



HILLINGDON
LONDON



Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee

Councillors on the Committee

Wayne Bridges, (Chairman)
Michael Markham (Vice-Chairman)
Vanessa Hurhangee
Allan Kauffman
Heena Makwana
Stuart Mathers
Paula Rodrigues
Jan Sweeting
Steve Tuckwell

Date: TUESDAY, 22 JANUARY
2019

Time: 7.00 PM

Venue: COMMITTEE ROOM 5 -
CIVIC CENTRE, HIGH
STREET, UXBRIDGE

**Meeting
Details:** Members of the Public and
Media are welcome to attend.

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Putting our residents first

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Terms of Reference

The Following Terms of Reference are common to all Policy Overview Committees (referred to as “The overview role”):

1. To conduct reviews of policy, services or aspects of service which have either been referred by Cabinet, relate to the Cabinet Forward Plan, or have been chosen by the Committee according to the agreed criteria for selecting such reviews;
2. To monitor the performance of the Council services within their remit (including the management of finances and risk);
3. To comment on the proposed annual service and budget plans for the Council services within their remit before final approval by Cabinet and Council;
4. To consider the Forward Plan and comment as appropriate to the decision-maker on Key Decisions which relate to services within their remit (before they are taken by the Cabinet);
5. To review or scrutinise decisions made or actions taken by the Cabinet, a Cabinet Member, a Council Committee or an officer.
6. To make reports and recommendations to the Council, the Leader, the Cabinet, a Policy Overview Committee or any other Council Committee arising from the exercise of the preceding terms of reference.
7. In accordance with the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007, to consider ‘Councillor Calls For Action’ (CCfA) submissions.

To perform the policy overview role outlined above in relation to the following matters:

1. Education Services and statutory education authority functions
2. School performance and attainment
3. School Transport
4. Relationships with Local Academies / Free Schools
5. Pre-School & Early Years Services
6. Youth Services & Careers Services
7. Juvenile justice & probation services
8. Adult Learning
9. Education and learning partnerships
10. Music & The Arts
11. Highways, traffic, parking & street environment
12. Local transport, including rail, cycling & London Underground
13. Footpaths and Bridleways
14. Road safety and education
15. Planning & Building Control
16. Libraries
17. The Borough’s heritage and history
18. Sport & Leisure services
19. Waste management & recycling
20. Green spaces, allotments, woodlands, conservation and sustainable development
21. Consumer Protection, Trading Standards & Licensing
22. Registrars & Bereavement Services
23. Local watercourses, drainage and flooding
24. Environmental Health, Air & Noise Quality
25. Local impacts of Heathrow expansion
26. Local impacts of High Speed Rail

Agenda

Chairman's Announcements

- 1 Apologies for Absence
- 2 Declaration of Interest in matters coming before this meeting
- 3 To confirm that all items marked Part 1 will be considered in Public and that any items marked Part 2 will be considered in Private
- 4 To agree the Minutes of the previous meeting 1 - 6
- 5 Witness Session for Review into Payment Modernisation -
- 6 Information Report for Review Into Payment Modernisation: The Future Of Payments - Usage Trends And Emerging Technologies 7 - 12
- 7 2019/20 Budget Proposals For Services Within The Remit Of the Residents, Education And Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee 13 - 24
- 8 Standards and Quality in Education 2017-18 25 - 78
- 9 Cabinet Forward Plan 79 - 84
- 10 Multi-Year Work Programme 85 - 88

Minutes

RESIDENTS, EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES POLICY OVERVIEW COMMITTEE

5 November 2018



Meeting held at Committee Room 6 - Civic Centre,
High Street, Uxbridge

	<p>Committee Members Present: Councillors Wayne Bridges (Chairman), Michael Markham (Vice-Chairman), Vanessa Hurhangee, Allan Kauffman, Heena Makwana, Stuart Mathers, Paula Rodrigues, Jan Sweeting and Steve Tuckwell</p> <p>LBH Officers Present: Bill Hickson (Anti-social Behaviour and Environment (ASBET) Manager), Paul Richards (Head of Green Spaces, Sport & Culture), Annette Reeves (Finance Manager, Control Accounting) and Neil Fraser (Democratic Services Officer)</p>
37.	<p>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE (<i>Agenda Item 1</i>)</p> <p>Apologies were received from Tony Little.</p>
38.	<p>DECLARATION OF INTEREST IN MATTERS COMING BEFORE THIS MEETING (<i>Agenda Item 2</i>)</p> <p>None.</p>
39.	<p>TO CONFIRM THAT ALL ITEMS MARKED PART 1 WILL BE CONSIDERED IN PUBLIC AND THAT ANY ITEMS MARKED PART 2 WILL BE CONSIDERED IN PRIVATE (<i>Agenda Item 3</i>)</p> <p>It was confirmed that all items were marked as Part I, and would therefore be considered in public.</p>
40.	<p>TO AGREE THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (<i>Agenda Item 4</i>)</p> <p>RESOLVED: That the minutes of the previous meeting be agreed as a correct record.</p>
41.	<p>FLY TIPPING INFORMATION UPDATE (<i>Agenda Item 5</i>)</p> <p>Bill Hickson, Anti-social Behaviour and Environment (ASBET) Manager, introduced a report updating the Committee on Fly Tipping within the Borough.</p> <p>The report was summarised and it was confirmed that fly tipping was a criminal offense that, upon conviction, carried the potential for a fine, imprisonment, or both.</p> <p>The investigation process was detailed, and the Committee was informed that the number of reports received for investigation had been seen to have declined over the past 5 years. However, the issue of fly tipping remained a problem, often due to residents putting out refuse for collection too early, or leaving refuse in the wrong</p>

location with the expectation that it would be collected.

Heat maps showing the frequency of reports received by ASBET by ward, set out in the meeting papers, showed that the issue was more common in the south of the Borough, but certain wards in the North also had high instances of fly tipping. The number of successful prosecutions was accepted as being too low, and a number of current and proposed actions to address this were detailed. These included:

- Over recent years, ASBET had focussed on issuing fixed penalty notices for littering and other anti-social behaviour covered under the Community Protection Notices.
- ASBET has introduced targeted waste carrier operations, conducted with the assistance of the local Police. These operations included stopping vehicles that were carrying waste, to check that the drivers or companies held the appropriate licences and permits. Failure to hold the appropriate licences and permits could result in a fixed penalty notice.
- Inspection of businesses or premises were carried out to ensure traders were storing and disposing of waste correctly.
- Since November 2017, officers had been working with colleagues from Waste Services to inspect regular fly tipping hot spot areas. Deposited waste was searched for evidence of perpetrators. The inspections were showing a reduction of repeat perpetrators and that personal information, such as names addresses, were being removed from domestic waste (likely to be due to anti-fraud awareness.)

It was considered that the proactive work detailed was a contributing factor to the reduction in the number of reports received.

Ongoing developments included:

- The potential introduction of a new fixed penalty notice for lower level fly tipping offences;
- Working with the Corporate Communication team to develop a publicity campaign aimed at residents and businesses, to highlight the issue of fly tipping;
- Continue and increase current 'waste carrier' operations being undertaken in partnership with local Police services;
- Extend the number of 'waste management' inspections of business premises.
- Reinforce a zero tolerance approach to all offenses relating to the management of waste;
- Build closer working relationships with the Environment Agency in terms of the larger scale of fly tipping that they have a duty to enforce; and
- Continue and increase the current 'cage van' operations being undertaken in partnership with Waste Services during which evidence is sought from small to medium scale fly tipping that occurs mainly on the public highway.

It was confirmed that there were no staffing or cost implications to the above.

The Committee asked a number of questions, including:

Would the team consider labelling bins to better spread awareness of how

domestic waste was to be managed?

Yes, this could be considered.

Residents often complained that the Borough's two waste management sites cause unpleasant smells, especially during the recent hot summer. What was being done about this?

The sites were permitted under the remit of the Environment Agency. Council officers were required to ensure the sites held the correct permits, and would report to the Environment Agency should there be breaches in licence conditions or if there were problems such as smells.

Was CCTV effective in combating fly tipping?

CCTV was a useful tool, however, although cameras had a wide angle, they were fixed in place. It was therefore often difficult to obtain a clear image of the offender actually perpetrating the offense. It was also difficult to identify where the waste had originated. Although the cameras were felt to be an effective deterrent, they also led to a long process which included officers going door to door asking residents whether they knew the identify of the individual captured in the recording.

Were the figures included within the table on page 11 of the report a reflection of all instances of fly tipping?

The figures within the table were all instances of fly tipping reported to ASBET. Other instances of fly tipping that had not been witnessed or reported were not included. Often such issues were seen and acted upon directly, by Refuse Services. Waste Services could be asked to provide further detail on the number of fly tipping instances committed versus reported.

With reference to the potential new fixed penalties for lower level offenses, what sort of offenses would be considered low level?

Low level offenses include littering, dog fouling, and other forms of antisocial behaviour. Community Protection notices covered a wide range of activities, and covered the street scene as well as parks and green spaces. Over three bags of refuse would constitute low level fly tipping, for which a £400 fine could be issued.

It was requested that details of fixed penalty notices for antisocial behaviour, by ward, be forwarded to the Committee.

Councillor Sweeting stated that the experience of Ward Councillors, particularly in the south of the Borough, was that instances of fly tipping were increasing, not decreasing. The cost of fly tipping in 2013/14, was stated to be circa £73k, while the cost in 2017/18 was £856k. The number of Member Enquires relating to fly tipping was also extensive. It was agreed that Councillor Sweeting would request further detail on the specific sites of frequent fly tipping hot spots, within each Ward, on behalf of the Committee.

Dagenham had introduced a computer system which 'named and shamed' fly tipping offenders who had been caught on CCTV. Had such a system been considered within Hillingdon?

Such a system had been considered, though concerns over its introduction had been raised by the Council's Legal team. However, the matter could be re-considered,

though the success of the system would rely on obtaining good quality images from CCTV cameras of both the offender and the crime/deposit.

Why was the number of convictions for fly tipping so low?

Instances of fly tipping were often on private land, for which legal notices were issued. In addition, residents were often unwilling to give evidence against offenders. Convictions could be increased if residents were empowered to give evidence confidentially, or the number of CCTV cameras at fly tipping hotspots was increased.

It was agreed that Councillor Sweeting would submit a request for the Committee to be provided with the details by ward, location and type, of the locations of the permanent and mobile CCTV cameras provided by the Council around the Borough.

How was the publicity campaign, referred to within the report, progressing?

The campaign was currently in its formative stages. The campaign would make use of the Hillingdon People newsletter, the Council website, and libraries, as well as messaging on litter bins and refuse vehicles. In addition, noticeboards in Council flats and estates could be used, as well as social media and potentially local radio.

It was suggested that a report on the campaign could be considered at a future meeting of the Committee.

RESOLVED:

- 1. That the report be noted;**
- 2. That the 'ongoing developments' proposed within the report be endorsed;**
- 3. That further detail on the number of fly tipping instances being committed versus being reported be forwarded to the Committee; and**
- 4. That the details of fixed penalty notices for antisocial behaviour, by ward, to be forwarded to the Committee.**

42. WITNESS SESSION FOR REVIEW INTO PAYMENT MODERNISATION ACROSS KEY RESIDENT SERVICES (Agenda Item 6)

Annette Reeves – Finance Manager, Control Accounting, and Paul Richards –Head of Green Spaces, Sport & Culture, provided evidence as part of the Committee's review into payment modernisation across key resident services, focussing on the ways that residents and customers currently pay for services within Hillingdon.

Alongside the report set out in the committee papers, Ms Reeves tabled additional documents which included an updated Appendix A, which set out payment details for the libraries within Hillingdon, as well as the Battle of Britain Bunker. In addition, the tabled document included details of emerging technologies such as a Capita Smart Mobile app and Electronic Point of Sale (EPoS) service, alongside a case study of Enfield Council's use of a Public Service Virtual Agent. It was pointed out that Enfield were not yet able to use the virtual agent to take payments.

It was highlighted that the Council was currently using an income management system provided by Capita, which processed all income. The contract with Capita was due to expire in April 2020. At that point, officers would review potential alternate providers.

However, it was highlighted that the current maintenance cost of £16k per annum under the existing contract was small in comparison to the more costly initial set up. There would therefore likely be a significant cost and time implication to the introducing a new provider.

Mr Richards updated the Committee on how areas under his remit took payments.

It was confirmed that sites such as the adult learning centres or Breakspear Crematorium had a computer based point of sale system that was linked to the Capita income management system. In addition, sites such as golf courses allowed for payments to be made through electronic tills with pre-programmed buttons, alongside card payments via chip and pin.

Golf courses did not provide residents with the ability to pay by cheque, and cash was often preferred, particularly for pay and play green fees. In addition to the playing fees, the three Council-run courses had small shops on site, which sold golf equipment, as well as snacks and drinks.

At the Council's garden centres, cash was the most popular payment method, though paying through card readers was available.

The Crematorium functioned as a hub for payments from cemeteries, and for burial and grave monuments, and allowed for payment by cheque from funeral directors and the public at large.

Library payments were currently cash only. Payments included library fines, refreshments, stationary, reading glasses, and room hire. New electronic point of sale technology, previously trialled within the Registrars department, was to be introduced to libraries. The new system would be able to sync with the existing library management system, and talks were ongoing with the relevant IT departments on how to progress the matter.

IT colleagues were also reviewing the feasibility of introducing payments via PayPal, though officers were mindful that a cash option should be retained.

The Committee asked a number of questions, including:

Were cash payments the most expensive payment option for the Council to process?

Broadly, cash payments were most time intensive and therefore expensive for officers to process. This included the time taken to collect cash from the various sites. Card payments were comparatively quicker and cheaper to process, though it was recognised that some card providers charged more premium processing charges.

Regarding the Enfield case study, how long did it take to achieve good results?

The exact timeframe was unknown, but from the pilot to correctly determining 98% of resident user requests was approximately 1 year.

Were there any systems or changes processes that officers recommended be considering in the future?

A single payment service provider such as Capita, that covered the processing of all income, was felt to be easier for both residents and Council staff. However Capita

	<p>could not provide every solution Systems such as Pay.Net were felt to be cumbersome and therefore not recommended. Electronic Point of Sale systems were now available and were felt to be very good. Suggestions by central government for payment modernisation were felt to be too late, and still required agreement with payment providers.</p> <p>It was agreed that Cllr Mathers would submit a Member Enquiry requesting detail of the implementation cost of purchasing the CAPITA modules in 2010, as referenced on page 21 of the committee agenda.</p> <p>RESOLVED: That the report be noted.</p>
43.	<p>CABINET FORWARD PLAN (<i>Agenda Item 7</i>)</p> <p>RESOLVED: That the Cabinet Forward Plan be noted.</p>
44.	<p>MULTI-YEAR WORK PROGRAMME (<i>Agenda Item 8</i>)</p> <p>Members suggested that the Work Programme be amended to better accommodate forthcoming items across future meetings. It was agreed that an updated programme would be drafted, in consultation with the Chairman and Labour Lead.</p> <p>RESOLVED: That an amended Work Programme be drafted in consultation with the Chairman and Labour Lead.</p>
	<p>The meeting, which commenced at 7.00 pm, closed at 8.00 pm.</p>

These are the minutes of the above meeting. For more information on any of the resolutions please contact Neil Fraser on 01895 250692. Circulation of these minutes is to Councillors, Officers, the Press and Members of the Public.

THE FUTURE OF PAYMENTS - USAGE TRENDS AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

Committee name	Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee
Officer reporting	Neil Fraser – Democratic Services Ella Nappin – Democratic Services
Papers with report	N/A
Ward	All

HEADLINES

Residents within the London Borough of Hillingdon have access to a wide range of valued services provided by the Council, many of which are paid services. The Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee has commissioned a review into how the Council can modernise existing payment methods to improve the payment experience of Hillingdon residents.

This report aims to provide the members of the Committee with information relating to global current and future payment trends and technology, to give a broader, forward looking perspective to the Committee's review. This report does not make any suggestions on any specific future payment technologies to be used in Hillingdon. Information in this report has been independently researched and compiled by Democratic Services.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee notes and comments on the information presented within the report.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The Future of Payments

As user habits change and technology improves, the ways in which users pay for goods and services has changed significantly in recent years, making it both simpler and quicker to make payments. Trends driving these changes include advancements in technology; competition and collaboration between emerging and already existing companies, and an environment of regulation that is conducive to innovation. Trends indicate that cash will not feature as much in financial transactions in the future, with more people using contactless cards and smartphones to make purchases. In the UK, 57% of people report using less cash than they did a year ago, with

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Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee – 22 January 2019

47% of Britons carrying less than £5 on their person.

Although the role of cash is still significant, alternative ways of making payments are becoming more popular. These methods include debit and credit cards, contactless payments, smartphones and other new innovative methods. Whilst not all of these new payment methods may be directly applicable to the London Borough of Hillingdon, they do provide an insight into the global trends driving the future of payments. The most popular of these alternatives is currently debit and credit cards. Payments UK initially predicted the use of cards to exceed cash by 2020, however, it was later reported that the last quarter of 2017 saw the use of the debit card overtake cash as the most frequently used payment method for the first time. The use of cash is only expected to fall in upcoming years, to just 16% of all transactions by 2027.

Despite the reduction in cash payments, forecasts do not yet predict a cash-free society to be the future. The role of cash still remains important to many people and the complete elimination of cash would therefore not be beneficial. Instead, it is important retain a range of available methods for people to make transactions and enhance customer experience overall. Traditional methods of payment have been adapted to suit the changing expectations that people now have, with one example being contactless payments using a bank card.

Contactless

Existing cards in circulation have been adapted to enable people to make contactless payments, which are quicker and more convenient than using chip and pin. Currently, 78% of debit cards and 62% of credit cards are contactless enabled, with this only set to rise. In addition to this, the card industry has committed to making all bank-issued payment terminals capable of accepting contactless payments by 2020. The commitment from the industry, as well as people feeling more secure with making contactless payments, has resulted in a surge in the use of contactless methods to make payments.

It is not only the younger generation using this method to make payments; over half of people aged 65 and over are using a contactless card. This is because the contactless card is able to balance the speed and convenience people expect when making a payment with the security offered by chip and pin payments. Additional security features for contactless cards include a £30 limit in any transaction, and occasionally having to enter the pin number to verify the user as the cardholder. The combination of convenience and security means people are increasingly comfortable with making contactless payments, with demand for the payment limit to be increased to allow larger transactions.

Smartphones

Debit and credit cards are not the only ways to make contactless payments. Many smartphones have the capability of making contactless payments, with 30% of people reporting having used their smartphone to make payments. In the UK, 87% of people either own or have ready access to a smartphone, up from 52% in 2012. With the expectation that transactions are convenient and quick, and smartphones becoming an integral part of daily life, they are likely to feature prominently in the future landscape of making payments. The general public even recognise this, with 52% believing they'll mainly be paying for goods and services using their phone in just 5

Classification: Public

Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee – 22 January 2019

years' time. This marks a potential change in user habits, with users now recognising and becoming increasingly comfortable with the idea of using smartphones to make transactions.

In addition to being used to make contactless payments, smartphones are also used to make payments online, within apps and through the use of a digital wallet. Smartphones have Near Field Communication Technology, which means that when it is held near a payment reader, the transaction is completed. The capability to complete transactions, as well as connecting people to each other, makes the smartphone the ideal device to lead into the future of payments.

Companies such as Apple and Samsung are leading the way in the production and usage of their devices, with the majority of people owning a device made by either one of these two manufacturers. However, while the phones produced by Apple and Samsung have the capability to make these transactions, not all payment readers do. Businesses are recognising the change in user habits and have introduced payment readers with the capability of accepting payments from Apple Pay and other mobile wallets.

Trends suggest that contactless payments and the use of smartphones are the immediate future; however, other technological advancements have led to new innovative ways to make payments. These methods have the potential to become as popular as contactless payments and are beginning to be used and accepted by people in ever greater numbers.

Biometrics

The use of biometrics is a recent addition to the payment landscape. To make a payment using biometrics, the user is identified using biometric authentication, such as fingerprint, iris or facial recognition, which then authorizes the sale. Making a payment using biometrics is both quick and simple, much like contactless cards and smartphones, however there are additional qualities that make biometrics stand out as a future method of making payments. These include not having a requirement to remember a pin or password, thereby increasing security and convenience for the user.

People have adjusted to the idea of using biometrics to make payments, with 63% reporting they would be happy to use biometrics to authorise a payment in-store and 61% being comfortable with doing so online. However, users remain discomfited by certain types of biometrics. For example, while 69% would be comfortable with finger scanning, just 24% would be comfortable with facial recognition.

These figures suggest a positive shift in general opinion towards the use of biometrics and companies such as Apple, Google and Amazon are largely responsible for this. The products these companies sell have normalised the use of biometrics in daily life, by using them for simple tasks such as unlocking a phone. The exposure people have to these technologies every day makes it easier to potentially transition to biometric payment methods, with people feeling more comfortable using biometrics to conduct their financial transactions.

The surges in technological advancement from these large companies, who have successfully integrated biometrics into their products, have pushed other companies, especially banks and card providers, to catch up. In an effort to do so, MasterCard have committed to including finger

scanning and facial recognition as options for payments for their customers by April 2019. Including these methods to make payments will allow for a greater level of security, as well as more choice when paying for goods and services.

Voice recognition is another innovation within biometrics, with smart assistants such as Alexa, Siri, Google Home and Cortana being used in multiple households throughout the country. These assistants are used to aid people in conducting their everyday tasks, such as adding items to a shopping list or finding directions to a particular location. Although people are comfortable allowing a smart assistant to conduct menial tasks, currently only 18% of people would be comfortable using voice recognition to make a payment. Until the security concerns people have are addressed, there will be a barrier to the widespread acceptance of biometrics and a method of payment.

Self Service / Queue-less

Self service kiosks are another addition to the payment landscape, with supermarkets, fast-food chains and other companies rolling these out in their stores throughout the world. This allows users to be their own cashier and choose, order and pay for their own items rather than waiting in a queue at a traditional till operated by a member of staff. While this method does not always avoid a queue, it is a more convenient way for users to pay for a variety of different services or products. The London Borough's of Hackney and Harrow, as well as the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea have rolled out self service kiosks to pay for services such as council tax and rent. These operate during working hours and accept cash and card payments, for the convenience of their user. These kiosks reduce the number of staff required to conduct transactions, however, for members of staff remain available, should residents require further assistance.

In an effort to make self service even more efficient, queue-less shopping has been introduced by Amazon. In Seattle, a store was recently opened that allows customers to walk in to the shop, choose the items they wish to purchase and then walk out without having to queue or go through a checkout. All the customer needs is an Amazon account and a smartphone with the Amazon Go app. The customer scans in at the store entrance and cameras track the items picked and put them in a virtual cart until the customer leaves the shop. At this point, the account is charged and a receipt is sent out to the customer to confirm the purchases made. Although this method is not the immediate future, and may not directly apply some of the services offered by local government, it does reveal the direction of travel for new payment methods, and how integrated technology and customer experience are driving innovation in payments.

Social Media

One platform yet to be completely utilised for making payments in the UK is social media. In total, 76% of internet users have a social media profile of some type, such as Facebook or Twitter. These profiles allow people to directly interact with other users from any location and at any time. In China, an app called WeChat has become popular, which combines many activities people carry out every day, such as social networking, transferring money, ordering food and booking a GP appointment. Given that the majority of people now have access to smartphones and have social media accounts, it would appear a good way to bring various disparate functions, including

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Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee – 22 January 2019

payments. Despite this taking off in China, opinion in the UK differs somewhat. It is reported that 75% of people in the UK are not comfortable with using a messenger app to make payments.

Internet of Things

The commonality between most of the emerging methods of payment is the Internet of Things (IoT). The IoT consists of devices that are connected to the internet, creating a network of communication with other devices. It is expected that by 2020 there will be over 20 billion connected devices around the world. These devices can range from smartphones, to household appliances such as kettles. This network means that devices, and therefore the users of these devices, are more connected than ever before. As a result, this has changed the way payments are made, especially with the rapid development of technology.

The IoT has simplified and made transactions more efficient for users by integrating devices used on a daily basis. The use of the smartphone is just one example that allows users to make payments in a more convenient way, whether it be using the contactless ability or ordering via an app. Perhaps most importantly, the IoT has changed the habits of users. Users now expect convenience and to be able to conduct all of their business in one place at the same time. In previous years, consumers have been wary of using smartphones to make transactions, particularly because of security concerns.

However, with the development of the mobile wallet, as well as Apple Pay, which requires the user's finger print to verify the transactions, customer habits have changed to favour using smartphones to make payments. The ability of devices to now safely store payment and personal data, alongside their increasing everyday use makes them a strong feature in the future of making payments. The shift towards the IoT is forcing businesses to change the way they accept and make transactions in order to keep up with changing customer habits. Rather than just one dominant method of payment, it is likely that the future will see a combination of methods of payment, such as a contactless, verified using biometrics.

Implications on related Council policies

None at this stage. This report sets out future trends nationally and globally. A role of the Policy Overview Committees is to make recommendations on service changes and improvements to the Cabinet who are responsible for the Council's policy and direction.

If applicable, reference any particular approved Council policies relevant to this.

How this report benefits Hillingdon residents

This report sets out global trends in relation to payments, which would be just as applicable to residents in Hillingdon, as elsewhere in the UK.

Financial Implications

None at this stage. This report sets out future trends nationally and globally. However, in formulating any eventual recommendations, it is important that the Committee considers cost

Classification: Public

Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee – 22 January 2019

effective proposals that benefit resident taxpayers in relation to this review, which would ultimately be determined by Cabinet as part of the Council's broader budget planning process.

Legal Implications

None at this time.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

[Worldpay Consumer Behaviour and Payments Report 2017](#)

[World Cash Report 2018 - G4S](#)

[Changing Payments Landscape - Payments UK](#)

[UK Payment Markets Summary 2017 - Payments UK](#)

[UK Payment Markets Summary 2018 - UK Finance](#)

[Device Penetration - Deloitte](#)

[MasterCard Biometric Article](#)

[Adults' Media Use and Attitudes - Ofcom](#)

[Connected Things - Gartner](#)

2019/20 BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR SERVICES WITHIN THE REMIT OF RESIDENTS, EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES POLICY OVERVIEW COMMITTEE

Committee name	Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee
Officer reporting	Andy Evans / Peter Malewicz - Finance
Papers with report	None.
Ward	All.

HEADLINES

1. To comply with the Budget and Policy Framework procedure rules as part of the agreed consultation process for the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account budgets, alongside the Council's Capital Programme, this report sets out the draft revenue budget and Capital Programme for the services within the remit of the Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee, along with indicative projections for the following four years. Following consideration by Cabinet on 13 December 2018, these proposals are now under consultation, and the proposals for each Group are being discussed at the January cycle of Policy Overview Committees. The Committee's comments will then be considered by the Corporate Services, Commerce and Communities Policy Overview Committee, who will present a combined set of comments on behalf of all Policy Overview Committees to Cabinet on 14 February 2019.
2. Cabinet will next consider the budget proposals on 14 February 2019, and the report will include comments received from Policy Overview Committees. At the meeting on 14 February 2019 Cabinet will make recommendations to full Council regarding the budget and Council Tax levels for 2019/20, who will meet to agree the budgets and Council Tax for 2019/20 on 21 February 2019.
3. The Committee needs to consider the budget proposals as they relate to the Residents Services Group and to the relevant service areas within the Social Care Group, but within the corporate context and the constraints applying as a result of the aggregate financial position of the authority.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Committee notes the budget projections contained in the report and comments as appropriate on the combined budget proposals put forward by the Residents Services Group and to the relevant service areas within the Social Care Group, within the context of the corporate budgetary position.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

4. The Council continues to operate within the constraints of Government's deficit reduction programme, which has seen a sweeping reduction in central government funding since 2010/11 and is set to continue until at least the end of the decade. Alongside this reduction in funding, continuing demographic and demand pressures and a return to an inflationary environment over the medium term will necessitate delivery of further substantial savings. The draft budget presented to Cabinet in December 2018 quantified the financial challenge faced by the Council, and outlined an approach to meeting this challenge whilst continuing to 'Put Residents First'.
5. The report to Cabinet on the development of the Council's 2019/20 budget, is presented in the context of a challenging medium term outlook requiring total savings of £48,155k over the four years to 2022/23. Budget proposals for 2019/20 include a thirteenth successive Council Tax freeze for over 65s and a fourth year of avoiding implementation of the Social Care Precept, which can be delivered while maintaining frontline services through a £7,776k release from General Balances and a 2.4% increase in Council Tax. This uplift in Council Tax has been limited to 90% of the average 2018/19 increases for households in the neighbouring boroughs of Ealing, Harrow and Hounslow, and equates to £26.71 per annum or £0.51 pence per week for a Band D household.
6. Groups have been developing savings proposals to meet this externally driven budget gap and respond to increases in cost pressures. In addition to this work across directorates, a comprehensive review of the corporate elements of the budget has been undertaken since February, capturing funding, inflation and capital financing. During the early summer and again in the autumn, a series of challenge sessions were held to affirm the budget position. Each session followed a similar format reviewing:
 - The 2017/18 outturn, particularly any on-going issues arising.
 - The current position in 2018/19 - both monitoring and savings delivery.
 - Existing and emerging pressures which need to be addressed in the 2019/20 budget and forecasts for future years.
 - Progress on the development of savings proposals for 2019/20 and beyond.
 - Identification of any potential growth or invest-to-save bids.
 - Capital programme requirements.
7. The consultation budget represents the combined outputs from these sessions, with £6,358k savings proposals alongside a £7,776k release from General Balances enabling delivery of a budget without recourse to reductions in service levels or levying the Social Care precept while freezing Council Tax for the over 65s for a thirteenth successive year in 2019/20.
8. The Council's budget was presented to Cabinet in the context of a challenging medium term outlook requiring total savings of £48,155k over the four years to 2022/23, this position

includes an assumed increase of Government funding of £10,000k over the four year period, but there remains a level of uncertainty due to Brexit and the upcoming Fair Funding Review.

9. The funding strategy is offset by a proposed increase in Council Tax at 2.4% in 2019/20, and indicative inflationary uplifts of 2.99% on Council Tax from 2020/21 securing £13,766k additional income. In addition to this identified savings deliver a further £6,366k and planned use of general balances leave £27,973k of savings to be identified over the next three budget cycles.

Table 1: Draft Budget Strategy 2019/20 to 2022/23

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	Total £'000
Underlying Savings Requirement	15,868	14,439	9,213	8,635	48,155
Proposed Council Tax Increase	(2,684)	(3,509)	(3,689)	(3,884)	(13,766)
Current Savings Proposals	(6,358)	13	(20)	(1)	(6,366)
Savings to be identified	0	(13,719)	(8,504)	(5,750)	(27,973)
Unwind call on General Balances	950	7,776	5,000	2,000	N/A
In-year Call on General Balances	(7,776)	(5,000)	(2,000)	(1,000)	(15,776)
Closing General Balances	(31,836)	(26,836)	(24,836)	(23,836)	N/A

The Budget and Policy Framework Rules

10. The consultation on the budget proposals commenced on 14 December 2018 following decisions taken by Cabinet on 13 December 2018.
11. There will be a further consideration by Cabinet of the budget proposals on 14 February 2019, including comments from Policy Overview Committees. These will be collated and reported back to Cabinet by the Corporate Services, Commerce and Communities Policy Overview Committee. Council will be requested to approve the Cabinet's proposals on 21 February 2019, and if approved without further amendment they will be effective immediately.

Corporate Summary

12. While the focus of the discussion for the Policy Overview Committee should be the specific services within its remit, it is important that this discussion is conducted in the context of the overall corporate financial position. The Council's financial performance during 2018/19 remains strong, with an underspend of £241k projected across revenue budgets as at September (Month 7) and £8,805k of the £10,655k savings programme either already banked or on track for delivery within the financial year. The remaining £2,213k remain on track to be delivered in full in future years.
13. The budget proposals included in this report represents the Cabinet's budget strategy for 2019/20. Revenue budget proposals have been developed to deliver a zero increase in Council Tax for 65s and over for 2019/20, avoid implementation of the Social Care Precept, maintain balances and reserves at well above the minimum recommended level and continue to protect frontline services. The final funding settlement for 2019/20 and confirmation of a

number of levies payable to other public authorities will not be confirmed until early 2019, however no material movements are expected and it is expected that variations will be managed through flexing the planned use of General Balances.

14. Recurrent funding available to support the budget requirement is projected to total £213,671k in 2019/20, inclusive of £2,684k additional income linked to the proposed 2.4% increase in Council Tax to protect front line services for residents. This recurrent funding is supplemented by £15,466k of one-off funding including £6,600k additional income from the London Business Rates Pilot Pool and a £7,776k release from General Balances to support the £229,137k projected cost of delivering services in 2019/20.
15. The Council's draft budget strategy is to align the profile of budget proposals to deliver a budget for 2019/20, while maintaining unallocated reserves between £15,000k and £32,000k. The development of £5,077k savings proposals and £1,281k initiatives to contain growth in demand-led Contingency budgets - primarily through contract renewals and securing additional contributions from health partners - are sufficient to reduce the budget gap to £7,776k, which it is proposed to cover through the drawdown from General Reserves, as detailed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Budget Requirement

	Movement from 2018/19 £'000	2019/20 Budget Requirement £'000
Recurrent Funding	(2,296)	(213,671)
One-Off Funding (less use of General Balances)	1,271	(7,690)
Total Resources	(1,025)	(221,361)
Roll Forward Budget		220,336
Inflation	7,473	
Corporate Items	949	
Contingency (Service Pressures)	5,875	
Priority Growth	862	15,159
Gross Budget Requirement		235,495
Savings Requirement		14,134
Contingency (Management Action)	(1,281)	
Savings	(5,077)	(6,358)
Net Budget Requirement		229,137
Budget Gap		7,776
Planned Use of General Balances		7,776

16. This draft budget includes £862k new funding for Priority Growth items, which together with £20k of brought forward resources will support £632k specific initiatives and £250k unallocated growth available to meet emerging requirements. Specific growth proposals include £34k for a Freedom of Information and Subject Access Requests officer, £188k towards an enhanced

CCTV / Community Safety offer, a £250k increase in Ruislip Lido budgets to maintain the current service offer, an increase in Voluntary Sector Grants of £100k and £60k for a new Domestic Violence post.

17. An update on the Council's capital programme is also presented in this report, with £448,812k of planned investment in local infrastructure over the period 2018/19 to 2023/24. This includes a new swimming pool in the Yiewsley / West Drayton area, a major programme of investment in the Borough's highways and re-provision of the Hillingdon Outdoor Activity Centre in response to High Speed 2. Financing costs associated with implementation of this programme are the principal driver behind the £949k Corporate Items.

2019/20 GROUP BUDGET PROPOSALS

18. Budget proposals relating to services within the remit of Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee are presented below, with headline operating budgets for the relevant services outlined in Table 3. In addition to these base budgets to support services, more volatile or demand-led areas of activity are managed through Development and Risk Contingency - with latest projections for 2019/20 expanded upon in the following sections of this report.

Table 3: Group Budgets within Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee Remit

	Residents Services	Social Care	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Operating Budget 2018/19	63,117	7,137	70,254
Inflation	1,397	109	1,506
Corporate Items	(200)	0	(200)
Contingency	600	738	1,338
Priority Growth	250	0	250
Savings	(511)	(491)	(1,002)
Operating Budget 2019/20	64,654	7,493	72,147

Development & Risk Contingency

19. The following Contingency Items relate to services within the remit of Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy overview Committee, providing £1,338k additional funding to meet the costs of service delivery in 2019/20 over and above operating budgets.

Service Pressures – Demographic Growth Items

- a. Waste Disposal Levy and Contracts (£2,329k provision, £800k growth from 2018/19) – Projected costs in respect of waste disposal reflect projected residential development in the borough, alongside increases in the cost of disposal linked to rising landfill taxes and broader market forces with scope for volatility in both volumes and cost during 2019/20.

- b. SEN Transport (£997k provision, £738k growth from 2018/19) – Numbers of pupils meeting the criteria for Education, Health and Care plans continues to grow by around 10% per annum, with a significant proportion of these plans leading to transport provision. Higher than anticipated increases in the eligible pupils led to a disproportionate uplift in the number of routes required during 2018/19, which together with continuing growth of around 7% per annum results in a £738k uplift in the contingency requirement.

Priority Growth

20. As noted above this draft budget includes £250k of growth proposals, including the following items relating to services within the remit of Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee.

- a. £250k increase in Ruislip Lido budgets to maintain the current service offer.

Savings

21. Savings proposals are focused on increased efficiency and effectiveness, rather than reduction in service provision, and fall into four broad themes; Service Transformation, Income Generation & Commercialisation and Zero Based Reviews.

- a. Service Transformation represents the majority of proposed savings, with items presented in this category ranging from the full year effect of previously implemented proposals, the implementation of agreed BID Reviews and the expected benefits arising from potential new BID Reviews.
- b. Income Generation & Commercialisation proposals include brought forward items for which plans are already in place, and proposed amendments to Fees and Charges discussed in the dedicated section below.
- c. Savings proposals from Zero Based Reviews represent budgets which have been identified as being surplus to requirements through the line-by-line review of outturn 2017/18 and similar exercises being undertaken by Finance.

22. The accompanying appendix to this report provides a full schedule of savings proposals within the Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee remit, with proposals totalling £1,002k across the relevant service areas. An overview of this programme within each Group is outlined in the following paragraphs.

Residents Services

23. Savings proposals totalling £511k are presented for Residents Services in 2019/20, including £571k from income generation and commercialisation with a £60k net decrease in budget requirement arising from Zero Based Reviews.

Social Care

24. Across Social Care, savings proposals totalling £491k have been identified for 2019/20, made up entirely from transformation savings.

Cross Cutting

25. Cross Cutting initiatives include a net £600k contribution from BID Reviews and Service Transformation activity to be undertaken during 2018/19 and 2019/20, including the initial outputs from a refreshed BID Programme. Alongside these reviews, the recently completed review of long-term vacant posts has identified £804k of zero based budgeting savings where posts can be deleted without impacting on service standards, £82k of which is within the remit of the Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee. Net savings of £400k have been identified through Zero Based Budgeting activity across the Council.

Fees & Charges

26. The Council is empowered to seek income from fees and charges to service users across a wide range of activities. Some of these fees and charges are set by the Government or other stakeholders, but many others are set at the discretion of the Council, based on Cabinet's recommendations. The following proposals to amend Fees & Charges within the remit of the Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee are included in the Cabinet's budget proposals:

- a. Planning Performance Agreements – Aligning charges to developers to reflect current agency planner costs and an element of overheads would secure £100k additional income, with a further £90k income from recharging capital schemes and topslicing asset sales in line with charges to external developers.
- b. Trade Waste at Civic Amenity Site – Uplift in charges to match 90% of neighbouring authorities and deliver £77k increase in income;
- c. Highways Crossovers – Uprating charges to reflect increased cost to the Council of works while remaining within 90% benchmark to secure a further £4k income, ensure costs are fully recharged to providers to deliver an additional £18k of income, and introduction of a supervision fee to secure £36k income;
- d. Cemeteries – Uprating charges in line with 90% neighbouring authorities would deliver £57k increase in revenue;
- e. Licenses – Simplification of the charging schedule, alongside benchmarking against neighbouring boroughs is expected to secure an additional £31k of income;
- f. Breakspear Crematorium – Uprating charges in line with 90% of nearest neighbour charges would deliver £13k additional income;
- g. Music Service – Uprating in line with the three year approach previously approved by Cabinet is expected to deliver £13k further income in this third and final year; and,
- h. Libraries – Uprating room hire, reservations from the British Library and late fees in line with 90% of neighbouring authorities would deliver £12k additional income.

Capital Programme

27. The Council's current capital programme, as approved by Cabinet and Council in February 2017, continues to be focused on the provision of sufficient school places to meet rising demand across the Borough. This programme has been reviewed and expanded to reflect a number of new initiatives as outlined above. The following key amendments items within the Capital Programme fall within the remit of Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee.

- a. Secondary School Expansions – A £9,054k reduction in expenditure projections for new secondary provision based upon latest pupil place planning forecasts, with a corresponding £6,050k reduction in Government Grant support.
- b. Additional SEND Grant – Investment in provision for pupils with Education, Health and Care Plans to be funded from a combination of Government Grant and individual school contributions, which will secure 157 additional in borough places.
- c. Rural Activities Garden Centre – £1,164k of Council funded investment in the site, providing enhanced facilities, including a new café, agricultural barn, shop and expanded car parking facilities.
- d. Street Lighting Replacement - £2,876k additional locally funded investment to enhance the borough's street lighting, including replacement of faulty columns.
- e. Private Sector Renewal Grants – Reducing annual budgets for this programme to £100k per annum to better reflect recent levels of funding released.
- f. Car Park Pay and Display Machines - £1,040k investment in renewal of the Council's 252 machines with a view to introduce cashless payments while maintain preferential rates for residents.
- g. Highways Structural Works - £29,000k additional investment in the borough's roads, bringing annual provision to £8,000k over the period to 2022/23.
- h. Yiewsley and West Drayton Pool – Community Centre Investment – Provision of £2,000k to fund improvements to community facilities alongside the development of a new leisure centre.

Implications on related Council policies

A key role of the Policy Overview Committees is to make recommendations on service changes, the budget and improvements to the Cabinet who are responsible for the Council's policy, budget and direction.

How this report benefits Hillingdon residents

None at this stage, pending any consideration of the Committee's comments by Cabinet.

Financial Implications

As set out in the report.

Legal Implications

None at this stage.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

[Cabinet's 2019/20 budget proposals – agreed on 13 December 2018](#)

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Savings Proposals within the remit of Residents, Education and Environmental Services POC		Annual Movement in Budget Requirement				Four Year Outlook £'000
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Savings Programme by Theme						
	Service Transformation (T)	(491)	0	0	0	(491)
	Effective Procurement (P)	0	0	0	0	0
	Income Generation & Commercialisation (C)	(571)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(576)
	Zero Based Reviews (Z)	60	0	0	0	60
	Service Rationalisation (R)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Residents, Education and Environmental Services Services Savings Proposals		(1,002)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1,007)
Savings Proposals						
Transport Review						
	<i>To continue with the major review and transformation of the Transport Service, embedding new ways of working, improve purchase of services and improve route planning.</i>	(491)	0	0	0	(491)
	Annual Review of Fees and Charges					
	<i>Annual review of fees and charges undertaken through benchmarking against neighbouring boroughs.</i>	(446)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(451)
	Bunker - Events Income	(30)	0	0	0	(30)
	<i>To establish a more commercial approach to generating income via the corporate events business.</i>					

Savings Proposals within the remit of Residents, Education and Environmental Services POC		Annual Movement in Budget Requirement				Four Year Outlook
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Street Scene Inspection	(C)	(95)	0	0	0	(95)
<i>BID review relating to an increase in the frequency of highways inspections, in response to a new Highways Code of Practice, that will lead to an increase in income.</i>						
Parking Services	(Z)	230	0	0	0	230
<i>Net funding requirement for Parking Services to cover pressures as a result of ongoing shortfall in income at Cedars and Grainges car parks.</i>						
Residents Services Zero Based Review	(Z)	(88)	0	0	0	(88)
<i>Outputs from Zero Based Budgeting across Residents Services</i>						
Review of Vacant Posts and Vacancy Management Assumptions						
<i>Vacant post review has resulted in 32 vacant posts that can be deleted across the Council without impacting on service levels.</i>	(Z)	(82)	0	0	0	(82)
Total Residents, Education and Environmental Services Savings Proposals		(1,002)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1,007)

STANDARDS AND QUALITY IN EDUCATION IN HILLINGDON 2017/2018

Committee name	Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee
Officer reporting	Dan Kennedy and Laurie Baker, Residents Services
Papers with report	None
Ward	All

HEADLINES

This report provides the Committee with an overview of the standard and quality of education across Hillingdon schools and settings for Hillingdon's children, young people and adults. The report focuses primarily on attainment, progress and achievement for the academic year 2017/18 but also references wider measures of educational success. To support further improvement of standards in Hillingdon the report identifies specific areas for action with schools, settings and partners.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee:

1. Note the key findings set out in the report.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The main findings from the review of education performance in Hillingdon for the academic year 2017/18 are that:

- Within the Early Years including private, voluntary and independent nursery settings and child-minder provision overall attainment has risen once again.
- Within the primary phases, improved outcomes at both Key Stages mean that borough averages are now above the national level for all key measures. Positive Key Stage 2 progress scores in Reading, Writing and Maths mean that, collectively, Hillingdon's primary schools are adding more value to children's learning than primary schools nationally, on average.
- Within the secondary phase, Key Stage 4 outcomes continue to improve and now comfortably outperform national averages. Progress measures in the secondary phase are stable and positive.

- At post-16 level, Hillingdon continues to underperform with significantly lower academic outcomes than national averages for this phase.
- Hillingdon's Ofsted inspection data demonstrates an overall improvement in 2017/18 when compared with previous years with 91.3% of schools overall now judged good or better by the end of the 2017/18 academic year, compared to 84% of schools judged good or better 2015/16.
- The underperformance of some key groups of learners in Hillingdon continues to provide challenge to some settings in the Borough. Effectively addressing the progress and outcomes for these vulnerable groups should remain an educational priority for the Council and all local education providers in 2018/19.

The remainder of the report provides further information about the outcomes achieved at the different education stages, for different groups and relating to Council services which support educational outcomes. The report contains additional appendices and data.

Putting Our Residents First - Raising Standards in Education

- Putting residents first is central to the work of the Council. This includes fulfilling its duty to ensure that its statutory education functions are discharged with a view to promoting high standards; ensuring fair access to opportunity for education and learning, and promoting the fulfilment of learning potential for all learners.
- Within a landscape of significant national change in education the Council continues to recognise that access to the very best education opportunities in high-quality schools and settings will ensure that Hillingdon remains a popular and desirable place of choice for families.
- The Council continues to invest in education capacity and quality through the provision of school support and monitoring and the expansion of schools where needed to meet demand for school places across the primary and secondary sectors. The Council's investment in new and modern education buildings and facilities continues to provide the high quality learning environment that children need in Hillingdon.
- The mixed economy of Council maintained and academy/free schools in the Borough mean that the Council acknowledges its dynamic but central role in securing the best outcomes for children and young people educated in the Borough. Working in partnership with autonomous school leaders, multi-academy trusts and other relevant responsible authorities, the Council continues to promote high standards for all learners and to challenge underperformance where this occurs, no matter where learners are educated.
- The Council accepts that it has an important role to play in promoting high standards for all learners and, in particular, those children, young people and adults vulnerable to underachievement, including those with special educational needs and/or disabilities and those from disadvantaged backgrounds. In order to undertake this role effectively, the Council uses its resources to monitor, support, challenge, and intervene in schools where concerns arise.

It does this by:

- Collating and analysing the performance of all publicly funded schools in Hillingdon to identify those at risk and those in need of additional support or intervention.
- Monitoring and challenging the performance of individual schools for all pupils, specific groups of pupils and individual pupils. This includes reviewing and challenging school improvement plans, providing services to support the positive progress of children and young people, developing and securing expertise in schools and settings, monitoring personal educational plans for children looked after and intervening where schools or settings require improvement.
- Working effectively with services for vulnerable children both within the Council and beyond to access support swiftly where concerns are noted or where opportunities for learners are not good enough.
- Undertaking a strategic brokerage role to allow schools in need to access appropriate support from other schools and national organisations.
- Where necessary, exercising formal powers of intervention against maintained schools or notifying the Regional Schools Commissioner of concerns in Academy schools in order to drive up standards in academy schools for which the Council is not the responsible body with regard to standards and quality.
- Working in partnership with Teaching Schools and multi-academy trusts in order to build capacity within the schools-led improvement community in Hillingdon.

Ofsted Inspections of Schools

- During the academic year 2017/18 (ending on 31st August 2018), 32 schools in Hillingdon were inspected. Of these schools inspected, 4 of 32 demonstrated an improvement in final inspection judgements and moved from 'Requiring Improvement' to 'Good', whilst 27 of 32 retained their previous inspection judgements. 1 of 32 schools inspected during this period received a downgraded judgement. This school is currently subject to intensive intervention by the Council's School Improvement Team.
- Overall inspection data for 2017/18 shows another year of improvement in school judgements in Hillingdon with a further reduction in the percentage of schools Requiring Improvement, no schools currently in Special Measures and, in total, 91.3% of all schools judged 'good' or better at the close of the academic year.
- The positive conversion of four schools from 'Requiring Improvement' to 'Good' in 2017/18 was largely responsible for the improvement in borough-wide Ofsted outcomes standards. As a consequence, Hillingdon ended the academic year with the overall percentages of schools in each category more closely in line with the England average inspection outcomes than in previous years and with the percentage of schools judged 'Good or Better' above the national percentage at the end of the 2017/18 academic year.

Summary of Schools in Hillingdon by Ofsted Judgement

Table 1 - Inspections LBH breakdown

Please note that schools without a current judgement are recorded as 'good' in comparative Local Authority statistics

Type of School	Number	% Outstanding	No. Outstanding	% Good	No. Good	% Requiring Improvement	No. Requiring Improvement	% Inadequate	No. Inadequate
Primary	71 (2*)	18	13	75	53	7	5	0	0
Secondary	22 (2*)	27	6	50	12	23	4	0	0
Special	10	30	3	70	7	0	0	0	0
All Schools in Hillingdon	103 * 4 schools awaiting first inspection	21	22	70	72	9	9	0	0

	2017-18		2016-17		2015-16	
Judgement	Hillingdon	England	Hillingdon	England	Hillingdon	England
Schools Good or Better	91%	86%	87%	86%	84%	86%

Source: Ofsted inspection statistics November 2018 as of 31.08.18

Monitoring and Challenging the Performance of Individual Schools

- It is noted that the schools landscape in Hillingdon consists of 103 state-funded settings which include a mixture of Council maintained schools and other settings which have an alternative status - these settings including academies, non-maintained special schools and University Technical Colleges (UTCs)/studio colleges. For information, approximately 30% of all primaries in Hillingdon are academies, with 70% remaining as maintained schools. In the secondary sector, 90% of all schools are academies with only 10% remaining as maintained settings. In the special school sector, 80% of schools are academies whilst 20% are maintained by the Council.
- Legal duties and powers regarding school improvement intervention in underperforming schools where the Council is not the responsible body for standards or leadership (eg academies or other non-maintained schools etc) lie with the Regional Schools Commissioner, acting on behalf of the Secretary of State. Councils retain responsibility for intervention in maintained settings where standards decline and all local authorities retain the overarching statutory duty regarding the promotion of high standards of education which includes regular interface with all stakeholders in a local area and the sharing of intelligence with national partners including Ofsted and the full range of Department for Education teams.

- 2017/18 was the third full academic year of implementation of the Hillingdon School Improvement Plan (currently in its fourth year and undergoing a review by the Hillingdon Schools' Strategic Partnership Board). This strategic plan, which was developed in partnership with the key education executive groups across the Borough, underwent formal consultation with all schools and was endorsed by Cabinet in December 2015. The plan includes six central elements of monitoring, intervention and challenge within a broader framework of school-led improvement activity. This collaborative and school-driven approach ensures that school improvement activity in Hillingdon continues to mirror the national direction for school support and intervention, with a clear emphasis on the brokerage of support for underperforming schools from good and outstanding settings.
- The strategic plan includes specific guidance for schools around the responsibilities of the Council with regard to monitoring and intervening where schools are, or may be, at risk of underperformance. This includes processes for the risk assessment of schools who are not securely good or where standards are declining and associated intervention by officers to accelerate the use of the Council's formal powers if required. The plan outlines the role that the Council has in liaising with and supporting where necessary the bodies responsible for intervention in academy/free schools/UTCs and maintained schools which are judged to be Inadequate by Ofsted.
- During the academic year 2017/18, the Council's Schools At Risk Register identified 15 schools at risk of underperformance in Hillingdon. Of this number, 9 of the schools were maintained by the Council and, accordingly, were already in receipt of intensive monitoring, challenge and support by officers including the brokerage of support from within the local school improvement community to facilitate improvement. (It is noted that a higher proportion of maintained schools compared to academies are likely to feature on a Council Schools At Risk register since the level of intelligence that the Council has access to and which is used to assess risk tends to be greater where a school is a maintained setting. However, where the schools identified as being at risk were academies/free schools for whom the Local Authority is not the legally responsible body in terms of school improvement, the Council acted swiftly to highlight concerns to the Regional Schools Commissioner and other relevant authorities).
- During 2017/18 it was necessary for the Council to maintain or commence formal intervention action in four maintained schools where education standards were not considered to be improving rapidly enough. In one case, the Council successfully applied to the Secretary of State for permission to remove a governing body. This approach resulted in meetings between senior officers and school leaders, intensive brokering of support from within the wider education community and the use of pre-warning and formal Warning Notices where required. In these cases, the impact of challenge and support resulted in significant changes to leadership, management and governance in these schools.
- It should be noted that the Council's School Improvement Team monitors the standards and quality of all schools in Hillingdon through termly analysis of published data, information gathered from Council services supporting children and families, Ofsted liaison, feedback from Hillingdon's Regional Schools' Commissioner's office and DfE and, in the case of maintained schools only, through the provision of both annual Healthchecks and Pre-Inspection visits. The early identification of schools facing challenge in Hillingdon allows the Council to broker support for school leaders and governors from across the

wider schools community and aims to prevent, halt and reverse a decline in standards for Hillingdon's children and young people.

- In 2017/18 officers continued to work closely with the school-led Schools' Strategic Partnership Board including the National and Local Leaders of Education and Teaching Schools in Hillingdon, to deliver a number of school improvement events and regular briefings to Head Teachers throughout the year. This approach ensured that the Council continued to fulfil its statutory duty with regard to acting as a champion of high standards of education for all young people in Hillingdon, whilst supporting the local education sector's systems leaders by promoting access to their local school leadership improvement offer and highlighting expertise available from both Teaching Schools and central government.
- The main conference 'Hillingdon Schools Thriving in Partnership' started the year with a clear message to schools that continued improvement in education standards in Hillingdon requires a landscape which values strong partnerships between schools, local authorities and systems-leaders from across the mixed economy of education in and beyond the borough. Looking ahead and given the detailed knowledge and continued interface that local authorities have with all schools in their area it has been increasingly acknowledged that Councils play a key role as a principle link between schools of all types, the Department for Education and Regional Schools' Commissioner, Ofsted and Teaching Schools. It is, therefore, anticipated that the further development of robust and effective formal education improvement partnerships within which the Council plays a critical role as a primary convener of area-specific improvement, will be a key feature of education improvement at both a local and national level in 2018/19.

An Overview of Educational Performance in Hillingdon 2017/18

Please note that, along with London and national comparisons, information about rankings refers to Hillingdon's performance against 10 DfE-identified statistical neighbours and, wherever possible, indicates either an upward or downward trend compared with the previous academic year. These neighbours are Coventry, Milton Keynes, Merton, Slough, Hounslow, Redbridge, Ealing, Barnet, Sutton and Reading. It is noted that Ofsted uses comparison with statistical neighbours to compare outcomes across local authorities.

Please note that final (validated) results for the different key stages will be published by the end of January 2019. The report flags those metrics that are provisional and those that are either provisional or from a source other than final statistical releases (from DfE). Any provisional figures may be subject to change. For instance in last year's report data on KS4 saw an increase of 0.7 percent in pupils obtaining a 9 to 4 pass in English and Maths between the unvalidated release in December 2017 and the final validated release in January 2018. The reason for this is the opportunity schools have to appeal results or data quality checks.

Updates to the figures in this report and the accompanying narrative will be made as final figures are released. This will ensure that the final version of this report to Cabinet in March 2019 will include all validated figures.

Section 1: Early Years & Foundation Stage Education

Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) Childcare Providers - Ofsted Outcomes

- The focus for 2017/18 in the Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) sector was to ensure that settings are demonstrating effective quality outcomes on a newly revised Early Years Quality Team (EYQT) Quality Framework for the provision of effective teaching and learning in Mathematics and Literacy. All PVI settings received the quality framework observation and a tailor made support programme based upon the individual needs of each setting.
- The Early Years Team in Hillingdon uses a RAG (red, amber, green) rating system to prioritise support for settings. The focus for 2017/18 was to support each 'Amber' and 'Red' rated setting in improving three central themes: Assessment and Planning, the Learning Environment and Adult and Child Interactions and Teaching, to ensure children are being supported to achieve the Early Learning Goals in Literacy and Mathematics as these remain the lowest scoring Goals both nationally and within Hillingdon.
- In addition, the team has continued to provide the Continuous Quality Development Group for 'Green' rated settings, which meets at least half termly. Settings in this group will be visited by their linked Early Years Advisory Teacher to verify their self-evaluation and completion of the Quality Framework.

The following table demonstrates the percentage of Hillingdon's PVI Ofsted outcomes over the past three years in relation to national Ofsted data (published in Oct 2018).

Table 3: Ofsted 2017/18										
	Summary (Good or better)		Outstanding		Good		Requires Improvement		Inadequate	
	National	LBH	National	LBH	National	LBH	National	LBH	National	LBH
2015/2016	86%	96%	17%	18%	69%	78%	12%	3%	1%	0%
2016/2017	96%	100%	21%	16%	75%	84%	4%	0%	1%	0%
2017/2018	91%	100%	28%	20.7%	63%	79.3%	6%	0	3%	0

Source - latest Ofsted report 2018 statistics

Hillingdon has 94 registered day care providers. 82 have a current Ofsted outcome and 12 are still awaiting their first inspection. The support provided to these settings has ensured that,

within the PVI sector, Ofsted outcomes are significantly above those achieved nationally and are all demonstrating quality improvement.

- The support delivered to PVI settings in Hillingdon ensures that children are school ready when they move into statutory education and are best placed to achieve the Good Level of Development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage.
- The focus on assessment and planning and the specific tracking of cohort data has highlighted the need for PVIs to be supported to identify trends to ensure that disadvantage and gender gaps do not widen in this sector and therefore establish an inequality pattern for entry to Reception Year in school.
- Our aim to ensure that every child in Hillingdon has provision that is at least 'good' has now been met. Next steps include our aim to increase the number of settings achieving the 'outstanding' rating. A significant improvement in this percentage was evident in 2017/18 and further improvement is expected, given the number of settings awaiting next inspection in 2018/19.

Ofsted Childminder Outcomes

- Overall in Hillingdon there are 282 registered childminders. Of these, 180 are registered childminders with EYFS-aged children with a current Ofsted grade and 38 are newly registered childminders awaiting their first inspection. 64 childminders are registered but do not provide care or education to children within the EYFS
- The percentages of childminders in Hillingdon judged 'good' or better by Ofsted was slightly below the national average in 2015/16. In order to bring Hillingdon in line with national expectations for the quality of child-minding, in 2016/17 the Early Years Quality Team developed and implemented a targeted programme of quality improvement for childminders, led by an Early Years Advisory Teacher from the Council team. Measurable impact resulting from this quality improvement work was evident in both 2016/17 and 2017/18. It is positive to note that overall Hillingdon's children now have access to an overall quality of early education provision that is better than the national average.
- However, it is noted that 2017/18 saw a small increase in the percentage of child-minders judged 'inadequate' and this will require close monitoring to ensure that standards of child-minding provision remain strong across the borough in 2018/19.

Table 4: Ofsted Outcomes from Childminder Inspections 2017/18										
	Summary (Good or better)		Outstanding		Good		Requires Improvement		Inadequate	
	National	LBH	National	LBH	National	LBH	National	LBH	National	LBH
2015/2016	84%	83%	13%	12%	71%	71%	15%	10%	1%	2%
2016/2017	93%	97%	15%	13%	78%	84%	6%	3%	1%	0%
2017/2018	94%	97.4%	16%	14.4%	78%	83%	5%	0.5%	1%	1.1%

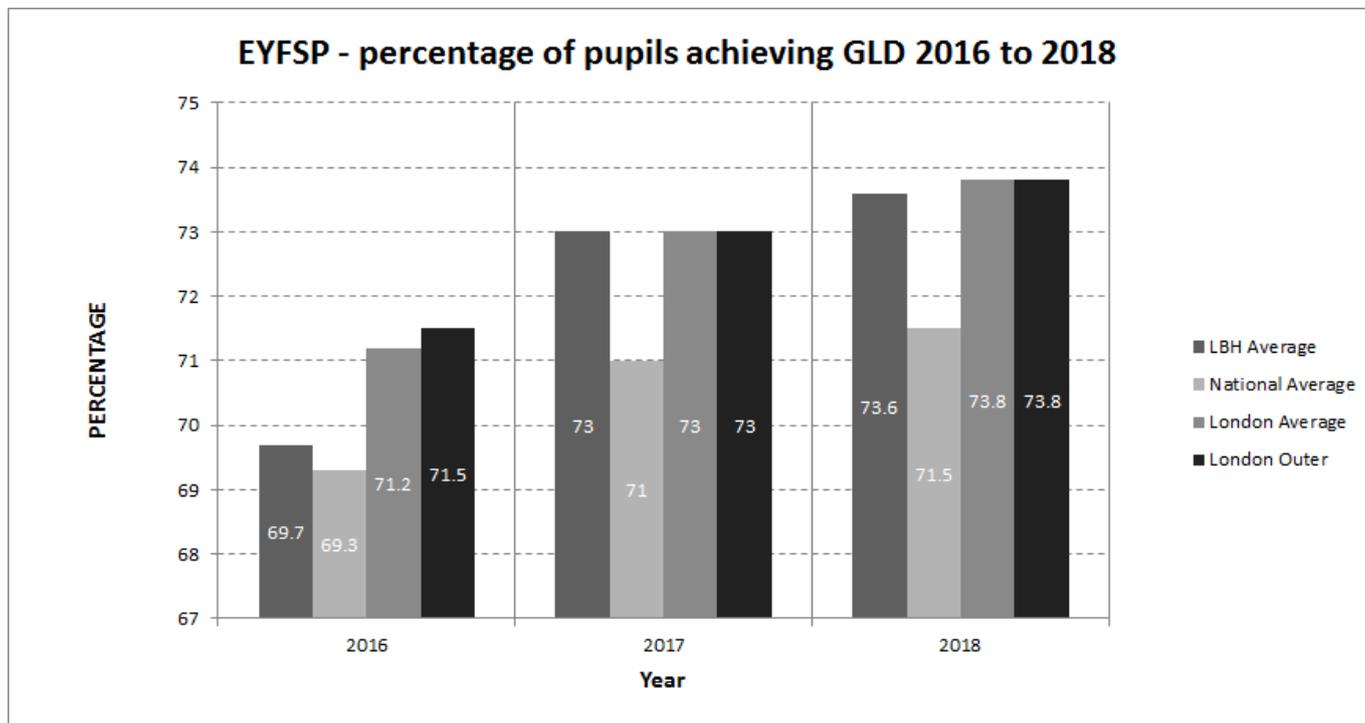
Source - latest Ofsted report 2018 statistics

Early Years Good Level of Development (GLD) 2017/18

- In 2017/18, 73.6% of Hillingdon Reception Year pupils achieved a Good Level of Development; this was above the national average of 71.5%.
- Hillingdon ranked 3rd of 11 statistical neighbours which is slightly below 2016/17 rankings. (2nd)
- Hillingdon ranked 18th (out of 33) London local authorities, which is down on 2016/17 (14th)
- Hillingdon ranked 40th out of 152 national authorities, which is down on 2016/17 (34th)

Table 5: EYFSP (Early Years Foundation Stage Profile)				
	LBH	National	London all	London Outer
2016	69.7%	69.3%	71.2%	71.5%
2017	73%	71%	73%	73%
2018	73.6%	71.5%	73.8%	73.8%
Difference	+0.6	+0.5	+0.8%	+0.8%

Source – EYFSP 2018 Main Tables (DfE)



Source – EYFSP 2018 Main Tables (DfE)

Early Years Key Subjects Outcomes 2017/18

- Overall, Hillingdon’s performance for the seven key Early Years subjects shows an improvement across all areas (except Physical Development which shows a small decrease for the 2017/18 cohort)
- Hillingdon is now above national outcomes in all of the Early Years areas of learning and development and is also broadly in line with the All London outcomes.
- In 2017/18 children in Hillingdon outperform their peers across London in all areas other than Literacy, Mathematics and Physical Development, where results are only slightly lower.
- In response to 2016/17 data, targeted support from the Council's Early Years Quality Improvement Team was directed at improving children's attainment within the Communication and Language, Mathematics and Literacy areas of the Early Years curriculum. It is very positive to note the improvement in these key areas in 2017/18, particularly with regard to Communication and Language where an overall increase of 1.5% can be seen.
- Analysis of specific Early Learning Goals (ELGs) in 2017/18 show that Hillingdon has seen an increase in attainment in each ELG. Notably strong performance was seen in three ELGs - Listening, Understanding and Speaking within Communication and Language. These Early Learning Goals demonstrate outcomes which are now well above the national and London averages. Performance in the areas of Communication and Language were targeted areas for improvement this year. In 2017/18 the three ELGs for this area of learning saw an overall increase of 1.5% in Hillingdon which brings them above both national and London outcomes.

- With regard to the ELG for Numbers (within Mathematics), Hillingdon is now above National outcomes. Hillingdon saw an increase of attainment in Numbers of 1.3% now bringing Hillingdon to within 0.1% of attainment in London.
- When comparing gender outcomes within Hillingdon’s Early Years education outcomes in 2017/18, it is clear that girls in Hillingdon outperform boys in all areas of learning with a widening gender gap in favour of girls evident this year. However, boys in Hillingdon are now significantly above boys nationally and also above boys in London in some key areas of the curriculum and, most notably, in Communication and Language and Personal, Social and Emotional development. Literacy for boys in the Early Years remains a key area of focus for 2018/19.
- Girls in Hillingdon are above girls nationally and within London in all of the prime areas of Learning and within both Mathematics and Literacy. Most notably girls in Hillingdon outperform all girls nationally and across London in Communication and Language and in Literacy.
- In 2017/18 for the Good Level of Development (GLD) which is generally accepted as the foundation for positive learning and progress in Key Stage 1, boys in Hillingdon are performing above national averages but have dipped slightly compared to last year whilst boys nationally have continued to increase. By comparison, Hillingdon's girls have seen another 2.3% increase in attainment of the GLD and are above girls nationally and in London. The impact of this can be seen in the widened gender gap for GLD attainment in 2017/18 which now stands at 14.3%. The national gender attainment gap is 13.5% and in London it is 12.7%. Supporting and challenging schools to address any further widening of this gender gap will be a focus of the Council’s Early Years Quality Improvement Team in 2018/19.
- For children with English as an Additional Language (EAL) the attainment gap has widened slightly from 2% to 2.8% difference between Non-EAL and EAL children. However this attainment difference compares positively with the emerging 8.3% national gap and continues to highlight the good progress and outcomes for children with EAL that schools in Hillingdon secure.
- Positively, for children who are in receipt of Free School Meals (FSM) and classed as disadvantaged, the attainment gap between them and non-disadvantaged children has narrowed by 1% in Hillingdon, whilst widening by 1% both Nationally and in London. In 2017/18 the gap in attainment in Hillingdon was 14% compared to 18% nationally. However, it should be noted that the gap in London between disadvantaged children and their peers is 12% and, therefore, narrowing the gap between disadvantaged children in the Early Years and their non-disadvantaged peers will be a continued focus for support and development in 2018/19.

The following table summarises the performance across the seven key Early Years subjects. The figures in brackets denote the progress made from the year 2016 to 2018.

Table 6: EYFSP Subject	Hillingdon			National			London		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018

Communication & Language	82	84 (+2)	85.5 (+1.5)	81.5	82.1 (+0.6)	82.4 (+1.3)	82	82.6 (+0.6)	83 (+0.4)
Physical Development	87	88.4 (+1.4)	88 (-0.4)	87.5	87.5 (-)	87.4 (-0.1)	88	88.2 (+0.2)	88.3 (+0.1)
Personal Social & Emotional Development	85	86.7 (+1.7)	87.3 (+0.6)	85	85.2 (+0.2)	85.2 (+0.2)	85	85.7 (+0.7)	85.7 (0)
Literacy	73.5	75.2 (+1.7)	75.6 (+0.4)	72	72.8	73.3 (+0.5)	74.5	75.3 (+0.8)	75.7 (+0.4)
Mathematics	76.5	79.2 (+2.7)	80 (+0.8)	77.5	77.9 (+2.4)	78.3 (-1.6)	79	79.7 (+0.7)	80.1 (+0.4)
Understanding the World	82.5	84.2 (+1.7)	86.3 (+2.1)	83	83.6 (+0.6)	84 (+0.4)	83.5	83.8 (+0.3)	84.2 (+0.4)
Arts/Design & Making	87.5	88.9 (+1.4)	89.2 (+0.3)	86.5 (+1.5)	86.7 (+0.2)	87.2 (+0.5)	87.5 (+0.5)	87.8 (+0.3)	88.1 (+0.3)

Source - EYFSP 2018 Main Tables (DfE) - reissue 11/2018

Priorities for Early Years Education 2018/19:

- To maintain and build on improvements made during the past three years, targeting resources from within the Early Years Quality Improvement Team.
- To continue to support teachers in making secure and consistent judgments against national standards through rigorous moderation, targeted support, networking opportunities and centralised training.
- To focus support and challenge for schools on Physical Development, Literacy and Mathematics particularly in order to match All London outcomes and to support the continued rise in attainment of the Good Level of Development.
- To continue to support all Early Years settings including PVI's, childminders and schools in providing effective and appropriate interventions based on learning needs for children eligible for the Early Years Pupil Premium in order to continue to narrow the disadvantage gap.
- To support teachers in being responsive to the learning needs of boys to ensure that all children are making progress and that the gender attainment gap narrows across Hillingdon.
- To provide detailed advice, support and training on the teaching of Mathematics, Literacy and Physical Development to ensure that presented learning environments are reflective of the learning needs of children both indoors and in using the outdoor learning spaces.

- To ensure that PVI settings are up-skilled in effective teaching of the Prime Areas of Learning and the core subjects of Maths and Literacy so that children who access their 30 hours in day-care make appropriate progress to begin their Reception Year at the level needed to attain their GLD and support their future learning.
- To support settings that have reached a 'Good' Ofsted judgement to work towards 'Outstanding' to raise the percentage of outstanding provision in Hillingdon to securely above national levels.
- To continue to provide Reception Year teachers with moderation events to ensure the consistency and accuracy of final judgments of the EYFS areas of learning and development and to support Reception year teachers in changes to School Readiness Baseline tests and the proposed revision of the Early Learning Goals.
- To continue to support the Council in developing sufficient places to provide funded two year places in order to ensure all children in Hillingdon have the best start and are school ready.
- To continue to support the local authority in developing sufficient extended 15 hour places for eligible families within the 30 hour offer.

Section 2: Primary Phase Education

Key Stage 1

Phonics Outcomes in Hillingdon - Percentage of pupils achieving expected standard

Achievement of the national Phonics standard by the end of Key Stage 1 indicates that a child has the phonetic skills to support wider literacy progress and provides a crucial foundation for attainment and progress later in primary school.

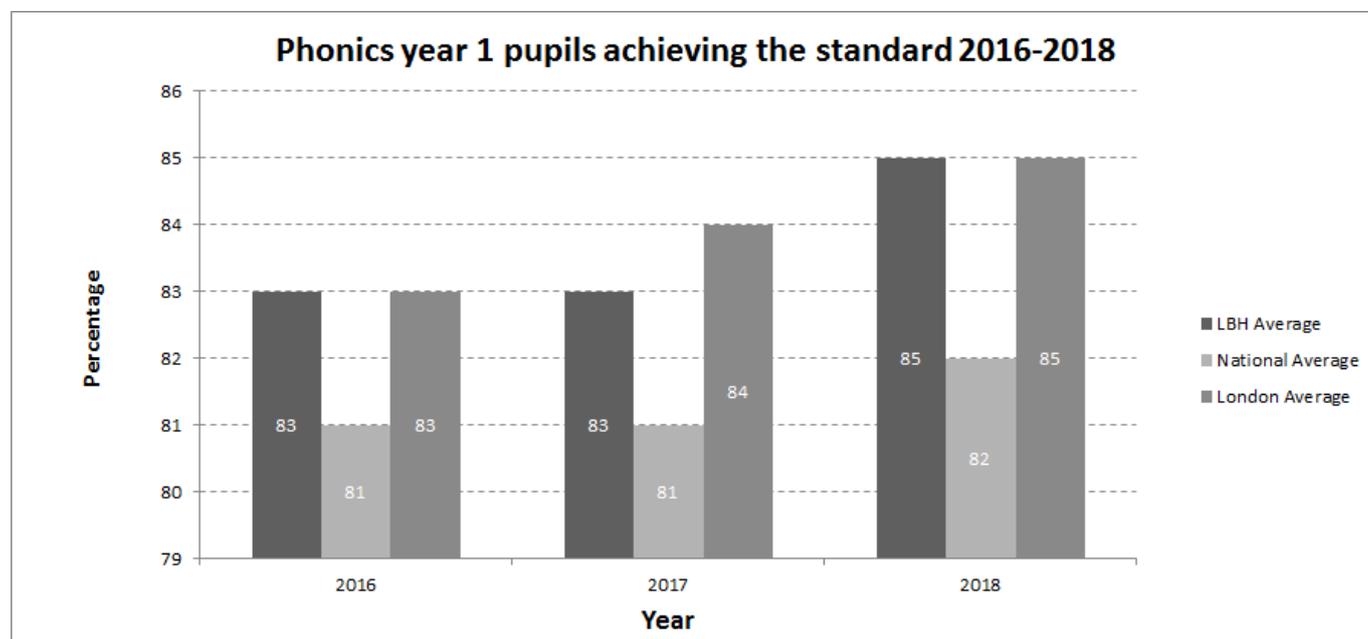
- In Year 1 Phonics in 2017/18, once again a greater proportion of Hillingdon's children achieved the expected standard than their peers nationally and the borough is now level with the All London Year 1 Phonics attainment average. Overall Phonics achievement by the end of Year 2 remains in line with national averages but slightly behind that of All London.
- In 2017/18, in relation to our statistical neighbours Hillingdon's Year 1 Phonics percentage is now ranked 5th of 11, which is an improvement on 2016/17 (6th)
- For Year 1 Phonics, Hillingdon ranked 16th out of 33 London local authorities, which is an improvement on 2016/17 (21st).
- Overall, Hillingdon's Phonics outcomes at Year 1 ranked 26th out of 153 national authorities, which is an improvement on 2016/17 (33rd)
- In terms of gaps in attainment for Year 1 Phonics, data shows that 77% of pupils eligible for Free School Meals attain the pass mark in comparison to 86% for all other pupils
- In terms of gender, 82% of boys attain the pass mark in comparison to 87% of girls.

- In terms of SEN 90% of 'NOTSEN' pupils attain the pass mark in comparison to 22% of EHCP pupils and 61% of SEN Support pupils.
- The highest performing groups of children in terms of Phonics attainment in Hillingdon are Asian (90%) and Black pupils (87%) and Pupils with English as an Additional Language (EAL) (87%), whilst White pupils tend to attain less well in comparison to the borough average (83%).

Table 7: Phonics % Achieved Standard	Region	2016	2017	2018
Year 1	Hillingdon	83 (+3)	83 (-)	85 (+2)
	National	81 (+4)	81 (-)	82 (+1)
	London	83 (+3)	84 (+1)	85 (+1)
Cumulative by the end of Year 2	Hillingdon	91 (-)	93 (+2)	92 (-1)
	National	91 (+1)	92 (+1)	92 (-)
	London	92 (+1)	92 (-)	93 (+1)

Source – Phonics 2018 Tables (DfE)

Note - the difference in annual performance is shown in brackets. Figures shown are percentages.



Source - Phonics 2018 Tables (DfE)

Note - Figures shown are percentages.

Key Stage 1 Outcomes in Hillingdon:

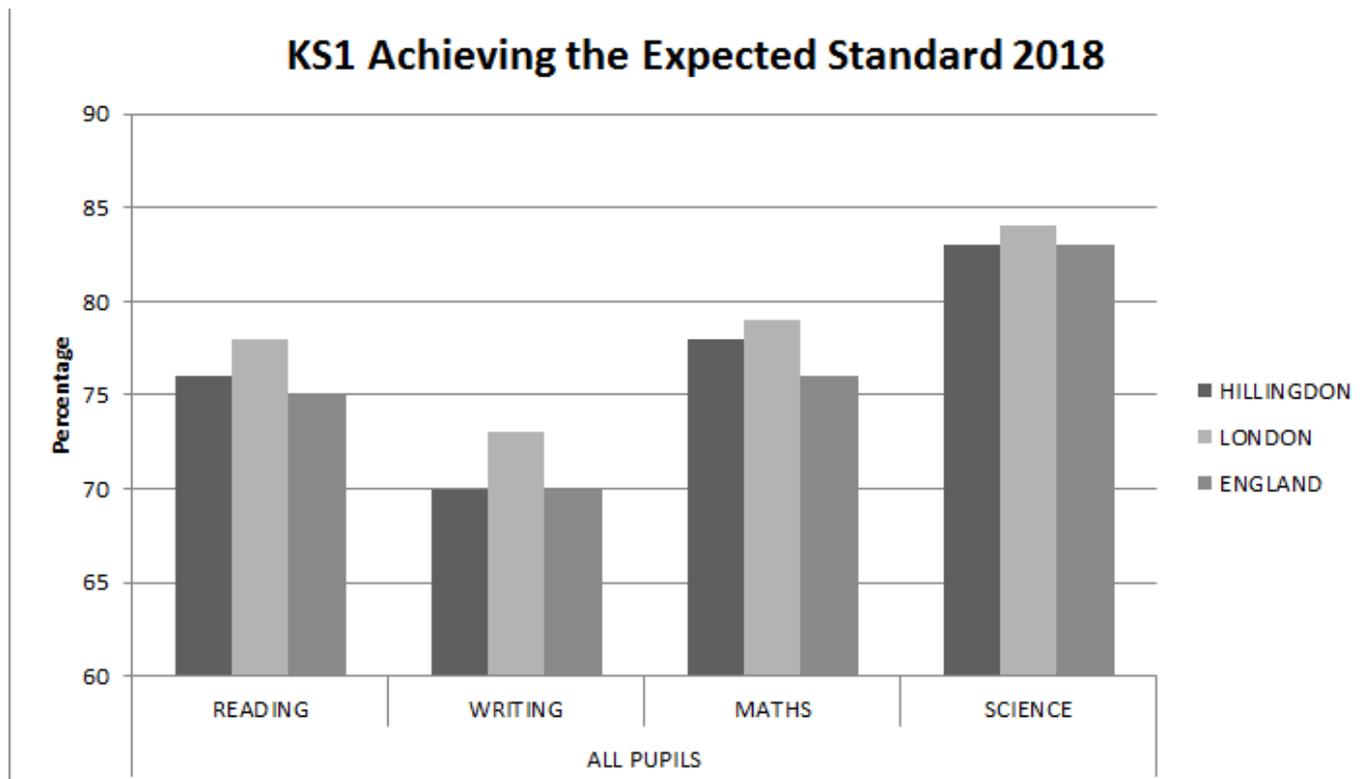
In 2017/18 and as in previous years, by the end of Key Stage 1 pupils are expected to reach the national expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths and to achieve the expected standard in Phonics.

- Overall outcomes at Key Stage 1 for 2017/18 show that more children in Hillingdon achieved the expected standard for each key area and for the combined result than the national average. Whilst attainment in Key Stage 1 in Hillingdon, therefore, remains satisfactory overall, it should be noted that this measure has improved less strongly than national and London and that is particularly the case in Literacy.
- Outcomes at the higher standard for Reading, Writing and Maths are now securely above the national average for each individual area and this is also the case for the overall combined result which demonstrates that Key Stage 1 provision in Hillingdon continues to provide appropriate stretch and challenge for more able pupils.
- Beyond attainment only, detailed analysis of Key Stage 1 outcomes in 2017/18 shows that overall children in Hillingdon make better progress than their peers nationally. This is particularly highlighted for those learners with English as an Additional Language who make progress that is significantly better than most children nationally and in many other local authorities. However, some groups of learners make significantly less positive progress from their starting points. These groups include children from disadvantaged backgrounds and those with SEND - and most particularly those without an Education Health and Care Plan. With regard to ethnicity, children from White first language English and Black Caribbean backgrounds made less progress than their peers from Early Years to Key Stage 1 in Hillingdon's schools in 2017/18. Improving the rates of progress for these groups, with a particular focus on literacy, should be key areas of focus for schools across the borough in 2018/19 and beyond.
- With regard to gaps between key groups of pupils, whilst the attainment gap between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged children in Hillingdon has remained broadly consistent for the past three years, 2017/18 demonstrated a widening of the progress gap between these groups. This was most notably the case for children from White backgrounds with prior middle attainment.
- For 2017/18, Hillingdon's KS1 Reading attainment at the Expected Standard is ranked 7th of 11 in relation to statistical neighbours. This ranking is down from 6th place in 2016/17. Against National the ranking is 57th (45th in 2016/17). Against London 26th (21st in 2017)
- For 2017/18, Hillingdon's KS1 Writing attainment at the Expected Standard is ranked 7th of 11 statistical neighbours. This ranking is down from 6th place in 2016/17. Against National the ranking is 72nd of 153 (52nd in 2016/17). Against London, 28th of 33 (24th in 2017)
- For 2017/18, Hillingdon's KS1 Maths attainment at the Expected Standard is ranked 5th of 11 statistical neighbours which remains in line with the previous year. Against National the ranking is 32nd of 153 (26th in 2016/17). Against London 18th of 33 (17th in 2017)

Table 8: Key Stage 1		Hillingdon			National			London		
Subject	Level	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Reading	Expected	75	77 (+2)	76 (-1)	74	76 (+2)	75 (-1)	77	78 (+1)	78 (-)
	Higher	23	27 (+4)	27 (-)	24	25 (+1)	26 (+1)	26	27 (+1)	29 (+1)
Writing	Expected	66	70 (+4)	70 (-)	65	68 (+3)	70 (+2)	70	72 (+2)	73 (+1)
	Higher	13	18 (+5)	17 (-1)	13	16 (+3)	16 (-)	17	18 (+1)	19 (+1)
Maths	Expected	75	78 (+3)	78 (-)	73	75 (+2)	76 (+1)	77	78 (+1)	79 (+1)
	Higher	19	24 (+5)	25 (+1)	18	21 (+3)	22 (+1)	22	24 (+2)	25 (+1)
RWM*	Expected	61.8	65.1 (+3.3)	66.2 (+1.1)	60.3	63.7 (+3.4)	65.3 (+1.6)	65.4	67.7 (+2.3)	69.5 (+1.8)
	Higher	8.4	12.4 (+4)	12.8 (+0.4)	8.9	11 (+2.1)	11.7 (+0.7)	Not available	Not available	Not available

Source – KS1_2018_LATables (nb does not cover RWM combined - provisional figures are from KEYPAS)

*Reading, Writing and Maths. Pupils must pass all three subjects to attain this pass



Source - KS1_2018_LATables

Key Stage 2

Key Stage 2 Outcomes and Progress in Hillingdon:

Outcomes data at Key Stage 2 is published with reference to both attainment and progress. In broad terms, attainment measures the quantitative outcome of testing or teacher assessment, whilst progress indicates the value that a school has added to learners from their starting points. In recent years, progress data has become as significant as attainment data in terms of measuring school effectiveness.

When considering published 2017/18 data for Key Stage 2 in Hillingdon it should be noted that overall attainment and progress data in Maths and the combined Reading, Writing and Maths measure was adversely affected by the suppression of one school's final data, following investigation into test maladministration by the Standards and Testing Agency.

- Overall results for Hillingdon's children at Key Stage 2 at the end of 2017/18 were positive with the borough performing strongly against national averages for all key measures and for the combined Reading, Writing and Maths outcome.
- Particularly pleasing improvement is noted in Reading attainment in 2017/18 given the fact that the previous year's results demonstrated a disappointing plateauing of outcomes against national averages. This improvement shows the impact of 2017/18's targeted Reading and literacy improvement work across a group of identified schools who worked closely with the Council's School Improvement Team following the publication of 2016/17 results.

- Positive improvement is also noted once again in Writing which had been a previous area of concern at Key Stage 2. Hillingdon's outcomes in this area are now securely above the national average and are closing the gap against the aspirational All London average, further demonstrating increased teacher confidence in the use of the relatively new primary assessment system and the impact of the Council's primary assessment and moderation improvement focus over the past three years.
- The achievement of children at the Higher Standard in 2017/18 is more consistent than in previous years with most areas now in line with national averages. However, in order for the most able young learners in Hillingdon to attain as highly as their peers across London, the focus on consistently strong rates of progress and attainment should remain a key focus for schools across the borough.
- Last academic year, progress data showed that Hillingdon's overall progress measures from Key Stage 1 to Key Stage 2 in 2016/17 were positive in both Writing and Maths but fell slightly below the national average in Reading. In 2017/18, progress measures in Hillingdon showed improvement across all three measures and are now positive. This underlines the sector's successful reversal of decline in Reading progress.
- Detailed analysis of Key Stage 2 outcomes and progress show that children with English as an Additional Language continue to achieve and progress particularly well in Hillingdon but that those children whose first language is English and those of Black Caribbean heritage perform less strongly and make less positive progress, as do those disadvantaged or vulnerable including those with SEND. These groups of children should remain a key area of focus for primary schools in Hillingdon during 2018/19 and beyond.
- In addition and overall, it is noted that boys tended to make more progress than girls at Key Stage 2.
- For 2017/18, Hillingdon's KS2 Reading attainment at the Expected Standard is ranked 5th of 11 in relation to statistical neighbours which reflects the improvements in targeted schools last year (8th 2016/17).
- For 2017/18, Hillingdon's KS2 Writing attainment at the Expected Standard is ranked 6th of 11 statistical neighbours which remains in line with the 2016/17 result.
- For 2017/18, Hillingdon's KS2 Maths attainment at the Expected Standard is ranked 8th of 11 statistical neighbours which compares to 7th in 2016/17.
- For 2017/18, Hillingdon's KS2 Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling (GPS) attainment at the Expected Standard is ranked 7th of 11 statistical neighbours which remains in line with the previous year.
- For 2017/18, Hillingdon's combined Reading, Writing and Maths at the Expected Standard is ranked 8th of 11 against our statistical neighbours (7th 2016/17).
- In relation to London boroughs, Key Stage 2 combined RWM attainment is ranked 29th of 33 (26th 2016/17).
- With reference to national rankings, Hillingdon's Key Stage 2 RWM attainment is now 59th of 153 local authorities. (46th 2016/17).

- In terms of Progress Scores, Hillingdon ranked as follows in 2017/18 (with previous 2016/17 positions in brackets for comparison purposes):

Reading - statistical neighbours 6th of 11 (8th previously), London boroughs 26th of 33 (31st previously) and National 61st of 153 (101st previously).

Writing - statistical neighbours 8th of 11 (in line with previous year), London boroughs 28th of 33 (in line with previous year) and National 70th of 153 (67th previously)

Maths - statistical neighbours 6th of 11 (7th previously), London boroughs 22nd of 33 (28th previously) and National 31st of 153 (38th previously).

Key Stage 1 to 2 Progress Scores 2016 - 2018

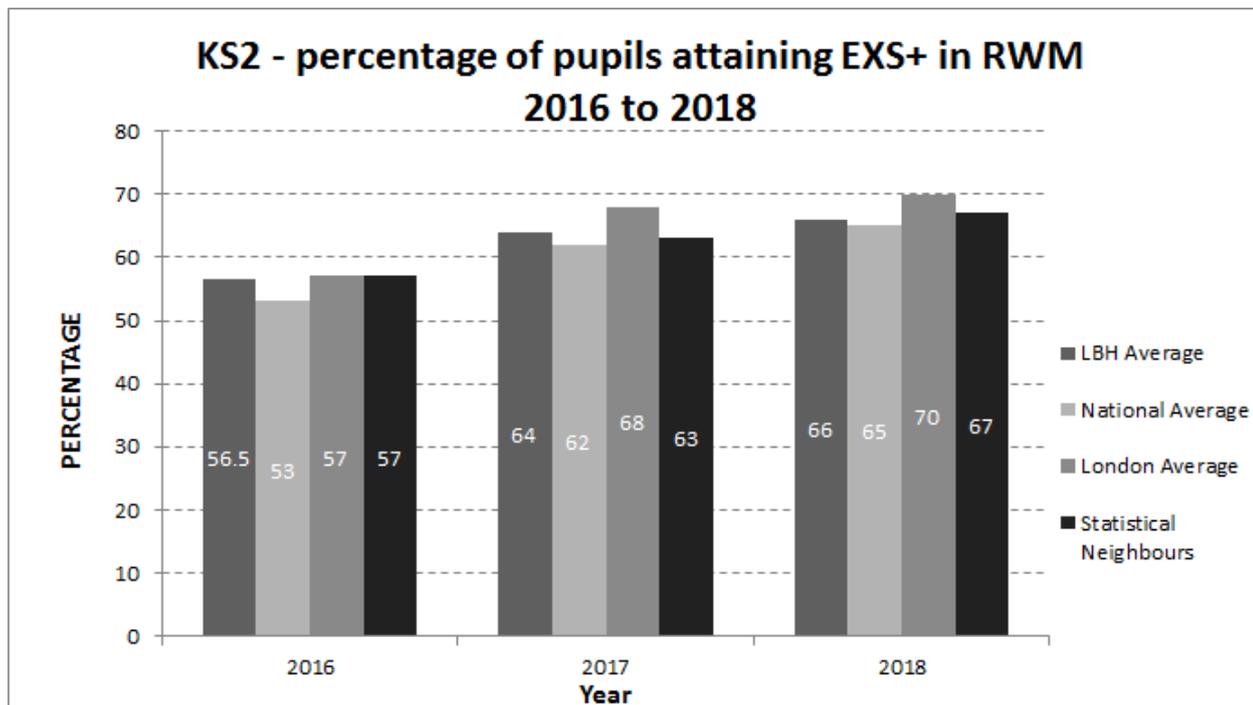
Key Stage 1 to 2 Progress levels	Reading			Writing			Maths		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
	+0.3	-0.3	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+1.3	+1	+1.1

Source - Key Stage 2 Local Authority tables (published 13/12/2018) NB National progress is 0

Table 9: Key Stage 2		Hillingdon			National			London		
Subject	Level	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Reading	Expected	70	72 (+2)	78 (+6)	66	72 (+6)	76 (+4)	69	75 (+6)	79 (+4)
	Higher	19	24 (+5)	29 (+5)	19	25 (+6)	28 (+3)	21	27 (+6)	31 (+4)
	Average Scaled Score	103	104 (+1)	105 (+1)	103	104 (+1)	105 (+1)	103	105 (+2)	106 (+1)
Writing (TA)	Expected	72	78 (+6)	81 (+3)	74	77 (+3)	79 (+2)	76	81 (+5)	82 (+1)

	Higher	16	18 (+2)	21 (+3)	15	18 (+3)	20 (+2)	17	21 (+4)	24 (+3)
Maths	Expected	76	80 (+4)	78 (-2)	70	75 (+5)	76 (+1)	77	81 (+4)	81 (-)
	Higher	24	29 (+5)	31 (+3)	17	23 (+6)	24 (+1)	23	30 (+7)	31 (+1)
	Average Scaled Score	105	106 (+1)	106 (-)	103	104 (+1)	104 (-)	104	106 (+2)	106 (-)
GPS	Expected	80	83 (+3)	83 (-)	73	78 (+5)	78 (-)	79	83 (+4)	83 (-)
	Higher	31	40 (+9)	45 (+5)	23	31 (+8)	35 (+4)	29	40 (+11)	44 (+4)
	Average Scaled Score	106	108 (+2)	108 (-)	104	106 (+2)	106 (-)	105	108 (+3)	108 (-)
RWM (Combined Result)	Expected	55	64 (+9)	66 (+2)	53	62 (+9)	65 (+3)	57	67 (+10)	70 (+3)
	Higher	7	10 (+3)	12 (+2)	5	9 (+4)	10 (+1)	7	11 (+4)	13 (+2)

Source - Key Stage 2 Local Authority tables (published 13/12/2018)
Apart from Scaled Scores the figures shown are percentages.



Source - Key Stage 2 Local Authority tables (published 13/12/2018). NB figures for statistical neighbours are provisional.

Priorities for Primary Phase Key Stages 1 & 2 Education 2018/19

- Continue to work with the sector to promote the acceleration of progress and outcomes for underachieving groups in Hillingdon. This will include using a formal partnership approach to raise the awareness of all schools with regard to potential barriers to progress for these groups and signposting school leaders to sources of good practice, funding or support.
- Focus on closing gender gaps in literacy achievement overall through enhanced links with providers of local literacy improvement support, including Teaching Schools and national organisations.
- Allocating School Improvement Team resource to work actively with maintained schools to ensure that the percentages of children attaining the higher standard is consistent across the key areas in Hillingdon and matches London averages.
- Use the primary progress measures alongside attainment data to target school improvement resources, challenging the performance of schools whose progress scores are not yet in line with national averages for each key area and ensuring that governing bodies understand the significance of progress data for whole cohorts and individual groups.
- Facilitate access to effective literacy intervention and support for maintained schools whose Key Stage 1 literacy outcomes were less positive this year.
- Work closely with local Teaching Schools and other national and local providers to develop a strong partnership support and development offer for schools to access in order to ensure that overall standards of education in Hillingdon continue to rise and that improved outcomes over the past three years are maintained in the landscape of local and national school improvement change. Use emerging partnership structures to challenge schools

within and beyond the maintained sector to further raise expectations and aspirations for children and young people in Hillingdon.

Section 3: KS4 Secondary and Post-16 Education 2017/18

Key Stage 4 Outcomes in Hillingdon: Percentage of overall results including performance measures for progress and attainment

- For 2017/18, secondary schools reported against the national Progress 8 measure for all schools which is calculated using the Attainment 8 scores of individual pupils; the standard and strong pass system within the new 9 - 1 grades system for core subjects and the English Baccalaureate (Ebacc) measure.
- Overall results at Key Stage 4 in Hillingdon's secondary settings continued to rise in 2017/18 with each of the main performance measures outperforming national data for this sector.
- It is positive to note that Hillingdon's secondary schools have made particular progress in securing a greater proportion of strong passes at 9 - 5 English and Maths and are now within approx 1% of the aspirational All London average.
- Overall Ebacc outcomes in Hillingdon's secondary schools continue to compare positively with the national average for this measure although this measure remains significantly below the London average and, as is the case nationally and across London, has declined at the strong pass standard.
- The Progress 8 score for the secondary sector, which is the key measure for evaluating the overall value that secondary schools add to learners from primary school to the end of Key Stage 4, is positive again this year and compares well to the national average. This score demonstrates that, collectively, Hillingdon secondary schools add more value to their pupils' learning than secondary schools nationally.
- Attainment 8 scores per pupil show that young people in Hillingdon attained results in 2017/18 that were better than their peers nationally at Key Stage 4.
- Detailed analysis of Key Stage 4 outcomes shows that children with English as an Additional Language continue to achieve particularly well in Hillingdon and that girls also achieve well but that boys in general, those children whose first language is English and those of Black Caribbean heritage perform less strongly as do those disadvantaged or vulnerable including young people with SEND. Improving outcomes and progress for these groups should remain as a priority focus for secondary schools in Hillingdon during 2018/19.
- In addition, it is noted that overall progress in some subjects taken by significant numbers of learners in 2017/18 should be areas of development across secondary schools in Hillingdon. These include Spanish, Art and Design, Geography and DT Resistant Materials.
- With regard to young people facing disadvantage in Hillingdon, it continues to be the case that White, male boys especially have poorer outcomes and make less progress overall and that this is additionally affected by SEND status.

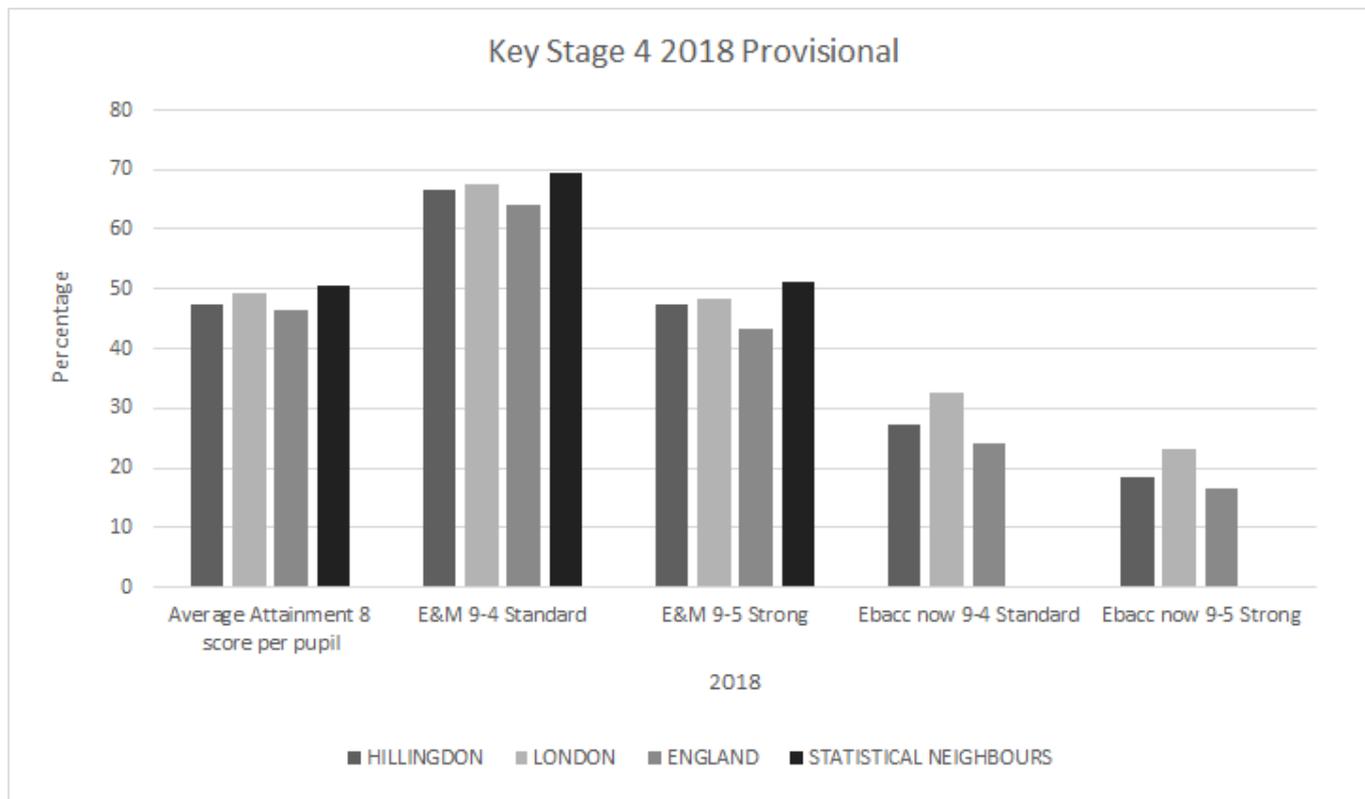
(NB the following rankings for 2017/18 are extracted from the Provisional Statistical Release from the DfE - final results should be available in late January 2019).

- In relation to our statistical neighbours Hillingdon is ranked 8th of 11 statistical neighbours for standard passes in English and Maths (9 to 4), unchanged from 2016/17. Also 7th of 11 for strong passes in English and Maths (9 to 5 - strong) up from 9th in 2016/17. In terms of the Progress 8 measure, Hillingdon was ranked 8th against statistical neighbours, which is unchanged from 2016/17.
- In 2017/18, for the standard pass measure Hillingdon ranked 21st out of 33 London local authorities, the ranking in 2016/17 was 20th. For strong passes Hillingdon now ranks 17th which is an improvement on 21st in 2016/17. In terms of the Progress 8 measure, Hillingdon is ranked 21st within 33 London boroughs compared to 20th the previous year.
- Within all local authorities nationally, Hillingdon's standard pass outcomes for English and Maths now rank 35th of 153 national authorities, a major improvement on 48th in 2016/17. For strong passes Hillingdon is now 50th of 153, compared to 49th the previous year. In terms of the Progress 8 measure, Hillingdon is ranked now 32nd of 153 national authorities in 2017/18, this compares to 26th in 2016/17.

Table 10: Key Stage 4	Hillingdon			National			London		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
New from 2017: 9 to 4 pass in English and Maths*	65.3	66.8 (+1.5)	66.7 (-0.1)	63.3	64.2 (+0.9)	64.2 (-)	66.4	67.9 (+1.5)	67.7 (-0.2)
NEW from 2017: 9 to 5 (strong) pass in English and Maths	-	45.3	47.4 (+2.1)	-	42.9	43.2 (+0.3)	-	48.2	48.5 (+0.3)
New from 2017 = % EBacc 9-4 PASS	25.9	27.2 (+1.3)	27.4 (+0.2)	24.6	23.9 (-0.7)	24.1 (+0.2)	31.6	32 (+0.4)	32.6 (+0.5)
NEW from 2017 % EBacc 9-5 Strong pass	-	24	18.6 (-5.4)	-	21.4	16.7 (-4.7)	-	28.8	23.2 (-5.6)
Average Progress 8 score	0.07	0.14 (+0.07)	0.13 (-0.01)	-0.03	-0.03 (-)	-0.03 (-)	0.16	0.22 (+0.06)	0.22 (-)
Average attainment 8 score per pupil	51.1	47.1 (-4)	47.5 (+0.04)	49.9	46.4 (-3.5)	46.5 (+0.01)	51.7	48.9 (-2.8)	49.2 (+0.03)

Prior to 2017 this was the equivalent of GCSE A-C in English and Maths. Ebacc 9 -4 includes passes in English and Maths

Source – Source – 2018 LA Tables KS4 Provisional (from DfE) and NCER (EBacc scores)



Source – 2018 LA Tables KS4 Provisional (from DfE) and NCER (Ebacc scores)

Priorities for Secondary Education Key Stage 4 2018/19

- Supporting the two remaining LA Secondary Schools for which the LA retains responsibility for educational standards with a particular focus on progress scores for vulnerable or disadvantaged groups.
- Working with the wider secondary school sector, via established and emerging partnership groups, to address variations in progress scores, for all young people and, particularly, for those most at risk of underachievement including young people with SEND and their disadvantaged peers. This will include utilising appropriate challenge and support mechanisms and escalating concerns of unacceptable underperformance, where necessary, to the relevant responsible bodies. This includes the Regional Schools Commissioner and / or the Secretary of State for Education where improvements are not being expedited in academy settings.

Key Stage 5

Key Stage 5 Outcomes in Hillingdon

- In 2017/18, Hillingdon schools showed improved performance in APS (Average Point Score) per entry at Level 3 and for overall percentages at the higher grades at A Level when compared to 2016/17 but remained below the national and London average attainment levels. However, provisional data for 2017/18, shows a reduction in performance in APS per level 3 entry (this was also the case for London overall but the reduction for Hillingdon was significantly higher).

- In relation to the percentage of A level students achieving higher grades (AAB or better), in 2017/18 this decreased nationally, in London and in Hillingdon. However, performance in Hillingdon decreased more significantly than elsewhere. In addition, the proportion of Hillingdon students achieving the highest grades in 'facilitating' subjects (i.e. those subjects recommended by Russell Group universities as most likely to lead to the widest range of options for degree level study) declined. Provisional data for for 2017/18 shows a decline nationally and London-wide in the percentage of students achieving the highest grades at A level but this decline was more marked in Hillingdon.

Table 11: Key Stage 5 - covers state funded school students.	Level 3 Students*		
	APS** Per Entry		
	2016	2017	2018
England – state sector	32.1	33.23 (1.13)	32.02 (-1.21)
London	32.53	33.62 (1.09)	32.48 (-1.14)
Hillingdon	29.9	31.04 (1.14)	28.84 (-2.2)

Table 11a: Key Stage 5	A Level Students								
	APS** Per Entry			Percentage of Students achieving Grades AAB or better at A Level			Percentage of students achieving Grades AAB or better at A Level, of which at least 2 are in facilitating subjects.		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
England – state sector	30.84	32.39 (1.55)	32.15 (-0.22)	19.9	20.7 (0.8)	19.2 (-1.5)	15.6	16 (+0.4)	15.1 (-0.9)
London	31.42	32.39 (0.97)	32.76 (0.37)	20.2	22.2 (2)	20.5 (-1.7)	16.4	17.6 (1.2)	16.2 (-1.4)
Hillingdon	28.33	29.34 (1.01)	29 (-0.34)	13.5	15.9 (2.4)	11.9 (-4)	10.4	9.9 (-0.5)	8 (-1.9)

Source - 2018 Provisional LA Tables KS5 (DfE) Table 9B - Mainstream Schools only - does not cover Colleges.

* Level 3 is for students studying applied general and technical level qualifications

**APS - Average Points Score

Table 11b: Key Stage 5 - covers state funded school students.	Level 3 Technical Level Students***		
	APS** Per Entry		
	2016	2017	2018
England – state sector	36.89	38.47	29.01
London	36.89	38.18	30.43
Hillingdon	37.22	39.46	30.08

Table 11c: Key Stage 5 - covers state funded school students.	Level 2 Students Vocational Qualifications****		
	APS** Per Entry		
	2016	2017	2018
England – state sector	N/A	5.69	5.72
London	N/A	5.49	5.57
Hillingdon	N/A	5.6	5.7

*** Students at the end of Advanced level study who were entered for at least one Tech level Qualification during 16 to 18 study.

**** Students at the end of 16 to 18 study who were entered for at least one Level 2 Vocational Qualification of size equivalent to at least 2 GCSE's.

NB 2018 results in the tables are provisional and may change - 2016 & 2017 figures are final.

Priorities for Secondary Key Stage 5 Education 2018/19

- To work with secondary Head Teachers to address the underlying reasons for sustained borough-wide underperformance at Key Stage 5 A Level
- To challenge the leaders responsible for the quality of outcomes at this phase to work together effectively to improve outcomes for young people taking A Levels in Hillingdon
- To monitor the impact of the work of the sector's Hillingdon Key Stage 5 Development Group in improving outcomes at Key Stage 5, including outcomes for previous high attainers.

Section 4: Outcomes for vulnerable children

Children Looked After (CLA)

Since the Ofsted single inspection in November 2013, the Virtual School has been through a significant transformation in order to implement the recommendations from the report. The changes to the staffing structure, policies, procedures and practice of the Virtual School have resulted in improved attainment and progress for Hillingdon Children Looked After, higher quality Personal Education Plans, which are completed to statutory timeframes and timely access to appropriate high quality education provision for our young people. This is evidenced through the Virtual School self assessment framework and acknowledged in the ILAC OFSTED inspection report published on 30th May 2018 which reported:

“The virtual school provides effective support for the progress and attainment of children in care. Children in care and care leavers talk positively about the virtual school, which is staffed by an experienced, well-qualified and enthusiastic team. Since the previous inspection, leaders have invested well in the virtual school to improve the quality of help that children in care receive. Staff have a very good knowledge of children and young people's needs and they track and monitor the progress of children in care effectively. When children fall behind, staff act quickly to improve the support available. All personal education plans are of a good quality. The majority of children and young people attend school regularly and make good progress relative to their starting points. The achievements of children and young people are regularly celebrated through the annual Kids in Care Awards, and there is an excellent range of regular enrichment activities in place, funded by the pupil premium plus. Local data indicates that currently 74% of care leavers are in education, employment and training. A panel is in place where education providers come together to explore options for young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET). While this is early in development, it is showing encouraging signs of success. The virtual school has good programmes that promote young people's aspirations and attendance at university. Personal advisers strongly advocate for young people's rights and entitlements and the virtual school provides appropriate information, advice and guidance to staff for care leavers over 18 years old. Investment in the education of children in care is a priority for leaders. Children recognise this and they benefit from good quality personal education plans and effective use of the pupil premium. Senior leaders and the corporate parenting board have regular contact and meetings with children, including representatives of the children in care council. Children report positively on changes that happen because of their feedback ”

This contributed to Hillingdon Children's Services overall judgement of good, with outstanding leadership.

Children Looked After Attainment and Progress Summary 2017/18

In respect of the reported statistics for Hillingdon, CLA nationally and the London region by the DfE in the SFR, it is important to recognise that these are based on the ability of NCER to match SSD903 CLA data and NPD attainment data. Due to issues with this matching, which often omits CLA with complex SEND, who consequently do not sit end of KS examinations, those who move to locations which do not follow the English education system and independent setting who have different reporting mechanisms, there may be differences in the statistics reported nationally and by the Virtual School in this report.

- The eligible Year 6 cohort that contributes to the national indicators for attainment at the end of KS2 consisted of 8 CLA. The attainment of the cohort in relation to those who obtained age related expectation or above in reading, writing, spelling, punctuation and grammar and maths at the end of KS2 was 50%, 50%, 62% and 50%. Targets were set strictly based on the KS1 results the young people entered KS2 with at 62% in reading, writing, spelling, punctuation and grammar and maths. This 62% target was met for spelling, punctuation and grammar but not for reading, writing or maths.
- 50% of the cohort achieved expected attainment in reading, writing and maths with none achieving at a higher standard across the 3 subjects. Although it is worth noting that 2 young people met the higher standard in 2 of the 3 subjects and a further young person met the higher standard in 1 of the 3 subjects.. In relation to progress the VS school recorded reading progress of +3.7, writing progress of -1.5 and maths progress of -0.17 based on the mean average of its KS2 CLA progress scores in the respective subject.
- The national/London comparisons for CLA for 2018 are yet to be released, but to provide a benchmark, 32% of CLA reached the new expected standard or above in the headline measure reading, writing and mathematics in 2017.

CLA Key Stage 2	Reading	Writing	GPS	Maths	RWM*
Hillingdon VS 2017	43	57	29	43	43
Hillingdon SFR	50	62.5	37.5	50	50
Outer London SFR	58	60	61	58	44
National SFR	45	48	50	46	32
Hillingdon VS 2018	50	50	62	50	50

Source - Hillingdon Virtual School CLA Key Stage 2 data 2017/2018 and SFR 20/2018 28 March 2018 Outcomes for children looked after by local authorities in England, 31 March 2017

Figures shown are percentages.

*Reading, Writing & Maths Combined (pupils must achieve all 3 elements)

- Attainment at the end of Key Stage 4 showed Hillingdon's eligible CLA (23) exceeding our Attainment 8 target of 21.8 and our Progress 8 target of -2. These results are a considerable achievement and success when you consider the characteristics of the cohort. It is also worth noting a further 7 young people (30.4%) achieved grade 4 or above in either English or Maths.

- The cohort totalled 23 young people, of which only 16 sat one or more GCSEs. Of the seven who did not sit GCSEs, two were entered for Scottish Nationals, four were considered inappropriate for GCSE due to their SEN and 1 was considered inappropriate for GCSE because of EAL needs. Consequently none of these seven young people were able to contribute positively to our statistics, despite having to be included within them.
- In terms of CLA context, 9 (39%) are UASC and have English as an additional language and 9 (39%) have an EHCP. 52% of the cohort were living in residential placements or semi independent living. 14 (61%) had placement changes in KS4, with 9 resulting in a change of school. In addition to this, it is worth noting that of the 23 young people in this cohort, only 9 hold Key Stage 2 data from which accurate progress can be measured.

The information below outlines KS4 achievement in 2018 against the new headline measure for this cohort of 23 CLA as reported by the Hillingdon Virtual School, these are benchmarked against available NCER 2017 national CLA statistics and the statistics reported by the Virtual School in 2017.

Children Looked After- Key Stage 4	National 2017 SFR	Hillingdon VS (25 CLA)	Hillingdon VS (23 CLA)
		2017	2018
Average Attainment 8 score	19.3	28.53	22.71
Average Progress 8 score	-1.18	-1.48	-0.947
NEW from 2018: 9 to 5 (strong) pass in English and Maths	not available	12	9
Percentage of pupils entered for EBacc	8.6	8	17
New from 2018: Average EBacc point score	not available	not available	0
Percentage of students staying in education or employment after Key Stage 4	not available	88	91

Source - Hillingdon Virtual School CLA Key Stage 2 data 2017/2018 and SFR 20/2018 28 March 2018 Outcomes for children looked after by local authorities in England, 31 March 2017

- In Hillingdon, school attendance for our children of statutory school age continues to be high on our agenda due to the attendance falling to a figure of 90.58% across the 2017/18 academic year. Absence rates for Children Looked After nationally were 3.9% in 2016 and 4.3% in 2017. However, this figure is computed on CLA in England for at least 12 months as at 31st March 2017, whereas the Hillingdon figure (9.42%) is for all our Children Looked After of statutory school age, no matter how long they have been in care.
- A high proportion of the persistent absentees are in KS4, where attendance continues to be impacted by a variety of other factors namely school type, SEN and school/placement changes. Significant work continues to be undertaken by the team to address these issues in conjunction with social care colleagues and schools.

Priorities for Children Looked After in Hillingdon 2018/19

- To continue to maximise progress and close the attainment gap for Children Looked After and Care Leavers by informed use of data, PP+ funding and targeted support, particularly at KS1, KS2, KS4 and KS5.
- To ensure young people's voice informs PEP processes and service offer/support.
- To improve baseline assessments and reporting for UASC in order to better gauge progress from point of school entry.
- To improve the average attendance of Hillingdon statutory school age CLA, reduce unauthorised absence and persistent absenteeism through closer working with foster carers, social care colleagues and schools and with early help services to impact on support received prior to entering care.
- To reduce the number of fixed term exclusions and school days lost as a result of exclusion.
- To use data analysis and learning from PP+ evaluations to inform PEP targets and PP+ allocation, holding schools to greater account for funding received in order to improve outcomes for specific cohorts including UASC/SEN support.
- To further strengthen the relationship and collaborative working with colleagues in SEND, inclusion and multi sensory teams and seek out further opportunities to support CLA with SEND and build up the resources to help them engage with learning.
- To further strengthen the collaborative working with social care to reduce school changes, particularly as a result of care placement breakdown and to work with the placements team to inform appropriate high cost provision matching for CLA, and those entering care.
- To continue to ensure that the transition of Hillingdon CLA from year 6 to 7 is well supported, so that young people continue to make steady progress across educational settings and reduce any potential negative impact on attainment.
- To further promote the understanding of school staff and foster carers/key workers on attachment difficulties and the impact of trauma on learning for CLA, through dissemination of training and observational work.
- To strengthen transition from KS5 to leaving care and to develop a better understanding of educational needs post 18 in order to support HE access and provide appropriate IAG.
- To reduce NEET figures for 16-18 Hillingdon CLA through strengthening transition from KS4 to KS5, usage of the newly developed PEP NEET support plan and the continued development of the NEET working group to share good practice and provide focused support.

Special Education Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND)

- Since 2013/14, Hillingdon, along with all Local Authorities across the country, has been working with schools to manage the transition to the new SEN Code of Practice. A key element of this work has been focused on the replacement of the SEN Statement with the

Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and the categorisation of all other children and young people with SEND as SEN Support. When interpreting data for children and young people with SEND it should be noted that progress from year to year will always depend on the specific needs of individual children and the marked variations in cohort profile.

- Pleasingly, Hillingdon successfully transferred nearly all SEN Statements to Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) by March 2018. All cases were transferred by April 2018.
- For children and young people with SEND, there are now only two recognised levels of support; SEN Support and EHCPs.
- The Council's early intervention, prevention and special educational needs services (which includes the Early Support Team, the Inclusion Team, the Sensory Intervention Team, the SEND information and Support Service, the SEND Team, the Educational Psychology Team) are the council teams that work most closely with schools and the council's School Improvement Team to address concerns regarding the progress and outcomes of children and young people with SEND in Hillingdon's schools.
- Closing the gaps in outcomes and progress for vulnerable children and young people is key to ensuring high standards of education in Hillingdon's schools and the Council recognises that outcomes for children and young people with SEND are not yet consistently strong in all schools or across all phases.
- 2017/18 data for SEND students within Hillingdon at KS1 indicates that at SEN support, performance is down in Reading and the gap with non SEND children has widened by 4%. In Maths, there has been no change in performance for this cohort but the gap has slightly widened between these students and their non SEND peers. In Writing performance is up and the gap between non SEND students has pleasingly narrowed. For children with EHCPs in KS1, performance is down in all 3 areas and the gap with non SEND peers has widened to a greater extent than the national average.
- At KS2 there have been positive improvements within both SEN Support and EHCP cohorts. All pupils at SEN Support have performed better than in 2016/17 and for children with EHCPs performance has improved by 4% and the gap with non SEND peers has narrowed by 2%.
- At KS4 performance for children at SEN Support overall has declined. At Key Stage 4 it is not yet possible to compare Hillingdon's gaps with national gaps for 2017-18 as this information is not yet available.
- Analysis of SEND needs in Hillingdon in 2017/18 shows that Communication and Interaction needs including autism and speech and language difficulties continue to be the most prevalent areas of need across the Borough with a higher proportion of young people with SEND displaying needs within the Social, Emotional and Mental Health area of need as they move into secondary education.

Percentages of attainment for children with SEND

Table 13: SEN Key Stage 1 2018 Individual Scores for Reading, Writing and Maths									
Hillingdon Pupils	Actual results for expected standard								
	Reading			Writing			Maths		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Not SEN (3472)	82	85	84	74	78	79	82	86	87
SEN Support (532)	35	42	37	25	25	28	41	43	43
LBH gap between Not SEN and SEN Support	47	43	47	49	53	51	41	43	44
National gap between Not SEN and SEN Support	50	50	52	52	54	54	47	48	48
EHCP & Statemented (133)	18	14	11	12	9	7	18	12	12
LBH gap between Not SEN and EHCP & Statemented	64	71	73	62	69	72	64	74	75
National gap between Not SEN and EHCP & Statemented	68	70	72	65	68	70	66	69	71

Source – KS1 Tables 2018 (DfE)

Table 14: SEN Key Stage 2 2018			
Combined Scores for Reading, Writing and Maths			
Hillingdon Pupils	Actual results for Expected Standard		
	2016	2017	2018
Not SEN (3090)	66	72	75
SEN SUPPORT (437)	19	24	26
LBH gap between Not SEN and SEN Support	47	48	49
National gap between Not SEN and SEN Support	46	50	50
EHCP & Statemented (162)	10	6	10
LBH gap between Not SEN and EHCP & Statemented	56	66	65
National gap between Not SEN and EHCP & Statemented	55	63	65

Source - Key Stage 2 Local Authority Tables - issued 13/12/2018

Table 15	SEN Key Stage 4 2018									
	English and Maths PASS				Attainment 8		%EBacc**			
	2017		2018		2017	2018	2017		2018	
Hillingdon Pupils	Standard 9* to 4	Strong 9* to 5	Standard 9* to 4	Strong 9* to 5			Standard 9* to 4	Strong 9* to 5	Standard 9* to 4	Strong 9* to 5
Not SEN	73	50	74	53	5	5.1	30	27	31	21
SEN Support	32	16	30	15	3.3	3.1	9	7	5	3
LBH gap between Not SEN and SEN Support	41	34	44	38	1.7	2	21	20	26	18
National gap between SEN Support and Not SEN	Not available	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
EHCP/ Statemented	7	5	11	8	1.3	1.4	2	2	1	1
LBH gap between Not SEN and EHCP/ Statemented	66	45	63	45	3.7	3.7	28	25	30	20
National gap between Not SEN and EHCP/ Statemented	Not available	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source - NCER Tables 2018 (Provisional)

Priorities for Children with SEND in Hillingdon

- Delivery of actions and outcomes as detailed in the SEND Strategy and Delivery Plan.
- Work is ongoing to improve outcomes for children and young people with SEND, both at SEN Support and for those with Education Health and Care Plans. Particular attention will continue to be given to this cohort by schools, to ensure they achieve in line with mainstream peers as closely as possible where appropriate.
- Performance at Key Stage 1 for all children with SEND is an area of focus for the next academic year, following a deterioration in attainment across the board. Whilst work will be driven by schools, the Council's facilitation of SCERTS training will greatly support a number of schools in improving outcomes for children with SEND, especially in mainstream primary schools.
- SCERTS Training is being provided to 35 schools as a result of a successful bid for funding from the Department for Education submitted by the Council's Inclusion Team. SCERTS directly relates to supporting children with their social communication, emotional regulation and transactions to enable them to become active and engaged learners. The training sessions will begin in January 2019.
- SEND Services across the Council are actively promoting the use of the 'My Support Plan' within Hillingdon schools, as a vehicle to ensure co-produced outcome focussed planning is taking place for all children and young people with SEND. This tool should enable settings and families to jointly plan and monitor the support that is in place for children with SEND, keeping their progress under constant review.
- Whilst Key Stage 5 data is not provided, promoting and improving longer term outcomes for young people with SEND is a priority. The Council currently support a number of successful supported internship programmes for young people with SEND but are seeking to expand this offer to ensure as many young people move into employment or training as possible upon conclusion of their educational career.

Closing the Gap between Disadvantaged Pupils and their Peers

- In 2017/18, all schools continued to receive additional funding from the Department of Education (DfE) to raise the attainment and improve the progress of children and young people from disadvantaged backgrounds. This funding, known as the Pupil Premium grant, can be used by schools in any way that they choose but must show an impact on outcomes for children from the poorest backgrounds. Schools are held to account for the use of Pupil Premium grant funding by Ofsted through the new inspection framework and also through strong governance at individual school and Local Authority level.
- At Key Stage 1, the gap between children eligible for pupil premium funding and their non disadvantaged peers narrowed slightly in 2017/18 and is smaller than the gap nationally. This represents a positive improvement from last year.
- At Key Stage 2 the gap between children eligible for pupil premium funding and their non disadvantaged peers has also reduced for 2017/18. Data for comparison with national gaps 2017/18 is not yet available.
- At Key Stage 4 and in terms of attainment of the English and Maths standard pass the gap between the young people eligible for pupil premium funding and their non disadvantaged peers narrowed in 2017/18. Data for comparison with national gaps 2017/18 is not yet available.

- The national focus on the reduction of inequality through improved educational outcomes for children and young people facing disadvantage continues to be a key focus for schools in Hillingdon. The Council's School Improvement Team uses the outcomes and progress of disadvantaged learners as a key element in the risk assessment of maintained schools and continues to highlight the importance of local solutions to raise standards for this cohort of young people in the borough.
- Schools whose outcomes for disadvantaged learners are consistently significantly poorer than for non-disadvantaged learners and where these gaps are not closing are encouraged to identify and work closely with schools whose outcomes for these cohorts have improved.

Key stage 1 Attainment for children eligible for Pupil Premium funding 2016 to 18

Table 16:	Pupil Premium Key Stage 1 2016 to 2018 Individual Scores for Reading, Writing and Maths								
	Actual results for Expected Standard								
Hillingdon Pupils	Reading			Writing			Maths		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Not FSM in last 6 years (3463)	77	80	79	68	72	73	78	81	81
FSM in last 6 years (685)	63	63	64	54	51	55	62	60	63
LBH Gap between No FSM & FSM	14	17	15	14	19	18	16	21	18
National gap between No FSM & FSM	17	17	16.5	18	19	19	17	18	17

Source - NCER 2018

Key Stage 2 Attainment for children eligible for Pupil Premium funding 2016 to 2018

Table 17: Pupil Premium Key Stage 2 2016 to 2018 % for Reading, Writing and Maths Combined			
Hillingdon Pupils	Actual results for Expected Standard*		
	2016	2017	2018
Not FSM in last 6 years (3167)	63	70	71
FSM in last 6 years (522)	45	48	54
LBH Gap between No FSM and FSM	18	22	17
National gap between No FSM and FSM	22	20	NA

Source - NCER Tables 2018 (Provisional)

Key Stage 4 Attainment for children eligible for Pupil Premium funding 2016 to 2018

Table 18: Pupil Premium Key Stage 4 2016 to 2018									
Hillingdon Pupils	Level 9 to 4: % English and Maths			Progress 8 scores			% Ebacc**		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Not FSM in last 6 years (2217)	73	73	74	0.21	0.27	0.32	31	31	33
FSM in last 6 years (856)	45	50	53	-0.28	-0.19	-0.18	14	17	17
LBH Gap between No FSM and FSM	28	23	21	-0.49	-0.46	-0.5	17	14	16
National gap between No FSM and FSM	28	NA	NA	-0.48	N/A	NA	18	N/A	NA

Source - NCER Tables 2018 (Provisional) - SFR does not yet have pupil characteristics
 *Average Point Scores are the total points achieved by pupils in their best 8 GCSEs (or equivalents).

**English Baccalaureate

All are based on "New First Entry"

Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

The Council's Participation Team undertake a number of functions concerned with ensuring children and young people access their education entitlement and benefit from sustained participation in education, employment and training (EET). This work includes the ongoing tracking of young people's participation so that targeted support may be provided for those who may have disengaged from EET.

The service leads on the assuring the 'September Guarantee', a process whereby 16 and 17 year olds are enabled to find and secure education and training provision so that they may remain in learning. Work continues between September and January with a view to ensuring that young people have found suitable education and training provision and sustained their participation in identified placements. Participation data will fluctuate at points in the year, particularly in during the summer, which is a key transition point where destinations change post Y1 and Y12.

The very latest available data is tabled below. The first part of the table includes the latest nationally released statistics which take us to end of 2016. The second part of the table contains

more up to date statistics (to the end of August 2018) produced in collaboration with the West London Partnership.

TABLE 19 - NEET 16-17 Year Olds covering 2017 & 2018						
	Hillingdon		National		Regional (West London Partnership)	
<i>NB - the first part of the table covers the latest NEET Statistics published by the DfE - covers to end 2016*</i>						
	2017		2017		2017	
NEET	7.40%		6%		N/A	
Not Known	6%		2.80%		N/A	
In Learning Levels	86.60%		91.20%		N/A	
<i>NB - the second part of the table covers the latest NEET Statistics published by the West London Partnership and taking us to the end of August 2018**</i>						
	Aug-17	Aug-18	Aug-17	Aug-18	Aug-17	Aug-18
NEET	1.7% (116)	2.8% (193)	N/A	N/A	1.80%	1.90%
Not Known	17% (1182)	2% (137)	N/A	N/A	4.30%	2.60%
In Learning Levels	81.1% (5637)	94.5% (6449)	N/A	N/A	93.40%	95.10%

* Source - LA_NEET_and_Not_Known_Figures_2016_FINAL (DfE October 2018) ** latest GLA figures

** Source 2 - West London Partnership Figures August 2018

- The latest national comparator data is not currently available but as can be seen from the 2016 data, Hillingdon's performance against key participation indicators were below national averages. As a consequence of this, the Participation Team has given focused attention to strengthening the Council's approach to identifying and tracking participation and providing targeted support to the disengaged.
- The Participation Team has increased capacity to the NEET tracking process, since November 2017. This resource has aided the process of reducing the number of young people whose employment, education or training status is 'not known'. The reduction in 'not known' levels has had an associated impact on NEET levels as the increase in status verification included an increase in the number of young people known to be NEET.
- When considering the most recent key performance data, it may be noted that significant progress has been made, whereby Hillingdon's performance is above regional levels in respect of 'not known' more in line with 'in learning' percentages and more closely aligned to the most recently published DfE data. Robust efforts are made to contact, engage and support young people identified as NEET including communications by telephone, emails, home visits, letters. NEET young people are invited to quarterly events arranged by the Participation Key Work Team where employers, education and training providers are brought together to create a marketplace of options for NEET young Hillingdon residents. Further work is required to ensure all young people identified as being NEET are supported to access and sustain their engagement in employment, education and training.
- Where appropriate NEET young people are referred to specialist agencies including P3, The Skills Training, BUILD, Innov8, JGA group, Asphaleia to receive additional support. The Participation Team also work with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Services to track and offer support to young people with additional needs in order to ensure

they are enabled to access and sustain participation in employment, education and training.

- In 2017/18, the work of the Participation Team resulted in overall improvements to service delivery for young people at risk of or known as NEET. These improvements include an improved tracking process, the building of good relationships with the majority of schools and colleagues which are used to support effective information sharing and positive joint-working across Council teams to identify and support vulnerable young people who are disengaged from EET.

Priorities for Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) 2018/19

- Continuing to reduce NEET and Not Known levels through dedicated tracking and joint work with relevant council officer and external agencies
- Developing relationships with employers, education establishments and training providers with a view to supporting young people whom may have significant barriers hindering their participation in EET to access the right opportunities to meet their needs.

Absence and Exclusions

Absence and exclusion issues are managed collaboratively by the the Participation Team, Access and Admissions and School Improvement Services with a view to ensuring all young people access their full educational entitlement. This work constitutes a combination of activities ranging from seeking to monitor attendance, absence and exclusion rates to providing due support and challenge to schools and families to ensure optimum levels of participation.

Comparison of the most recent Absence figures.

The table below compares absence rates in state funded schools for 2015/16 and 2016/17 (most recent available). A definition is provided for persistent absenteeism.

	Hillingdon		National	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
State funded schools absence -Primary	4.1	4.1	4	4
State funded schools absence - Secondary	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.4
State funded schools absence -overall	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.7
Persistent absentees* - Primary	9.3	8.5	8.7	8.3
Persistent absentees* - Secondary	13.6	14	12.8	13.5

Persistent absentees* - overall	11.1	11.1	10.4	10.8
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Source - SFR 18_2018_Absence_Tables (DfE) - covers up to end of school year 2016-2017
NB figures shown are percentages

* The definition of persistent absence changed from the 2015/16 academic year. Pupil enrolments missing 10 percent or more of their own possible sessions (due to the sum of both authorised and unauthorised absence) are classified as persistent absentees.

- Hillingdon is broadly in line with national averages in terms of absence levels across primary and schools, although overall the cumulative percentage average differential against the national percentage is an issue for ongoing attention.
- Schools are responsible for reporting all persistent absentees, children removed from roll, children on part time timetables and children absent for 20+ consecutive sessions on a monthly basis to the local authority. They are also responsible for referring pupils with concerning attendance to the Participation Team so that Participation Officer may undertake targeted case-work with the young people and families in question. Schools may also refer cases of unauthorised absence to the Local Authority where school attendance policies have been breached. These referrals may lead to the issuing of penalty notices to families in accordance with duties relating to ensuring parents exercise their responsibilities with regard to school attendance of their children.
- Of the 20,129 penalty notices issued to parents for unauthorised absence across London in 2016/17, Hillingdon was responsible for 301. In 2017-18 the number of Penalty Notices issued rose to 648. A high proportion, 507, were issued in instances of leave unauthorised by school for holidays and visits to family. Currently data has not been published to compare this with the rest of the region or country.
- In order to support school improvement regarding attendance, two attendance events are provided for all school-based attendance leads per year and include local and national updates, the sharing of best practice and networking opportunities.
- In terms of rankings for attendance in 2016/17 Hillingdon is 95th in the National rankings (compared to 92nd the previous year), 28th in comparison to all London authorities (27th the previous year) and 11th in comparison to our Statistical Neighbours (10th the previous year).

Exclusions Data for Schools in Hillingdon

- It is noted that the latest nationally comparable data available for school exclusions is for the period 2016/17.
- The Participation Team continues to deliver services and consultancy to schools when a pupil at risk of permanent exclusion is highlighted by a school and sufficient time to intervene is provided.
- Rates of fixed term and permanent exclusion remain broadly in line compared to national averages, although 2015/16 fixed term exclusion data showed a spike in Special School fixed term exclusion in secondary schools. It is positive to note that most recent data

indicates that these exclusion levels have now reduced to below London and England averages..

Permanent exclusions - Percentage of overall results

Table 21: Permanent exclusions 2016-17									
Phase	State funded primary			State funded secondary			Specials		
Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016/17	2014-15	2015-16	2016/17	2014-15	2015-16	2016/17
Hillingdon	0	0	0.02	0.16	0.20	0.20	0	0	X (see below)
England	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.15	0.09	0.24	0.09	0.08	0.07
London	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.176	0.19	0.11	0.10	0.05

Source - LATables_Exc_16/17 (NB - **X** figure in Specials denotes anonymised due to low numbers)

NB – exclusions figures are always reported one year behind

- In terms of rankings Hillingdon is 79th in the National rankings, 26th in comparison to all London Authorities and 8th in comparison to our Statistical Neighbours. It isn't possible to give a comparison to the previous year due to changes in the way the DfE reports the data.

Fixed term exclusions - Percentage of overall results

Table 22: Fixed Term Exclusions 2016-17									
Phase	State funded primary			State funded secondary			Specials		
Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016/17	2014-15	2015-16	2016/17	2014-15	2015-16	2016/17
Hillingdon	0.42	0.44	0.58	7	7.44	7.75	3.3	13.1	0.90
England	1.1	1.21	1.37	7.5	8.46	9.4	13.54	12.53	13.03
London	0.81	0.84	0.83	6.71	6.87	7.5	13.49	13.34	15.51

- In terms of rankings Hillingdon is 29th in the National rankings, 15th in comparison to all London Authorities and 7th in comparison to our Statistical Neighbours. It isn't possible to give a comparison to the previous year due to changes in the way the DfE reports the data (only 2016-17 data available).

Permanent Exclusions patterns

2016/17 - 71 permanent exclusions from in Borough schools upheld

2017/18 - 66 permanent exclusions from in Borough schools upheld

2018/19 - 16 permanent exclusions from in Borough schools upheld end of first term

From the data above, it is clear that the number of permanent exclusions appear to be reducing over time.

- The work of the Participation Team includes the provision of statutory work and also provides a Service Level Agreement which schools may purchase to support their management of potential exclusion. This SLA offers a range of strategies and advice to prevent exclusion wherever possible. In addition, the team aims to provide effective collaborative work with schools to identify and address absence issues; effective cross service working to address the underlying causes informing absence and targeted work with schools to promote and support inclusion so that, where possible exclusion is avoided.
- The Participation Team works with 93 schools in Hillingdon to provide case-work on matters of school attendance and exclusions advice. A small number of schools have opted not purchase this service but we remain in contact and are aware of their attendance patterns through the monthly returns data provided by those schools.

Priorities to reduce school exclusion and improve school attendance 2018/19

- On-going work to with schools to meet social and emotional needs of children and young people who have difficulty in regulating their behaviour to the point at which exclusion is a consideration
- Working to address issues in relation to unauthorised absence.
- Agreeing ways of working with schools to allow more time to be spent on addressing longitudinal issues of irregular attendance.
- ICT assistance to help reduce current necessary use of multiple databases for recording data and actions that impacts on time available to support schools directly.

Section 5: Standards and Quality of Education for Adult Learners

Hillingdon Adult and Community Learning Service

Hillingdon Adult and Community Learning (HA CL) provides opportunities for adult residents aged 19+ to learn new skills designed to lead to work, enhance life chances, improve wellbeing and encourage greater social cohesion. All programmes align to LB Hillingdon's priorities and needs

and the Skills for Londoners Strategy. The service was last inspected by Ofsted in January 2016 and was graded as 'good'. The next Ofsted inspection is due in January 2019.

Key data	15-16	16-17	17-18
Learners <i>Individual residents</i>	2848	2507	2672
Enrolments <i>People can enrol for more than one class</i>	5005	4663	5051
Retention <i>Proportion of those enrolled who stay until end of course</i>	94.2%	94.7%	93.0%
Attendance <i>Important because they can't learn if they don't attend</i>	84.4%	85.6%	87.9%
Pass <i>Of those retained, what proportion passed their course?</i>	93.3%	94.7%	95.5%
Achievement <i>Of those who started, what proportion passed the course?</i>	87.9%	89.7%	88.9%

- In 2017-18 the service had 2672 learners making up 5051 enrolments, an increase of 165 learners from last year. 91% of our learners live in the borough, with 97% in London. HACL learners are predominantly women (4,134 women and 917 men in 17-18) though the number of enrolments by men increased by 26% in year.
- Qualification courses include British Sign Language, Community Interpreting, Caring for Children, Counselling, English, ESOL, Floristry, Horticulture, Hospitality and Catering, Independent Living, IT, Maths and Supporting Teaching and Learning. These courses accounted for 1,795 enrolments (35.54%) this year, 65% of which were at entry level (beginners). Provision above entry level is mainly at level 1 and level 2 (GCSE level) with a small number of level 3 enrolments (A level equivalent). There were 470 enrolments by adults with learning difficulties and disabilities in 2017-18.
- There were 2538 enrolments on community learning courses this year (50.25%), and an increasing proportion of these enrolments were from deprived wards following a strategic decision to target learners from disadvantaged groups in the community. Consequently, the proportion of black and minority ethnic (BAME) learners within HACL is 59%, 11% above the borough profile.
- HACL participated in a national mental health research pilot from 2015-17 and the Local Authority supported the continuation of this work locally by providing an additional £29k to enable us to continue it. This resulted in 275 enrolments and allowed us to embed the provision in the wider curriculum for 2018-19.
- HACL continue to provide a good quality adult learning offer to residents by ensuring that strong strategic leadership and management structures promote a culture of collaboration that drives sustainable improvement for the benefit of all. The overall quality of teaching, learning and assessment across the service is good with increasingly outstanding

elements. HACL provides support for learners to develop independence and achieve their learning aims and the quality of this learning support is outstanding. The service is particularly proud of the quality of its information, advice and guidance which is very effective in supporting adult learners to achieve their goals and aspirations.

Priorities for Hillingdon's Adult and Community Learning Service in 2018/19

- The new Governing Body is in its infancy and will be more equipped to drive improvement when it is fully established.
- Targeted specific interventions in teaching, learning and assessment will ensure consistently outstanding learning opportunities for every learner.
- Further refining the analysis and use of data will better inform all decision making and underpin targeted improvements in real time, increasing achievement rates.

Section 6: School Placements & Admissions

Secondary School Places

- There has been a 4.4 per cent increase in applications across London - Hillingdon experienced a 0.7 per cent increase reflecting a growing population and a higher demand for school places. Despite the increase and a record high of 3,441 applications in total for secondary school places Hillingdon remain as the top borough in west London for families receiving an offer at one of their preferred secondary schools. To meet the challenge, over the past few years Hillingdon Council has invested £260 million into its school expansions programme, which is one of the largest in London.
- On National Offer Day Hillingdon offered 100 percent of our applicants a school place.
- 95.11 per cent of Hillingdon pupils received one of their preferred choices. This is above the London average of 93.02 per cent.
- 67.68 per cent of pupils were allocated their first choice of secondary school. Some parents choose to put a single school on their application form. Other parents, who are aware that all their preferences will be considered equally, may decide to use their first preference to rank a school which their child is less likely to be offered and put their more realistic options lower down the list. Therefore it is important to consider how well all preferences have been met, as these are likely to have been more than satisfactory to many parents.
- To meet the growing demand for school places in the borough, we have invested £9.7 million to rebuild and expand Oak Wood School in Hillingdon, formerly Abbotsfield School, which will provide 1,350 secondary school places in the borough.
- Hillingdon have also approved plans to offer an additional 300 secondary school places at Vyners School in Ickenham, and the expansion of Ruislip High School will create a further 174 extra places for future admissions.
- Swakeleys School has permanently expanded to offer an additional 60 places for each Year 7 intake group from September 2018 which continues to support choice for parents.

Primary School Places

- There has been a 2.3 per cent decrease in applications for primary places across London - Hillingdon experienced a 0.3 percent decrease. The Pan London Admissions Board are aware that lower birth rates in 2014 could affect the number of children starting primary school in London this year. It is also expected that a range of other factors, including property prices in some areas and welfare reform changes, have also contributed to this.
- On National Offer Day Hillingdon offered 100 percent of our applicants a school place.
- Despite Hillingdon still receiving high levels of demand for school places, 98.6 percent of applicants received an offer at one of their preferred primary schools, which is above the London average (97.6 per cent) and the highest across West London.

- Hillingdon Council received 3,909 applications and has offered 97.77 per cent of pupils one of their top three schools, with 89.05 per cent of primary school children receiving their first choice.
- Some parents choose to put a single school on their application form. Other parents, who are aware that all their preferences will be considered equally, may decide to use their first preference to rank a school which their child is less likely to be offered and put their more realistic options lower down the list. Therefore it is important to consider how well all preferences have been met, as these are likely to have been more than satisfactory to many parents.
- The council has continued to meet increasing demand for school places and has invested more than £153 million into primary schools as part of a wider £260 million school expansion programme, which is one of the largest programmes in London.
- Since 2011, the council has built three new state-of-the-art primary schools and permanently expanded 24 existing schools in Hillingdon to create 6,615 new primary school places. Work is underway to provide a further 420 places at Hillside Infant and Junior Schools in Northwood, and Warrender Primary in Ruislip.

Fair Access

- The purpose of Fair Access Protocols is to ensure that outside the normal admissions round unplaced children, especially the most vulnerable, are found and offered a place quickly, so that the amount of time any child is out of school is kept to the minimum. Every local authority is required to have in place a Fair Access Protocol, developed in partnership with local schools. Hillingdon has an 'In Year Fair Access Panel' (IYFAP) to consider these types of school admissions.
- Due to new ways of working and improved communication between the Local Authority and admissions officers based in schools there has been a considerable decrease in the number of primary referrals to the IYFAP. Below is a summary of the referrals made via the IYFAP.

Key Statistics

- 63% decrease in the total number of Primary placements by the IYFAP in comparison to academic year 2016-2017
- 10% increase in the total number of placements by the IYFAP in comparison to academic year 2016-2017
- 33 Year 11 aged children successfully placed in mainstream schools, the remaining 2 pupils remained in the Interim Provision as they were approaching the end of term.
- 11% increase in the total number of year 11 placements by the IYFAP into mainstream schools in comparison to academic year 2016-2017

These statistics include July's placements however they did not start until the following academic year.

Placements for Year 11 students

This academic year the Local Authority (LA), IYFAP and Hillingdon Association of Secondary Headteachers (HASH) have been continuing to work together to integrate year 11s who have moved into the borough and are out of education, into a mainstream school instead of an alternative provision (such as colleges).

- For the academic year 2017-18, 33 Year 11 aged children were successfully integrated into schools and 12 year 10 pupils who will be Year 11 when they start. Due to the success of these placements, the IYFAP will continue to place all mainstream appropriate Year 11 aged children at Panel.
- The tables below show the Fair Access placements from September 2017- July 2018, it also indicates where in the borough the pupils were residing. For secondary schools the north of the borough is determined as above the A40, and south as below the A40, primary schools are determined by planning areas. These referrals reflect all pupils that were taken to the panel, some pupils were not placed but have been included in the referrals. As there were only 4 primary referrals and they were all from different year groups there is no specific observations.

Primary referrals September 2017 - July 2018									
Month/Year Group	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	North	South
September	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
October	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
January	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total per year	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Total	4								

Secondary referrals September 2017 - July 2018							
Month/Year Group	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	North	South
September	0	0	0	1	15	1	15
October	0	0	0	2	6	1	7
November	0	0	2	0	1	1	2
December	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
January	0	0	0	5	1	0	6
February	0	0	1	0	2	2	1
March	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
April	0	0	0	0	4	1	3
June	0	0	1	4	0	0	5
July	0	0	1	8	0	1	8
Total per year	0	0	5	22	37	7	57
Total	64						

The month of May will not appear in any statistics as no IYFAP meetings were held in May.

Referral reason

Below is a breakdown of the reasons each referral was made to the IYFAP. If a criterion is not listed below but recognised in the IYFAP Protocol, it is because no referrals were made under that criterion.

The highest numbers of referrals in Secondary were made for year 11 pupils as they cannot be easily assimilated into appropriate courses. All of the primary aged pupils referrals were due to the restriction of access to a school within a reasonable walking distance (2 miles for children under 8 years old and 3 miles for children over 8 years old) as a result of a large cohort in year 4.

Criterion Met								
Month	Children on roll at a school that is deemed an unreasonable distance	Unable to offer a school within a reasonable walking distance	Known to have challenging behaviour	Out of education for 2 or more months	Year 11's	EHE that has failed	Other	Total
September		4		1	15			20
October				2	6			8
November	1			1	1			3
December					5			5
January				5	1			6
February			1		1	1		3
March					3		2	5
April					4			4
June					4	1		5
July			1		8			9
Total	1	4	2	9	48	2	2	68

The placements allocated in June and July's meeting were for current year 10 pupils however as they are due to start year 11 in September they were considered under the 'Year 11 pupils seeking admission to a Hillingdon school, Federation or Academy who cannot be easily assimilated into appropriate courses' category.

Primary Place planning areas

For the 4 primary referrals made the following table provides a breakdown of the planning areas where these children live. Please see map attached at the end of this paper that shows the areas and schools covered in the specific place planning areas.

	Primary allocations - Place planning area													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Reception														
Year 1														
Year 2														
Year 3													1	
Year 4														1
Year 5														2
Year 6														
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
4														

The place planning table shows that almost all of the referrals were made for pupils living in place planning area 14 which is West Drayton. The schools in this area are Laurel Lane Primary School, West Drayton Primary School, Cherry Lane Primary School and St Martin's CofE Primary School. Please note St Martin's Primary School only went up to year 3 in 2017-18.

Place planning areas 1- 5 are in the North of the borough and 6- 13 are situated in the South of the borough.

Below is a comparison of the number of In Year Fair Access Panel placements made this year in comparison to the last two academic years.

	2015-2016			2016-2017			2017-2018		
Month	Primary	Secondary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Total
September	13	3	16	6	22	28	4	16	20
October	3	2	5	0	4	4	0	8	8
November	1	5	6	3	5	8	0	3	3
December	0	7	7	1	5	6	0	5	5
January	2	5	7	0	3	3	0	6	6
February	1	3	4	0	2	2	0	3	3
March	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	5
April	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	4	4
June	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	5
July	3	0	3	1	4	5	0	9	9
Total	25	26	51	11	51	62	4	64	68

There has been a 33% increase in the total number of FA placement in comparison to 2015-2016.

There has been a 63% decrease in primary referrals in comparison to 2016-2017.

There has been an 10% increase in the total number of FA placement in comparison to 2016-2017, this is due to the increase in year 11 placements.

The statistics confirm that both efficient place planning and an improved working relationship between the Primary Schools and the School Placement and Admissions team has enabled us to reduce the number of FA referrals. Applications are being processed more efficiently by schools and the School Placements and Admissions Team. We are being updated on places available and recent offers made more frequently which is ultimately reducing pupils without a school place and the requirement for them to be taken to FA.

Secondary pupil placements have shown as a small increase as Year 11 pupils are now being placed into mainstream schools.

Elective Home Education

Registered as electively home educated for any one period between 1 September 2017 - 31 August 2018

Total Number of children registered between the above dates - **415**

Primary	Secondary
165	250

Female	Male
215	200

Fair Access Arrangements for Electively Home Educated Children

Children who are electively home educated where home education is judged to have failed in the view of the Local Authority; within 6 months of coming off a school's roll will be placed back at previous school. This is will be reviewed by the panel on a case by case basis and will apply where deemed reasonable.

This was applied over the academic year of 2017-2018 with great success and headteachers have agreed to keep it within the Fair Access Protocol for the coming academic year.

Implications on related Council policies

A role of the Policy Overview Committees is to make recommendations on service changes and improvements to the Cabinet who are responsible for the Council's policy and direction.

How this report benefits Hillingdon residents

This report ensures that every child in Hillingdon has access to a high quality school place. It is central to putting residents first and is supported by the principles of the Hillingdon School Improvement Plan.

Financial Implications

There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.

Legal Implications

Under the Education Act 1996 (Sections 13,13A and 14) the Council has statutory obligations to: ensure that efficient primary, secondary and further education is available to meet the needs of the local population; ensure that its education functions are discharged with a view to promoting high standards; ensure fair access to opportunity for education and learning, and promote the fulfilment of learning potential; and secure that sufficient schools, for providing primary and secondary education, are available for its area.

Whilst there are no specific legal implications arising from the report, Cabinet is advised that the Council's school improvement function is subject to inspection from Ofsted under powers set out in Section 136(1)(b) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006. Specifically, Her Majesty's Chief Inspector may use these powers under the Education and Inspections Act 2006 to inspect compliance of the duties of a local authority as set out in the Education Act 1996. Reports of the findings of inspections under S136 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 may be of assistance to the Council and/or the Secretary of State in the use of powers under Part 4 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Nil.

CABINET FORWARD PLAN

Committee name	Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee
Officer reporting	Neil Fraser, Democratic Services Officer
Papers with report	Appendix A – Forward Plan
Ward	All

HEADLINES

The Committee is required by its Terms of Reference to consider the Forward Plan and comment as appropriate to the decision-maker on key decisions which relate to services within its remit (before they are taken by the Cabinet or by the Cabinet Member).

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee notes and comments on items going to Cabinet.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The latest published Forward Plan is attached.

Implications on related Council policies

Policy Overview Committees are at the heart of how the Council shapes policy at Member level.

How this report benefits Hillingdon residents

Policy Overview Committees directly engage residents in shaping policy and recommendations from the Committees seek to improve the way the Council provides services to residents.

Financial Implications

None at this stage.

Legal Implications

None at this stage.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

None at this stage.

Classification: Public

Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee – 22 January 2019

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Ref	Upcoming Decisions	Further details	Ward(s)	Final decision by Full Council	Cabinet Member(s) Responsible	Officer Contact for further information	Consultation on the decision	NEW ITEM	Public / Private Decision & reasons
SI = Standard Item each month									
Council Departments: RS = Residents Services SC = Social Care AD = Administration FD= Finance									
Cabinet – 14 February 2019									
272 b	The Council's Budget - Medium Term Financial Forecast 2019/20 - 2023/24 BUDGET & POLICY FRAMEWORK	Following consultation, this report will set out the Cabinet's proposals for the Medium Term Financial Forecast (MTFF), which includes the draft General Fund reserve budget and capital programme for 2019/20 for consultation, along with indicative projections for the following four years. This will also include the HRA rents for consideration. Subject to Cabinet's decision, the	All	21-Feb-2019	Cllr Ray Puddifoot MBE & Cllr Jonathan Bianco	FD - Paul Whaymand	Public consultation through the Policy Overview Committee process and statutory consultation with businesses & ratepayers		Public

		budget will then be referred to full Council for approval.							
287	The Schools Budget 2019/20	Cabinet will be asked to agree the Schools Budget for the next financial year, following a recommendation from the Schools Forum.	All		Cllr David Simmonds CBE, Cllr Jonathan Bianco & Cllr Ray Puddifoot MBE	FD - Peter Malewicz	Schools Forum		Public
289	Standards and quality of education in Hillingdon during 2017/18	The Annual Report to Cabinet containing information on educational performance across the Borough.	All		Cllr David Simmonds CBE	RS – Daniel Kennedy	Residents, Education & Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee		Public
Cabinet – 18 April 2019									
288	Air Quality Action Plan	Following public consultation, Cabinet will be asked to approve the Council's updated Air Quality Action Plan aimed at tackling air	All		Cllr Philip Corthorne / Cllr Keith Burrows	RS – Val Beale	Residents' & Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee in 2017/18		Public

		pollution in Hillingdon.							
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RESIDENTS, EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES POLICY OVERVIEW COMMITTEE - WORK PROGRAMME

Committee name	Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee
Officer reporting	Neil Fraser, Chief Executive's Office
Papers with report	Appendix A – Work Programme
Ward	All

HEADLINES

To enable the Committee to note future meeting dates and to forward plan its work for the current municipal year.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee considers the report and agrees any amendments.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

- The Committee's meetings will start at 7pm and the witnesses attending each of the meetings are generally representatives from external organisations, some of whom travel from outside of the Borough. The meeting dates for this municipal year are as follows:

Meetings	Room
27 June 2018	CR 6
19 July 2018	CR 6
04 September 2018	CR 6
08 October 2018	CR 6
05 November 2018	CR 6
22 January 2019	CR 5
26 February 2019	CR 6
21 March 2019	CR 6
16 April 2019	CR 6
June 2019 meeting	TBC
July 2019 meeting	TBC
September 2019 meeting	TBC
October 2019 meeting	TBC
November 2019 meeting	TBC
December 2019 meeting	TBC

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Residents, Education and Environmental Services Policy Overview Committee – 22 January 2019

Implications on related Council policies

Policy Overview Committees are at the heart of how the Council shapes policy at Member level.

How this report benefits Hillingdon residents

Policy Overview Committees directly engage residents in shaping policy and recommendations from the Committees seek to improve the way the Council provides services to residents.

Financial Implications

None at this stage.

Legal Implications

None at this stage.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

None at this stage.

Multi year work programme

Residents, Education & Environmental Services

2018

2019

Meeting Month	June	July	September	October	November	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	September	October
Date	27	19	4	8	5	22	26	21	16	N/A	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

REVIEW A: User payment experience and modernisation across key resident services

Topic selection / scoping stage	Agree topic		Scoping report													
Witness / evidence / consultation stage						Witness Session			Witness Session		Witness Session 3					
Findings, conclusions and recommendations								Findings								
Final review report agreement									Final Report							
Target Cabinet reporting											CABINET					
Post review monitoring														X		

Title of Review B

Topic selection / scoping stage														
Witness / evidence / consultation stage														
Findings, conclusions and recommendations														
Final review report agreement														
Target Cabinet reporting														
Post review monitoring														

Regular business items

Quarterly School Places Planning Update	X					X					X			
Annual complaints & service update report			X											
Standards & Quality in Education (Attainment) report (incl. School Improvements)						X								
Budget Planning Report for Residents Services	X													
Cabinet's budget proposals for next financial year						X								
Cabinet Forward Plan monitoring	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

One-off business items

Introductory report on overview and scrutiny	X													
Information item on Restorative Justice (young offenders)				X										
Information item on Building Control								X						
Information item on Flooding									X					
Information item Highways Maintenance									X					
Information item on Fly Tipping					X									

Past review monitoring

Regulations & Byelaws: Cemeteries & Burial Grounds								X						
Street Lighting (2009/10)			X											

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