 and then continue to rise strongly. The Council will monitor trends closely and take account of local factors before considering expanding existing schools.

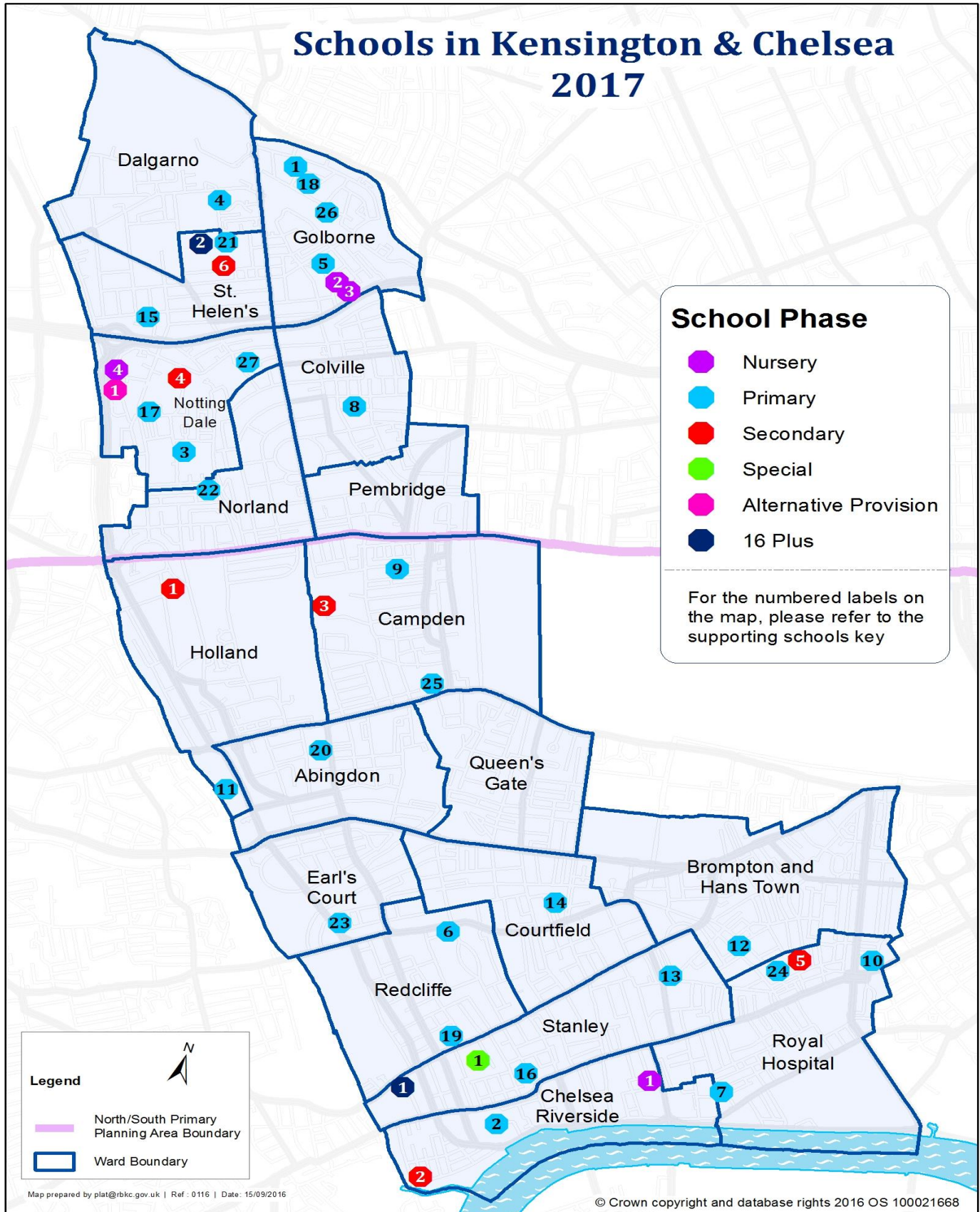
Ian Heggs

Director of Education

Wendy Anthony

Head of Admissions and Place
Planning

Appendix I: The Royal Borough Schools Map



Appendix II: Primary Setting Map Key

RB Kensington & Chelsea Schools						
	School	Academy Status	DfE Number	Postcode	Map Key	N/S
Primary	Ark Brunel Primary Academy	Converter	2072000	W10 5AT	1	N
	Ashburnham		2072021	SW10 0DT	2	S
	Avondale Park		2072538	W11 4EE	3	N
	Barlby		2072030	W10 6BH	4	N
	Bevington		2072050	W10 5TW	5	N
	Bousfield		2072060	SW5 0DJ	6	S
	Christ Church		2073321	SW3 4AA	7	S
	Colville		2072121	W11 2DF	8	N
	Fox		2072229	W8 7PP	9	S
	Holy Trinity		2073356	SW1X 9DE	10	S
	Kensington Primary Academy	Academy	2072001	W14 8PU	11	S
	Marlborough		2072399	SW3 2NA	12	S
	Oratory		2073379	SW3 6QH	13	S
	Our Lady of Victories		2075200	SW7 5AQ	14	S
	Oxford Gardens		2072452	W10 6NF	15	N
	Park Walk		2072456	SW10 0AY	16	S
	St Francis of Assisi		2073437	W11 4BJ	17	N
	St Mary		2073542	W10 5AW	18	N
	Servite RC		2073613	SW10 9NA	19	S
	St Barnabas and St Philip's		2073417	W8 6EJ	20	S
	St Charles		2075201	W10 6EB	21	N
	St Clement and St James		2073455	W11 4PG	22	N
	St Cuthbert with St Matthias		2073541	SW5 9UE	23	S
	St Joseph		2073477	SW3 2QT	24	S
	St Mary Abbots		2073504	W8 4SP	25	S
	St Thomas'		2073402	W10 5EF	26	N
	Thomas Jones		2072594	W11 1RQ	27	N

Appendix II: Nursery, Secondary, Special and Alternative Provision Map Key

RB Kensington & Chelsea Schools						
	School	Academy Status	DfE Number	Postcode	Map Key	N / S
Nursery	Chelsea Open Air Nursery		2071053	SW3 5JE	1	S
	Golborne		2071010	W10 5TN	2	N
	Maxilla Nursery School		2071054	W10 5TN	3	N
	St Anne's Nursery School		2071021	W10 6TT	4	N
Secondary	Cardinal Vaughan	Converter	2075402	W14 8BZ	1	S
	Chelsea Academy	Academy	2076905	SW10 0AB	2	S
	Holland Park	Converter	2074320	W8 7AF	3	S
	Kensington Aldridge Academy	Academy	2074000	W10 6EX	4	N
	Saint Thomas More		2074681	SW3 2QS	5	S
	Sion-Manning		2074801	W10 6EL	6	N
Special	Chelsea Community Hospital School		2077165	SW10 9NH	1	N
	Parkwood Hall Co-Operative Academy	Converter	2077164	BR8 8DR	2	
AP	Latimer Alternative Provision Academy	Converter	2071100	W10 6TT	1	N
16 Plus	Kensington and Chelsea College		2078001	SW10 0QS	1	S
	St Charles Catholic Sixth Form College		2078600	W10 6EY	2	N

Appendix III: Year on Year Roll Count

Primary

RBKC Primary Schools	Year Groups							Sept-16 Total	Sept-15 Total	Difference*	
	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6			Pupils	%
Ark Brunel	46	48	59	48	37	41	42	321	285	36	13%
Ashburnham	28	30	31	27	26	29	29	200	192	8	4%
Avondale Park	51	40	59	58	50	52	57	367	367	0	0%
Barlby	47	46	50	47	48	44	43	325	326	-1	0%
Bevington	28	42	45	45	39	41	36	276	293	-17	-6%
Bousfield	59	60	59	59	60	57	56	410	400	10	3%
Christ Church	30	31	30	30	29	31	29	210	210	0	0%
Colville	63	60	47	50	48	50	45	363	339	24	7%
Fox	59	46	48	48	51	44	42	338	328	10	3%
Holy Trinity	21	29	30	25	29	30	30	194	206	-12	-6%
Kensington Primary	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	n/a	30	
Marlborough	41	48	49	52	36	46	39	311	319	-8	-3%
Oratory	30	30	30	30	29	30	30	209	210	-1	0%
Our Lady of Victories	29	29	30	30	29	30	30	207	200	7	4%
Oxford Gardens	42	54	59	57	54	52	52	370	403	-33	-8%
Park Walk	24	23	26	27	28	30	30	188	193	-5	-3%
Servite	30	30	31	30	30	30	30	211	207	4	2%
St Barnabas & St Philips	30	30	30	28	30	30	30	208	208	0	0%
St Charles	33	44	43	43	43	39	41	286	296	-10	-3%
St Clement & St James	21	30	29	29	28	30	26	193	196	-3	-2%
St Cuthbert with St Matthias	22	25	24	27	29	19	27	173	193	-20	-10%
St Francis of Assisi	28	36	38	37	32	33	37	241	276	-35	-13%
St Joseph	29	30	30	30	29	30	21	199	194	5	3%
St Mary Abbots	30	30	30	30	29	30	30	209	207	2	1%
St Mary's	38	36	40	39	56	55	46	310	337	-27	-8%
St Thomas	32	30	30	31	29	31	24	207	206	1	0%
Thomas Jones	30	30	31	30	30	30	30	211	209	2	1%
Primary	951	967	1,008	987	958	964	932	6,767	6,800	-33	0%

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

Secondary

RBKC Secondary Schools	Year group					Sept-16 Total	Sept-15 Total	Difference	
	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11			Pupils	%
Cardinal Vaughan	124	120	120	119	121	604	604	0	0%
Chelsea Academy	180	180	179	175	180	894	893	1	0%
Holland Park Academy	240	240	239	238	234	1,191	1,187	4	0%
Kensington Academy	172	175	171	0	0	518	364	154	42%
St Thomas More	127	129	126	122	114	618	620	-2	0%
Sion-Manning	75	90	80	89	96	430	422	8	2%
Secondary	918	934	915	743	745	4,255	4,090	165	4%

Minus (-) sign indicates a decrease. Zero percentage equates to less than 1% + or -.

Appendix IV: Reception Class- Applications and Offers – North and South

High performing schools judged Outstanding or Good by Ofsted⁸ are popular choices amongst applicants and more likely to be oversubscribed than schools Requiring Improvement or Inadequate. The popularity of high performing schools at Reception entry is most effectively demonstrated by the number of applications (Apps) per place as seen in the table below.

North

Primary PA1 NORTH	Ofsted Judgment		PAN	Apps per School	Apps per place	Resident Apps All Preferences	
						Apps	% Apps
ARK Brunel Academy	May-16	O	60	102	1.7	48	47.1%
Avondale Park	Sep-12	G	60	113	1.9	87	77.0%
Barlby	Jun-07	O	50	172	3.4	114	66.3%
Bevington	Jul-12	O	45	105	2.3	71	67.6%
Colville	Nov-13	G	60	194	3.2	136	70.1%
Oxford Gardens	Dec -14	G	60	129	2.2	103	79.8%
St Charles	Mar-14	G	45	73	1.6	45	61.6%
St Clement & St James	Jul-14	G	30	64	2.1	51	79.7%
St Francis of Assisi	Jan-16	RI	45	80	1.7	58	72.5%
St Mary	Nov-16	O	60	68	1.1	33	48.5%
St Thomas	Nov-14	O	30	100	3.3	69	69.0%
Thomas Jones	May-09	O	30	246	8.2	196	79.7%
Total			575	1,446	2.5	1,011	69.9%

PAN Published Admissions Number

Primary PA1 RBKC NORTH Offers to Residents	YR Places ⁹ (Offers)	Offers to Residents	% Places Offered to Residents
ARK Brunel Academy	30	11	36.7%
Avondale Park	60	45	75.0%
Barlby	49	43	87.8%
Bevington	43	31	72.1%
Colville	60	37	61.7%
Oxford Gardens	48	45	93.8%
St Charles R C	32	21	65.6%
St Clement & St James	28	20	71.4%
St Francis of Assisi R C	40	35	87.5%
St Mary R C	31	6	19.4%
St Thomas	34	24	70.6%
Thomas Jones	29	27	93.1%
Total	484	345	71.3%

⁸ Ofsted rating: O – Outstanding, G – Good, RI – Requiring Improvement, I - Inadequate

⁹ Where the number of offers is below PAN the difference will be allocated to children with Special Educational Needs & Disabilities

South

Primary PA2 SOUTH	Ofsted Judgment ¹⁰		PAN	Apps per School	Apps per place	Resident Apps All Preferences	
						Apps	% Apps
Ashburnham	Mar-15	O	30	87	2.9	51	58.6%
Bousfield	Jun-08	O	60	327	5.5	264	80.7%
Christ Church	Jul-13	O	30	116	3.9	66	56.9%
Fox	Oct-09	O	60	335	5.6	272	81.2%
Holy Trinity	Nov-12	G	30	58	1.9	29	50.0%
Kensington Primary Academy			30	185	6.2	120	64.9%
Marlborough	Sep-14	G	60	114	1.9	85	74.6%
Oratory	Jul-10	O	30	184	6.1	118	64.1%
Our Lady of Victories	Sep-11	O	30	183	6.1	148	80.9%
Park Walk	Oct-16	G	30	100	3.3	65	65.0%
St Barnabas & St Philips	Feb-07	O	45	157	3.5	129	82.2%
St Cuthbert with St Matthias	Oct-16	G	30	42	1.4	29	69.0%
St Joseph	Nov-13	O	30	133	4.4	90	67.7%
St Mary Abbots	Nov-14	G	30	189	6.3	162	85.7%
Servite	Jun-07	O	30	156	5.2	95	60.9%
Total			555	2,366	4.3	1,723	72.8%

PAN Published Admissions Number

Primary PA2 SOUTH	YR Cohort (Places) ¹¹	YR Places Offers to Residents	% YR Places Offers to Residents
Ashburnham	30	24	80.0%
Bousfield	59	52	88.1%
Christ Church	28	13	46.4%
Fox	58	52	89.7%
Holy Trinity	25	15	60.0%
Kensington Primary Academy	30	18	60.0%
Marlborough	59	49	83.1%
Oratory	30	22	73.3%
Our Lady of Victories	30	29	96.7%
Park Walk	28	20	71.4%
St Barnabas & St Philips	30	27	90.0%
St Cuthbert with St Matthias	29	23	79.3%
St Joseph	30	22	73.3%
St Mary Abbots	29	23	79.3%
Servite	29	17	58.6%
Total	524	406	77.5%

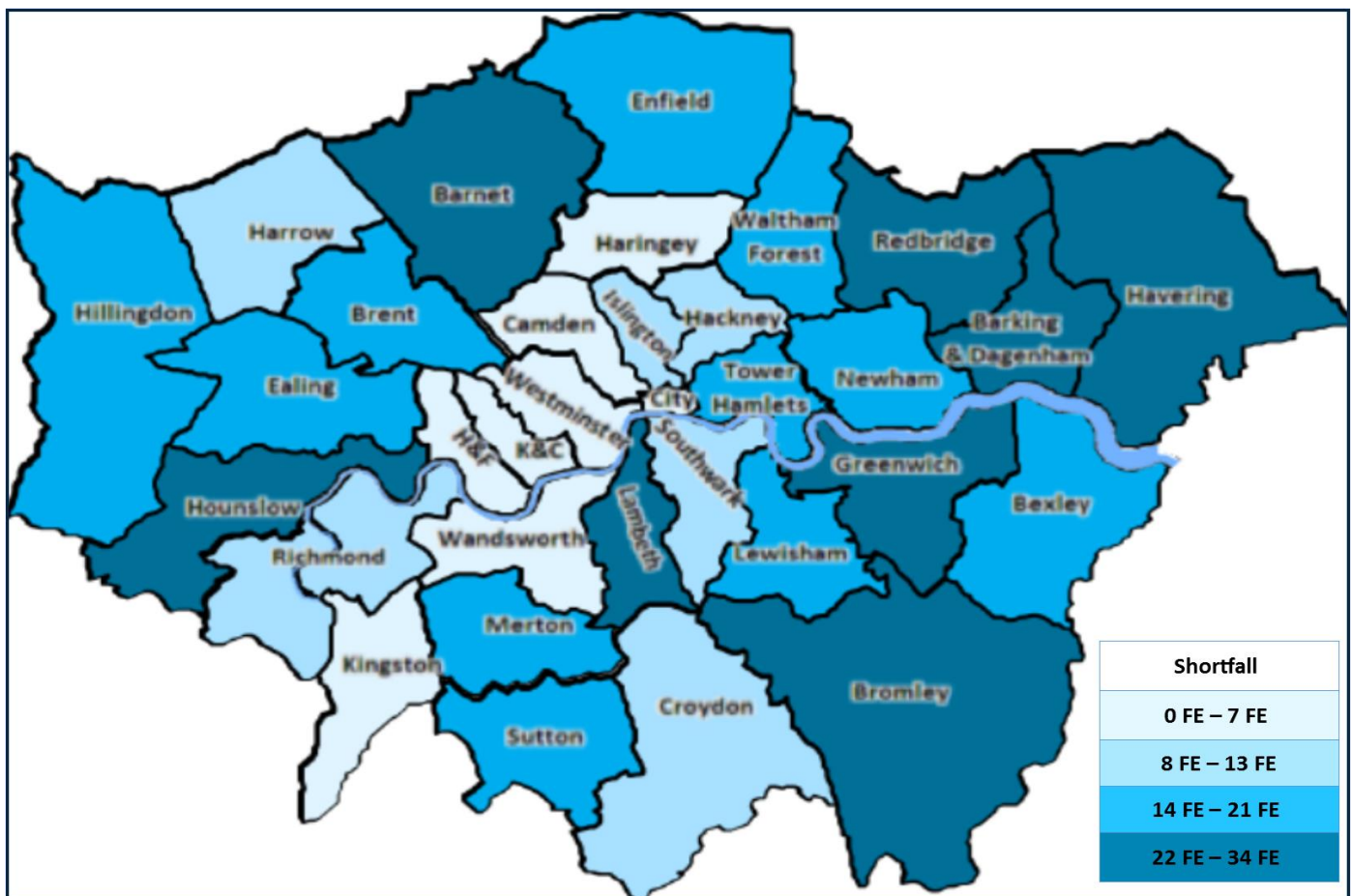
¹⁰ Ofsted rating: O – Outstanding, G – Good, RI – Requiring Improvement, I – Inadequate

¹¹ Where the number of offers is below PAN the difference will be allocated to children with Special Educational Needs & Disabilities

Appendix V: Planned School Place Proposals by Neighbouring Boroughs

Using information and data gathered and compiled on behalf of London Councils and the Association of London Directors of Children’s Services (ALDCS), current projections across London estimate an additional 470 forms of entry at Y7 are required between 2017-2023. Shifts in demand across boroughs, acquisition of land and planning permission will affect current school place planning schemes. London as a whole is confident in meeting at least 84% of the anticipated need. The certainty of delivering secondary expansion schemes varies between boroughs as the current Basic Need funding allocations is inadequate when the true cost of acquiring land and construction in London is accounted.

Many local authorities across London prefer the security and control of delivering new places by expanding good quality, high performing secondary schools although all generally agree secondary school expansion schemes alone cannot meet the projected demand and now rely on Free schools to deliver new good quality secondary school places. The timing and location of some early free schools were in conflict with local authority expansion programmes creating surplus places and destabilizing undersubscribed schools which has now been addressed by the DfE. The following map shows the predicted shortfall of secondary places estimated by London boroughs.



Most boroughs across London are expecting a shortfall of secondary places. Eight boroughs anticipate up to 34 FE shortfall at Y7 between 2017 – 2023.

The Royal Borough, and its neighbours LBHF, WCC and Wandsworth are expecting the smallest deficit of up to 7 FE, but measures are in place to address this shortfall through a two phase expansion programme of St George's and Westminster City, and Pimlico and King Solomon Academy.

In addition, during the same period of secondary school population growth, London Councils and ALDCS estimate 15,000 new teachers need to be recruited, despite declining numbers joining the teaching profession.

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

Brent

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

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

Camden

Primary Places

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

Secondary Places

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

Ealing

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

Primary Places

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

Secondary Places

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

Hammersmith and Fulham

The Council will continue to monitor trends and take account of local factors before considering expanding existing schools.

Primary Places

There is an 11% surplus of primary places in the North and 15% in the South.

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

Secondary Places

In the secondary sector there are currently sufficient places with a surplus of 13%. However, rolls have slightly increased between 2015 and 2016, and GLA projections indicate that further capacity will be required from 2020/21.

Lambeth

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

Primary Places

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

Secondary Places

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

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

Richmond

Primary Places

Richmond uses 10 school place planning areas for its pupil forecasts. Two new two-form entry primary free schools opened in September 2015 will meet the need for school places in the short term but, more places will be required to meet longer-term forecast demand.

Secondary Places

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

Westminster

Primary Places

There is a surplus of primary places across the north and south of the borough and there are no current plans for any primary expansions or new schools to be delivered. However, largescale regeneration and new development schemes across the borough may affect primary school places from as early as 2019 onwards.

Secondary Places

Four secondary schools will form a two phase expansion programme starting in 2017 although this will not be sufficient to meet anticipated demand starting in 2018.

Appendix VI: Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

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

The percentage of children and young people with a statement or EHCP in The Royal Borough has remained consistent at around 1.7% of the resident population.

The SEN team is establishing preemptive measures and different work practices to provide support for children and young people who are forecast to be issued with an EHCP in the future¹².

At present 568¹³ are Royal Borough residents are in receipt of an SEN statement or ECHP. Over half of learners with SEND in RBKC present with either Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD 30%) or Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN 20%) as their primary need.

A high proportion of Royal Borough residents with SEND are in receipt of high quality, state funded educational provision within the Borough, H&F or Westminster. However, 9% of the Borough's SEND cohort are enrolled in non-state maintained provision at an additional annual cost per learner. The London Councils annual publication 'Do the Maths' in 2016, estimated the average cost of a SEND provision at approximately £69,701 but the associated costs for each learner are dependent on the type of school and level of access required.

SEN Local Offer

The SEN service provides a Local Offer to all residents in the Royal Borough. The SEN Service provides 'shared services' for resident pupils with SEN. The Council will endeavour to place resident pupils with SEN in Borough or other state-maintained Tri Borough schools.

SEND Schools and Resource Bases

The Royal Borough currently do not have any special schools located in the borough. Several primary and secondary schools across the Borough offer resource bases for SEND learners in a mainstream setting. The Royal Borough is looking to increase the number of resource bases in maintained schools across the borough.

Barlby Special School is anticipated to open to learners at the beginning of the September 2020/21 academic year. The school will accommodate up to 80 children and young people with Autism Spectrum Condition (ASC) and Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD) and also provide some respite provision for carers.

SEND 16 – 25 Provision

The SEND team is establishing links with Colleges and Higher Education institutions and its partners to support the transition of young people with SEN into suitable needs-met education, training and employment. The DFE data for residents with SEND aged 16-18

¹² EY SEN Commissioning Strategy 2016

¹³ SEN2 Return 2016

indicates that 135 residents declared themselves as being educated within FE or in school sixth forms. In 2016/17 there were 36 funded places almost exclusively located at Parkwood Hall Co-operative Academy, a special provision located in Swanley, Kent. Residents with SEND are less likely to participate in education or training compared with other Royal Borough young people in general as there is relatively little provision within the Royal Borough for students with special educational needs and/or disabilities, although Borough residents have access to 15 post-16 places created by the new TBAP 16-19 Academic AP Academy.

Appendix VII: Alternative Provision

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

TBAP primary provision at Courtyard AP Academy and its secondary equivalent The Bridge AP Academy both located in Hammersmith and Fulham have been judged Outstanding by Ofsted. Beachcroft AP Academy is an all through school in Westminster and Latimer AP Academy delivers secondary alternative provision in RBKC. Westside AP based in Hammersmith is not part of the MAT but TBAP provides quality assurance for this provision. From 2016 TBAP Academic AP Academy Post16 Free School also based in Hammersmith will deliver the International Baccalaureate.

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

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

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

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

Appendix VIII: Early Years

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

The Department of Work and Pensions have identified 306 Borough residents eligible for the 2 year-old, childcare offer. The Royal Borough has already met its local authority target of 70% and is on course to meet the national target of 85%, which equates to 244 eligible families in receipt of the offer by the end of the autumn term.

There are 292 2 year-old places on offer to eligible families in RBKC, 222 of which have already been taken up by new or returning children and two places were allocated to eligible non-resident children.

Three and Four Year-Old Offer

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

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

The Three and Four Year-Old offer is a universal offer. Families register with their preferred provider, this can be a school, PVI setting or a childminder. There is no national target for this offer, the take-up of places across the Borough is high. It is estimated the take-up across London is over 90%. The table shows the number of eligible children in receipt of the Three and Four Year-Old offer at 56 Early Years' settings across the Borough as follows.

Universal Offer	
Age	Take Up
3 Year Olds	454
4 Year Olds	521

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

Appendix IX: Post 16 and NEET (Not in Education Employment or Training)

Post 16

There are 6 post-16 providers delivering academic and vocation study programmes in the Royal Borough. In the 2016/17 academic year funding received from the Education Funding Agency will provide 2,405 post-16 places across sixth form colleges, school or academy sixth form, further education, special schools and a small number directly delivered by the council.

Academic provision in the RBKC is exclusively delivered through traditional academic pathways of 3 to 4 A levels. Vocational provision is available at entry level up to level 3 across a narrow band of curriculum areas; arts, media and publishing; leisure travel and tourism; health, public services and care and business administration and law. Post-16 entry requirements and many apprenticeships now require applicants attain minimum C grades, including in English and Maths to be considered for entry. Borough attainment at the end of Key Stage 4 in 2016 has continued to rise year on year although just 25% or 185 of students did not achieve grade C or above in both English and mathematics. Without the minimum qualifications few are likely to access A level study programmes but instead access vocational education or training however, the local offer is limited.

As part of Raising the Participation Age (RPA) local authorities have a duty to secure sufficient and suitable education and training provision for all young people aged 16 to 19, and SEND students up to age 25 with an ECHP through support and engagement. 1,380¹⁴ Royal Borough residents aged 16 and 17 participate in education or training. The majority (88.4%) study in a school sixth form or further education college which is lower than local participation rates for England 91% and London 93.2%. The proportion of residents starting an apprenticeship is relatively high (4.3%) for London.

NEET

The impact¹⁵ on young people of becoming and remaining NEET, can be devastating not only on the individual but also on society around them. . As a result, they are likely to earn over 10% a year less in salary compared with their peers and be less healthy. They are more likely to suffer addiction and have a higher probability of imprisonment. By the end of 2015¹⁶ the number of 16 and 17 year old residents recorded as NEET remained static at around 2.2% which was below the national average of 2.7% and ranked the Royal Borough within the top 40% of local authorities with a low level of young people who were NEET.

¹⁴ June 2016, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/participation-in-education-and-training-by-local-authority>

¹⁵ http://impetus-pef.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Make-NEETs-History-Report_ImpetusPEF_January-2014.pdf

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

Appendix X: 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**, follow the national curriculum but are free to only teach about their own religion in religious studies.
- **Academies and Free Schools**, run by a governing body are 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. 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 and 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.

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 (ASD), Visual Impairment (VI) or Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN).

City Technology Colleges

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

University Technical Colleges

University Technical Colleges (UTC) are regional, non-fee paying, employer and university sponsor led secondary provision for students aged 14-18 years old. UTCs will focus on at least one of the following technical specialism subjects; Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM).

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.