

Rethinking the future
of cultural education in
London: **what does this
mean for your work in
your locality?**

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS



A.N.D

Objectives for the day

- To share with you what we think the future might look like and consider why we need to change and adapt
- To look at innovative models of collaboration and think about what we can learn from them for our own work
- To work with you to identify the really critical issues we collectively need to address
- To develop the content of an innovation leadership development programme open to our peers in London that will support the future of the sector



Narrative

A Burning Platform?

There are dramatic changes in our world – what does it mean for us?

Beyond London

We are not the only ones facing challenges. How are others transforming their practice in response?

On Being Radical

If small tweaks won't do it – and they won't - what kinds of thinking and activity will get us into a better position?

Action for Innovation

A strategy is great, but what can we do on Monday?

Capacity Building Programme

And what help is available to us while we work on this together?



A BURNING PLATFORM?



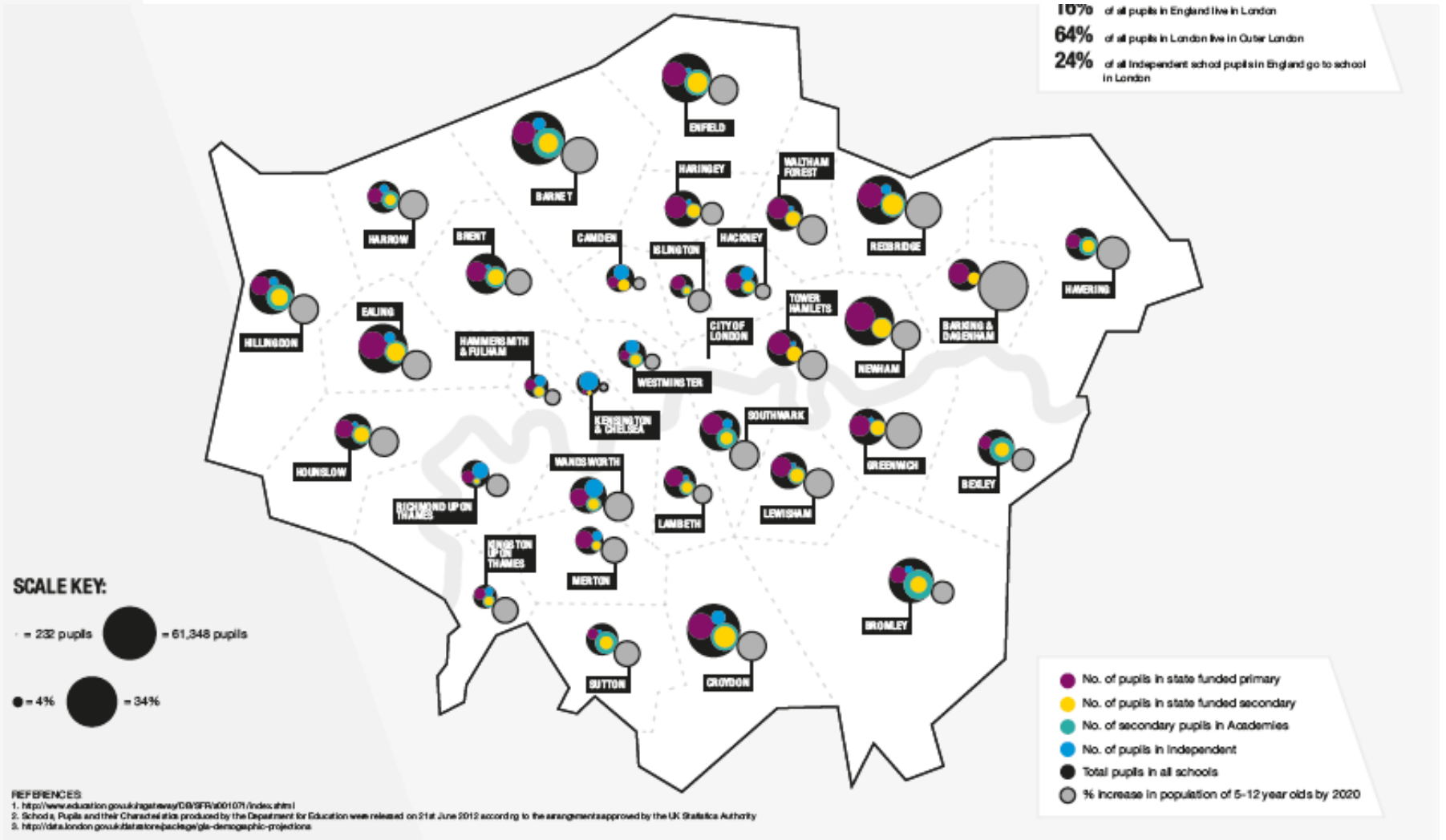
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Context for change

Context - London

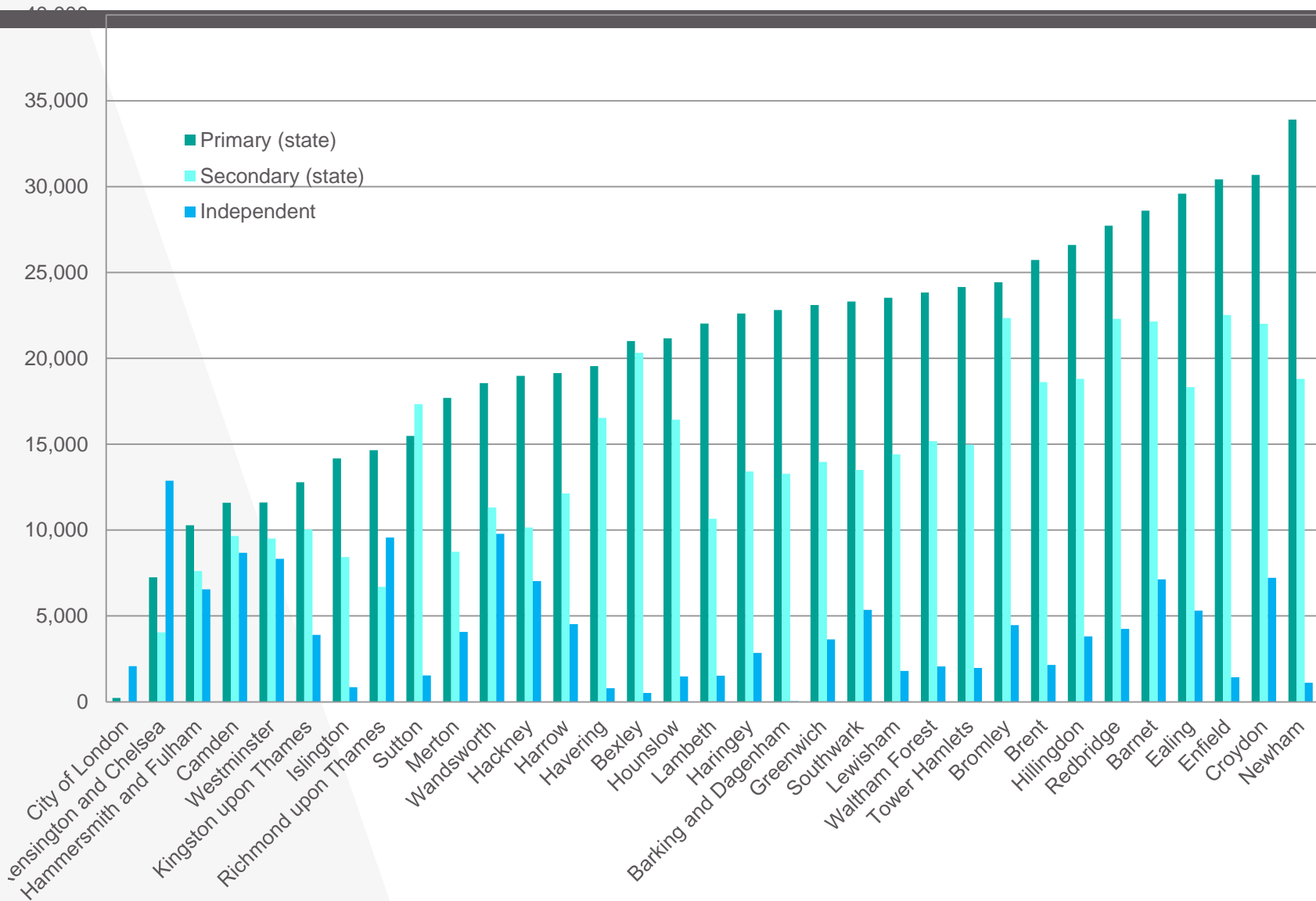
- Changing demography – new pressure on services?
- Austerity budgeting – new downward pressure on public sector
- Structural shift – new roles, powers and alliances
- *New Opportunities?.....*

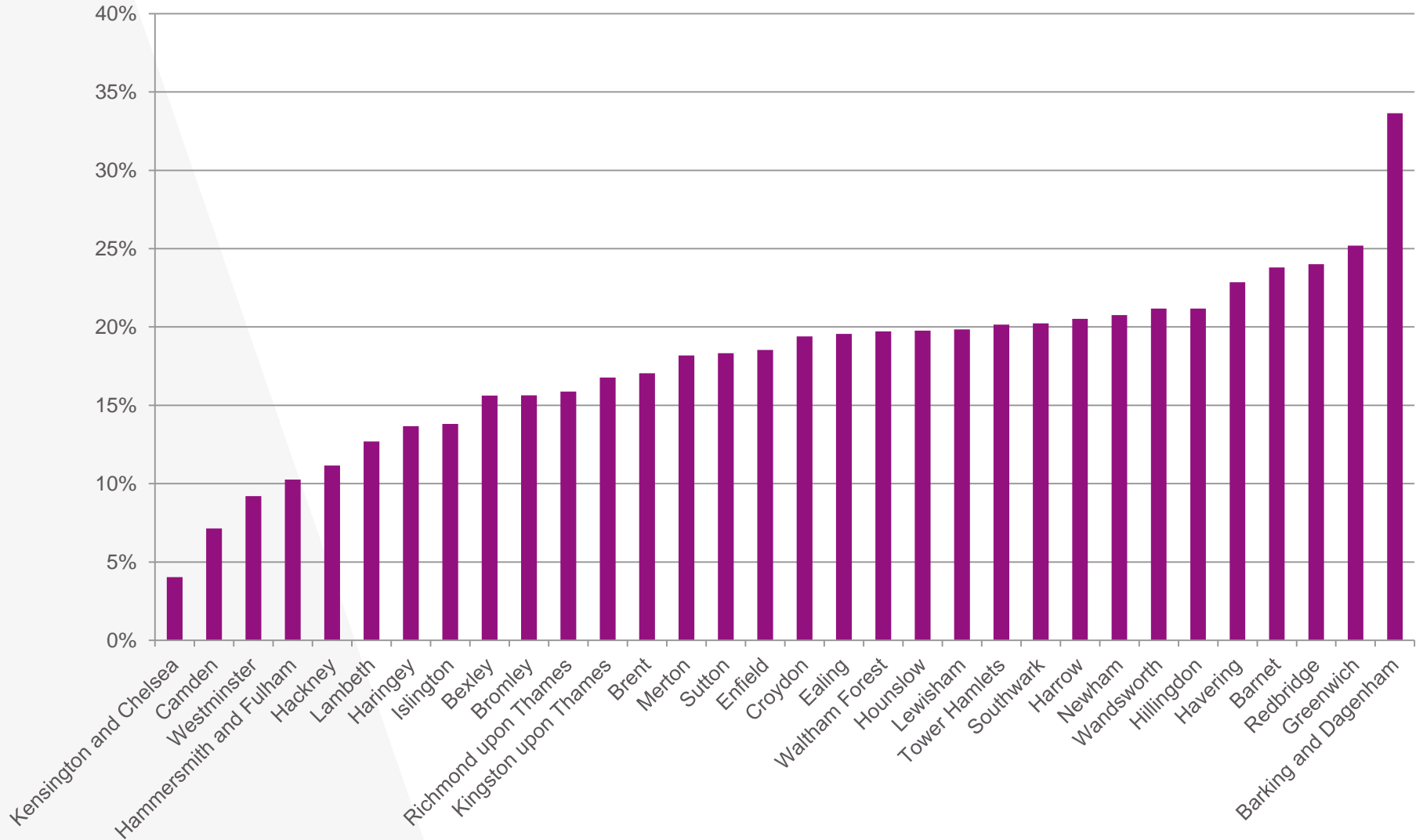


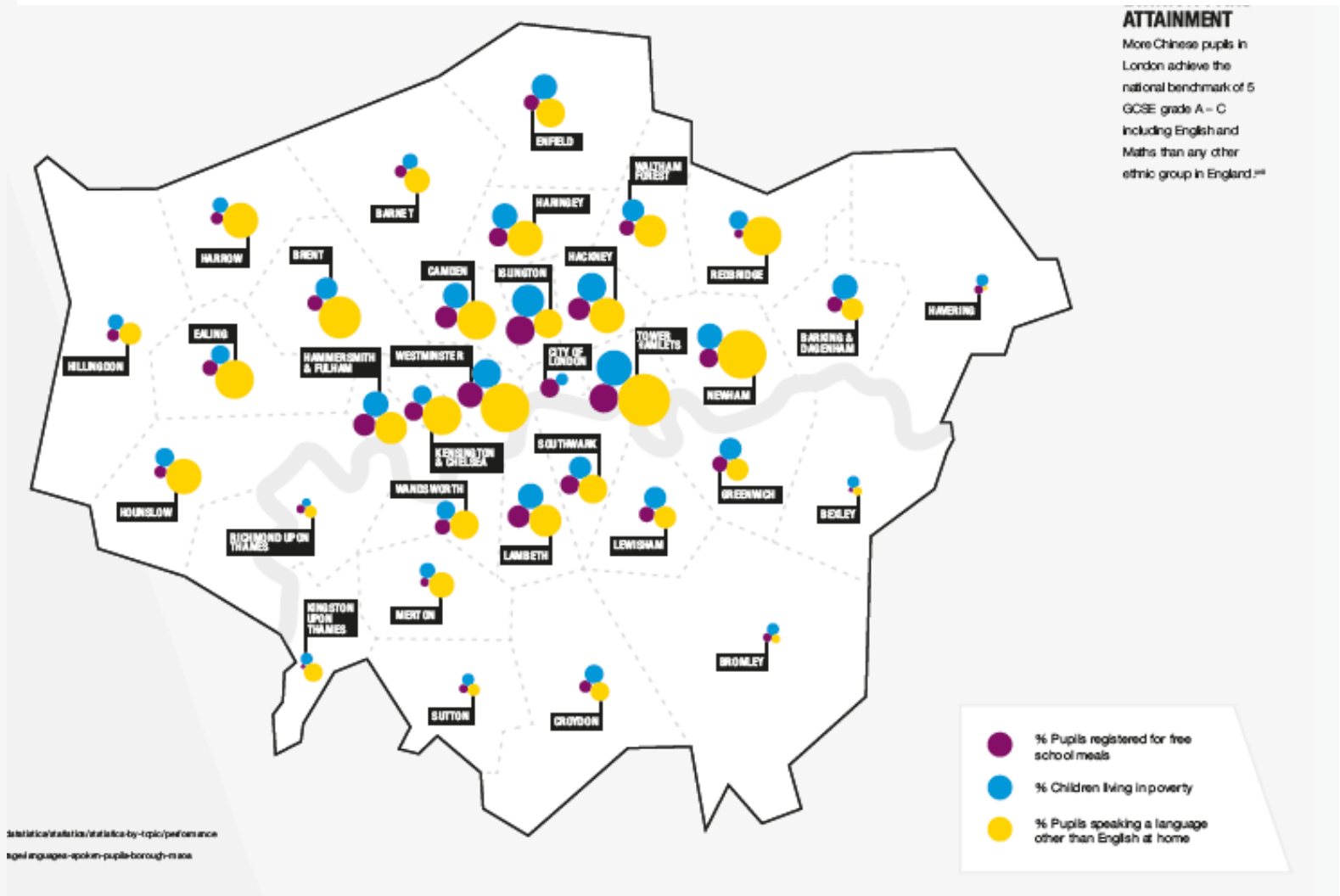
Highlights – pupils and growth

- Most children live in **outer London**. Croydon has the largest general population in London and more pupils live there than Hackney and Islington put together.
- Croydon, Bromley, Newham, Enfield and Redbridge have the largest populations of school pupils. They account for **22% of all pupils in London**.
- The city as a whole needs **90,000** new school places by 2016 – the same as two large boroughs' pupils put together.
- Outer east London will see enormous growth - up to **34% in Barking and Dagenham**.
- The 'early adopter' boroughs of Harrow, Bexley, Sutton and Bromley all have more than 75% of secondaries run as academies.
- 24% of all independent school pupils in England are at school in London. There are about 535 independent schools in London accounting for nearly 140,000 pupils.

Numbers of pupils – DfE data low to high total pupils

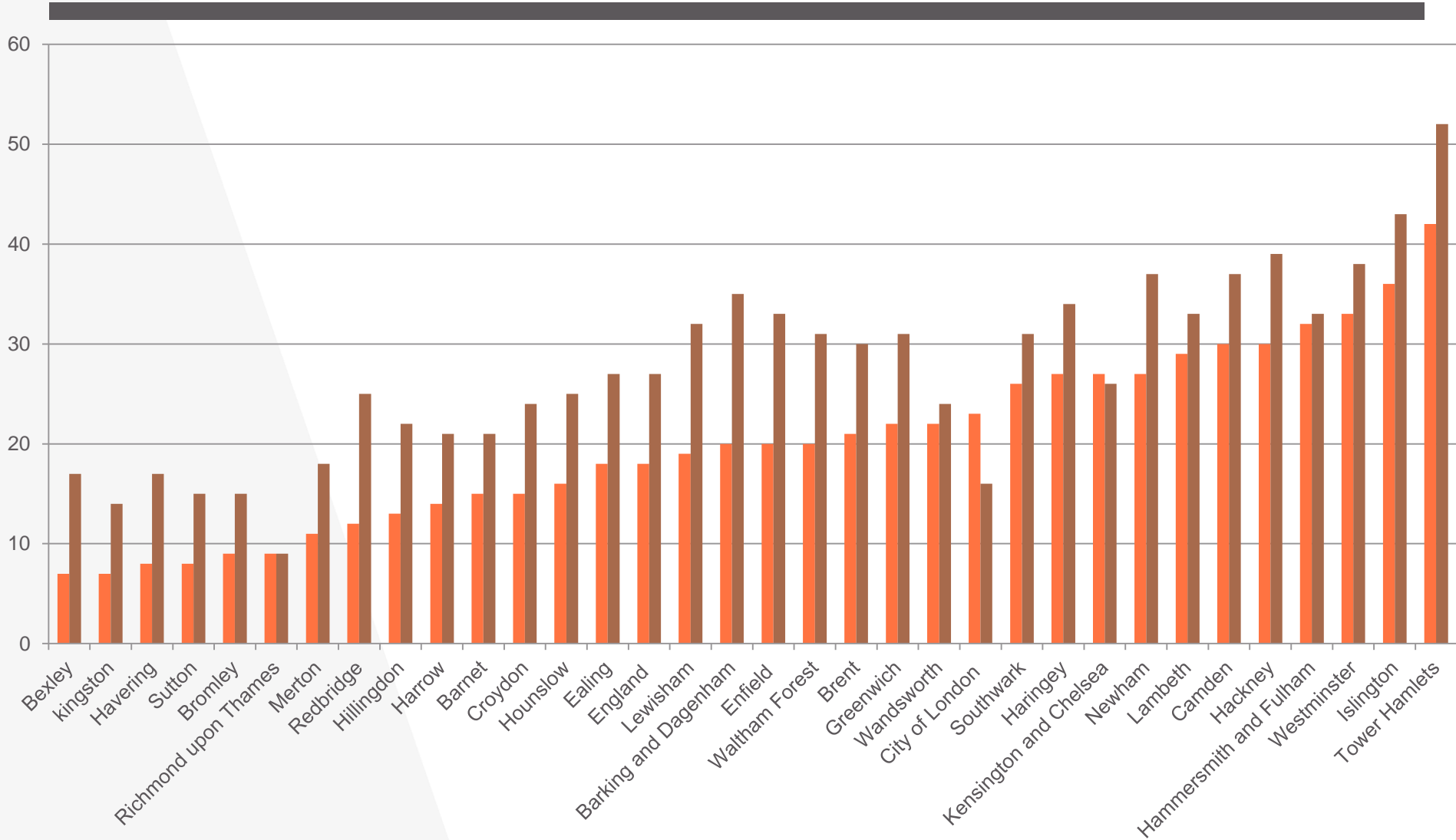






Highlights – Diversity

- More than half the boroughs in London have over the England average for pupils registered for free schools meals.
- Tower Hamlets, Islington, Westminster, Hammersmith & Fulham and Camden - highest amount of pupils registered for free school meals.
- Attainment gap at GCSE for students on free school meals is 19% in London compared to 27% in the rest of the country.
- 2008 survey - top ten other languages spoken in the capital Bengali, Urdu, Somali, Panjabi, Gujarati, Arabic, Turkish, Tamil, Yoruba and French.
- In Tower Hamlets, Newham, Westminster and Brent more than 60% of pupils speak language other than English at home
- Chinese pupils in London achieve a higher percentage of the national benchmark at GCSE than any other ethnic group in England.



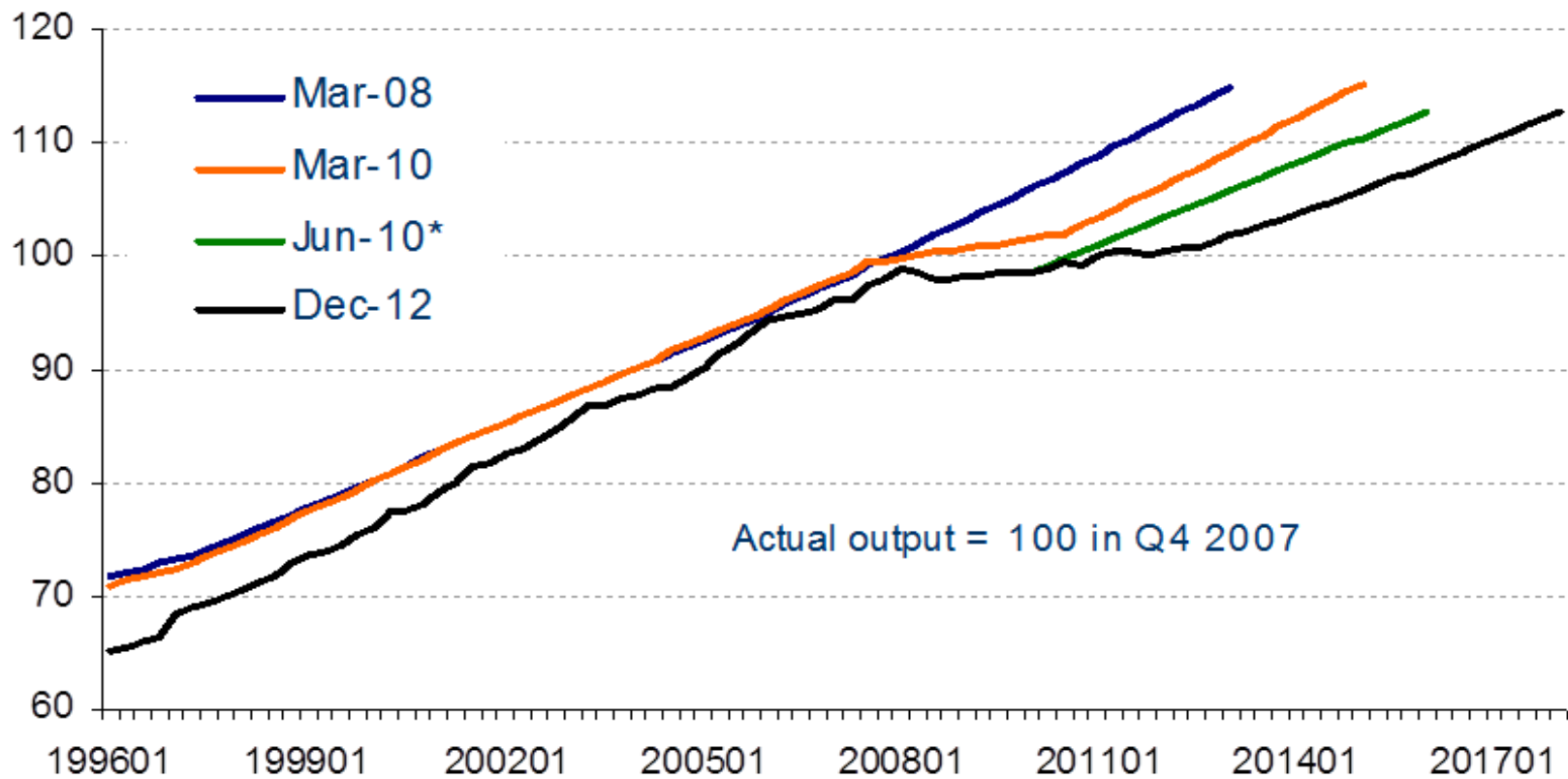
Impact of national public spending

- Westminster, Newcastle cultural cuts – tip of the iceberg?
- Arts Council 1% and 2% in year cuts overall; 206 organisations had funding completely removed in 2011 (49 in London)
- 347 libraries across the country closed in 2010/11 - 2011/12 financial years (8% nationally)
- 39% of museums have reduced education staffing (GEM survey)

- Of 917 Children's Centres (out of a total of 3,578) completing survey, 250 said they will close (or are expected to close), affecting an estimated 60,000 families (2012 data)
 - 2,000 (56%) will provide a reduced service
 - 3,100 (86%) will have a decreased budget

- Unison survey - £137 million worth of cuts are set to hit youth services between April 2011/12.
 - The figure comes on top of the £61.6 million worth of cuts already made in the year to April 2011

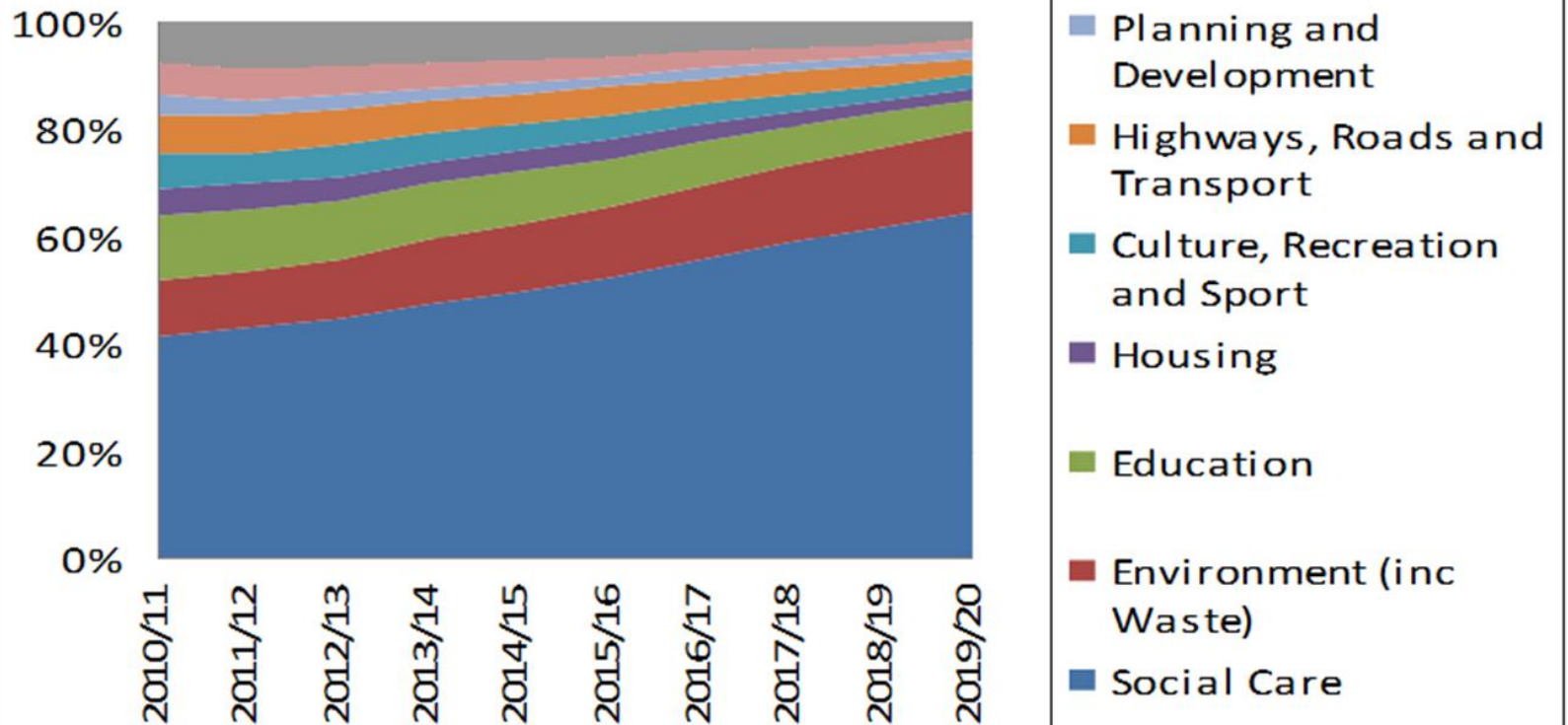
OBR forecasts of potential GDP



*In June 2010 the OBR had not produced a historical potential output series

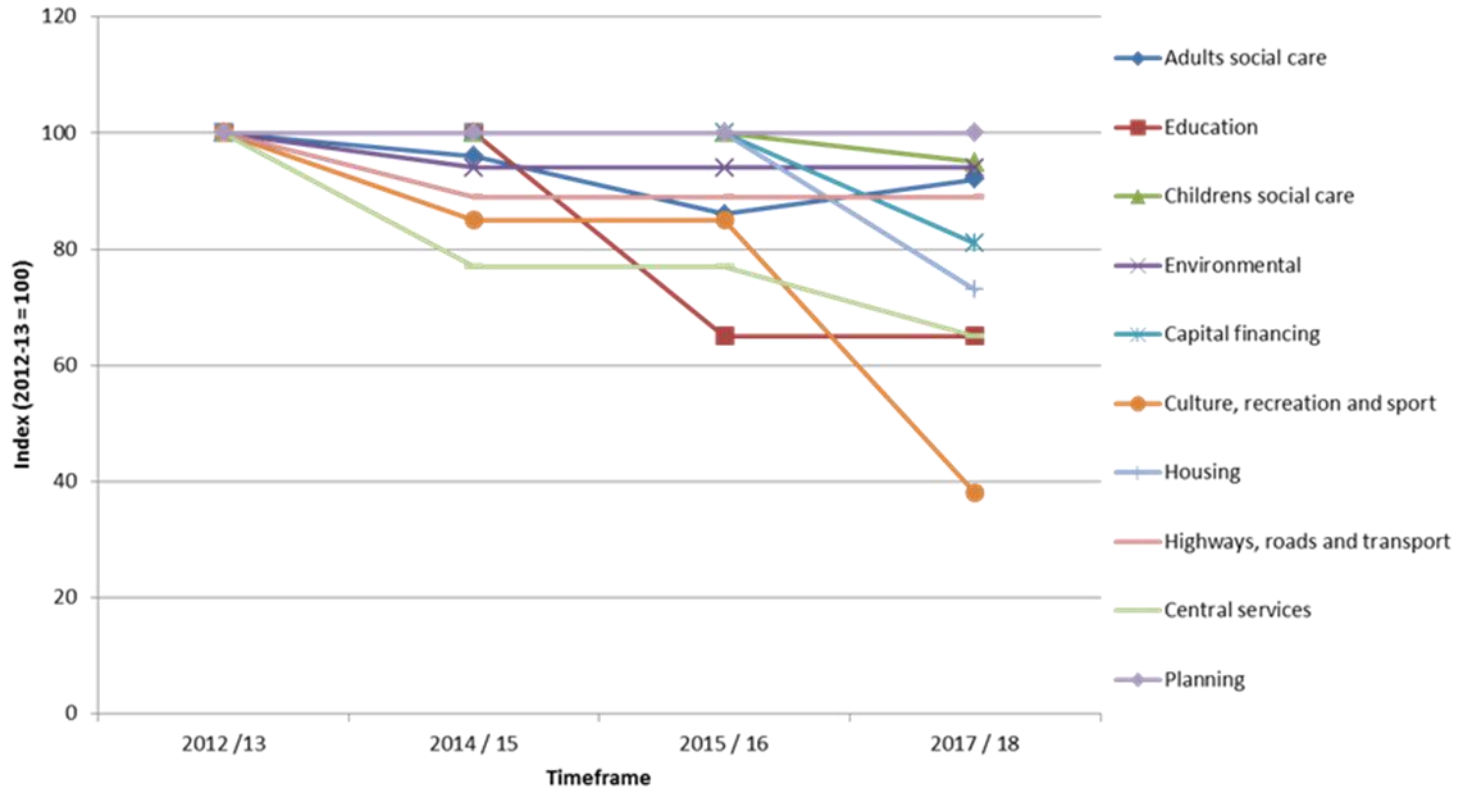
Really rather doomed...

Service expenditure as a percentage of available funding



Very doomed...

AnyBorough Team One: Indexed Service Expenditure 2012 - 18

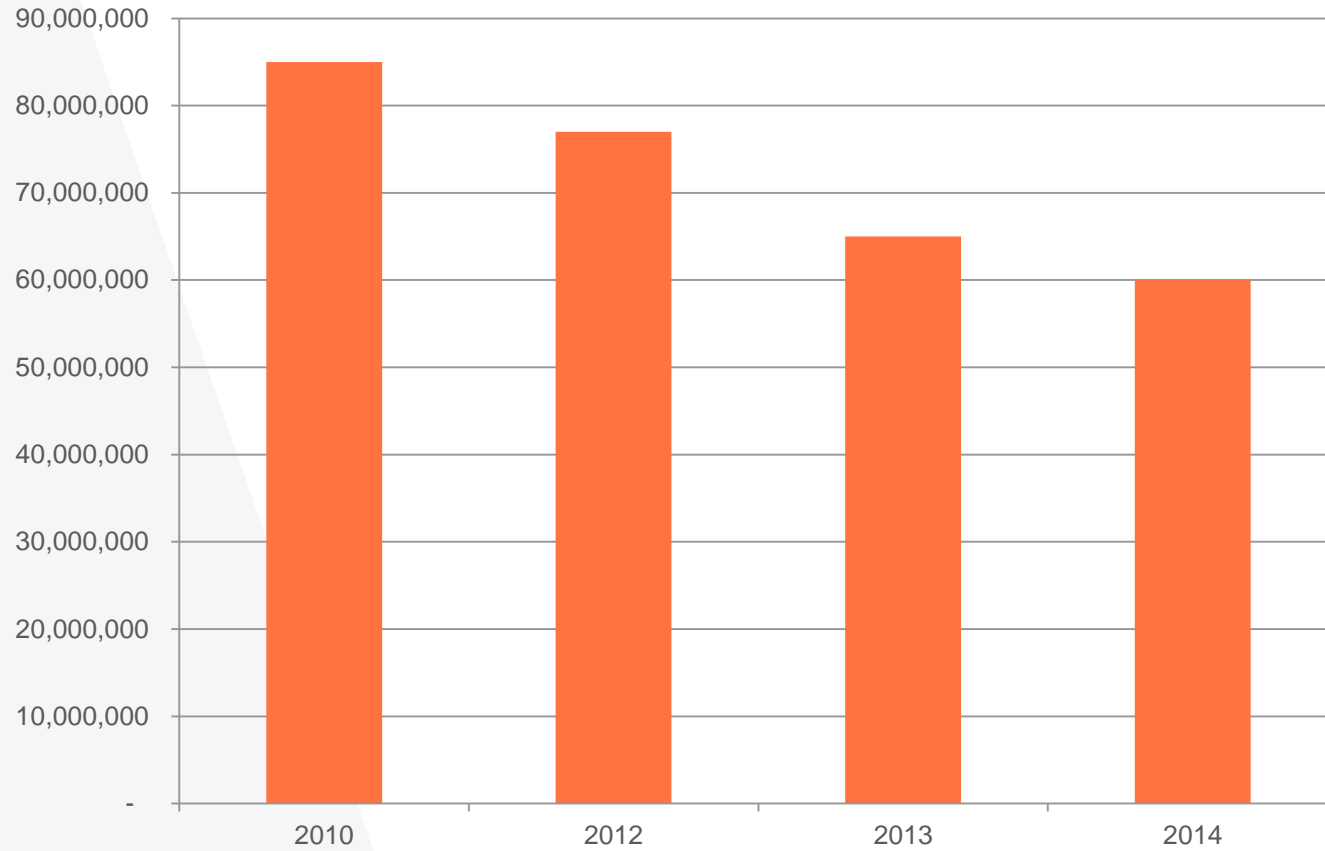


Structural change – new normal

- Academies – new normal school type – no return to maintained status
- School improvement – paid for service
- Careers advice, responsibility of schools
- Higher school leaving age
- Reduction in local government – pressure on voluntary sector
- Hubs not music services
- Commissioning not delivery – partnership, making things happen not grant giving
- Shared services – between boroughs, Tri-borough example on libraries

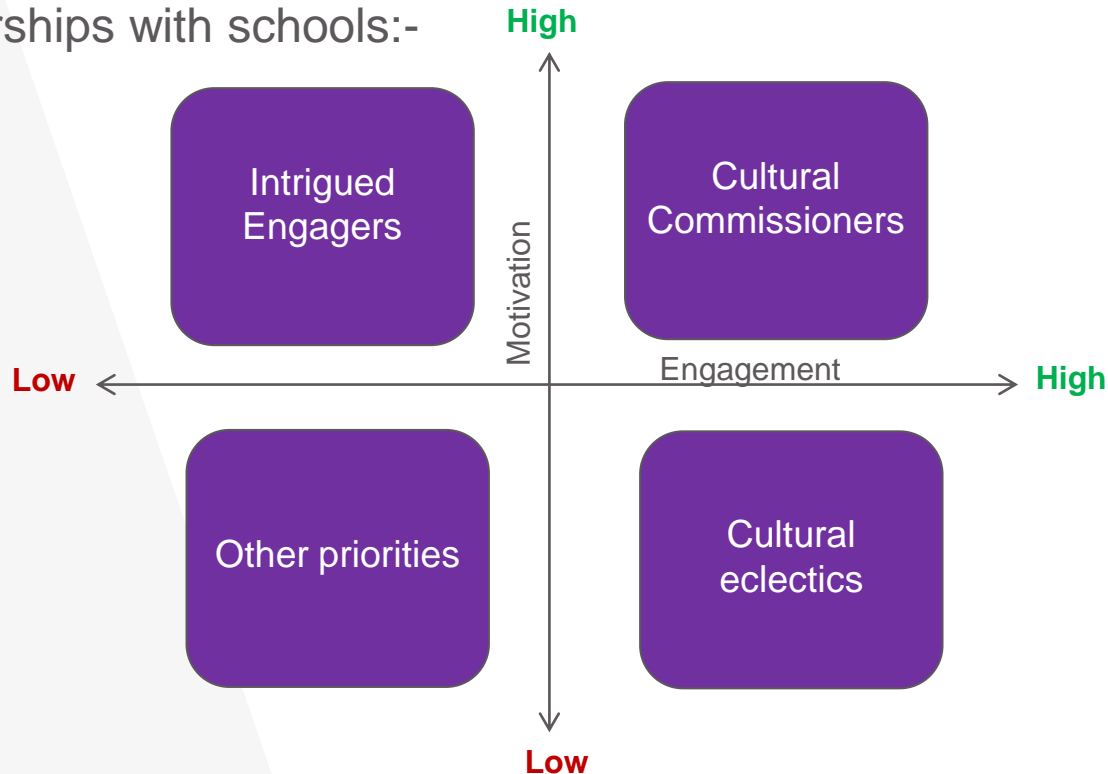
- **Not about new forms of advocacy – new forms of value**

Confirmed DfE funding for music hubs



Current engagement

NFER identified different types of commissioning school – cultural partners need to consider these models when looking to connect and build partnerships with schools:-



Commissioning analysis

Pupil Premium 2013/2014

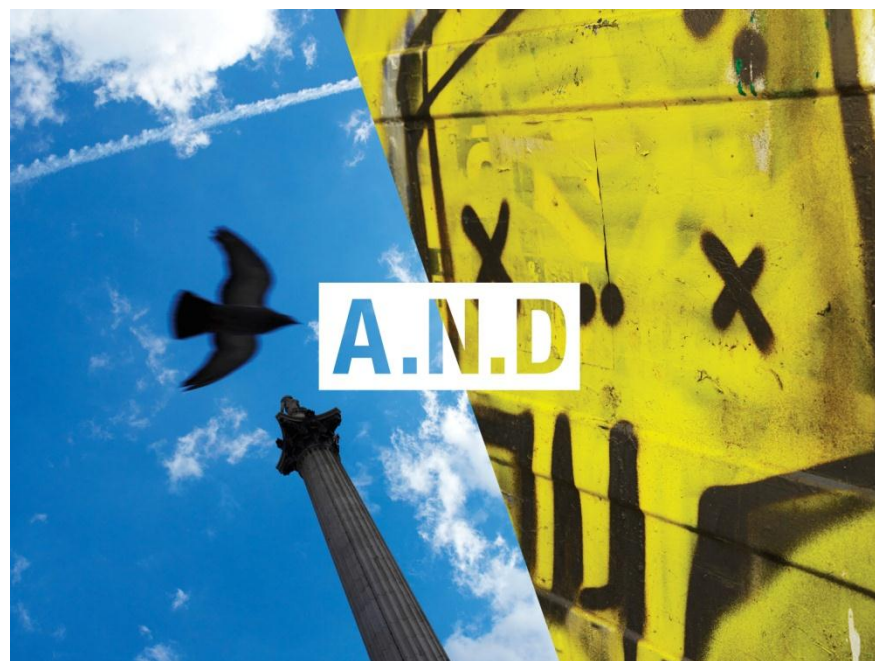
	Number of Pupils	PP Funding (2013/14)
Tower Hamlets	22,850	£20,559,000
Newham	22,640	£20,375,000
Southwark	18,360	£16,522,000
Lambeth	15,420	£13,878,000
Haringey	14,650	£13,183,000
Lewisham	14,090	£12,678,000
Hackney	13,790	£12,412,000
Islington	13,420	£12,081,000
Wandsworth	10,450	£9,385,000
Camden	10,130	£9,111,000
Westminster	9,820	£8,810,000
Hammersmith and Fullam	7,730	£6,956,000
Kensington and Chelsea	4,880	£4,389,000
City of London	70	£62,000
Inner London	178,300	£160,401,000

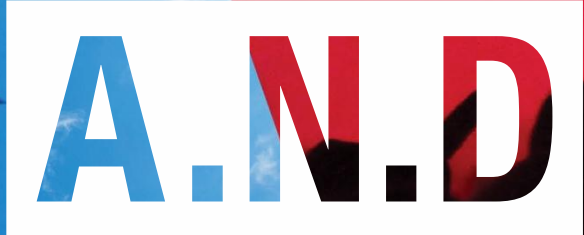
	Number of Pupils	PP Funding (2013/14)
Enfield	18,810	£16,921,000
Croydon	16,740	£15,059,000
Brent	14,610	£13,145,000
Ealing	14,450	£13,001,000
Greenwich	14,330	£12,822,000
Waltham Forest	14,000	£12,603,000
Barking and Dagenham	13,600	£12,234,000
Barnet	13,040	£11,712,000
Redbridge	11,620	£10,456,000
Hillingdon	11,340	£9,992,000
Hounslow	10,720	£9,630,000
Bromley	9,230	£8,295,000
Bexley	8,260	£7,426,000
Havering	7,470	£6,716,000
Harrow	7,470	£6,710,000
Sutton	6,030	£5,424,000
Merton	5,930	£5,327,000
Richmond upon Thames	3,740	£3,320,000
Kingston upon Thames	3,420	£3,047,000
Outer London	204,810	£183,840,000

20% of Pupil Premium funding in England is concentrated in London

Source: www.libdems.org.uk

Conclusion



The logo for A.N.D. is centered in a white rectangular box. The letters 'A', 'N', and 'D' are blue, while the letter 'I' is red. The background of the entire image is split diagonally from the top-left to the bottom-right. The upper-left portion is a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds, a white contrail from an aircraft, and a black silhouette of a dove in flight. The lower-left portion shows a low-angle view of a tall, fluted classical column against the same blue sky. The upper-right portion is a solid, vibrant red. The lower-right portion is a black silhouette of a crowd of people with their arms raised, some pointing upwards, against the red background.

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BEYOND LONDON



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Wales

Monmouthpedia, Monmouth

Monmouthpedia is the first Wikipedia project to cover a whole town – specifically the Welsh town of Monmouth. The project aims to cover every single notable place, people, artefacts, flora, fauna and other things in Monmouth in as many languages as possible, but with a special focus on Welsh.

The idea is that people contribute articles, photographs and resources on interesting and notable places, people, artefacts and other aspects of Monmouth life. **New smart phone technology that makes use of QRpedia codes, readable with smartphone cameras, that users can scan at points of interest and have information about the landmark sent to their mobile. The codes enable users to be directed to information in the language of their choice, making the service accessible to as many people as possible.**

The project has prompted the local authorities of Monmouthshire to install free-to-use internet access across the whole town.

There are now over 1,000 QR codes on schools, important buildings and shops all over Monmouth. To integrate the project into the community, a celebration was held to mark the launch of the town's Internet attachment, where people were taught how to edit Wikipedia and add relevant details of their own at drop in centres at the library and Monmouth Museum.



San Francisco, USA

High School Explainers' Programme, Exploratorium

The Exploratorium is 'not just a museum, but an on-going exploration of science, art and human perception.' Amongst its many innovative programmes, the museum runs a High School Explainers' Programme which has been running since the institution was established in 1969.

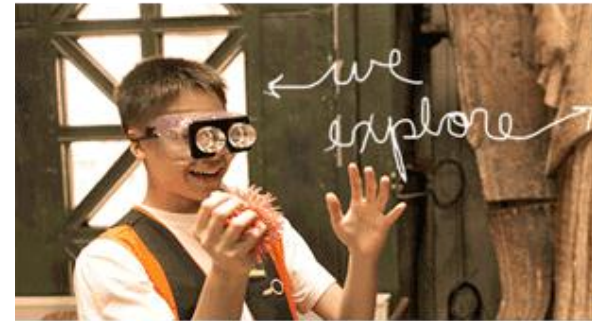
High School Explainers, the Exploratorium's youngest employees, are a diverse group of students who engage visitors at exhibits, lead demonstrations, and run many museum operations. Some are interested in science; all have a spark for learning new things. In keeping with the Exploratorium's philosophy, they build their own skills while learning to help others.

The High School explainer Program makes students part of the museum staff, giving them the important responsibility of being the museum's primary point of contact with visitors. The Explainers learn about exhibits and facilitate visitor-exhibit interactions; open and close the museum; run daily demonstrations (including cow's eye, heart, and flower dissections); evacuate the museum during emergencies; and more. Sometimes, experienced Explainers participate in specialized internships, and some work in study groups.

Three groups of High School Explainers fill over 130 paid positions a year. More than 3,500 students have participated in the program since it began in 1969.

'It's been life-changing in ways I didn't think it would be.'

Clare, Young Explorer



Finland

Kuopio Cultural Paths

The Kuopio Culture Path Program was a three-year learning environment project funded by the City of Kuopio and the Finnish National Board of Education (FNBE), aimed at young people aged 7-16. The project ended in 2009, and since then the programme has been regarded as an integral part of the schools' and cultural institutions' everyday operations, with all costs being accounted for in their budgets.

The Kuopio Culture Path Program aims to familiarise young people with the cultural life of the Kuopio, and to enhance their social, emotional and physical wellbeing. Each year, they 'trek' along a 'cultural path', with each year group on the same path together (paths include theatre, libraries, museums, art, and others, with a personally-chosen path in the final year). Practical tools for teachers enable them to implement activities and programmes structured around the cultural paths, which frequently cut across subject boundaries. As part of the programme, students are able to visit cultural institutions outside of the school environment, and in the 9th grade they are given a 'K9' card which enables them to visit the cultural institutions for free.

The programme, which is joint-funded by local government and the national Board of Education, also includes specialist training for teachers and free resources for schools.

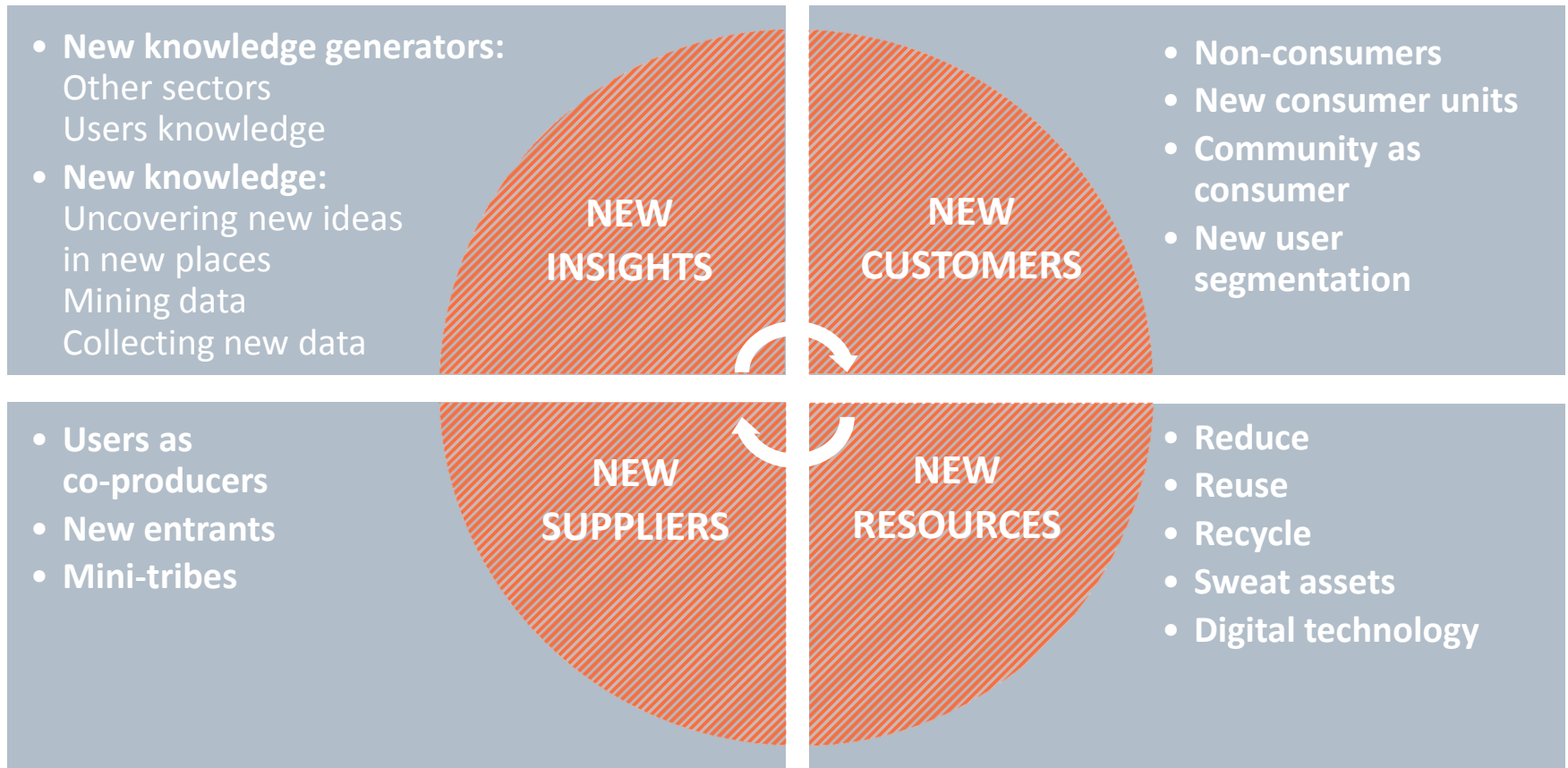


ON BEING RADICAL



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New perspectives on challenges



New perspectives on solutions



“RADICAL EFFICIENCY”

CASE STUDY 1:

UBUDEHE

Community-led public projects in Rwanda



CASE STUDY 2:

PATIENT HOTELS

Spaces for rehabilitation in Sweden



CASE STUDY 3:

D.LIGHT

Solar-powered lamps for communities without electricity



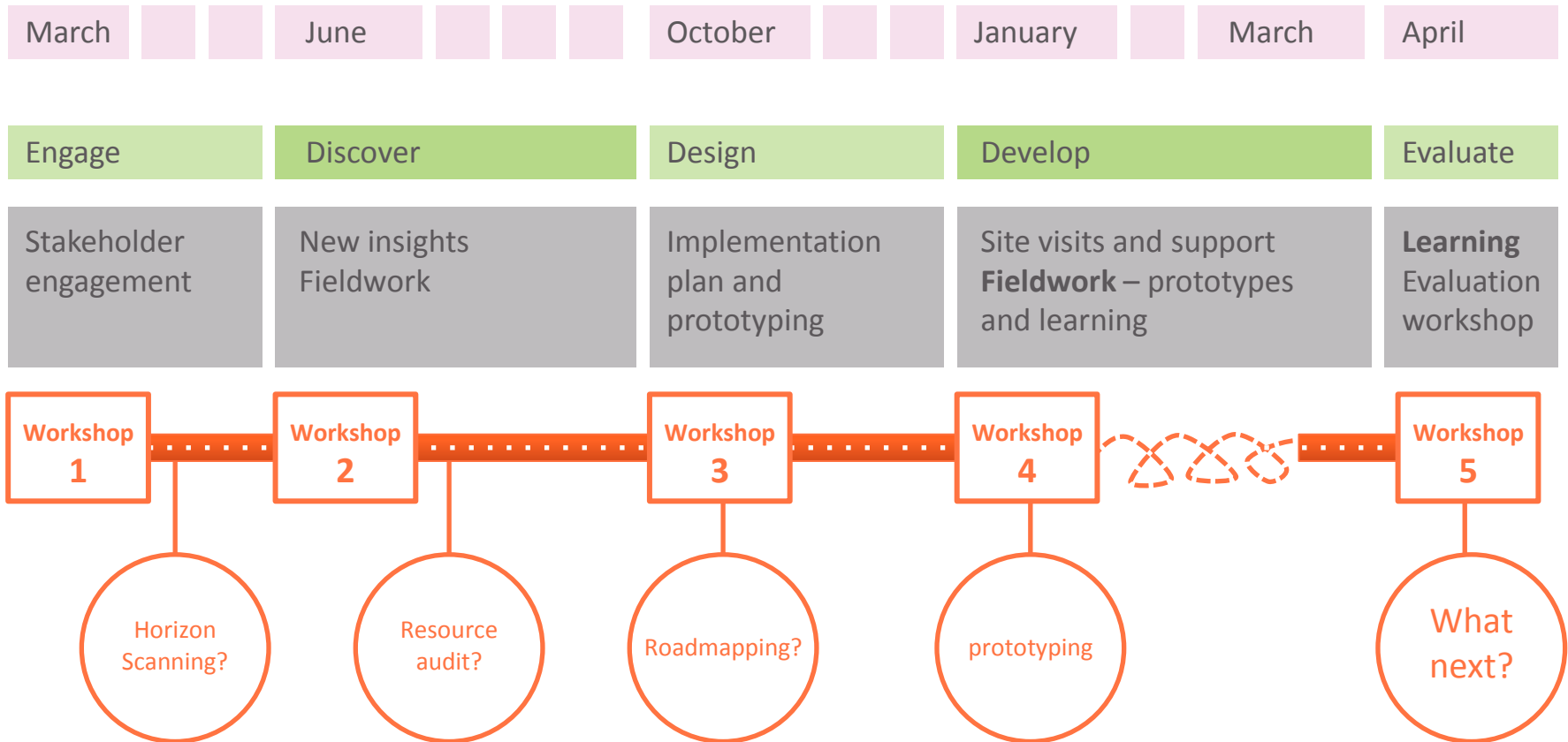
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INTRODUCING THE CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME



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The Programme



THANK YOU



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