



Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea

School Organisation and Investment Strategy 2018



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea

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 the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (RBKC).

The Council's statutory duty

The statutory responsibility for providing school places rests with the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The DfE provides Basic Need capital funding to support councils in delivering this duty 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 destabilizing and poor use of public money.

Whilst the Council retains this statutory duty, 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 Admission 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 at times 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 Kensington & Chelsea.

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 Kensington & Chelsea schools import a high number of residents from other boroughs to its schools (53% in 2017). 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 Kensington & Chelsea residents. This 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 LAs, clarifying that applicants must be treated equally, whether they reside inside or outside the borough. Kensington & Chelsea is quite unique compared to other London boroughs. As the smallest borough in London (with the exception of the City), it has some of the highest performing and most sought after secondary schools in London. The national average for Good/Outstanding school is 89% with Kensington & Chelsea categorized at 100% (Spring 2018).

The picture is very different for primary education with parent/carers remaining local when choosing a primary school for their child, with only 8% on roll of a school in a neighbouring borough. This is predominately due to borough border proximity of some residents. As with secondary, 100% of all primary schools are judged Good or Outstanding by Ofsted, compared to 90% nationally.

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.

Pupil projections and current capacity

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. Kensington & Chelsea and the majority of London borough subscribe to the GLA for its pupil projections. These are then populated by the Business Intelligence Team in Kensington & Chelsea 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 Kensington & Chelsea as set out in this report.

Primary projections – The current 2018 GLA pupil projections indicate the continuation of demand declining with a surplus capacity increasing in both the north and south of the borough by 2022. This trend is set to remain stable for a further 10 years. The surplus of places is currently greater in the north of the borough at 11%. Interim and informal measures are to temporarily cap admissions numbers for schools that have falling rolls and are either a one and half or two Form Entry - capped to a one Form Entry. This measure can be reversed at any point but is intended to support schools financially in the resourcing of class organization. The middle to south of the borough has fewer spare places currently and the surplus remains at a comfortable level of 5%.

Secondary provision – There is currently a 5% surplus across the secondary sector. The current 2018 GLA pupil projections show an increase in demand from 2020 which peaks by 2023/24 leaving Kensington & Chelsea with a 4% deficit. Whilst there is a projected decline from this point, the surplus only ranges between 1-3% which is not sufficient to meet the demand for places. The Council will need to consider 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 Kensington & Chelsea which introduces a degree of additional uncertainty with regard to any population projections. 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.

Delivery of new homes, particularly affordable new homes, is an increasingly high priority for Kensington & Chelsea. Some 3000 dwellings may be built in north Kensington within the next 5-10 years, of which at least 30% will be affordable. Taking a typical range of unit sizes, this would generate the need for two to three forms of entry at primary level (i.e. up to 90 places per year group) and one form of entry (30 places per year group) at secondary level. In south Kensington about 500 dwellings could be provided. The Council would expect to fill the surplus places in primary schools in the initial stages of development and may need to plan for expansions and new provision in both primary and secondary sectors in later stages.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Primary Provision - The Council will continue to monitor the roll numbers and any further significant decline for individual schools. Where feasible, and agreeable with the school, temporary admission caps will be put in place to support school's financial viability for those with significant falling rolls. Schools Forum allocates Falling Rolls funding to schools whose roll has decreased by more than 5% year on year. In addition, the DfE provided roll protection funding for schools in north Kensington following the Grenfell tragedy. The Council will continue their discussions with schools and Diocesan bodies (where relevant) to look at creative ways of sharing resources, including staffing and facilities, between schools.

Secondary Provision - All schools will be invited to indicate interest in expanding their school to ensure that the basic need capital allocated to the LA is targeted towards meeting the need for additional places in secondary provision from 2020. The feasibility to expand, and the contribution that could potentially be made to meet the projected demand in the Kensington & Chelsea resident population will be the key actor for the Council's decision-making.

In addition:

SEND - The Council's SEND Capital Plan, which is available on Kensington & Chelsea's Local Offer, sets out plans to adapt the following schools during 2018/19: Avondale Park, Thomas Jones, Bevington Primary and St. Francis of Assisi (subject to Diocesan approval). We will consider proposals for the following works:

- The development of outside classrooms/covered areas
- Sensory rooms
- Specialist changing facilities
- More specialist play equipment
- Appropriate space for small group teaching and meeting space.

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.

Ian Heggs

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Head of Admissions and Place
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1. Purpose

This report provides an update on primary and secondary school provision located in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (RBKC). A detailed School Organisation and Investment Strategy is produced on an annual basis. This 2018 report provides parents/carers, schools, Council Members and other interested parties an update on school roll projections that take account of local factors that may impact on supply and demand for school places.

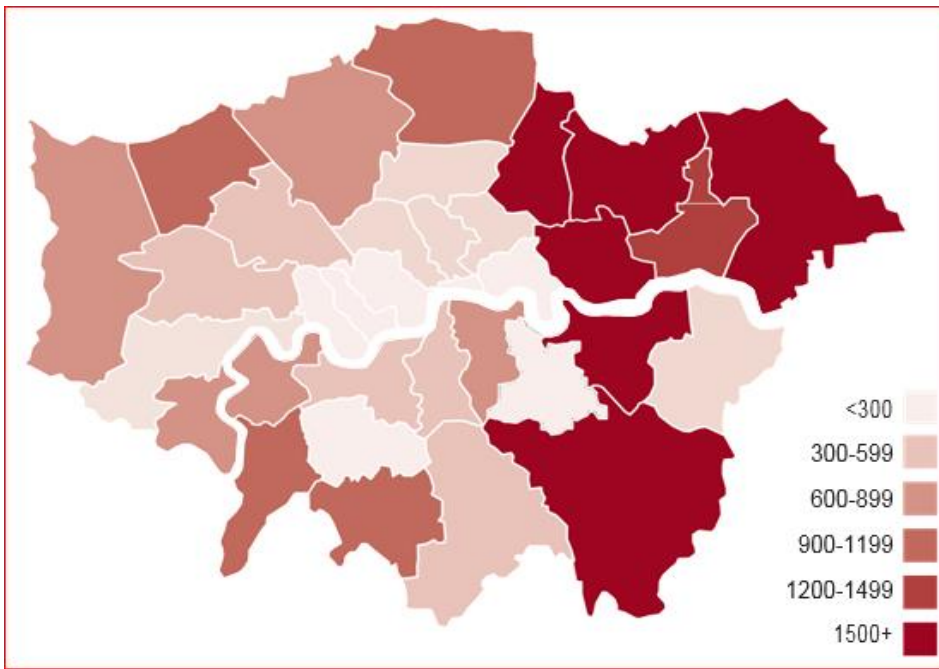
2. Background

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)*³', presents evidence from the 2017/18 admissions round that suggests that the number of pupils on roll at primary level is starting to fall much 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. The extent to which this recent trend will impact on the overall primary place demand in future depends on the scale and location of any new capacity created.

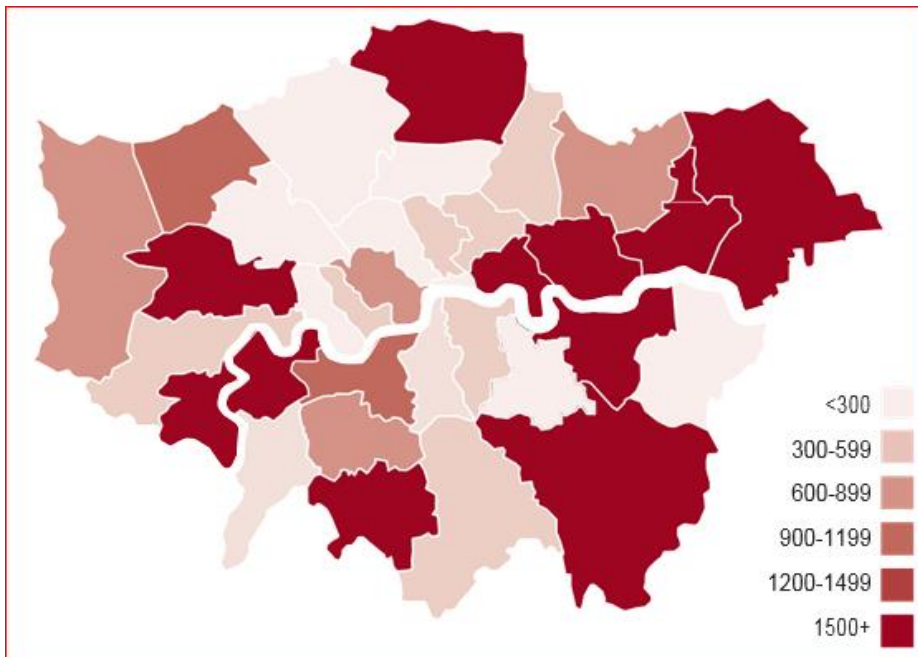
Kensington & Chelsea has historically experienced a much smaller shortfall of places compared to many London boroughs which has shifted in the last two years to a surplus of places forecast to increase. At secondary level between 300 and 600 places at secondary level over a 5-year period, as seen in the following maps reproduced from the '*Do the Maths*' publication (*how does this tie up with the rest of the report which talks about excess places in primary?*). However, in common with much of London, and beyond, attention is drawn to the need to increase provision in the secondary sector over the next few years.

¹ '*Do the Maths 2017*' London's school places challenge - www.londoncouncils.gov.uk

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 Kensington & Chelsea 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.

3. Borough Context

The number of pupils on roll in state-funded schools in the Kensington & Chelsea⁴ at the start of 2018 (both resident and non-resident) is as follows:

- 212 at 4 Nursery schools
- 7,386 at 27 Primary schools (6,849 plus 537 in nursery places)
- 5,363 at 6 Secondary schools (4,414 plus 949 in 6th forms)

In addition:

- 141 at Latimer Alternative Provision Academy (and other local AP settings)
- 111 at Chelsea Community Hospital School

The Council will continue to review the capacity of school buildings and sites in order to create scope for temporary and permanent solutions when increase in demand prevails. 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 and to support the financial viability of schools.

Phase	Community	Free School Academy	Foundation VA School	Total
Nursery schools	4	0	0	4
Primary	11	2	14	27
Secondary	0	2	4	6
Alternative Provision	1	0	0	1

There are sufficient primary school places to absorb increased demand rising from current projections. Secondary provision will be the main focus for further investment in school places. As larger cohorts transition at Y6, the provision of Y7 places is only manageable until 2020. GLA projections anticipate approximately 1 Form Entry deficit at 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 Kensington & Chelsea schools wishing to convert to academy status and continue to maintain close relationships with Multi-Academy Trusts, free schools and academies, as they are key partners in the provision of new school places, should they be required.

⁴ DfE January Pupil Census 2018

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

The 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 key neighbouring boroughs such as Brent, Hammersmith & Fulham, and Westminster. 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 Sector

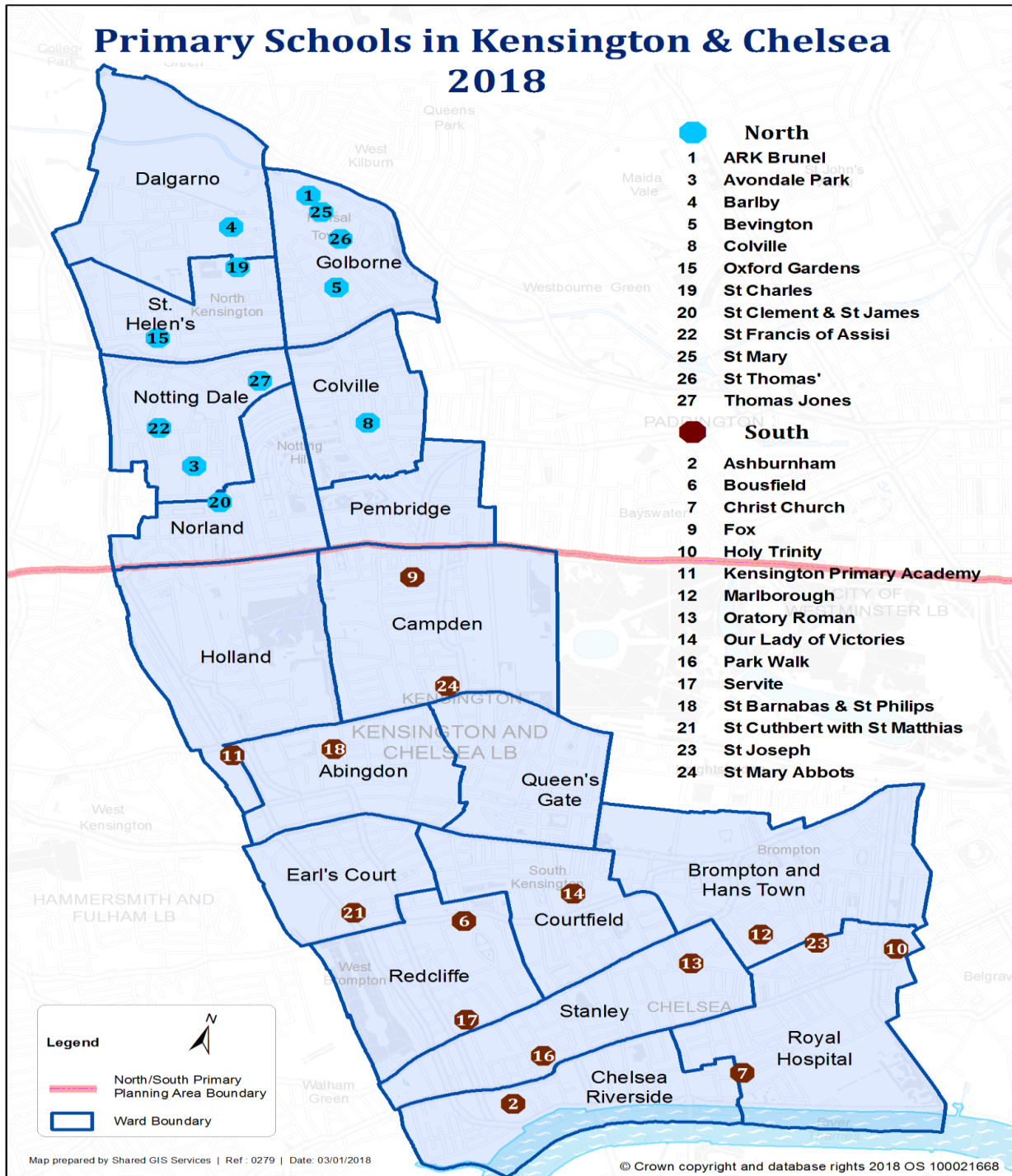
The percentage of pupils enrolled in the independent sector in Kensington & Chelsea is the highest in the country. Approximately 60% of school-aged residents are privately educated compared to the national average which is estimated at approximately 7%.

Some Kensington & Chelsea parents only apply to mainstream schools as a contingency to private school applications. Each year, between 100 and 140 Kensington & Chelsea mainstream school places are declined in preference of the independent sector.

6. Primary School Place Planning

The following sections of this report relates only to pupils enrolled at state funded primary schools in Kensington & Chelsea or state-funded primary schools in other local authorities.

6.1 Primary Planning Areas



6.2 Local factors

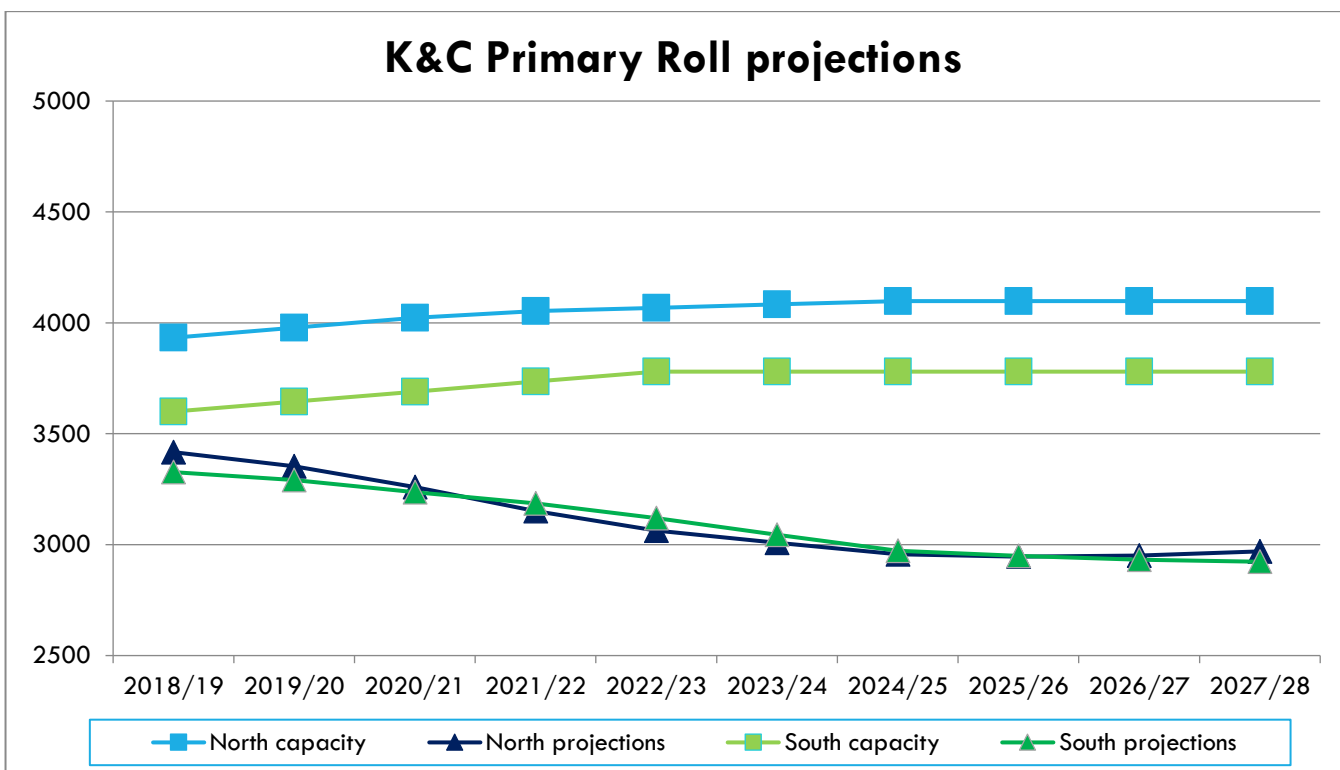
Since the publication of the 2017 report, Kensington & Chelsea has experienced the Grenfell Tower fire tragedy. The impact of loss of life, displacement of survivors, and the effect on those living in the surrounding area has been profound. Many schools were, and continue to be directly affected, particularly those in close proximity to the Tower. As a result of the take-up of temporary or permanent housing in different locations within the borough or out-borough, pupil mobility has increased. The Council will continue to monitor the impact on all schools.

In addition, the Council continues to focus on opportunities for new housing in many parts of the borough, with a resulting potential need for additional school places in those areas over time.

6.3 Primary Pupil Projections

For the first time in a decade many London boroughs are seeing a reduction in the demand for 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 feeding through at secondary level, as detailed further on in this report.

In Kensington & Chelsea the primary sector is split into North and South Planning Areas (PA). The table below shows a combined sufficiency of places in state funded primary schools. The total school capacity is the number of primary places available in Reception to Y6 and includes schools with a year-on-year increasing admissions number. The statistics exclude nursery provision in nursery and primary schools.



Year	Total School Capacity	GLA Projection	Difference PAN/Projection
2018/19	7,533	6,744	789 (12% surplus)
2019/20	7,623	6,645	978 (15% surplus)
2020/21	7,713	6,496	1217 (19% surplus)
2021/22	7,788	6,338	1450 (23% surplus)
2022/23	7,848	6,182	1666 (27% surplus)

The current 2018 GLA pupil projections in the table above show that demand is forecast to decline in both the north and south of the borough with surplus capacity increasing until 2022 and remaining stable for a further 10 years. These projections do not take account of new housing developments locally, which have not yet been approved by the planning authority.

6.4 Supply and Demand

Each Local Authority maintained school's **Published Admission Number (PAN)** can be increased by agreement or consultation with the local authority. Reducing PAN as a temporary measure by capping year groups is a commonly agreed approach for schools with declining rolls, but a permanent reduction of a school's PAN can only be implemented following a consultation process.

Earl's Court Free School, located alongside West London Free School in Hammersmith and maintained by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, offers up to 50% of its places to Kensington & Chelsea residents and 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 for Kensington & Chelsea residents. The permanent location of the school is due to be in Earl's Court very close to the border of Kensington & Chelsea. The 'Child Yield' generated from new housing in the Earl's Court regeneration will be significant, a proportion of which will be affordable. The majority of schools located in this area are full to capacity. Any surplus places are likely to be absorbed over several years as families are housed in the area.

6.5 Primary School Applications and Offers

As the borough is divided into North and South planning areas, the following tables show the number of applications per place by planning area at Reception in 2017/18.

Eight hundred and sixty-six (866) primary aged Kensington & Chelsea residents made applications to state maintained schools across Kensington & Chelsea. There were 1,115 Reception places available across all Kensington & Chelsea schools.

Reception 2017 RBKC NORTH	PAN	Applications per planning area	Applications per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Applications	% Applications
Total	575	1,522	2.6	1,054	69.25%

PAN: Published Admissions Number

In 2017, 71% (345) Reception places in primary schools in the north of the borough were offered to Kensington & Chelsea residents.

Reception 2017 RBKC SOUTH	PAN	Applications per planning areaSchool	Applications per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Applications	% Applications
Total	540	2,358	4.3	1,775	75.28%

PAN: Published Admissions Number

Schools based in the south of the borough offered 78% (406) places to residents. The high number of applications in the south compared to the north reflects the popularity of these schools.

6.6 Surplus Places

Current GLA projections indicate a gradual increase in surplus places across the borough across all year groups.

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

January 2018 count RBKC NORTH	School Capacity	Pupil Roll	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
Ark Brunel Academy	375	361	-14	-4%
Avondale Park	420	362	-58	-14%
Barlby	315	341	26	8%
Bevington	315	301	-14	-4%
Colville	363	368	5	1%
Oxford Gardens	420	352	-68	-16%
St Charles	315	289	-26	-8%
St Clement & St James	210	187	-23	-11%
St Francis of Assisi	315	213	-102	-32%
St Mary's	420	282	-138	-33%
St Thomas' CE	210	211	1	0%
Thomas Jones	210	211	0	0%
Total	3,888	3,477	-411	-11%

January 2018 count RBKC SOUTH	School Capacity	Pupil Roll	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
Ashburnham	210	199	-11	-5%
Bousfield	420	407	-13	-3%
Christ Church	210	208	-2	-1%
Fox	345	363	18	5%
Holy Trinity	210	192	-18	-9%
Kensington Primary Academy	60	59	-1	-2%
Marlborough	420	351	-69	-16%
Oratory	210	210	0	0%
Our Lady of Victories	210	209	-1	0%
Park Walk	210	189	-21	-10%
Servite	210	208	-2	-1%
St Barnabas & St Philips	210	206	-4	-2%
St Cuthbert with St Matthias	210	159	-51	-24%
St Joseph	210	203	-7	-3%
St Mary Abbots	210	209	-1	0%
Total	3,555	3,372	-183	-5%

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, Kensington & Chelsea's primary population as submitted in the termly Pupil Census return to the DfE presents a stable mobility figure.

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

However, it is the overall resident application numbers that have gradually declined in the last 5 years. The slight reduction in demand for reception places in 2017 can be attributed to the 2.3% decrease in the number of births between 2012 and 2013 and which continues to decline.

By contrast, 2011 and 2012 experienced demand at its peak for many London boroughs, and Kensington & Chelsea was 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 Kensington & Chelsea. The 'Do the Maths 2017' stated:- 'the decision to leave the EU seems to be beginning to have 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 DfE. Residents enrolled in maintained schools in other boroughs are called **Exports** and non-residents enrolled in Kensington & Chelsea maintained schools called **Imports**. The proximity of primary schools to borough boundaries with Hammersmith & Fulham, Westminster, Brent, Wandsworth and Lambeth attract non-Kensington & Chelsea residents due to these schools being the nearest local school. The Greenwich Judgment⁵ prohibits local authorities and schools giving preference to borough residents of statutory school age (5 – 16 years old).

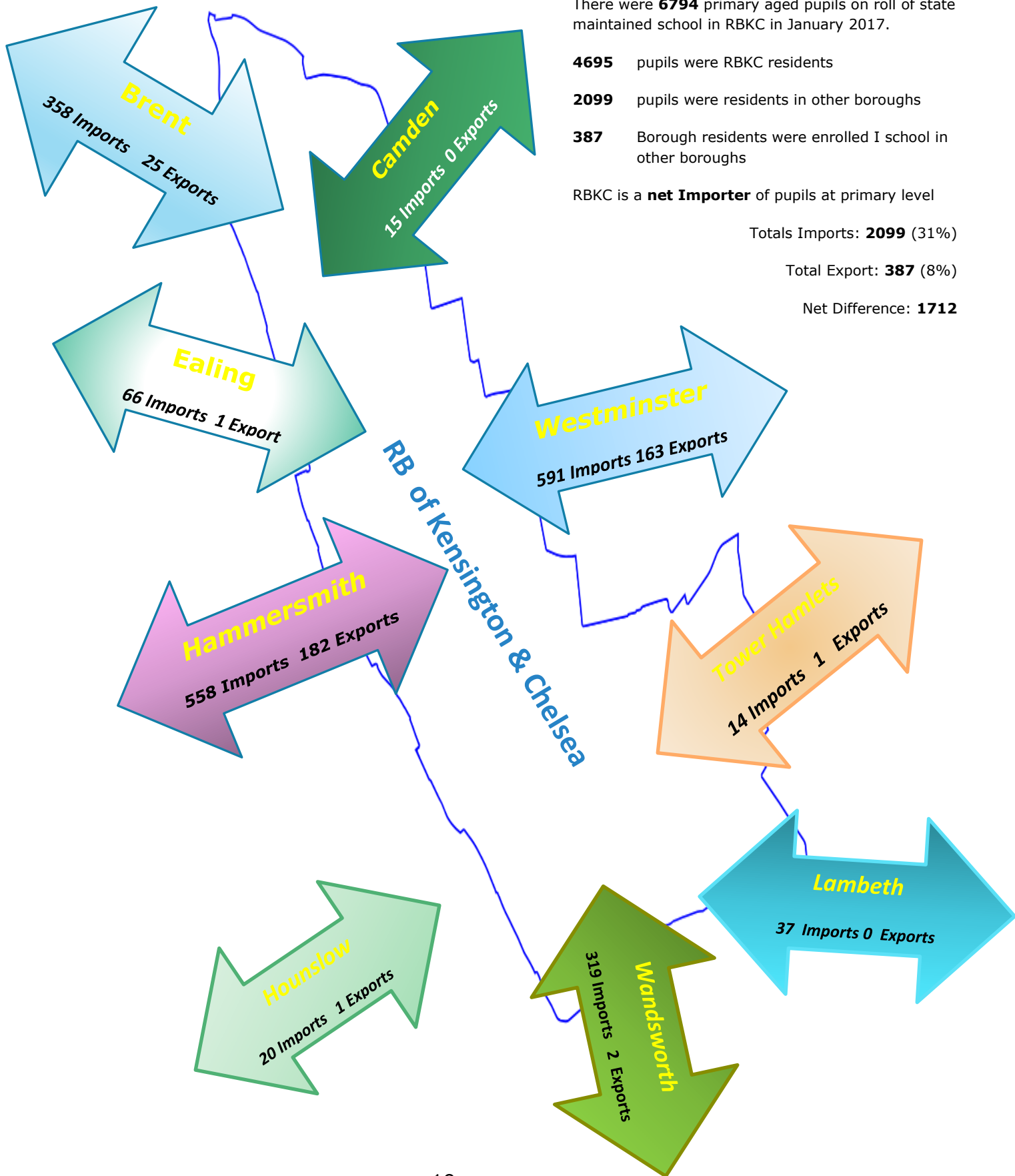
The table below shows pupil **imports** as a percentage of the borough's primary school population. The number of pupil **exports** is a percentage of all primary aged residents living in the borough. Although **Kensington & Chelsea is a net importer** of pupils, just over under 70 percent of pupils enrolled in state maintained primary schools in Kensington & Chelsea are residents.

Year	Primary Roll (residents + imports)	RBKC Residents attending RBKC maintained schools	Non-Residents imports	RBKC Pupil exports	net import/export
2017	6,794	4,695 69%	2,099 31%	387 8%	1,712
2016	6,784	4,769 70%	2,015 30%	399 8%	1,616
2015	6,795	4,807 71%	1,988 29%	393 8%	1,595
2014	6,691	4,734 71%	1,957 29%	362 7%	1,595
2013	6,635	4,735 71%	1,900 29%	381 7%	1,519

The map on the following page shows the most up to date DfE figures for the highest volume cross border movement of primary aged pupils resident in Kensington & Chelsea across London⁶. As shown, Kensington & Chelsea residents are more inclined to choose local primary school within the borough with only 8% placed in a neighbouring borough school. The import rate from other boroughs is fairly high at 31%. This is attributed to not only to the proximity of some schools on the borough boundaries, but also to the popularity of schools in Kensington & Chelsea, given the high standards they achieve.

⁵ R v Greenwich London Borough Council, ex parte John Ball Primary School (1989) 88 LGR 589 [1991] Fam Law
⁶ DfE SFR Borough of Residence 2017

6.9 Cross Border Map: Primary



There were **6794** primary aged pupils on roll of state maintained school in RBKC in January 2017.

4695 pupils were RBKC residents

2099 pupils were residents in other boroughs

387 Borough residents were enrolled I school in other boroughs

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

Totals Imports: **2099** (31%)

Total Export: **387** (8%)

Net Difference: **1712**

6.10 Existing Primary School Projects

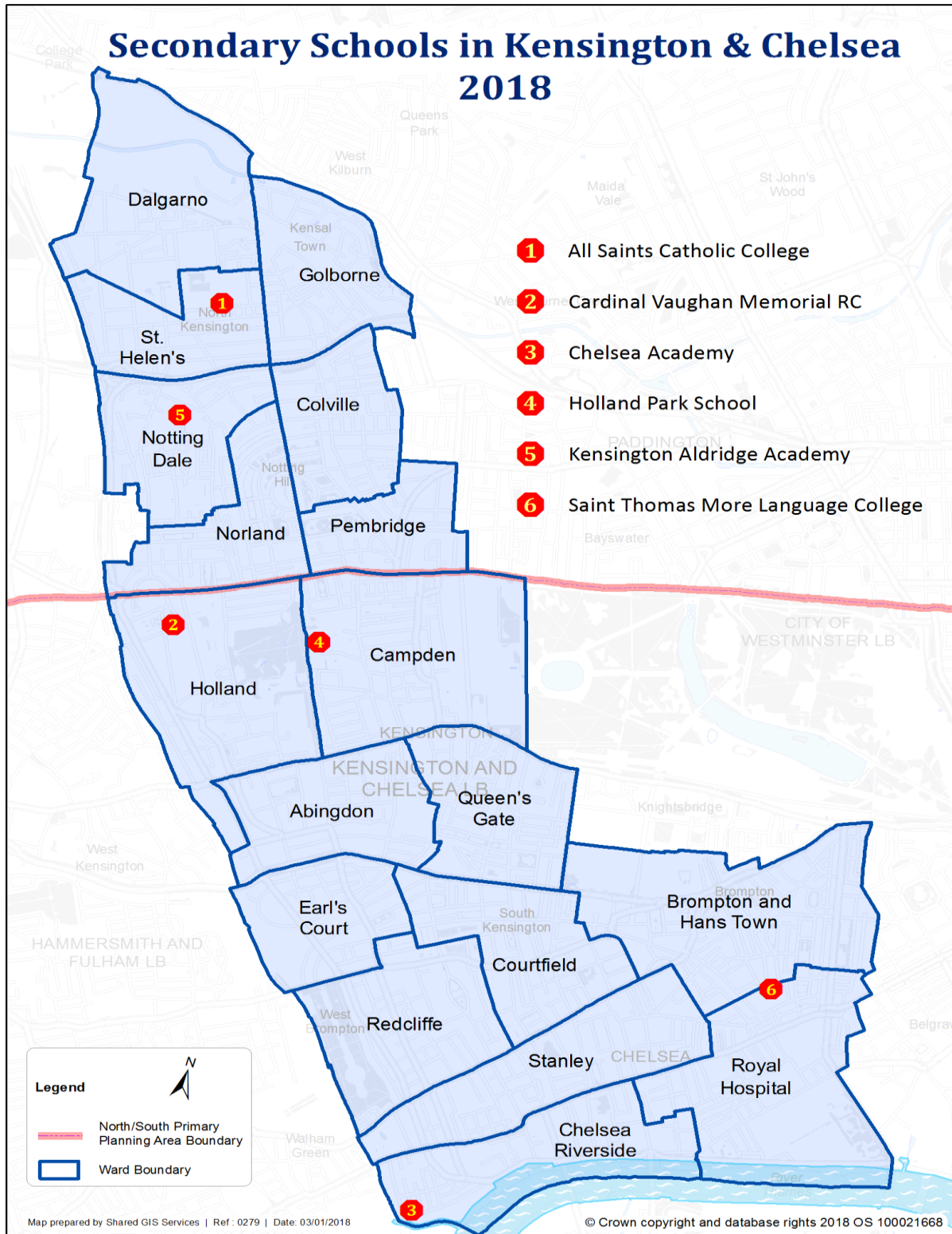
There have been several projects in the last 10 years to address the shortage of places in the centre of the borough. The most recent is the expansion of Fox Primary School, delivering an extra 105 places by 2022. Kensington Primary Academy will provide 210 additional school places by 2022 in an area of the borough where access to non-faith school places was limited.

Additional places have evolved in the middle to the north of the borough in conjunction with modest to major school re-builds. In terms of additional places offered, Ark Brunel will be completed by 2020 and Colville by 2021. Barlby School re-build forms part of a wider project to accommodate a special school on site. These re-build projects have been funded by Development contributions.

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

7. Secondary School Place Planning

State funded Secondary Schools Map



7.1 Local factors

As indicated in paragraph 6.2, the Grenfell Tower fire affected many schools in the area. The most significant impact has been on Kensington Aldridge Academy (KAA) which is adjacent to the Tower. As a result of the fire, the Academy has been temporarily located at Scrubs Lane, Shepherd's Bush. The Academy has recently received an Outstanding judgement from Ofsted in its first inspection in January 2018 and continues to be oversubscribed, despite operating from two temporary sites over the past year.

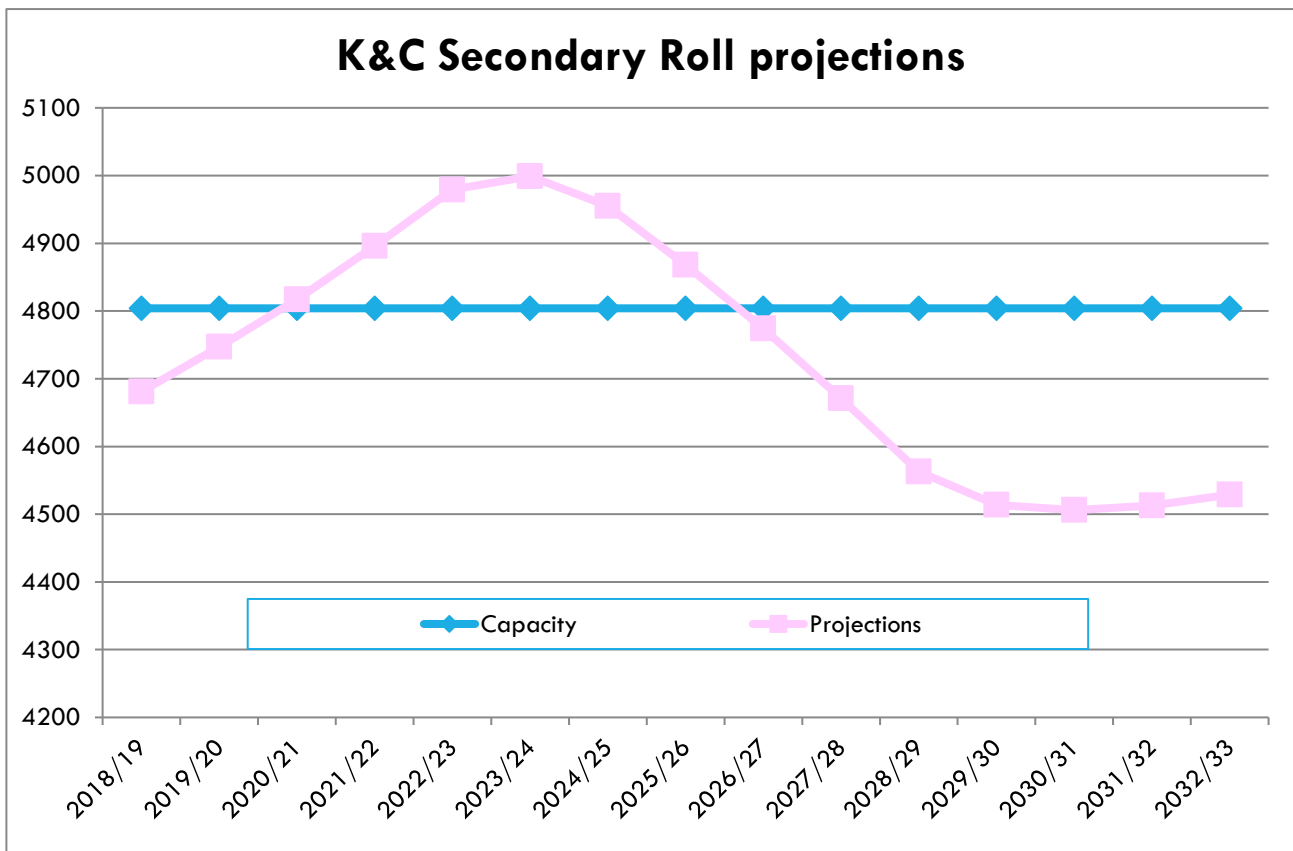
A key indicator when looking at the sufficiency of school places in the borough, is to ensure both genders have equal access to schools within a reasonable distance. Whilst places for boys are available in neighbouring boroughs, an opportunity arose to change the status of the undersubscribed Sion-Manning Girls School to a co-educational school, now known as All Saints Catholic College. The Schools Adjudicator approved an application for a variation to admission arrangements to allow the entrance of boys from September 2018. As a result, the school received 324 applications for the 2018 entry compared to 109 in 2017. 44% of the total applications were made by Kensington & Chelsea residents compared to 33% in 2017. The school is oversubscribed for the first time in over 10 years and now provides an extra school option for boys locally.

7.2 Secondary Pupil Projections and School Place Planning

The school roll projection graph overleaf forecasts growth in demand for secondary school places until demand peaks by 2023/24 when there will be a deficit of 195. Whilst the projections indicate a decline, this only result in a 1 - 3% surplus which is below the recommended 5-10%. The Council will therefore need to look at 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. Therefore, the forecast may change significantly once new housing is agreed and the 'child yield' is calculated.

**RB Kensington & Chelsea School Place Planning
Secondary: Y7 - Y11**

Year	Projection	Total School Capacity	TSC minus Projection (S= surplus, D = Deficit)	New Provision/Expansions
2018/19	4,681	4,804	123 (3% S)	Kensington Aldridge Complete
2019/20	4,747	4,804	57 (1% S)	Total = + 0
2020/21	4,817	4,804	-13 (0% D)	Total = + 0
2021/22	4,896	4,804	-92 (2% D)	Total = + 0
2022/23	4,979	4,804	-175 (4% D)	Total = + 0
2023/24	4,999	4,804	-195 (4% D)	Total = + 0
2024/25	4,955	4,804	-151 (3% D)	Total = + 0
2025/26	4,868	4,804	-64 (1% D)	Total = + 0
2026/27	4,774	4,804	30 (1% S)	Total = + 0
2027/28	4,671	4,804	133 (3% S)	Total = + 0



7.3 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 2022/23 which is consistent with the GLA projections. The projected numbers will diminish as the impact of the primary bulge works through, and then declines again. Consequently, any further investment needs to take account of a peak that is forecast to decline again.

	Primary to Secondary school transition							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 Brunel	54	51	54	60	56	41	45	361	326	283	78	28%
Kensington Primary	29	30	0	0	0	0	0	59	30		59	
Ashburnham	27	30	28	27	29	29	29	199	202	187	12	6%
Avondale Park	48	51	46	57	55	50	55	362	371	371	-9	-2%
Barlby	48	50	48	48	52	50	45	341	321	327	14	4%
Bevington	43	39	43	44	42	46	44	301	281	299	2	1%
Bousfield	60	59	60	59	59	56	54	407	407	408	-1	0%
Colville	58	59	60	50	47	46	48	368	357	337	31	9%
Fox	60	61	50	50	50	49	43	363	337	328	35	11%
Marlborough	57	47	56	45	51	44	51	351	321	320	31	10%
Oxford Gardens	40	44	52	57	58	52	49	352	376	395	-43	-11%
Park Walk	23	26	29	28	27	26	30	189	190	203	-14	-7%
Thomas Jones	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	210	211	210	0	0%
Christ Church	30	30	30	30	29	30	29	208	210	209	-1	0%
Holy Trinity	22	28	30	30	22	30	30	192	196	204	-12	-6%
Oratory	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	210	210	210	0	0%
Our Lady of Victories	30	30	31	30	29	29	30	209	208	201	8	4%
St Barnabas & St Philips	30	28	30	30	28	30	30	206	208	208	-2	-1%
St Charles	38	33	43	44	43	45	43	289	297	295	-6	-2%
St Clement & St James	29	23	27	27	26	27	28	187	190	199	-12	-6%
St Cuthbert with St Matthias	16	22	28	24	23	24	22	159	168	188	-29	-15%
St Francis of Assisi	23	25	33	33	34	30	35	213	240	275	-62	-23%
St Joseph	30	28	30	30	29	27	29	203	197	191	12	6%
St Mary Abbots	30	29	30	29	31	30	30	209	209	201	8	4%
St Marys	30	40	37	35	39	48	53	282	310	339	-57	-17%
St Thomas	30	29	31	31	30	31	29	211	210	207	4	2%
Servite	30	30	29	30	30	29	30	208	211	209	-1	0%
Total primary	975	982	995	988	979	959	971	6849	6794	6804	45	1%
KC resident	699	666	699	695	653	661	647	4720	4696	4783	-63	-1%
Other Borough	276	316	296	293	326	298	324	2129	2098	2021	108	5%
Primary	975	982	995	988	979	959	971	6849	6794	6804	45	1%

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 forthcoming 2018 entry. The Pan London Coordinated Admissions Process also allows parents to apply for up to six state maintained schools across London.

Secondary	Ofsted Judgment		YR 7 Places	Apps per School	App per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
						Apps	% Apps
Cardinal Vaughan	Sep-06	O	124	1022	8.2	121	12%
Chelsea Academy	May-12	O	180	750	4.2	285	38%
Holland Park	Nov-14	O	240	1912	8.0	632	33%
Kensington Aldridge Academy	Dec-17	O	180	488	2.7	269	55%
St Thomas More	Nov-13	O	120	626	5.2	138	22%
Sion Manning School**	Sep-16	G	120	324	2.7	141	44%
Total			964	5122	5.3	1586	31%

Secondary Places Offered to Residents	Y7 Places	Offers to Residents	% Offers to Residents
Cardinal Vaughan	124	7	6%
Chelsea Academy	180	102	57%
Holland Park	240	166	70%
Kensington Aldridge Academy	180*	120	66%
St Thomas More	120	26	21%
Sion Manning School**	120*	71	59%
Total	964	492	51%

* These schools offered between 25 to 30 additional places to enable the allocation of places for Kensington & Chelsea unplaced residents. Neither school requested LA funding.

** All Saints College from September 2018

7.5 Supply and Demand

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

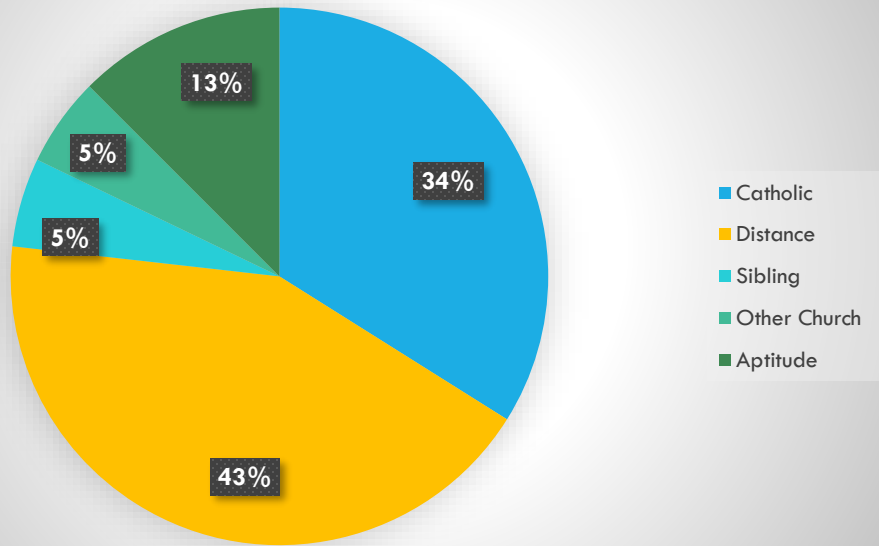
- i. **Popularity of high performing schools** - The percentage nationally for all schools categorised as Good/Outstanding by Ofsted is 89%. The comparative percentage for Kensington & Chelsea is 100% (Spring 2018)
- ii. **Parental preference** – parents have can apply for up to six schools in any borough.
- iii. **Geographical location** of schools near borough boundaries – borough boundaries are not relevant to admission decisions as this would be in breach of the Greenwich Judgementⁱ
- iv. **Religious affiliation** and associated criteria priority – popular faith schools attract applicants from numerous London boroughs.
- v. **Schools with selection** by aptitude (up to 10%) - very popular schools will attract applicants beyond borough boundaries. Distance to school is not taken into account.

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 if there is no place available within a reasonable distance. 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.

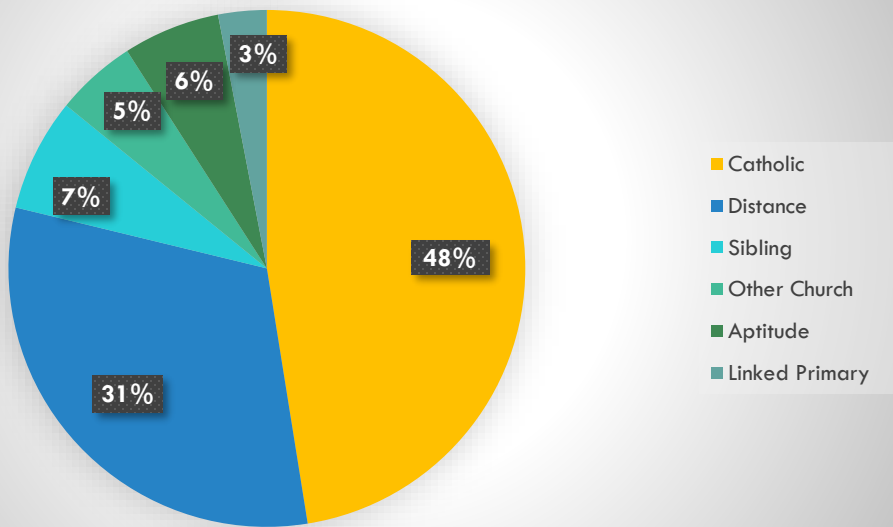
787 Kensington & Chelsea residents applied for Y7 places at secondary transfer in **September 2018**. 527 were offered a Kensington & Chelsea school (70%). Out of the 964 total Y7 places available in Kensington & Chelsea, approximately 51% of the places were taken up by Kensington & Chelsea residents.

On **page 34 (7.10)**, a cross border map using statistics provided by the DfE, shows the import/exports of pupils. As set out above, there are a variety of reasons for the import to Kensington & Chelsea schools from other boroughs. The following pie-charts shows the key criteria pupils were offered for Kensington & Chelsea secondary schools from the key import

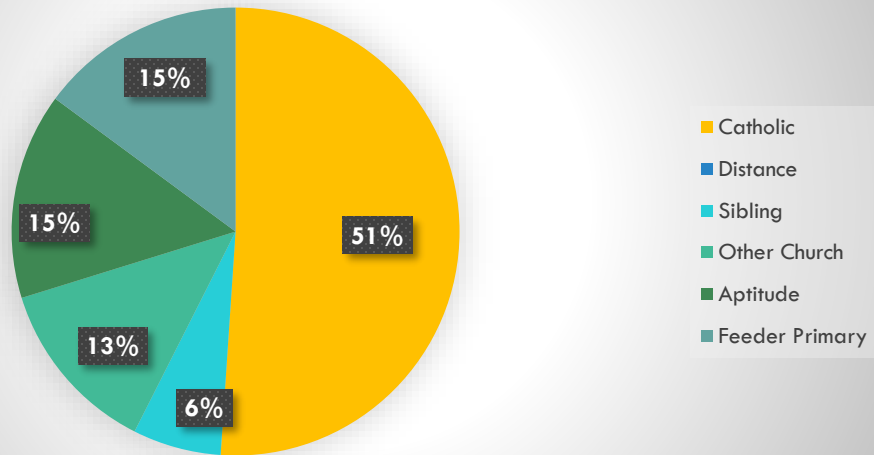
Brent Residents - 56 imports



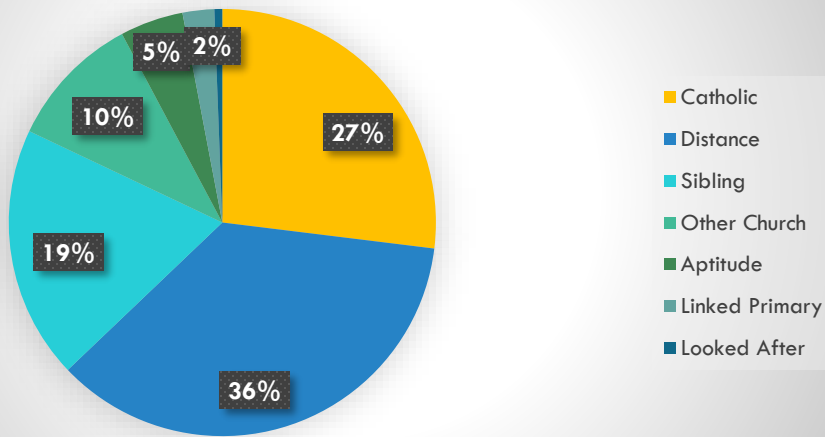
Westminster Residents - 99 imports



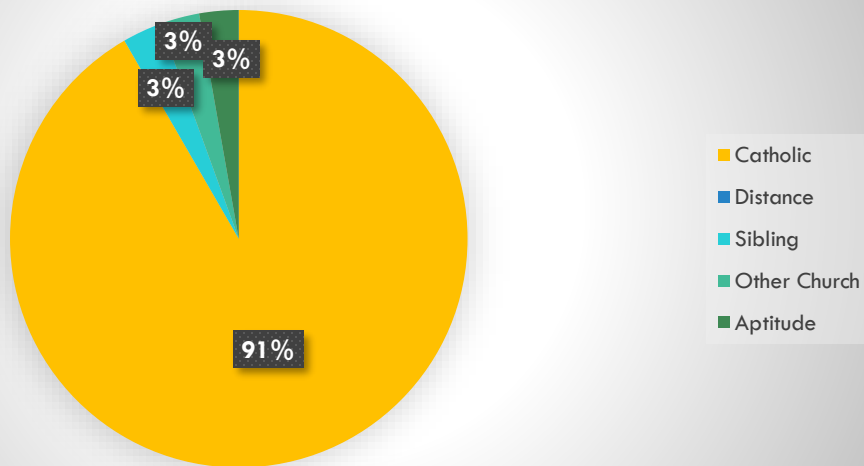
Wandsworth Residents - 47 imports



Hammersmith and Fulham Residents - 167 imports



Lambeth Residents - 36 imports



7.6 Surplus Places

As the table below shows, the surplus available places across secondary schools is minimal with the majority contained within one school. As outlined in para 7.1 – Local Factors, Sion-Manning Girl’s School will be All Saints Catholic College from September 2018 and will be co-educational. The change in application trends for this school is evident in the increase in applications for the 2018 Year 7 entry. It is therefore expected that the popularity of the school will continue, which will in turn result in a gradual reduction in surplus places. With the GLA projected increase over the next few years, and taking account of this local factor, the Council will need to consider the options to increase capacity in its schools whether temporarily or permanently.

January 2018 roll count Secondary	PAN Y7 – Y11	Pupil Roll	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
Cardinal Vaughan	604	612	8	1%
Chelsea Academy	900	887	-13	-1%
Holland Park School	1200	1182	-18	-2%
Kensington Aldridge Academy*	720	719	-1	-0%
Sion-Manning	600	408	-192	-32%
St Thomas More	600	606	6	1%
Total	4,624	4,414	-210	-5%

*Kensington Aldridge Academy currently operating across Y7-Y10 will provide a further 180 places when it reaches its full complement 2018/19.

7.7 Impact of Oversubscription Criteria

Offers are determined by each school's oversubscription policy. Parents usually research school performance and attainment before applications are submitted. Kensington & Chelsea 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 Kensington & Chelsea schools and the category that was reached in the secondary transfer process for 2018. This demonstrates the variety of criteria that is used to determine the order of priority and subsequent allocation of places.

All Saints Catholic College – 120 places

1. Catholic Looked After and previously Looked After Children
 2. Baptised catholic children from practising Catholic families
 3. Other Baptised Catholic Children
 4. Other Looked After and previously Looked After Children
- Categories 5,6,7 provide priority places for other faiths
8. Any other children

For the 2017 entry category (8) was reached with all applicants offered, However, whilst category 8 was also reached for 2018 intake, there was a huge increase in overall applications. This school currently has a waiting list in operation of late applications for the new Year 7 entry, and late Catholic applicants will have priority on the waiting list. Approximately 60% of offers went to Kensington & Chelsea residents.

Cardinal Vaughan Memorial School – 124 places

Ability Banding test applies.

1. Catholic Looked After and previously Looked After Children
2. Music Aptitude – up to 10%
3. Siblings and Former Siblings (must meet the Catholic Faith requirements)
4. Catholic Boys (must have a Certificate of Catholic Practice the (1) Baptised within a year of birth (2) other Boys who have not been Baptised with a year of birth (tie- breaker is random allocation).

Three further categories apply, with a final criterion of 'Other Boys that are not Catholic'

For the 2018 intake, allocations only reached category (4). As the tie-breaker is random draw, this results in an extremely wide geographic spread of offers, and the school will admit pupils residing in over 20 different local authorities for their 2018 intake. Approximately 6% of offers went to Kensington & Chelsea residents.

Chelsea Academy – 180 places

1. Looked After Children
2. Exceptional Need
3. Music Aptitude – up to 10%
4. Children of staff
5. Siblings
6. 50% of balance to Foundation applicants (tie-breaker is random allocation)
7. 50% of Balance to Community applicants (tie-breaker is Feeder School then by Distance)

For the 2018 intake, over 100 offers went to residents of Kensington & Chelsea. Chelsea Academy is located in the far south of the borough, and on the basis of straight line distance is extremely close to several other LAs. The use of four named Feeder Schools for the Community criterion tie-breaker helps maximize the intake of Kensington & Chelsea applicants, but does not breach the Greenwich judgment, as approximately 35% of offers are made to the adjoining/adjacent LAs of Hammersmith & Fulham, Wandsworth and Westminster.

Holland Park School – 240 places

Ability banding test applies, and 10% of places offered on Visual Arts ability. Within each ability band, the following criteria apply.

1. Looked after children
2. Exceptional Needs
3. Visual Arts Aptitude (24 places)
4. Children of Staff
5. Siblings
6. Distance (straight line)

Holland Park School is centrally located within the borough, therefore the majority of offers made on the basis of straight line distance are to Kensington & Chelsea residents. For the 2018 intake, approximately 70% of offers were to Kensington & Chelsea residents, and 30% to out borough residents.

Kensington Aldridge Academy – 180 places

1. Looked after children
2. Siblings within the priority area
3. Other children within the priority area
4. Siblings outside the priority area
5. Other children outside the priority area

Kensington Aldridge Academy offer the majority of their places on the basis of residing in a pre-defined priority allocation area. The boundaries of the priority area extend into Hammersmith & Fulham, Brent, and Westminster, however the bulk of the residential property falls within Kensington & Chelsea and this is reflected in the offers. For the 2018 intake, over 65% of the offers went to Kensington & Chelsea residents.

St Thomas More Language College – 120 places

Ability banding test applies, then the following criterion are considered

1. Catholic looked after children
2. Catholic children with a Certificate of Catholic Practice
3. Any other Catholic applicants

Four further non-Catholic apply, with a final criterion of 'Any Other applicants', however the school are oversubscribed with Catholic applicants and generally do not offer beyond criterion 3. The school have a final tie-break within each criterion of distance, however as Catholic applicants are prioritized, a large proportion of places are offered to out borough residents. In the 2018 intake approximately 20% of the offers went to Kensington & Chelsea residents.

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

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 Kensington & Chelsea residents. Using the school's faith based oversubscription criteria only 21 (11.6%) residents were offered a Year 7 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 Kensington & Chelsea residents.

Although the above two examples deliver very different outcomes for Kensington & Chelsea residents, the use of both oversubscription criteria are compliant with the Admissions Code⁷.

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)

7.8 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 consistent for the last 5 years.

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

7.9 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 Kensington & Chelsea 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 Kensington & Chelsea are 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 Kensington & Chelsea schools as a percentage of the borough's secondary school population, and the number of Kensington & Chelsea residents attending maintained secondary schools in other LAs (**exports**) as 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/exp ort (imports <i>MINUS</i> exports)
2017	4,241	1,997	47%	2,244	53%	1,035	34%	1,209
2016	4,067	1,919	47%	2,148	53%	1,077	36%	1,071
2015	3,913	1,817	46%	2,096	54%	1,038	36%	1,058
2014	3,741	1,781	48%	1,960	52%	1,076	38%	884
2013	3,580	1,721	48%	1,859	52%	1,163	40%	696

The map on the following page shows the most up to date DfE figures for the highest volume cross border movement of secondary aged pupils resident in Kensington & Chelsea.

7.10 Cross Border Map: Secondary

There were **4241** secondary aged pupils on roll of state maintained school in RBKC in January 2017 [DfE SFR Borough of Residence 2017].

1997 pupils were RBKC residents

2244 pupils were residents in other boroughs

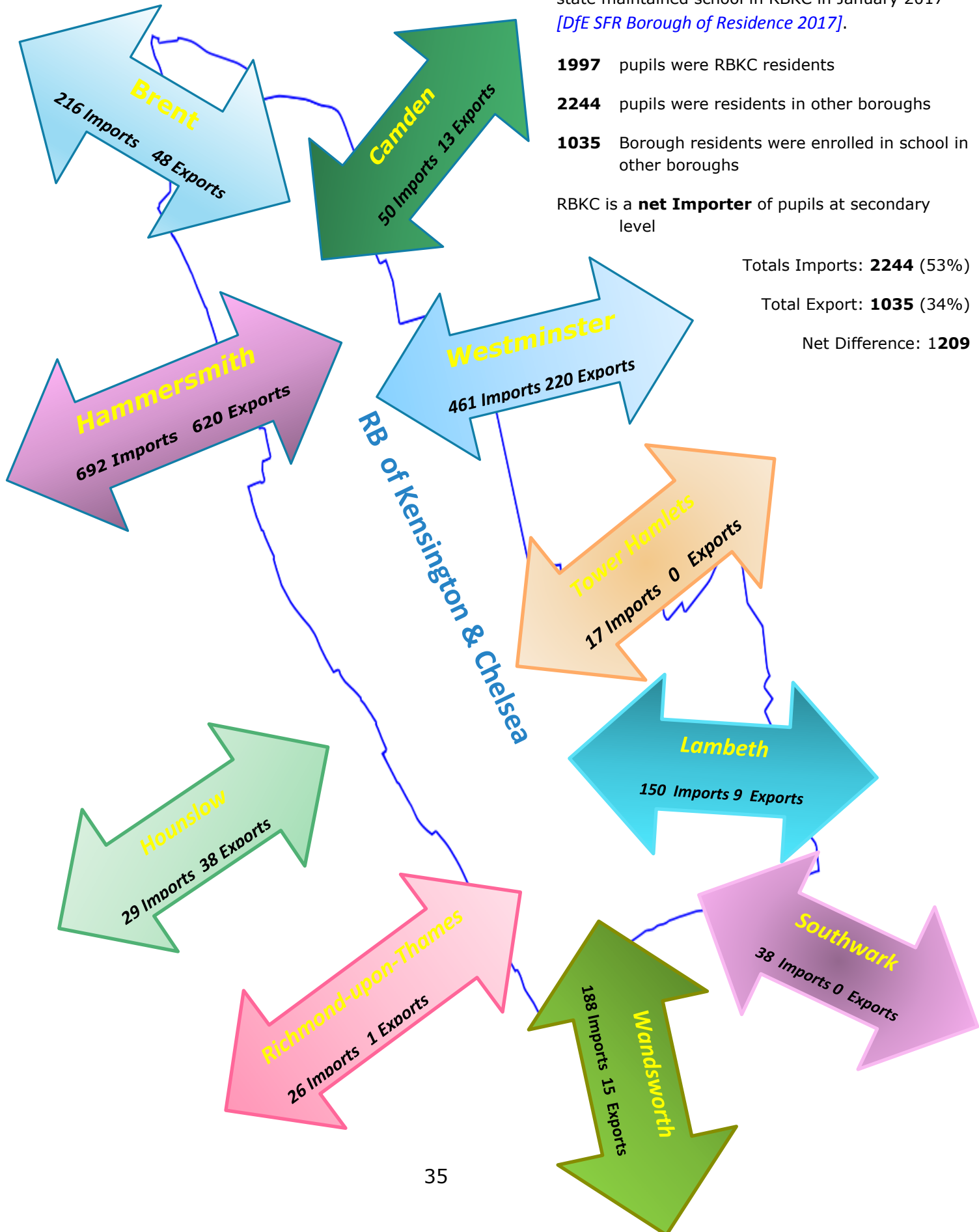
1035 Borough residents were enrolled in school in other boroughs

RBKC is a **net Importer** of pupils at secondary level

Totals Imports: **2244** (53%)

Total Export: **1035** (34%)

Net Difference: **1209**



7.11 Cross Border movement

As set out on **page 24 (7.5)**, the reasons behind the high imports of pupils from neighbouring boroughs to Kensington & Chelsea 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 such as Kensington & Chelsea that a high proportion of import 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 Kensington & Chelsea**
- 2. Less popular schools inside and outside of Kensington & Chelsea**
- 3. New Free schools/academies and expansions in neighbouring boroughs**

1. The six secondary schools in Kensington & Chelsea are all rated Good or Outstanding and are popular with Kensington & Chelsea and non-Kensington & Chelsea residents. As set out in **Local factors (7.1, page 21)**, **All Saints Catholic College**, previously Sion Manning Catholic School, was the only undersubscribed school in Kensington & Chelsea. The increase in popularity of this school, and the transition from a Girls school to Mixed, will certainly attract a new cohort of applicants that previously did not have this school as one of their choices. Such changes in trends have a wider impact on place planning and as such, a review of admissions criteria can be a means to protect a school's objective to maintain a local community intake.
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 being categorised 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. Unfortunately, there may also be reasons that could never have been foreseen and are exceptional, such as the mobility between schools following the Grenfell Tower fire.
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 Kensington & Chelsea. The following boroughs are key to Kensington & Chelsea 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 secondary schools in the pipeline for 2019, but they are currently without sites. There are no current plans to increase year 7 school places on a temporary basis. However, it is envisaged existing

schools will increase their admission numbers when necessary in the future as required. There is a sufficiency of primary school places with a greater surplus in some areas

Hammersmith & Fulham – there remains a surplus of approximately 12% with no plans for additional secondary provision. The import/export is high between these two boroughs and are fairly equal. A high proportion of H&F residents are successful in gaining a place at Holland Park School, with Kensington & Chelsea residents successful in gaining a place at Ark Burlington Danes Academy. There is an over sufficiency of primary school places with a greater surplus in some areas.

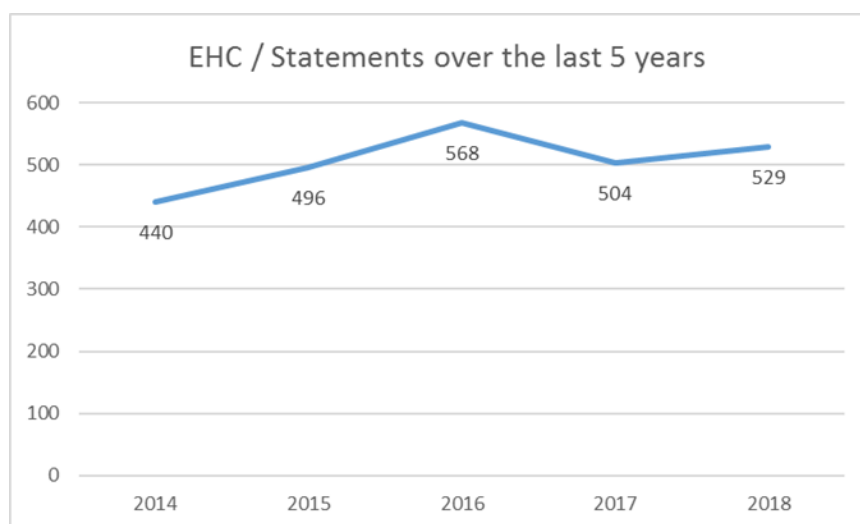
Lambeth - A comprehensive plan for secondary school expansion will be carried out in forthcoming years. At present, 80% of Y6 pupils are retained at Y7 transition by Lambeth secondary schools. The import to Kensington & Chelsea from Lambeth is due to its Catholic schools and not proximity. The export to Lambeth school is minimal and is similarly to Catholic Schools. There is a sufficiency of primary school places with a high surplus in some areas.

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 Kensington & Chelsea residents apply to these schools (5 in total in 2018). However, it may be the case that Wandsworth residents that apply for schools in Chelsea may be drawn back to their local schools as a result of these expansions.

Westminster: three secondary schools have formed part of a two-phase expansion programme which started in 2017. Westminster City School and St. George's Catholic School accepted 20 and 30 extra places respectively for the 2018 intake. A further expansion is planned for King Solomon Academy offering a further 30 places from 2019. After taking account of these expansion programmes, there remains no spare capacity overall. 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. There are no free school/academy plans in Westminster announced by DfE as in the 'pipeline'.

8. Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

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 529 resident children with Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCs) which is an increase of 17% on five years ago.

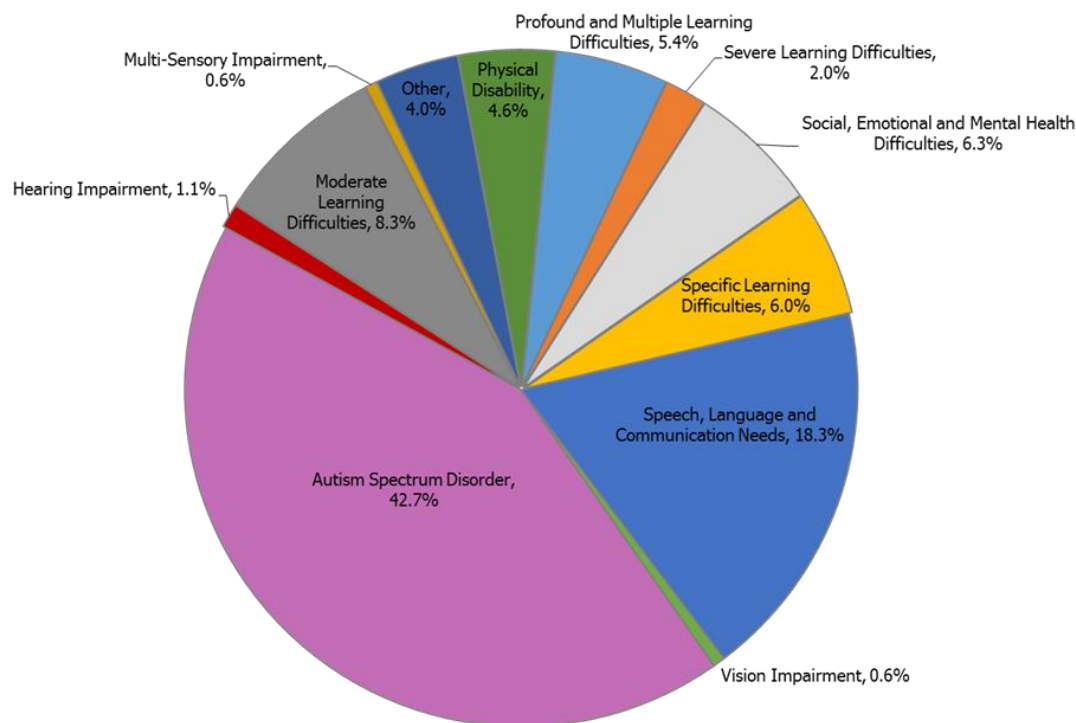


As of January 2018, the 529 children and young people with an EHCP or Statement of Special Educational Needs who were the responsibility of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea were based at the following settings:

- 328 attended mainstream schools
- Of those, 7 attended resourced provision within mainstream schools
- 112 attended LA maintained special schools
- 6 attended special free schools or academies
- 43 attended non-maintained or independent special schools
- 21 were in further education or other post 16 institutions.
- 3 attended early years settings
- 11 attended alternative provision/ pupil referral units (AP/ PRUs)
- 2 were educated at hospital schools

Source: SEN2 January 2018

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 2018 January school census.



Source: January School Census 2018

As reported in the national SEN2 release (published May 2018), RBKC has considerably higher percentages of EHC cases in mainstream settings (including both maintained and independents) compared to the regional and national picture. RBKC has 62.1% of EHCs in mainstream settings which is the 3rd 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 relatively lower than the national average. 30.4% of EHC cases in Kensington and Chelsea attend special school provision compared to 39.7% nationally.

Kensington and Chelsea has 4 resource bases in mainstream schools for pupils with SEND. Ark Brunel has provision for pupils with speech, language and communication difficulties; Barlby Primary School, Kensington Aldridge Academy and Marlborough Primary School have provision for pupils with autism. Latimer AP Academy also has specialist provision for children with social, emotional and mental health difficulties.

A new special school for 80 children aged 2 to 19 with autism and/or severe learning difficulties will open in September 2020 and this will reduce the need for children to travel to schools out of the borough. A new Headteacher will be appointed in Spring 2019.

The hospital school in the borough includes a number of different elements with sites at Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, Royal Brompton, St. Mary's Paddington and Collingham Child and Family Centre. Alternative provision is available at TBAP which provides a broad range of support including short-term interventions for pupils at risk of exclusion, full time/longer term placements as an alternative to permanent exclusion and a small number of specialist places for children with social, emotional and mental health difficulties.

Overall outcomes for pupils at SEN Support and for those with EHCPs in RBKC schools are among the highest in the country, based on school performance and post 16 data, and all pupils educated in the borough have access to a school graded either Good or Outstanding by Ofsted (February 2018).

In Kensington and Chelsea:

- 62% of children and young people with EHCPs attend mainstream schools compared to 51% in London and 44% in England;
- 1.3% of children and young people with EHCPs attend a resource base in a mainstream school compared to 5.1% in London and 3.6% in England;
- 10.2% of children and young people with EHCPs attend non-maintained or independent schools (mainstream and special) compared to 8.6% in London and 6.3% in England.

The Council's Capital Plan, which is available on our Local Offer, sets out to adapt the following schools during 2018/19: Avondale Park, Thomas Jones, Bevington Primary and St. Francis of Assisi (subject to Diocesan approval). We will consider proposals for the following works:

- The development of outside classrooms/covered areas
- Sensory rooms
- Specialist changing facilities
- More specialist play equipment
- Appropriate space for small group teaching and meeting space.

9. Early Years Sufficiency and Provision

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

There is a significantly lower uptake of provision in Kensington & Chelsea 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 Kensington & Chelsea 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 Kensington & Chelsea has decreased in recent years. The GLA estimate for the number of 3 and 4 year olds in Kensington & Chelsea decreases by 410 children between 2014 and 2016:

GLA population estimates

Borough	Mid2016 estimate for 2018	Mid 2014 estimate	Difference
Kensington and Chelsea	3,300	3,710	-410

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 entitlement

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	Kensington and Chelsea
2017	84%	81%	75%
2018	91%	81%	77%

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 Kensington & Chelsea is significantly lower than that nationally and this is because there is not the demand in Kensington & Chelsea 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
- Kensington & Chelsea 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 initial demand figures may be skewed due to the ongoing top-up funding of full time places by Kensington & Chelsea initially. It is believed that there are still children in a full time place who are eligible for 30 hours, but who did not secure a code. This will become more 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 hours cohort. This work will not be realised until the earliest September 2019.

Kensington & Chelsea is unique in that more than 50% of children are schooled in the private and independent sector. Kensington & Chelsea has the highest density of private and independent early years provision in London and, of the 73 private and independent early years providers^[1] operating within the borough, 30 have opted not to be funded providers, primarily because of demand from parents whose access to early education is not driven by cost implications. This is because the hourly funded rate of £5.95 offered is far lower than their average hourly rate within the PVI sector of £12 (based on provider feedback^[2]). Officers have worked in collaboration with Finance to draw up a SLA that supports providers to access the free entitlement but which enables them to charge for additional services that make their business sustainable if they are to continue to offer the free entitlement. This also applies to the voluntary sector as well as their average hourly rate is reported to be around £8 per hour.

^[1] Includes independent schools not registered under the Children Act

^[2] There is an ongoing DfE funded project delivering bespoke business support to a core group of Kensington & Chelsea providers to support the expansion of the 30 Hours offer. This will provide data on actual unit costs within the sector and a report on the project will be available at the end of the Summer 18 term

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 reviewing the need for significant new affordable housing provision and regeneration across the Borough. 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.

The Council's previous policy has been to enhance the viability of schools by increasing 1.5FE schools (45 places a year) to 2FE schools (60 places a year) 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.

10.1 Planning and Infrastructure Contributions: CIL and S106

The Council has invested over £40M from s106 planning contributions in new schools within the past 5 years. There is currently £3M remaining to be allocated to projects.

S106 is being replaced by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), which will be a key funding resource for new school developments in future, depending on the level of eligible developments coming forward.

10.2 DfE Allocations for Basic Need Provision

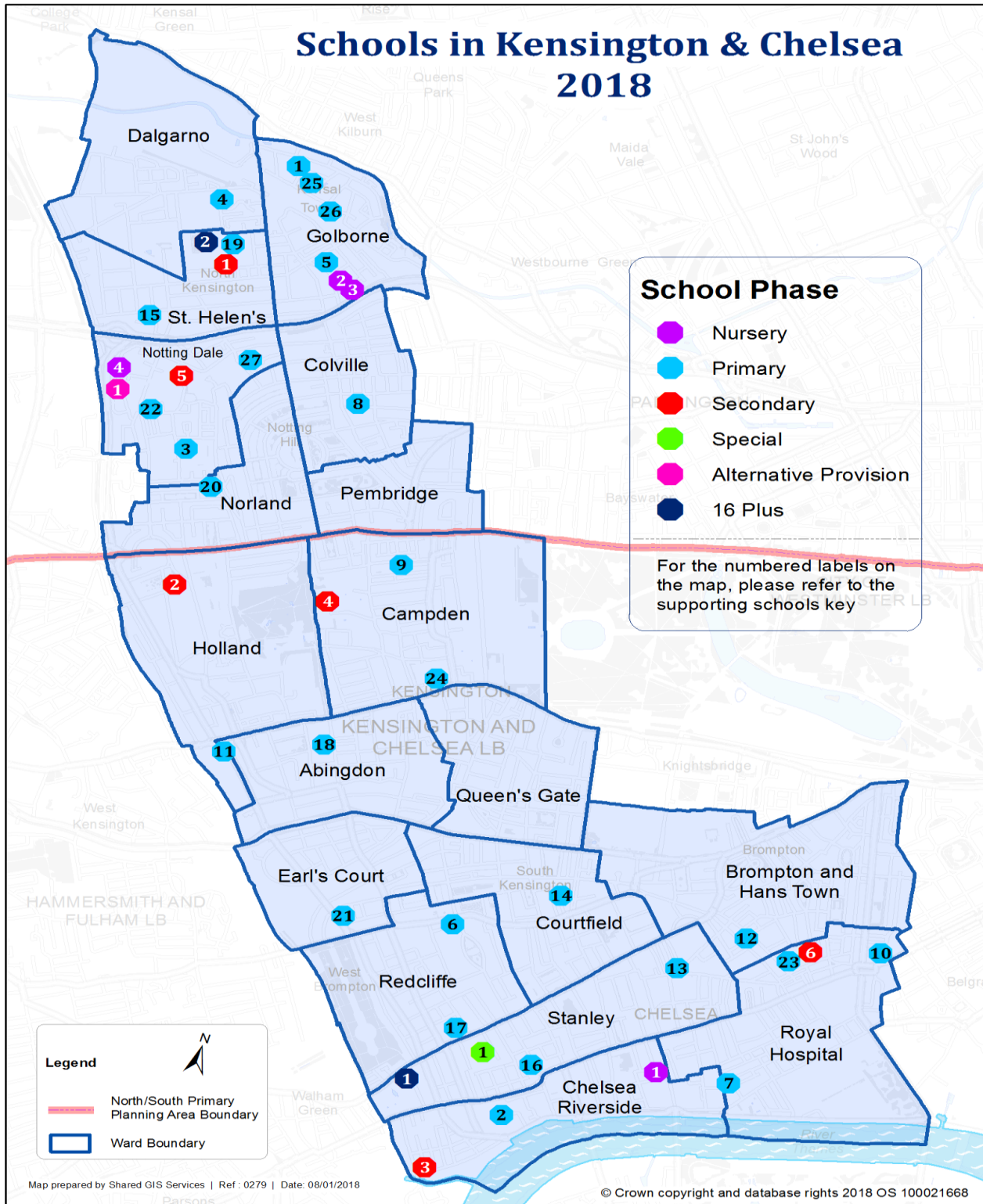
The DfE funding allocations for new school places (Basic Need) are based on the School Capacity (SCAP) returns, which are based on the Council's projected pupil numbers, supplied by the GLA. Kensington & Chelsea has been allocated £4,544,644 for 2019/20 based on the need for additional secondary places.

10.3 Investment Programme

The Council's current investment programme is shown in the table below. The Barlby/Special School scheme had been paused while funding and investment priorities were reassessed in the light of the Grenfell Tower fire. It was subsequently decided to continue with the scheme, which include Kensington & Chelsea's first local special school. It will be built alongside a new building for Barlby Primary School on the existing large site in north Kensington.

School	Category	Capital Works Completion	Cost	Funding
Barlby School	Primary re-build	September 2018	c£18M	To be funded by Development Agreements
Colville School	Primary suitability works	September 2018	£5M	
Barlby Special School	Special (new)	April 2020	c£18M	

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