

Isle of Wight Secondary (11-16) and Post-16 A-level Education

Consultation

26 January - 30 April 2015



Executive Summary

The Isle of Wight Council would like to hear your views on how best to provide the right number and geographical distribution of high quality 11-16 and post-16 school and college places to meet future need and improve outcomes for students.

For 11-16 schools the key principle is the provision of the right number of pupil places in high performing schools which serve their communities well. Establishing the right school capacity to meet future need is also vital to ensure the best possible use of the Department for Education's (DfE) first round of Priority Schools Building Programme funding (PSBP (1)). At post-16 the key principle is ensuring the Island's pupils can access a wide range of high quality A-level courses in high performing, financially viable institutions, facilitating progression to higher education and higher skills programmes for more young people.

The proposals are based on robust school places planning data, including pupil number projections, consideration of future inward and outward migration on the Island and adjustments for forecast population changes across the island. This consultation only covers those schools funded by the public purse, which includes the Island's local authority maintained schools and academies, each responsible for its own governance and admissions policy (see Appendix I). As the Free School and Studio School are only just established no changes are proposed to those schools, but the places they offer have been fully incorporated into the proposals set out in this document. The range of other independent provision pre- and post-16 has also been taken into account as have the movements of pupils off the Island and those home educated (with the possibility that these patterns might change as the Island's school system improves).

Special education would continue to be provided at St George's Special School. The process of closing Clatterford Tuition Centre and enlarging Thompson House Tuition Centre is ongoing.

A key focus of the Isle of Wight Council is to improve every school on the Island to provide the best possible educational opportunities for all pupils and students. Isle of Wight education results and school performance are, in general, lower than the national average with a disproportionate number of schools being placed in an Ofsted category or requiring improvement. However, Ofsted (July 2014) strongly endorsed the school improvement approach that is now being taken and the quality of support and challenge to the Island's schools. Therefore the proposals for school places in this consultation focus on the most appropriate distribution of places to best serve the needs of pupils and their communities, recognising that all schools on the Island need to improve.

Whichever 11-16 option is chosen will determine the distribution and shape of a very significant investment of capital funding by the DfE through the Priority Schools Building Programme, without which no change of any sort would be possible as the Isle of Wight Council has no capital resources with which to undertake any necessary work.

Ultimately the decisions that are made will be based on the outcome of this consultation and what is best overall for the provision of high quality education across the Island and improving the life chances of its young people.

The Isle of Wight's Executive has approved consultation to take place on the following options and invites financially viable proposals for further options.

Secondary Education 11-16

Option 1: Retain the current 6 secondary schools but adjust their sizes

In this option secondary education (11-16) would be retained at the existing 6 secondary schools (Coves Enterprise College, Medina College, Christ the King College, Carisbrooke College, Ryde Academy and Sandown Bay Academy) together with the Island Free School and Studio School. However the sizes of some schools would be adjusted to better match the future needs across the island.

Option 2: Merge Medina and Carisbrooke and retain the other secondary schools with adjusted sizes

In this option Medina College and Carisbrooke College would be merged and the other four secondary schools would remain, with some schools' sizes adjusted to better match the future needs across the island.

Option 3: Alternative proposals

We would welcome proposals for financially viable alternative options designed to focus on raising educational standards. Any such options will be reported and considered as part of the decision making process.

Post 16 A-level Education

Option A: Retain the current pattern of sixth form provision

In this option all 6 secondary schools (Coves Enterprise College, Medina College, Christ the King College, Carisbrooke College, Ryde Academy and Sandown Bay Academy) would remain designated 11-18 and retain sixth forms offering post-16 education, together with the Isle of Wight College, the independent sector and off-island providers. The Studio School would still operate a 150 place sixth form from 2016.

Option B: Establish a new sixth form college to replace the current sixth form provision at the six Island secondary schools and the A-level provision at the Isle of Wight College

In this option a new sixth form college providing A-Level provision would be established. This would have capacity for up to 1500 learners, replacing the 6 current secondary school sixth forms and the A-level provision at the Isle of Wight College. The new college would operate alongside vocational provision offered at the Isle of Wight College, training providers, the independent sector and off-island providers. The Studio School would still operate a 150 place sixth form from 2016.

Option C: Establish a new sixth form college to replace the current sixth form provision at 5 out of the 6 Island secondary schools and the A-level provision at the Isle of Wight College

In this option a new sixth form college providing A-Level provision would be established, as for Option B, but with 1250 learners. One sixth form would be retained at a secondary school for up to 250 learners. The Studio School would still operate a 150 place sixth form from 2016.

Option D: Establish a new sixth form college to replace the current sixth form provision at 4 out of the 6 secondary schools and the A-level provision at the Isle of Wight College

In this option a new sixth form college providing A-Level provision would be established, as for Option B and Option C, but with 1000 learners. Two sixth forms would be retained at two secondary schools with an aggregated capacity of 500 learners between the two providers. The Studio School would still operate a 150 place sixth form from 2016.

Option E: Alternative proposals

We would welcome proposals for financially viable alternative options designed to improve outcomes for students. Any such options will be reported and considered as part of the decision making process.

The Consultation Process

This consultation document includes substantial background information on school places, school places forecasting, educational standards and a variety of other facts and figures. The options are set out in further detail including issues to consider.

A variety of consultation meetings and events will be held involving schools, post-16 providers, parents, students and all other interested parties. Letters will be sent to all parents of current pupils in both the secondary and primary phases alerting them to consultation events.

A consultation response form is available online at www.iwight.com/schools or as a hard copy by request from: consult@iow.gov.uk or 01983 823653

What happens after this consultation?

The consultation runs from 26 January 2015 to 30 April 2015. Officers will then prepare a report which will take into consideration the consultation responses, set out the issues and make a recommendation on the way forward to the Isle of Wight Executive Committee.

Will I have the opportunity to discuss the proposals and ask questions?

Yes. Consultation events are planned for governors, parents, staff, pupils and other interested parties.

At the events you will have the opportunity to hear council officers explain the reasons for the proposals and the process to be followed but, most importantly, they will want to hear your views.

How can my views be heard?

We will listen to views at the consultation events. We will also consider all written responses received. We urge you to use the response form and complete it in detail.

There is a website where you can view the consultation document and complete an on-line response form.

www.iwight.com/schools

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Background

Two of the statutory responsibilities of a local education authority are to ensure the sufficiency and suitability of school places, and to secure sufficient suitable education and training provision for all young people aged 16 to 19, and for those up to age 25 with a Learning Difficulty Assessment or an Education, Health and Care Plan.

There is a need to review the number and geographical distribution of secondary school and post-16 places (see Appendix J) and to offer a proposed way forward to help improve the outcomes for all pupils and students.

Why change is needed

It would be usual to have an option in a consultation that is 'do nothing'. However, this is not considered a viable option to offer in this instance as capital funding has been allocated which will result in adjusted sizes for some schools. The capital funding that is available is held by the Department for Education (DfE) through the first round of the Priority Schools Building Programme. This is a government programme designed to address the most urgent maintenance liabilities of schools across the country. Based on the applications submitted by the Isle of Wight PSBP(1) funding has been allocated for Carisbrooke College, Christ the King College and Ryde Academy. Funding was allocated against the assessments of future capacity requirements provided at that time which require revision based on the most recent school places planning information available. Some change to school capacities is therefore vital and inevitable to ensure the best use of the PSBP (1) funds. The options for consultation address this.

The detailed forecasting of future pupil numbers and their geographical locations, and how this translates into school places (which are set out in this consultation document) have been discussed with the Education Funding Agency (EFA). The EFA will review the size of schools proposed and refurbish or rebuild Carisbrooke College, Christ the King College and Ryde Academy to meet future needs based on the options presented. Bids are currently being considered for round two of the PSBP initiative (PSBP(2)) and the Council has submitted bids on behalf of Sandown Academy and Medina College, the outcomes of which are expected in January 2015.

On its own the Isle of Wight Council would not be able to fund any change, the current situation would have to remain and this consultation would not be taking place.

11- 16 school performance

Isle of Wight education results and school performance are, in general, lower than the national average (see Appendix C Table 10) with a disproportionate number of schools being placed in an Ofsted category or requiring improvement. The Isle of Wight Council is committed to a programme of school improvement and intervention with the support of the schools on the Island, and aims to create the right environment in which pupils' education can flourish. The options for consultation support the provision of good quality schools of the right size and in the right place to serve the needs of all pupils.

Post-16 Education performance

Successful participation in post-16 education and training predetermines future individual and community economic wellbeing, providing the skills and knowledge to support progression to higher education and sustainable employment.

The majority of young people who are participating in education, employment or training aged 16-18 on the island participate in vocational and work-based learning programmes, including apprenticeships. Outcomes for pupils taking these courses on the Island are good and above national averages. Progression to employment or further/higher education by those completing an advanced level course at the Isle of Wight College was 10% in 2011 (*DfE key stage 5 sustained destination data November 2014*). This compared to a national average of 11% for further education colleges.

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The outcomes of students taking A-level post-16 courses on the Island, and the proportion who subsequently progress to university education, are below national averages. In 2012/13 49% of students completing A-levels in school 6th forms progressed to higher education and 18% to a "top third" university against national averages for state funded school 6th forms of 56% and 23% respectively. For those taking A levels at a college the IOW average was 37% going to a higher education institution and 6% to a top third university with the same national averages being 39% and 9%. (*DfE key stage 5 sustained destination data January 2015*).

The consultation options for post-16 are designed to address A-level provision. The intention is to affect positive change and to create a high performing and sustainable pattern of post-16 A-level providers. This consultation does not propose any change to the post-16 vocational and skills based offer available to students.

The following information can be found in the appendices:

- Appendix A: Forecast 11-16 pupil numbers 2014-2024
- Appendix B: Nearest school mapping
- Appendix C: Education standards 11-16
- Appendix D: Data Tables to Support 11-16 Option 1
- Appendix E: Data Tables to Support 11-16 Option 2
- Appendix F: Post-16 education participation
- Appendix G: Post-16 A-level attainment
- Appendix H: Post-16 A-level attainment – statistical neighbours comparison
- Appendix I: Governance of schools, admissions and transport
- Appendix J: Secondary school capacity
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Current situation 11-16 provision

There are currently 8 publicly funded providers of 11-16 mainstream education, together with 2 independent schools, 1 special school and two alternative provision centres (consultation on the proposal to amalgamate the centres has recently closed and the process is ongoing).

The table below shows for each school:

- the 2014 Published Admission Number (PAN);
- what this number represents in terms of forms of entry (fe) where 1 fe = 30 pupils;
- the pupil numbers in each year;
- the total Number on Roll (NoR) as at 8th December 2014 to 2nd October 2014.

Table 1: Secondary School Places and Number on Roll - Autumn Term 2014

| School Name | 2014 PAN | Forms of entry (fe) | Number on Roll - 8th December 2014 | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Yr7 | Yr8 | Yr9 | Yr10 | Yr11 | Total |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 270 | 9 | 136 | 199 | 259 | 249 | 296 | 1139 |
| Ryde Academy | 210 | 7 | 183 | 205 | 183 | 177 | 198 | 946 |
| Cowes Enterprise College | 270 | 9 | 189 | 191 | 180 | 162 | 186 | 908 |
| Medina College | 260 | 9 | 203 | 175 | 254 | 235 | 257 | 1124 |
| Carisbrooke College | 226 | 8 | 102 | 116 | 181 | 211 | 226 | 836 |
| Christ the King College | 240 | 8 | 269 | 239 | 210 | 211 | 203 | 1132 |
| TOTAL | 1476 | 50 | 1082 | 1125 | 1267 | 1245 | 1366 | 6085 |
| Island Free School | 125 | 4 | 124 | - | - | - | - | 124 |
| Isle of Wight Studio School | 75 | n/a | - | - | - | 75 | - | 75 |
| TOTAL | 200 | 4 | 124 | - | - | 75 | - | 199 |
| TOTAL publicly funded mainstream | 1676 | 54 | 1206 | 1125 | 1267 | 1320 | 1366 | 6284 |
| The Priory School (Independent) | | | 20 | 25 | 18 | 9 | 12 | 84 |
| Ryde School (Independent) | | | 46 | 66 | 75 | 70 | 95 | 352 |
| TOTAL | | | 66 | 91 | 93 | 79 | 107 | 436 |
| St Georges (Special) School | | | 20 | 12 | 12 | 23 | 10 | 77 |
| Thompson House Tuition Centre | | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 12 |
| Clatterford Tuition Centre | | | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| TOTAL | | | 20 | 14 | 17 | 25 | 22 | 98 |

The options for 11-16 provision

This section sets out options for providing places in the Island's secondary schools. It provides facts and figures that describe the current pattern of school attendance and forecasts likely future demand for secondary school places.

The forecasting model predicts that the anticipated number of pupils joining the secondary phase will be between 1243 and 1340 pupils each year in the next 6 years (based on children in primary school), rising to 1394 in 23/24 (see Table 7 in Appendix A).

The forecast indicates a need for 50 forms of entry (fe) across the Island's secondary schools.

Christ the King College is uniquely placed on the Island in that its recruitment, with an admissions policy that awards priority to children who meet faith criteria, is from across the Island. Historic recruitment of 8fe has been analysed and factored into forecasts. The published offer of 240 places (8fe) was increased to 270 (9fe) for the 2014-15 academic year. The school oversubscribed at the higher figure and governors have indicated their intention to substantiate their admission number at 270. Therefore, Christ the King College is presumed to offer 9fe in the following analysis within both options.

The IOW Studio School is not included in any of the following tables or forecasts as it only admits pupils from Yr10 upwards and the authority must plan school places for those pupils while they are in Years 7, 8 and 9. Pupils must be allowed to stay in their 11-16 school and so for forecast purposes they remain in the school they are admitted to in Year 7 although up to 75 may move to the Studio Schools in Yr 10.

Option 1

Retain the current 6 secondary schools but adjust their sizes

In this option secondary education (11-16) would be retained at the existing 6 secondary schools (Cowes Enterprise College, Medina College, Christ the King College, Carisbrooke College, Ryde Academy & Sandown Bay Academy) together with the Island Free School and Studio School. The sizes of some schools would be adjusted to better match the future needs across the island.

The number of places needed has been established by considering the forecast number of pupils according to the nearest school model (see Appendix B). The forecast impact on each school of pupils attending Christ the King College (rather than their nearest school) is factored into the proposed size of each school. The Newport schools and the other Island schools are considered separately.

Please see Appendix D for the supporting data for this option.

Schools outside Newport

Table 2 sets out the proposed forms of entry (1 fe = 30 pupils) based on the need to accommodate the largest year group size (in the forecasting to 2020/2021) for pupils living nearest to that school. The figure has been reduced by the average number of children from the area attending Christ the King College. Rounding up has taken place in calculations to reduce the likelihood of there being insufficient capacity.

Table 2 : Option 1 – Proposed forms of entry for schools outside Newport

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Cowes Enterprise College | 8fe |
| Island Free School | 4fe |
| Ryde Academy | 10fe |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 8fe |

The maximum number of pupils in this analysis living in the four areas above requires 30fe of provision. The proposal above is for 30fe. Some of the children will attend Christ the King College: typically that has been 3-4fe.

The local schools offer, plus the provision at Christ the King College (assumed to be a minimum 90 places / 3fe for children outside of Newport for whom these are 'nearest schools') provides 33fe in total.

Schools in Newport

The 'nearest school' exercise shows a need for 16 forms of entry in Newport to accommodate pupils from the Newport/West Wight area.

In this option this would be achieved through Christ the King as a 9fe school where 4-5fe of places are assumed to be accessed by Newport/West Wight area pupils, Medina remaining with a 9fe capacity and Carisbrooke as 4fe; the minimum viable size for a secondary school.

Table 3: Option 1 - Proposed forms of entry for schools in Newport

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Christ the King College | 9fe |
| Medina College | 9fe |
| Carisbrooke College | 4fe |

Carisbrooke and Medina

The maximum total demand for places at Carisbrooke College and Medina College applying the 'nearest school' criteria (rounding up the calculations to avoid under-provision) is 11fe. Still applying the 'nearest school' criteria this would split as 7fe at Carisbrooke and 4fe at Medina. However the current uptake of places is for 4fe at Carisbrooke and 7fe at Medina.

Medina is a 9fe school and although they have applied for limited PSBP(2) funding there are no plans, or capital funding available, to alter the size of the school. Given the assumption that Christ the King College offers places to 4-5fe of Newport/West Wight area pupils, if Carisbrooke were to become 7fe (in line with the nearest school projections) within this option there would then be significant over-capacity within the Newport school system.

Therefore under this option the DfE would likely treat Carisbrooke as a 4fe school within its PSBP(1) programme. This is the minimum viable size for a secondary school.

Option 1: Issues to consider

- Maintains a geographical spread of 11-16 provision across the island
- No disruption to the present pattern of 11-16 provision
- Provides an appropriate number of school places to accommodate the forecast number of pupils in schools outside Newport
- Provides some over-capacity within the Newport school system
- Enables the majority of pupils to attend their nearest school

Option 2

Merge Medina and Carisbrooke and retain the other secondary schools with adjusted sizes

In this option Medina College and Carisbrooke College would be merged and the other four secondary schools would remain, together with the Island Free School and the Studio School. The sizes of some schools would be adjusted to better match the future needs across the island.

The number of places needed has been established by considering the forecast number of pupils according to the nearest school model (see Appendix B). The forecast impact on each school of pupils attending Christ the King College (rather than their nearest school) is factored into the proposed size of each school. The Newport schools and the other Island schools are considered separately.

Please see Appendix E for further supporting data for this option.

Schools outside Newport

Table 4 sets out the proposed forms of entry (1 fe = 30 pupils) based on the need to accommodate the largest year group size (in the forecasting to 2020/2021) for pupils living nearest to that school.

The figure has been reduced by the average number of children from the area attending Christ the King College. Rounding up has taken place where necessary in calculations to reduce the likelihood of providing under capacity for local children.

Table 4: Option 2 – Proposed forms of entry for schools outside Newport

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Cowes Enterprise College | 8fe |
| Island Free School | 4fe |
| Ryde Academy | 10fe |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 8fe |

The maximum number of pupils in this analysis living in the four areas above requires 30fe of provision. The proposal above is for 30fe. Some of the children will attend Christ the King College: typically that has been 3-4fe.

The local schools offer, plus the provision at Christ the King College (assumed to be a minimum 90 places / 3fe for children outside of Newport for whom these are 'nearest schools') provides 33fe in total.

Schools in Newport

The 'nearest school' exercise, shows a need for 16 forms of entry in Newport to accommodate pupils from the Newport/West Wight area.

In this option this would be achieved through Christ the King as a 9fe school where 4-5fe of places are assumed to be accessed by Newport/West Wight area pupils, and the merger of Medina and Carisbrooke to provide an 11 form entry school.

Table 5: Option 2 - Proposed forms of entry for schools in Newport

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Christ the King College | 9fe |
| Merged Medina and Carisbrooke College | 11fe |

As Christ the King College qualifies for DfE PSPB(1) funding it could be rebuilt under the programme to the stated capacity.

Present home to school transport (HTST) arrangements, in keeping with the Isle of Wight's policy of providing transport for pupils to their nearest secondary school if more than 3 miles away or only accessible via an unsafe walking route, result in the daily contracting of 31 buses, 20 providing transport to Carisbrooke and Christ the King colleges and 11 providing transport to Medina College.

This option would clearly lead to short-term disruption for both Carisbrooke and Medina schools as the merger was worked through and implemented. However once the merger had taken place a single 11fe school would future proof against one of the schools potentially becoming very small in terms of pupil numbers and therefore unviable.



Option 2: Issues to consider – merged on the Carisbrooke site

- Maintains a geographical spread of 11-16 provision across the Island
- Enables the majority of pupils to attend their nearest school
- Short term disruption to education provision at Carisbrooke and Medina
- A merged school would result in fewer contracted buses for HTST
- Carisbrooke qualifies for PSBP (1) funding, has capacity for 11fe and could be remodelled under the programme to the stated capacity.
- Vacates the Medina College site and buildings for alternative use (as it stands the Medina College buildings are suitable for post-16 provision were such provision required as a result of this consultation)

Option 2: Issues to consider – merged on the Medina site

- Maintains a geographical spread of 11-16 provision across the Island
- Enables the majority of pupils to attend their nearest school
- Short term disruption to education provision at Medina and Carisbrooke
- A merged school would result in fewer contracted buses for HTST
- The Medina site is large enough to accommodate an 11fe 11-16 school, however the Medina buildings have capacity for 9fe therefore a 2fe expansion would be necessary at an estimated cost of £7-8m. There is no identified capital funding for an expansion.
- Additional pupils at Medina College will require greater usage of the Medina Leisure Centre facilities which, in turn, would impact on public use availability and require additional revenue funding associated with the cost of greater usage.
- Vacates the Carisbrooke College site and buildings for alternative use (as it stands the Carisbrooke College buildings are in need of major refurbishment and would not be suitable for post-16 provision (which does not qualify for PSBP funding) were such provision required as a result of this consultation).

Option 3

Alternative proposals

We would welcome proposals for financially viable alternative options designed to focus on raising educational standards. Any such options will be reported and considered as part of the decision making process.

Current situation: Post-16

The Local Authority has a statutory duty to secure sufficient, suitable education and training provision for all young people aged 16 to 19, and for those up to age 25 with a Learning Difficulty Assessment or Education, Health and Care Plan, in its area. The Local Authority works with the Education Funding Agency (the government's funding agency for 16-18 education) to commission and decommission provision in pursuit of these duties.

Since 2013 all young people have been required to participate in education and training until the end of the academic year in which they reach the age of 17. In 2013/14 92.1% of 16/17 year olds on the Island were meeting this duty compared to 93.5% nationally. From 2015 this requirement will extend to the year in which students reach the age of 18. There are currently 16 separate providers of 16-18 education on the Island, 14 of which are publicly funded by the Education Funding Agency (EFA), to deliver vocational and academic 16-18 programmes (16-25 for those with high needs). Seven of these providers offer academic provision (A-levels) - the six secondary schools and the Isle of Wight College.

Apprenticeships and Traineeships are funded separately by the Skills Funding Agency (SFA), the Department for Business & Skill's funding body.

Table 6 shows the 16-18 EFA funded places (A-level and vocational) on the Island for the present and previous 2 academic years.

Table 6: Post-16 funded learner places

| Provider | 16-18 funded learner places (EFA)* | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 |
| Carisbrooke College | 205 | 206 | 206 |
| Cowes Enterprise College | 158 | 99 | 96 |
| Medina College | 231 | 223 | 223 |
| Ryde Academy | 116 | 118 | 118 |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 348 | 270 | 268 |
| Christ the King College | 125 | 207 | 207 |
| Studio School** | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Isle of Wight College | 1971 | 1831 | 1885 |
| Hospitality Training Partnership | 217 | 239 | 245 |
| SMART Training | 82 | 98 | 102 |
| FNTC Training | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Military Preparation College | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| St Catherine's School | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| St George's School | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| TOTAL EFA funded places | 3330 | 3385 | 3444 |

* Post-16 funding from the EFA is based on the previous years' learner numbers. So funded learner places in any year is a representation of actual pupil numbers in the year before.

**The Studio School will offer post-16 provision with effect from September 2016.

In addition to the above, there are a number of commercial and national training providers working with employers and individuals primarily supporting apprentices and offering full cost training.

11.2% of funded places in 2014/15 are for 18 year olds requiring three years to complete their post-16 programme. This compares to 10.7% nationally. Since 2014 these places have been funded at 17.5% less than 16/17 year olds.

Approximately 150 young people from the Island attend post-16 provision off the Island, including Brockenhurst College, Sparsholt College, Richard Taunton College and Southampton City College. The majority are following A-Level programmes.

The current range of publicly funded organisations provide young people with a variety of on-island choice across all post 16 pathways – academic, vocational and work-based.

There has been significant development of both STEM programmes (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) and work-based provision (Apprenticeships and Traineeships) in response to the economic priorities for the Island and Island employers. This is reflected in greater participation in vocational and work-based programmes, with apprenticeship participation above the national average. Supporting this offer, there has been significant capital investment in STEM facilities at the Isle of Wight College. The opening of the Isle of Wight Studio School in 2014 (which will offer post 16 provision from 2016 onwards) will also increase STEM-related programme options on the island.

Separate to those organisations formally delivering publicly funded post-16 education and training, there are a number of providers offering re-engagement and personal development programmes for young people, pre- and post-16 on the Island, including:

- The Isle of Wight Council (Choices, Duke of Edinburgh, Adult Learning)
- UK Sailing Association
- Platform One
- Challenge & Adventure
- Isle of Wight Chamber of Commerce

Post-16 A-level provision

There is significant competition between the publicly funded sixth form (A-level) providers on the Island - 6 school sixth forms and the Isle of Wight College. This has led to significant shifts in A-Level learner numbers between providers, with some growing at the direct expense of others. Competition between relatively high numbers of separate sixth form providers for a limited number of A-level students has led in many cases to small class sizes, and a more limited subject range offer.

Whilst some young people achieve well, and performance varies between providers, sixth form performance across the Island is poor. Overall pass rates, high grade passes, and value added scores are all below national and regional averages, as are average pupil A-level point scores. This latter point also contributes to a lower than average progression rate from Island sixth forms to higher education.

Small school sixth forms require financial subsidy from the schools' 11-16 budgets in order to be viable. Whilst this is permitted under schools funding regulations, it is not a desirable model as it reduces the funding available to the 11-16 pupils.

A study undertaken by London Economics – *Assessing value for money in sixth form education* (June 2014) estimated that the potential cross-subsidy in maintained schools ranged between £810 and £2,202 per student per annum. No specific data exists for schools on the Island.

The pattern of post-16 participation on the Island suggests a relatively high rate of "drop-out" from school sixth forms at the end of the first year (year 12) with many transferring to the Isle of Wight College or training providers. This is partly demonstrated by the higher than average number of places funded for students requiring three years to complete their post-16 programmes - 11.2% compared to 10.7% nationally. The government only funds the third year of study for these students at 82.5% of the full time amount.

Appendices F, G and H provide further background information on the Island's post-16 participation and performance.

Options for post-16 A-level provision

The options presented in this consultation for post-16 academic provision are based on an analysis of the pattern of participation, published outcomes and progression post-16 on the Island. These highlight a current system which features:

- Poor outcomes and value-added for A-level provision, which are below national and regional averages. This is in contrast to good vocational provision which outperforms national averages on some measures, and is benefitting from significant capital investment
- Poor progression to higher education
- Multiple academic sixth form providers – seven publicly funded providers competing for 43% (approx. 1350 on the Island) of the 16/17 year old cohort. This is leading to a limited A-Level subject offer, and provisions that cannot benefit from economies of scale
- School sixth forms which are being subsidised by the 11-16 school funding
- Higher than average numbers of students requiring three years to complete their sixth form programmes, estimated at 11% of all the EFA funded places. This has funding implications where the third year of study is funded at 82.5% of the full rate.

Young people on the Isle of Wight deserve a high performing sixth form system, alongside the existing good vocational provision, to support their future career ambitions and ability to progress to higher education. To achieve this a post-16 academic system is required that:

- Is high performing, producing positive value added and outcomes consistently in line with or above national and regional averages
- Supports high levels of participation and positive progression to sustainable employment and higher education
- Provides choice and diversity, both in relation to provider type and programme choice
- Attracts talented leaders, managers and teaching professionals, and effectively supports their professional development
- Benefits from economies of scale, supporting viability and sustainability
- Represents good value for money
- Is a positive feature of the whole Island education and training system, operating openly and collaboratively to contribute to the raising of standards across all stages
- Makes a significant contribution to community cohesion and economic wellbeing on the Island

A 6th Form college?

Three of the options outlined below include a proposal to open a new, independent sixth form college. As a sector, sixth form colleges provide high quality post-16 academic education, producing on average:

- higher outcomes (based on A-level points per student) than any other post-16 provider type
- higher value added scores
- higher rates of progression to higher education, including 'top third' universities
- better value for money

A successful sixth form college on the Isle of Wight has the potential to transform post-16 academic outcomes for young people, enhancing their future life chances, personal economic success, and wider community wellbeing. As proposed within options B, C and D, a sixth form college would be of a scale that allowed a broader A-level programme to be offered, and would ensure financial viability (without subsidy) and future sustainability.

Should any of options B, C or D be adopted, designation and governance arrangements for a new sixth form college would need to be determined.

Option A

Retain the current A-level provision

In this option all 6 secondary schools (Cowes Enterprise College, Medina College, Christ the King College, Carisbrooke College, Ryde Academy and Sandown Bay Academy) would retain 11-18 designation and sixth form provision, together with the A-level provision offered by the Isle of Wight College. The Studio School would still operate a 150 place sixth form from 2016.

Issues to consider:

- Poor current academic outcomes and value added performance
- Poor current progression rates to higher education
- Course viability: the impact on subject choice of multiple small providers
- Financial viability: the impact of 11-16 school budgets having to subsidise sixth forms
- There is a choice between provider type (A level offer at schools and a further education college)
- Provision is from various locations on the island.
- Staffing: it is a challenge to attract high calibre specialist staff to small, poor performing school sixth forms.

Option B

Establish a new sixth form college to replace the current sixth form provision at the 6 island secondary schools and the A-level provision at the Isle of Wight College

In this option a new sixth form college providing A-level provision would be established. This would have a capacity for up to 1500 learners, replacing the 6 current secondary school sixth forms and the A-level provision at the Isle of Wight College. This would operate alongside vocational provision offered at the Isle of Wight College, training providers, the independent sector and off-island providers. The Studio School would still operate a 150 place sixth form from 2016.

Option C

Establish a new sixth form college to replace the current sixth form provision at 5 of the 6 Island secondary schools and the A-level provision at the Isle of Wight College

In this option a new sixth form college providing A-level provision would be established – as Option B but with 1250 learners. One sixth form would be retained at a secondary school with a capacity of up to 250. The Studio School would still operate a 150 place sixth form from 2016.

Option D

Establish a new sixth form college to replace the current sixth form provision at 4 of the 6 Island secondary schools and the A-level provision at the Isle of Wight College

In this option a new sixth form college providing A-level provision would be established – as Option B but with 1000 learners. Sixth forms would be retained at 2 secondary schools with an aggregated capacity of 500 between the two providers. The Studio School would still operate a 150 place sixth form from 2016.

Issues to consider for Options B to D:

- Sixth form college performance: the Average Point Score (APS) achieved by sixth form college A-level students is 772. The APS achieved by students in non-selective, local authority maintained school sixth forms is 706 and in academy sixth forms 686 (London Economics study – 2014)
- Course viability: larger providers can offer a broader choice of subjects with the scope to offer less popular options

- Financial viability: larger providers have economies of scale and greater sustainability
- Options C and D would still carry the risk of funds allocated for 11-16 education in schools cross-subsidising 6th form costs
- Provision of choice by introducing a good-sized sixth form college
- Greater opportunity to attract high calibre, specialist staff
- The likely location of a sixth form college would be in Newport, requiring travel from across the island
- Perceived potential for an adverse impact on 11-16 education standards if staff leave schools to work in a new 6th form college.

Option E

Alternative proposals

We would welcome proposals for financially viable alternative options. Any such options will be reported and considered as part of the decision making process.

Appendices

- Appendix A: Forecast 11-16 pupil numbers 2014-2024
- Appendix B: Nearest school mapping
- Appendix C: Education standards 11-16
- Appendix D: Data Tables to Support 11-16 Option 1
- Appendix E: Data Tables to Support 11-16 Option 2
- Appendix F: Post-16 education participation
- Appendix G: Post-16 A-level attainment
- Appendix H: Post-16 A-level attainment – statistical neighbours comparison
- Appendix I: Governance of schools, admissions and transport
- Appendix J: Secondary school capacity
- Appendix K: Glossary

Appendix A

Forecast 11-16 pupil numbers 2014-2024

Island wide forecasts of pupil numbers for secondary schools are based on the numbers of pupils in each year group in the primary phase rolled forward year on year into the secondary phase. The forecasts of children transferring to secondary school consider schools' historic intakes based upon the percentage of children transferring from the primary sector year on year and averaged out over the previous three years. The forecast dataset also takes into account known housing developments that might yield new pupils and assumed patterns of inward and outward migration based on historical patterns.

Forecasts for 2014/15 to 2020/21 are largely based on pupils currently within the primary phase and factors as described above. For 2021/22 to 2023/24 forecasts are based on data on current 1-4 year olds and so are less reliable. For example the 2023/24 pupils in the Yr 7 forecasts in Table 7 are currently aged 1-2.

Table 7: Forecast pupil numbers for year 7 and the total number of 11-16 year olds

This table shows the forecast Year 7 intake and forecast total number of 11-16 year olds to 2023/34

| | Academic Years | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 14/15 | 15/16 | 16/17 | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 | 21/22 | 22/23 | 23/24 |
| Yr7 Pupils | 1211 | 1243 | 1289 | 1340 | 1288 | 1290 | 1272 | 1365 | 1375 | 1394 |
| 11-16 Pupils | 6323 | 6167 | 6139 | 6209 | 6385 | 6465 | 6496 | 6571 | 6607 | 6714 |

Appendix B

Nearest school mapping

Geographical analysis has been used to establish the nearest secondary school for each address on the island, based on the road network. The chain link ferry at Cowes has been included as part of the road network.

The map in figure 1 shows the nearest school (not including Christ the King College) for each island address based on this analysis.

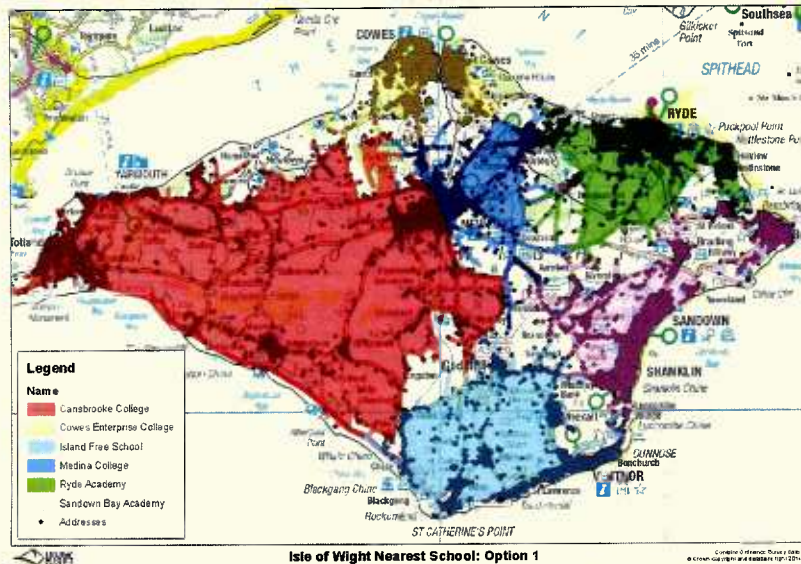
Christ the King College has an admissions policy that gives priority to faith based applicants and admits pupils from across the Island. Therefore it is not shown as a nearest school on the maps or their supporting datasets.

This mapping, when used in conjunction with pupil forecasts, allows an assessment of future demand for each school based on its 'nearest school' pupils. (See appendices D and E).

Table 8 shows the nearest school pupil numbers for the 5 secondary schools and the Island Free School (excluding Christ the King College) based on all Isle of Wight pupils in January 2014. It is therefore different from the actual numbers of pupils on roll.

Table 9 shows the numbers that are currently attending Christ the King College against the school that is their nearest school. (These numbers are also included in the nearest school pupil totals in Table 8). So of the 373 Year 7 age children who have a Newport secondary school as their nearest school (table 8), 143 (table 9) are currently attending Christ the King College. Of the 770 pupils who have a non-Newport school as their nearest school 97 are attending Christ the King College.

Figure 1: Mapping of nearest schools by address (excluding Christ the King College)



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Appendix B

Table 8: Pupil numbers by nearest school: age 11-16 (Jan' 2014 Census).

Christ the King College admits pupils from across the Island and therefore is not shown as a nearest school in this table.

| Current Year Group | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intake Year | 13/14 | 12/13 | 11/12 | 10/11 | 09/10 |
| Carisbrooke College | 269 | 318 | 340 | 340 | 330 |
| Medina College | 104 | 110 | 122 | 120 | 119 |
| NEWPORT TOTAL | 373 | 428 | 462 | 460 | 449 |
| Cowes Enterprise College | 205 | 226 | 251 | 236 | 259 |
| Island Free School | 81 | 89 | 105 | 112 | 108 |
| Ryde Academy | 258 | 264 | 280 | 280 | 296 |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 226 | 292 | 254 | 320 | 327 |
| NON NEWPORT TOTAL | 770 | 871 | 890 | 948 | 990 |
| OVERALL TOTAL | 1143 | 1299 | 1352 | 1408 | 1439 |

Table 9: Pupil Numbers by nearest school attending Christ the King College: age 11-16 (Jan' 2014 Census)

| Current Year Group | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Intake Year | 13/14 | 12/13 | 11/12 | 10/11 | 09/10 |
| Carisbrooke College | 115 | 92 | 98 | 95 | 94 |
| Medina College | 28 | 17 | 12 | 15 | 18 |
| NEWPORT TOTAL | 143 | 109 | 110 | 110 | 112 |
| Cowes Enterprise College | 20 | 21 | 27 | 28 | 19 |
| Island Free School | 20 | 21 | 28 | 22 | 25 |
| Ryde Academy | 20 | 20 | 29 | 16 | 18 |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 37 | 44 | 23 | 25 | 20 |
| NON NEWPORT TOTAL | 97 | 106 | 107 | 91 | 82 |
| OVERALL TOTAL | 240 | 215 | 217 | 201 | 194 |

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Appendix C

Education Standards 11-16

Carisbrooke College: Carisbrooke College was last inspected by the Office for Standards in Education (Ofsted) in March 2013. It was judged inadequate and deemed to require special measures. Since then it has been subject to monitoring visits by Ofsted on a termly basis. The Ofsted monitoring visits state the school is making reasonable progress towards being removed from a category within appropriate timescales.

Christ the King College: Christ the King College was last inspected by Ofsted in March 2014. It was judged to be good in all aspects.

Cowes Enterprise College: Cowes Enterprise College was last inspected in November 2012. Ofsted judged the college to be inadequate in all aspects apart from behaviour and safety which was judged to require improvement. Ofsted decided that the school required special measures. Since then the school has been subject to termly monitoring visits, all of which have concluded that the school is making reasonable progress towards the removal of special measures. This Ofsted judgement was removed when the school became a sponsored academy in September 2014.

Medina College: Medina College was last inspected in March 2012. Ofsted concluded that it required improvement in all aspects apart from leadership and management which were judged to be good. It was subject to a monitoring visit in February 2014 which examined improvements in behaviour and safety. That report concluded that the school still required improvement in that aspect of its work.

Ryde Academy: Ryde Academy was last inspected in October 2014. It was judged to require improvement in all aspects. This was an improvement from the last Ofsted inspection in April 2013 which had concluded the school has serious weaknesses and was therefore inadequate.

Sandown Bay Academy: Sandown Bay Academy was last inspected in October 2014 and found to require improvement in all aspects. This was an improvement from the last Ofsted inspection in January 2013 when the school was judged inadequate and requiring special measures.

Table 10: GCSE exam results 2012-2014
(provisional pending DfE publication of performance tables)

| School | % 5+ A*-C including English & Maths | | | | % 5+ A*-C | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------|-----------|------|------|-------|
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2014 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2014 |
| | Best | Best | Best | First | Best | Best | Best | First |
| Carisbrooke College | 36 | 44 | 28 | 29 | 70 | 69 | 41 | 41 |
| Christ the King College | 76 | 63 | 53 | 55 | 82 | 79 | 71 | 72 |
| Cowes Enterprise College | 52 | 53 | 58 | 58 | 75 | 69 | 67 | 67 |
| Medina College | 37 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 72 | 66 | 61 | 58 |
| Ryde Academy | 51 | 53 | 49 | 47 | 71 | 76 | 56 | 56 |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 40 | 47 | 46 | 42 | 72 | 68 | 55 | 53 |
| Isle of Wight Average | 45 | 49 | 46 | 45 | 72 | 69 | 57 | 56 |
| National Average | 59 | 61 | 60 | 57 | 83 | 83 | 67 | 66 |

Note: 2014 "Best" figures have not yet been published by DfE, hence these figures remain provisional. 2014 data are shown for "First" and "Best" entries at GCSE. "First" data (a pupils first GCSE attempt) are being used by DfE in 2014 performance tables. "Best" data (a pupils best attempt at the qualification) are more comparable to previous years, but still include significant changes to GCSEs in 2014.

Appendix D

Supporting data tables for 11-16: Option 1

The forecasting model is based on existing pupils, by address, in the primary phase. Each pupil is 'rolled forward' to secondary age (year 7) and shown in the forecasts for their nearest school.

Table 11 shows the number of pupils currently in the primary phase by nearest secondary school in the 6 school model. Christ the King College has an admissions policy that gives priority to faith based applicants and admits pupils from across the Island. Therefore it is not shown as a nearest school in the table.

Table 12 shows the estimated numbers of pupils (based on the averages of historic trends) that will attend Christ the King College in each year against the school that is their nearest school. (These numbers are also included in the nearest school pupil totals in Table 11).

Table 13 combines the results of tables 11 and 12 to show the forecast numbers of pupils for each school including pupils forecast to attend Christ the King and summarises into forms of entry (fe) for each school.

Figure 2 is a map (repeated from Figure 1) which shows the nearest school (not including Christ the King) for each island address based on the 6 school model.

Table 11: Pupil numbers by nearest school: age 4-11 (Jan' 2014 Census)

This table shows all the pupils in the primary phase (age 4-11) by nearest school and year of entry into secondary provision for each academic year. Christ the King College admits pupils from across the Island and therefore is not shown as a nearest school in this table.

| Current Year Group | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | R |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Intake Year | 14/15 | 15/16 | 16/17 | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 |
| Carisbrooke College | 284 | 305 | 310 | 340 | 312 | 303 | 303 |
| Medina College | 102 | 127 | 126 | 127 | 117 | 131 | 125 |
| NEWPORT TOTAL | 386 | 432 | 436 | 467 | 429 | 434 | 428 |
| Cowes Enterprise College | 247 | 225 | 242 | 250 | 235 | 242 | 236 |
| Island Free School | 101 | 106 | 105 | 114 | 98 | 96 | 95 |
| Ryde Academy | 279 | 266 | 291 | 289 | 303 | 295 | 291 |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 238 | 262 | 246 | 250 | 253 | 252 | 226 |
| NON NEWPORT TOTAL | 865 | 859 | 884 | 903 | 889 | 885 | 848 |
| OVERALL TOTAL | 1251 | 1291 | 1320 | 1370 | 1318 | 1319 | 1276 |

Appendix D

Table 12: Pupil numbers by nearest school forecast to attend Christ the King College: age 4-11 (Jan' 2014 Census)

This table shows all the pupils in the primary phase (age 4-11) by nearest school attending Christ the King College and year of entry into secondary provision for each academic year.

| Current Year Group | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | R |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Intake Year | 14/15 | 15/16 | 16/17 | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 |
| Carisbrooke College | 95 | 102 | 103 | 113 | 104 | 101 | 101 |
| Medina College | 18 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 23 | 22 |
| NEWPORT TOTAL | 113 | 124 | 126 | 136 | 125 | 124 | 123 |
| Cowes Enterprise College | 25 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 23 |
| Island Free School | 24 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| Ryde Academy | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 30 | 33 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 29 |
| NON NEWPORT TOTAL | 101 | 102 | 103 | 107 | 103 | 102 | 98 |
| OVERALL TOTAL | 214 | 226 | 229 | 243 | 228 | 226 | 221 |

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Appendix D

Table 13: Pupil numbers by nearest school with pupils forecast to attend Christ the King College removed: age 4-11 (Jan' 2014 Census) and equivalent fe (where 1fe = 30 children)

This table shows all the pupils by nearest school (aged 4-11) without pupils attending Christ the King College, and year of entry into secondary provision for each academic year.

| Current Year Group | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | R |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intake Year | 14/15 | 15/16 | 16/17 | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 |
| Carisbrooke College | 189 | 203 | 207 | 227 | 208 | 202 | 202 |
| Medina College | 84 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 96 | 108 | 103 |
| NEWPORT TOTAL | 273 | 308 | 310 | 331 | 304 | 310 | 305 |
| Cowes Enterprise College | 222 | 203 | 218 | 225 | 212 | 217 | 213 |
| Island Free School | 77 | 81 | 80 | 87 | 74 | 73 | 72 |
| Ryde Academy | 257 | 245 | 268 | 266 | 279 | 272 | 268 |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 208 | 228 | 215 | 218 | 221 | 220 | 197 |
| NON NEWPORT TOTAL | 764 | 757 | 781 | 796 | 786 | 782 | 750 |
| OVERALL TOTAL | 1037 | 1065 | 1091 | 1127 | 1090 | 1092 | 1055 |

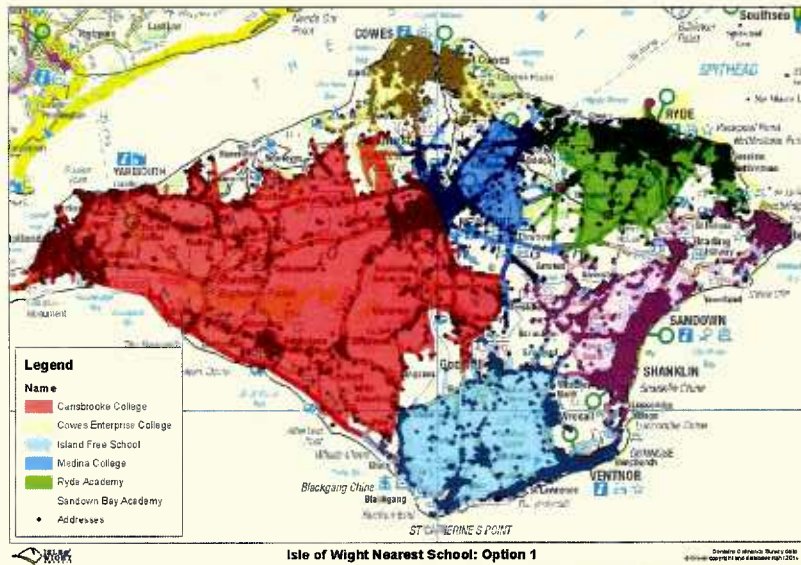
25

As above but shown as form of entry

| Current Year Group | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | R |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Intake Year | 14/15 | 15/16 | 16/17 | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 |
| Carisbrooke College | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Medina College | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| NEWPORT TOTAL | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Cowes Enterprise College | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Island Free School | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Ryde Academy | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| NON NEWPORT TOTAL | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| OVERALL TOTAL | 35 | 36 | 36 | 38 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Christ the King | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| TOTAL incl. Christ the King | 44 | 45 | 45 | 47 | 44 | 44 | 44 |

Appendix D

Figure 2: 6 school model showing nearest school by address (excluding Christ the King College)



Appendix E

Supporting Data Tables for 11-16: Option 2

The forecasting model is based on existing pupils, by address, in the primary phase. Each pupil is 'rolled forward' to secondary age (year 7) and shown in the forecasts for their nearest school.

Table 14 shows the number of pupils currently in the primary phase by nearest secondary school in the 5 school model. Christ the King College has an admissions policy that gives priority to faith based applicants and admits pupils from across the Island. Therefore it is not shown as a nearest school in the table.

Table 15 shows the estimated numbers of pupils (based on the averages of historic trends) that will attend Christ the King College in each year against the school that is their nearest school. (These numbers are also included in the nearest school pupil totals in Table 12).

Table 16 combines the results of tables 14 and 15 to show the forecast numbers of pupils for each school with Christ the King College attendees removed and summarises into forms of entry (fe) for each school.

Figure 3 is a map which shows the nearest school (not including Christ the King) for each Island address based on the 5 school model.

Table 14: Pupil numbers by nearest school with Medina and Carisbrooke merged : age 4-11 (Jan' 2014 Census)

This table shows all the pupils in by nearest school (aged 4-11) and year of entry into secondary provision for each academic year. Christ the King College admits pupils from across the Island and therefore is not shown as a nearest school in this table.

| Current Year Group | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | R |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intake Year | 14/15 | 15/16 | 16/17 | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 |
| Carisbrooke/Medina | 360 | 402 | 410 | 443 | 403 | 411 | 408 |
| NEWPORT TOTAL | 360 | 402 | 410 | 443 | 403 | 411 | 408 |
| Cowes Enterprise College | 255 | 234 | 248 | 258 | 238 | 249 | 240 |
| Island Free School | 101 | 106 | 105 | 114 | 98 | 93 | 94 |
| Ryde Academy | 295 | 285 | 308 | 304 | 323 | 314 | 306 |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 240 | 264 | 249 | 251 | 256 | 252 | 228 |
| NON NEWPORT TOTAL | 891 | 889 | 910 | 927 | 915 | 908 | 868 |
| OVERALL TOTAL | 1251 | 1291 | 1320 | 1370 | 1318 | 1319 | 1276 |

Appendix E

Table 15: Pupil numbers by nearest school forecast to attend Christ the King College: age 4-11 (Jan' 2014 Census)

This table shows all the pupils by nearest school (aged 4-11) forecast to attend Christ the King College, and year of entry into secondary provision for each academic year.

| Current Year Group | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | R |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Intake Year | 14/15 | 15/16 | 16/17 | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 |
| Carisbrooke/Medina | 105 | 117 | 120 | 129 | 118 | 120 | 119 |
| NEWPORT TOTAL | 105 | 117 | 120 | 129 | 118 | 120 | 119 |
| Cowes Enterprise College | 25 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 24 |
| Island Free School | 24 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 22 | 23 |
| Ryde Academy | 23 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 24 |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 31 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 29 |
| NON NEWPORT TOTAL | 103 | 104 | 106 | 109 | 106 | 104 | 100 |
| OVERALL TOTAL | 208 | 221 | 226 | 238 | 224 | 224 | 219 |

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Appendix E

Table 16: Pupil numbers by nearest school with pupils forecast to attend Christ the King College removed: age 4-11 (Jan' 2014 Census) and equivalent fe (where 1fe = 30 children)

This table shows all the pupils by nearest school (aged 4-11) without pupils attending Christ the King College, and year of entry into secondary provision for each academic year.

| Current Year Group | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | R |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intake Year | 14/15 | 15/16 | 16/17 | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 |
| Carisbrooke/Medina | 255 | 285 | 290 | 314 | 285 | 291 | 289 |
| NEWPORT TOTAL | 255 | 285 | 290 | 314 | 285 | 291 | 289 |
| Cowes Enterprise College | 230 | 211 | 223 | 232 | 214 | 224 | 216 |
| Island Free School | 77 | 81 | 80 | 87 | 74 | 71 | 71 |
| Ryde Academy | 272 | 263 | 284 | 280 | 298 | 289 | 282 |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 209 | 230 | 217 | 219 | 223 | 220 | 199 |
| NON NEWPORT TOTAL | 788 | 785 | 804 | 818 | 809 | 804 | 768 |
| OVERALL TOTAL | 1043 | 1070 | 1094 | 1132 | 1094 | 1095 | 1057 |

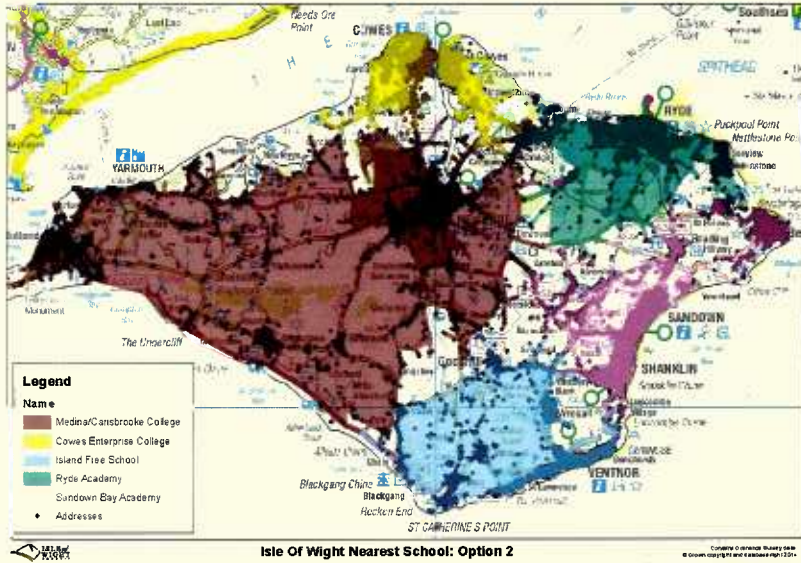
As above but shown as form of entry

| Current Year Group | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | R |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Intake Year | 14/15 | 15/16 | 16/17 | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 |
| Carisbrooke/Medina | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| NEWPORT TOTAL | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Cowes Enterprise College | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| Island Free School | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Ryde Academy | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| NON NEWPORT TOTAL | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 25 |
| OVERALL TOTAL | 36 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 35 |
| Christ the King | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| TOTAL incl. Christ the King | 45 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 44 |

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Appendix E

Figure 3: 5 school model showing nearest school by address (excluding Christ the King College)



Appendix F

Post-16 Education participation

Participation by young people on the island, aged 16-18, is good and historically at or above national levels. Of the 4677 young people on the Island aged 16-18 (years 12-14 inclusive) known to the Local Authority in 2013, 201 (4.3%) were not in education, employment or training (NEET). This compares to the South East and national averages of 5.1% and 5.3% respectively.

In March 2014, 3,150 (89.7%) of 16/17 year olds resident on the Island were recorded as participating in education or training, marginally above the south east average of 89.6% and below the national average of 90.3%. Of those participating, 79.6% were in full time education or training and 4.5% were following an apprenticeship and the remainder unspecified.

Participation by provider type, based on Department for Education (DfE) published data for the end of 2012 (published June 2013, updated June 2014) for 16/17 year olds shows that:

- 41% were at a further education college (sixth form and vocational combined)
- 32% were at a school sixth form
- 4% were following an apprenticeship
- 4% were at an independent sixth form
- 2% were at a special sixth form.

A further 4% were studying part-time, primarily at a further education college or with a training provider. The balance were either employed (without formal training) or NEET (not in education, employment or training).

Estimated participation by pathway type – academic, vocational, work-based – based on 2014/15 EFA funded places for 16/17 year olds is as follows:

- Academic (A Level) – est. 43%
- Vocational (all Levels) – est. 52%
- Work-based (Including apprenticeships) – est. 5%

Appendix G

Table 18: Post-16 A-level attainment (1)

Note: All Schools = all schools and FE colleges

All State Funded (inc FE Sector Colleges) = State-funded mainstream schools, academies, free schools, maintained special schools and FE Sector Colleges (excludes Independent Schools, pupil referral units and other Government department funded).

All State Funded (exc FE Sector Colleges) = as above only excluding FE Sector Colleges.

Attainment Measures - Level 3 Qualifications

| Measure | Group | Year | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| % students achieving at least 2 substantial Level 3 qualifications (i.e. equiv. to 2+ A level passes (grade A* to E)) | England - All Schools | 93.6% | 92.3% | 90.5% |
| | England - All State Funded (inc. FE Sector Colleges) | 93.1% | 91.7% | 89.7% |
| | England - State Funded exc. FE Sector Colleges | 97.7% | 97.9% | 98.0% |
| | IOW - All State Funded (inc. FE Sector Colleges) | 93.4% | 91.1% | 90.5% |
| | IOW - State Funded exc. FE Sector Colleges | 97.0% | 96.4% | 93.8% |
| Average Points Score (APS per student entered for 1+ Level 3 qual.) | England - All Schools | 733.0 | 724.3 | 714.0 |
| | England - All State Funded (inc. FE Sector Colleges) | 714.3 | 706.3 | 696.0 |
| | England - State Funded exc. FE Sector Colleges | 780.5 | 779.6 | 775.3 |
| | IOW - All State Funded (inc. FE Sector Colleges) | 662.6 | 665.0 | 653.2 |
| | IOW - State Funded exc. FE Sector Colleges | 692.7 | 706.4 | 678.6 |
| Average Points Score (Level 3 APS per entry) | England - All Schools | 212.8 | 213.7 | 214.6 |
| | England - All State Funded (inc. FE Sector Colleges) | 209.3 | 210.5 | 211.5 |
| | England - State Funded exc. FE Sector Colleges | 211.9 | 213.9 | 214.8 |
| | IOW - All State Funded (inc. FE Sector Colleges) | 206.9 | 207.9 | 209.2 |
| | IOW - State Funded exc. FE Sector Colleges | 204.4 | 208.3 | 207.2 |

Isle of Wight Secondary (11-16) and Post-16 A-level Education Consultation Updated February 2015

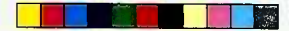
Appendix F

Table 17: Post-16 learner numbers and staying on rates for school sixth forms 2012-2015

This table sets out school census return data and shows numbers on roll in years 11-14 for the 2012, 2013 and 2014 academic years.

| Provider | EFA Funded Places | 2012-13 | | | | 16 - 18 Total | EFA Funded Places | 2013-14 | | | | 16 - 18 Total | EFA Funded Places | 2014-15 | | | | 16 - 18 Total |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| | | YR11 | YR12 | YR13 | YR14 | | | YR11 | YR12 | YR13 | YR14 | | | YR11 | YR12 | YR13 | YR14 | |
| Carisbrooke College | 205 | 277 | 93 | 103 | 9 | 205 | 206 | 216 | 126 | 69 | 8 | 203 | 206 | 226 | 124 | 93 | 18 | 235 |
| Cowes Enterprise College | 158 | 157 | 100 | 49 | 0 | 149 | 99 | 189 | 27 | 69 | 2 | 98 | 96 | 186 | 71 | 19 | 0 | 90 |
| Medina College | 231 | 286 | 112 | 108 | 5 | 225 | 223 | 269 | 124 | 89 | 11 | 224 | 223 | 257 | 166 | 84 | 10 | 260 |
| Ryde Academy | 116 | 184 | 83 | 33 | 0 | 116 | 118 | 212 | 72 | 44 | 0 | 116 | 118 | 198 | 27 | 34 | 0 | 61 |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 348 | 378 | 189 | 155 | 0 | 344 | 270 | 322 | 113 | 145 | 0 | 258 | 268 | 297 | 149 | 113 | 0 | 262 |
| Christ the King College | 125 | 182 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 119 | 207 | 194 | 144 | 62 | 0 | 206 | 207 | 203 | 154 | 97 | 0 | 251 |
| TOTAL | 1183 | 1464 | 696 | 448 | 14 | 1158 | 1123 | 1402 | 606 | 478 | 21 | 1105 | 1118 | 1367 | 691 | 440 | 28 | 1159 |

Isle of Wight Secondary (11-16) and Post-16 A-level Education Consultation Updated February 2015



Appendix H

Table 20: Post-16 A-level attainment - Statistical Neighbours Comparison (1)

Isle of Wight - % A-level students achieving grades AAB or higher in at least 2 facilitating subjects

Source: DFE Performance Tables/Statistical First Release
Note : All data include FE sector colleges

Isle of Wight - % A-level students achieving at least 3 A-levels at A*- E

Source: DFE Performance Tables/Statistical First Release
Note : All data include FE sector colleges

| School | % A-Level students achieving grades AAB or higher in at least 2 facilitating subjects | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Carisbrooke College | 13% | 7% | 13% |
| Christ The King College | - | - | 14% |
| Cowes Enterprise College | 4% | 5% | 16% |
| Medina College | 5% | 4% | 8% |
| Ryde Academy | 9% | 0% | 0% |
| Sandown Bay Academy | 9% | 16% | 11% |
| Isle of Wight College | 0% | 1% | 2% |
| Isle of Wight Average | 7% | 7% | 9% |
| IOW Stat Neighbour Ave. | 13% | 12% | 13% |
| Cornwall | 11% | 11% | 12% |
| Cumbria | 12% | 12% | 13% |
| East Sussex | 7% | 7% | 7% |
| Lancashire | 15% | 16% | 15% |
| Norfolk | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| Plymouth | 12% | 10% | 11% |
| Southend-on-Sea | 18% | 16% | 18% |
| Suffolk | 11% | 12% | 12% |
| Telford and Wrekin | 14% | 12% | 15% |
| Torbay | 21% | 18% | 20% |
| National Average - All College | 15% | 15% | 15% |
| National Average - State Funded | 12% | 12% | 12% |

| School | % A-Level students achieving at least 3 A-Levels at A*-E | | |
|---------------------------------|--|------------|------------|
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Carisbrooke College | np | 68% | 64% |
| Christ The King College | - | - | 80% |
| Cowes Enterprise College | np | 70% | 67% |
| Medina College | np | 68% | 68% |
| Ryde Academy | np | 35% | 46% |
| Sandown Bay Academy | np | 66% | 59% |
| Isle of Wight College | np | 87% | 84% |
| Isle of Wight Average | np | 69% | 67% |
| IOW Stat Neighbour Ave. | np | 79% | 78% |
| Cornwall | np | 78% | 75% |
| Cumbria | np | 80% | 80% |
| East Sussex | np | 67% | 67% |
| Lancashire | np | 87% | 86% |
| Norfolk | np | 84% | 83% |
| Plymouth | np | 66% | 66% |
| Southend-on-Sea | np | 89% | 86% |
| Suffolk | np | 81% | 82% |
| Telford and Wrekin | np | 72% | 69% |
| Torbay | np | 83% | 85% |
| National Average - All College | np | 81% | 80% |
| National Average - State Funded | np | 79% | 78% |

Appendix G

Table 19: Post-16 A-level attainment (2)

Attainment Measures - A-level Qualifications

| Measure | Group | Year | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| % students achieving 3+ A* A grades at A level or Applied single/double award A level | England - All Schools | 12.8% | 12.5% | 12.0% |
| | England - All State Funded (inc. FE Sector Colleges) | 10.0% | 9.8% | 9.4% |
| | England - State Funded exc. FE Sector Colleges | 10.9% | 10.7% | 10.3% |
| | IOW - All State Funded (inc. FE Sector Colleges) | 6.3% | 5.5% | 7.3% |
| % students achieving AAB or better at A level or Applied single/double award A level | IOW - State Funded exc. FE Sector Colleges | 6.5% | 6.0% | 8.4% |
| | England - All Schools | 20.5% | 20.3% | 19.5% |
| | England - All State Funded (inc. FE Sector Colleges) | 16.8% | 16.7% | 16.1% |
| | England - State Funded exc. FE Sector Colleges | 17.9% | 17.9% | 17.4% |
| % students achieving AAB or better at A level, of which at least two are in facilitating subjects | IOW - All State Funded (inc. FE Sector Colleges) | 9.9% | 9.8% | 11.5% |
| | IOW - State Funded exc. FE Sector Colleges | 10.2% | 10.3% | 13.0% |
| | England - All Schools | n/a | 15.3% | 15.0% |
| | England - All State Funded (inc. FE Sector Colleges) | n/a | 12.1% | 11.9% |
| % students achieving AAB or better at A level, all of which are in facilitating subjects | England - State Funded exc. FE Sector Colleges | n/a | 13.6% | 13.5% |
| | IOW - All State Funded (inc. FE Sector Colleges) | n/a | 6.8% | 9.4% |
| | IOW - State Funded exc. FE Sector Colleges | n/a | 7.9% | 10.6% |
| | England - All Schools | 9.5% | 9.6% | 9.5% |
| England - All State Funded (inc. FE Sector Colleges) | England - State Funded exc. FE Sector Colleges | 7.4% | 7.5% | 7.6% |
| | IOW - All State Funded (inc. FE Sector Colleges) | 8.6% | 8.7% | 8.7% |
| | IOW - State Funded exc. FE Sector Colleges | 4.3% | 5.0% | 6.6% |
| | IOW - State Funded exc. FE Sector Colleges | 4.9% | 5.7% | 7.4% |

Appendix H

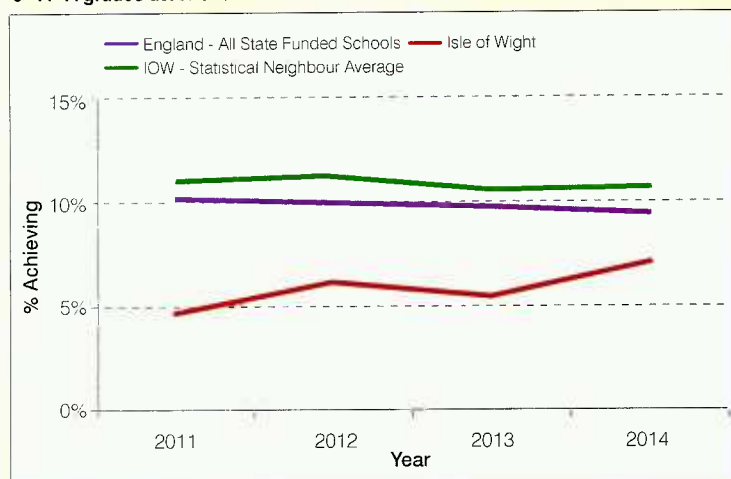
Table 21: Post-16 A-level attainment - Statistical Neighbours Comparison (2)

Source : DfE performance tables, historic data via DfE publications - LAIT Tool
 Note : All data include FE sector colleges

3+ A*-A grades at A Level - Data

| Ref | Authority | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nat 1 | England - All Schools | 13.1% | 12.8% | 12.5% | 12.0% |
| Nat 2 | England - All State Funded Schools | 10.2% | 10.0% | 9.8% | 9.4% |
| IOW | Isle of Wight | 4.7% | 6.3% | 5.5% | 7.3% |
| IOW SN Ave | IOW - Statistical Neighbour Average | 11.3% | 11.4% | 11.8% | 11.1% |
| 908 | Cornwall | 8.7% | 9.6% | 9.5% | 9.3% |
| 909 | Cumbria | 10.4% | 10.1% | 8.5% | 10.8% |
| 845 | East Sussex | 5.7% | 5.0% | 6.2% | 5.0% |
| 888 | Lancashire | 16.8% | 14.7% | 15.0% | 13.6% |
| 926 | Norfolk | 8.6% | 9.0% | 8.4% | 8.0% |
| 879 | Plymouth | 7.6% | 9.4% | 9.0% | 8.3% |
| 882 | Southend-on-Sea | 17.5% | 17.4% | 16.1% | 17.1% |
| 935 | Suffolk | 8.9% | 9.9% | 9.8% | 9.6% |
| 894 | Telford and Wrekin | 12.1% | 11.5% | 9.2% | 12.0% |
| 880 | Torbay | 16.2% | 17.3% | 16.4% | 16.9% |

3+ A*-A grades at A Level - Chart



Isle of Wight Secondary (11-16) and Post-16 A-level Education Consultation Updated February 2015

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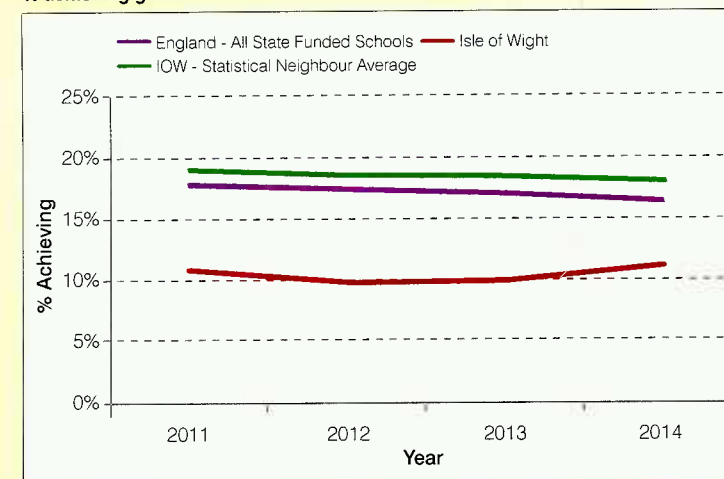
Table 22: Post-16 A-level attainment - Statistical Neighbours Comparison (3)

Source : DfE performance tables, historic data via DfE publications - LAIT Tool
 Note : All data include FE sector colleges

% achieving grades AAB or better at A level - Data

| Ref | Authority | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nat 1 | England - All Schools | 20.8% | 20.5% | 20.3% | 19.5% |
| Nat 2 | England - All State Funded Schools | 17.1% | 16.8% | 16.7% | 16.1% |
| IOW | Isle of Wight | 10.8% | 9.9% | 9.8% | 11.5% |
| IOW SN Ave | IOW - Statistical Neighbour Average | 19.0% | 18.5% | 18.0% | 17.9% |
| 908 | Cornwall | 15.7% | 16.2% | 16.6% | 16.7% |
| 909 | Cumbria | 17.6% | 16.4% | 15.2% | 17.3% |
| 845 | East Sussex | 10.9% | 10.4% | 11.2% | 10.3% |
| 888 | Lancashire | 26.7% | 23.7% | 24.3% | 21.8% |
| 926 | Norfolk | 15.1% | 16.0% | 15.1% | 13.9% |
| 879 | Plymouth | 14.3% | 14.8% | 13.2% | 13.9% |
| 882 | Southend-on-Sea | 27.1% | 27.2% | 25.3% | 25.5% |
| 935 | Suffolk | 15.6% | 16.7% | 17.1% | 15.4% |
| 894 | Telford and Wrekin | 20.7% | 17.3% | 16.6% | 18.5% |
| 880 | Torbay | 26.2% | 26.5% | 25.7% | 26.1% |

% achieving grades AAB or better at A level - Chart



Isle of Wight Secondary (11-16) and Post-16 A-level Education Consultation Updated February 2015

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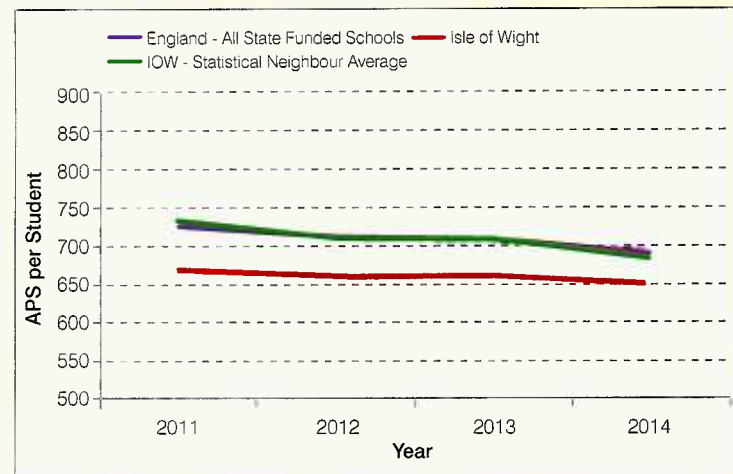
Table 23: Post-16 A-level attainment - Statistical Neighbours Comparison (4)

Source : DFE performance tables, historic data via DFE publications - LAIT Tool
 Note : All data include FE sector colleges

Level 3 - Average Point Score per student - Data

| Ref | Authority | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nat 1 | England - All Schools | 745.9 | 733.0 | 724.3 | 714.0 |
| Nat 2 | England - All State Funded Schools | 728.2 | 714.3 | 706.3 | 696.0 |
| IOW | Isle of Wight | 670.4 | 662.6 | 665.0 | 653.2 |
| IOW SN Ave | IOW - Statistical Neighbour Average | 734.3 | 719.1 | 709.3 | 689.6 |
| 908 | Cornwall | 741.3 | 721.2 | 720.0 | 689.6 |
| 909 | Cumbria | 760.6 | 754.4 | 734.2 | 710.5 |
| 845 | East Sussex | 647.3 | 633.5 | 632.1 | 618.9 |
| 888 | Lancashire | 840.5 | 807.7 | 808.3 | 773.0 |
| 926 | Norfolk | 701.4 | 688.0 | 689.6 | 664.1 |
| 879 | Plymouth | 690.7 | 686.6 | 683.4 | 649.9 |
| 882 | Southend-on-Sea | 753.8 | 735.3 | 679.1 | 689.1 |
| 935 | Suffolk | 736.4 | 722.6 | 711.4 | 695.7 |
| 894 | Telford and Wrekin | 700.8 | 686.1 | 678.3 | 699.3 |
| 880 | Torbay | 770.0 | 755.1 | 756.7 | 705.8 |

A Level - Average Point Score per student - Chart



Appendix I

Governance of schools, admissions and transport

The Island's secondary schools have a variety of designations which determine their governance model, responsibilities and accountabilities:

- **Academies:** Ryde Academy and Sandown Bay Academy sponsored by the Academies Enterprise Trust, Cowes Enterprise College sponsored by the Ormiston Academies Trust.
- **Foundation schools maintained by the local authority:** Medina College and Carisbrooke College. The schools are run by the Island Innovation Trust and are federated under one governing body though each school has a headteacher.
- **Voluntary aided maintained by the Local Authority:** Christ the King College
- **Free Schools:** The Island Free School and the Studio School.

All schools' governing bodies are responsible for the aims, vision and strategic direction of the respective school. Each of the Island's secondary schools is its own admissions authority and the schools' designations result in each governing body being the employer of staff.

Free Schools and Academies are funded directly from central government and are responsible to the Secretary of State for Education for the running of the school. These schools have greater independent control of the curriculum and teachers' pay and conditions.

Admissions

Secondary School Admissions are co-ordinated across all the Islands' schools, (including the Free School from September 2015). All schools are their own admissions authority and so are required to determine their own admissions policy which must comply with statutory requirements. The authority has a good record of meeting parental preference - largely explained by the surplus of places offered at Year 7. Only Christ the King College oversubscribes. A large number of families make no application in the secondary transfer process and pursue the place allocated by the Local Authority, which, given the surplus of places, is routinely the nearest school.

School Transport

The IOW Council provides a Home to School Transport (HTST) service for approximately 2000 entitled, secondary age mainstream children. Most children travel on a contracted bus. The existing (2014/15) HTST policy provides for transport to the 'priority area' school. The Council have already decided to cease using priority areas as part of its transport policy from September 2015 and will instead, provide transport to the nearest school when it is more than 3 miles away or, if less than 3 miles away, can be accessed only by an unsafe walking route. This change in policy was brought about by the advent of the Free School and its place on the IOW map such that the south of the Island is now served by a more local secondary school. All secondary schools are treated equally within the 'nearest schools' policy (it is currently used for transport to primary schools). The cost for the secondary school (HTST) service is £2.75 million.

The 2014/15 HTST policy includes discretionary provision for post-16 students to purchase a subsidised home to college journey. This discretionary provision will cease for the 2015 school admissions round and beyond.

Appendix J

Secondary school capacity

School capacity and surplus places

There has been a high level of concern about the number of surplus places in the secondary sector. Surplus places do not have a direct effect on pupil's education. They may have a marginal impact on school revenue budgets with the additional costs of heating etc. and possibly security for unused buildings. They also mean that it is hard for a school to say it is 'full' opening the opportunity for free movement between schools which can lead to lower outcomes for pupils.

There are various ways to calculate surplus places, none of them definitive. These can be based on the Net Capacity Assessment (NCA) of a school or Published Admission Numbers year on year. The NCAs are widely used by the DfE and give a pupil capacity for the buildings as a range. They are based on a school floor area multiplied by a utilisation factor (0.75 for 11-16, 0.63 for 16-18 and 0.71 for 11-18) and with the PAN also factored in. To disaggregate an 11-16 'capacity' from the 11-18 'capacity' is therefore complicated.

Another way to calculate surplus places is to consider the PAN for each year group on entry to the school (a PAN can change year on year) and combine those according to the number of year groups to give a notional 'organisational' capacity which can be compared to the number of pupils.

For the purposes of giving a figure for the current surplus places on the Island we have used the schools' 11-18 NCAs and compared this to the number of pupils on roll as at October 2014. This indicates a surplus capacity of 1,950 places equating to 20% of overall capacity.

For the purposes of discussing future capacity in this report we have used forms of entry as this is a simpler and more consistent way to present capacity.

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Appendix K

Isle of Wight Secondary and Post-16 Education Consultation

Glossary of Terms

Academy – Academies are state funded schools in England which are directly funded by central government and are independent of the local authority.

A-Level - The General Certificate of Education Advanced Level (short form: GCE Advanced Level), or more commonly, the A-level, is a school leaving qualification offered by educational bodies in the UK to students completing post-16 education.

Department for Education (DfE) - responsible for education and children's services in England.

Education Funding Agency (EFA) - responsible for distributing funding for state education in England.

Forecasts – projections of the number of pupils requiring school places, taking into account historical trends in individual schools together with known housing developments that might yield new pupils, and assumed patterns of inward and outward migration based on historical patterns.

Forms of Entry (fe) – within this document, a form of entry for a secondary school is assumed to be 30 pupils.

Free School - a type of Academy, a non-profit-making, independent, state-funded school not controlled by a Local Authority.

HTST – Home to School Transport.

Independent School – A school that is not dependent upon national or local government funding.

NEET – Not in Education, Employment or Training.

Number on Roll (NoR) – Number on roll (NOR) is the termly collection of data from schools to identify the number of pupils attending school.

Ofsted - The Office for Standards in Education is a non-ministerial department of government. The services Ofsted inspects or regulates include: state schools and independent schools, childcare, children's centers, children's social care and colleges, and learning and skills providers in England.

Priority Schools Building Programme (PSBP 1 / PSBP 2) – a government programme to address the most urgent maintenance liabilities of school buildings across the country. Round 1 allocations completed with Round 2 allocations due January 2015.

Published Admission Number (PAN) - The PAN is derived from the number of children to be admitted to a school in the intake year. The number depends on the amount and type of accommodation available.

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Appendix K

School Capacity / Net Capacity Assessment (NCA) - The capacity of a school is the number of pupil places it can accommodate. For secondary schools, it is based on the number, size and type of teaching spaces and the age range of the school.

Sixth Form - describes the school years numbered 12 and 13, representing the final two years of secondary education, where students (typically between sixteen and eighteen years of age) prepare for their A-level (or equivalent) examinations.

Special School - A school whose sole or main purpose is to provide education specifically suited to the additional support needs of children and young people.

STEM – Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics.

Studio School - Studio Schools are designed for 14-19 year olds of all abilities. Working closely with local employers, Studio Schools offer a range of academic and vocational qualifications, as well as paid work placements linked directly to employment opportunities in the local area.

Value added – a measure of the progress students make between different stages of education.

Vocational Education – Education that prepares people for specific trades, crafts and careers at various levels from a trade, a craft, technician, or a high professional practitioner position.

Secondary (11-16) and Post 16 A Level
Education Consultation
Isle Of Wight Council
County Hall
High Street
NEWPORT
PO30 1UD

www.iwight.com/schools

Consultation Updated February 2015