



City of Westminster

Follow on Agenda

Title: **General Purposes**

Meeting Date: **Wednesday 27th February, 2019**

Time: **6.00 pm**

Venue: **Room 18.04, 18th Floor, 64 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6QP**

Members: **Councillors:**

Tim Mitchell (Chairman)
David Boothroyd
Melvyn Caplan
Jacqui Wilkinson

Members of the public are welcome to attend the meeting and listen to the discussion Part 1 of the Agenda

Admission to the public gallery is by ticket, issued from the ground floor reception. If you have a disability and require any special assistance please contact the Committee Officer (details listed below) in advance of the meeting.



An Induction loop operates to enhance sound for anyone wearing a hearing aid or using a transmitter. If you require any further information, please contact the Committee Officer, Reuben Segal, Acting Head of Committee and Governance Services.

**Tel: 020 7641 3160; Email: rsegal@westminster.gov.uk
Corporate Website: www.westminster.gov.uk**

Note for Members: Members are reminded that Officer contacts are shown at the end of each report and Members are welcome to raise questions in advance of the meeting. With regard to item 2, guidance on declarations of interests is included in the Code of Governance; if Members and Officers have any particular questions they should contact the Director of Law in advance of the meeting please.

FOLLOW ON AGENDA

4. **ELECTORAL REVIEW OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER BY
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARY COMMISSION -
SUBMISSION FROM THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER**

(Pages 3 - 52)

**Stuart Love
Chief Executive
22 February 2019**



City of Westminster

Committee Report

Date:	27 February 2019
Classification:	For General Release
Title:	The Local Government Boundary Commission for England. Electoral Review of the City of Westminster. Council submission on Council size
Report of:	Director of Law
Financial Summary:	Any cost applicable to making City Council representation would need to be met from the appropriate budget.
Report Author and Contact Details:	Martin Pyroyiannos Tel: 020 7641 2732 Email: mpyroyiannos@westminster.gov.uk

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England is conducting an Electoral Review of the City of Westminster.
- 1.2 The Electoral Review will determine 1) Total number of councillors 2) Total number of wards 3) Ward boundaries 4) Number of councillors elected to each ward 5) Names of each ward.
- 1.3 The review timeline is as follows: Preliminary period/Number of councillors – March 2019; Consultation on warding patterns 26 March 2019 to 3 June 2019; Consultation on draft recommendations- 30 July to 7 October 2019; Final recommendations published December 2019.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That the Committee consider the submission attached at Appendix 1.
- 2.2 That the submission attached is delivered to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England as the Council's submission on council size.

3. Background

3.1 Background information can be found at:

www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/greater-london/greater-london/westminster

4. Financial Implications

4.1 Any cost applicable to making City Council representation will be met within existing budgets.

5. Legal Implications

5.1 Section 222 of the Local Government Act 1972 allows local authorities to make representations “where it considers it expedient for the promotion or protection of the interests of the inhabitants of their area”

If you have any questions about this report, or wish to inspect one of the background papers, please contact:

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Submission from the City of Westminster to the Local Government Boundary
Commission for England

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6. Councillors representational role
7. Conclusion

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Appendix A: City Profile

1. Introduction

The City of Westminster welcomes this review and the opportunity to submit a representation to the Local Government Boundary Commission on Council size. This submission has been considered and approved by the General Purposes Committee of the Council.

2. Summary and Recommendations

- 2.1 The purpose of this report is to present the Council's recommendation on Council size to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England. This forms part of the preliminary stage of the Commission's Electoral Review of the City of Westminster.
- 2.2 The recommendation proposed by the Council is that, the size of Westminster Council be reduced from the current total of 60 councillors to 54 councillors (a reduction of six councillors overall). This is primarily because of the switch from a Committee to a Strong Leader model. In 2022, the current model will have existed for twenty years during which time the way in which the council operates has changed substantially. This trend will continue in the future and will enable a smaller number of councillors to cover what remains a substantial but increasingly differently managed and delivered current and future workload. As the council makes clear in this submission, there have been significant reductions in the resources available to the council and it is therefore also appropriate to look to reduce the number of councillors in this context. No change in our view is not an option that is supported by the new environment

Also the way the Council interacts with residents and other stakeholders has changed since 2000 with the prevalence of email used for councillors' casework, the greater ability for problems to be resolved through the transactional capabilities of the Council website and the wide use of technology by stakeholders in their interactions with council officers.

A greater than 10% reduction would be hard to justify because, as an inner London Borough, the City of Westminster has a heavy Committee workload - specifically weekly Planning meetings and sometimes more than weekly Licensing meetings. Overall, the representational role of members involves a significantly greater workload than many other authorities as a) there is a large guest population of non-voting international residents, b) a million plus people a day visit or commute to Westminster adding both challenges to the breadth of representational

work considered by members as executive and committee members and often additional casework. c) the nature of Westminster as the centre of government and often of business also adds additionally to workloads. Given this heavy workload, a reduction of greater than six councillors would not be justifiable.

2.3 In making this recommendation, a number of factors have been taken into consideration. The Commission has advised that it will consider three broad areas

(a) **Governance arrangements:** How the council takes decisions across the broad range of its responsibilities.

(b) **Scrutiny functions:** How the Council scrutinises its own decision making and its responsibilities to outside bodies

(c) **Representational role of Councillors in the local community:** How councillors engage with people, conduct casework and represent the council on local partner organisations.

3 Borough Profile

Westminster Overall Profile

Stretching just over eight square miles, Westminster is one of London's largest central boroughs and one of only two to have city status. We are home to many of the landmarks synonymous with 'tourist London'. We have some of the most affluent residential areas in the country, but a diverse demographic means also some of the most deprived. Ours is also very densely populated borough, almost double the London average. To compound that density, Westminster has the largest amount of jobs of any local authority in the country, and with visitors included, this swells the day time population to over 1 million people – around 4 times the permanent population.

Westminster's resident population live complex lives. Over half the residents in the City were born overseas, and between 25% and 30% of the population arrive or leave the City each year. Both internal and international migration in and out of the Borough is sizeable, and many people move to the City for under a year, and form part of a group known as "short-term migrants" who are not even counted in population figures. The use of housing stock is unusual, with many occupants owning a second property with their main home elsewhere, whilst others use Westminster as their primary but not sole home. There are many communities from nationalities who are unable to vote, and the overall effect is a complicated housing to elector ratio that differs across the City, in a way that would not be found in many other boroughs. These factors have been taken in account when considering future elector numbers.

A profile of the City giving detailed information on different themes across the borough is provided as an attachment. This is shown as Appendix A - City Profile.

4 Challenges and Priorities

4.1 Corporate Challenges and Priorities- an overview

i. Challenges

a) Financial Overall

London Councils undertook a more detailed analysis of government funding reductions and estimated that between 2010/11 to 2019/20:

- English local authorities (excluding the GLA and Fire Authorities) as a whole will have lost 60.9% of their core funding;
- more specifically, London Boroughs will have lost on average 57.4% of their core funding from Central Government.

The Council estimates that between 2010/11 to 2019/20, its total estimated loss in Government funding will be circa 51.2%.

b) General Volatility

As the UK continues with the process of exiting from the EU, this financial climate is expected to continue. Irrespective of Brexit, the Government's previous Budget announcements and Spending Reviews had already indicated continued funding reductions for Local Government. The Council will need to continue to be innovative and adapt to this environment by developing a strong understanding of future changes e.g. localised business rates retention, Fair Funding etc and actively lobbying to ensure that the best interests of residents and other stakeholders are heard.

c) London Landscape

London and in particular, Westminster, provides services in a unique and challenging environment. Based on research from London Councils, London continues to contend with the following:

Population

An increase in population since 2010 of c 900k people or 11.2%. This growth is more than double that across the rest of England. Since the current funding assessment of needs was last calculated in 2013/14, effectively London has continued to provide services to a larger population without any additional funding.

Further analysis by London Councils reveals that of this population growth, there has been:

A 14% increase in the child population and 18% increase in the over 65's population;
A 15% (or 480k) increase in the number of households but accompanied by a 52% increase in the number of people in temporary accommodation (c19k households);

For some of the services provided by the Council, there is a strong correlation between growth in population and service demand e.g. waste collection and disposal, highways maintenance and public health. The added complexities from the other demographic changes above further increases demands and cost for the Council.

d) Service Expectations

There are also more service responsibilities and expectations that have transferred across to the Council since 2010 but without sufficient funding. These include:

- Public Health responsibilities transferred to Local Government in 2013/14 but funding is estimated to have reduced since then by 5%. However, over the same period, NHS funding has risen by c20% and continues to increase.
- Authorities also incur under-funded costs from supporting people with No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) and also from Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) up to the age of 25. This is a particular pressure for the Council as there are number of embassies, high commissions and major transport hubs in the borough which attract NRPF and UASC clients.
- The cost of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 is estimated to cost c£80m a year in London but only £14m of new burdens funding was allocated to London boroughs. Based on statistics from the Land Registry, the Council has the 2nd highest average price of housing in London (based on all average sales price between January 2017 and September 2018). Furthermore, based on Valuation Office Agency data, the Council has the 2nd highest levels of average private monthly rent measured across all property types between September 2016 to 2017. These high costs are largely outside of the Council's control and contribute to the housing pressures.

ii. Priorities

Westminster City Council has set out a clear vision for the City encapsulated through its City for All vision. City for All describes how we will provide a City where people are born into a supportive and safe environment, grow and learn throughout their

lives, build fantastic careers in world-leading industries, have access to high quality, affordable homes and retire into the community with dignity and pride. City for All is delivered through five core themes each supported by a number of priorities.

i. **City of Opportunity – *Everyone should have the opportunity to build their lives, careers and families here.***

More affordable housing. Westminster aim to deliver the most ambitious house building programme in the city for a generation with 2,000 new council and affordable homes built by 2023 and sites identified for a further 2,000 homes, running from 2019 to 2040. The City Plan, (2019- 2040) will put in place the biggest change in policy for a generation to support the building of more affordable homes and provide for a greater range of housing options through a significant increase in intermediate housing for rent and purchase.

Giving young people opportunities. Westminster is rolling out the City Lions Programme for 13 to 16 year olds, making sure that young people from a variety of backgrounds have access to all of the opportunities, especially cultural, that the city has to offer.

Helping the long-term unemployed. Westminster will also support 750 long-term unemployed people into jobs per year and make sure people have the best chance of finding work by ensuring our housing and children's services work together to enable parents to return to work.

Working collaboratively with businesses to create better outcomes for residents. The Council has launched a new enterprise partnership bringing together businesses from across the city to shape a new economic development strategy.

School standards and life-long learning. Westminster will do all we can to make sure schools continue to receive the support needed to maintain the highest standards. We will also work with businesses, residents, schools, colleges, and policy makers to build a new model of vocational education and, by 2020, launch a new city skills framework. This will support people to develop their talents – and learn entirely new ones – from birth to well after retirement.

ii. **Excellent Local Services - *Westminster has a national reputation for providing excellent local, value for money services. We will continue to drive improvements, working with our partners to make sure the city is safe, clean and well run***

Creating a City that works for businesses, visitors and residents. Westminster will extend our Licensing Charter across the whole of the city, working in partnership with the industry to set the standards for how venues take care of the welfare of patrons and be good neighbours.

Tackling rogue landlords. Westminster has also established the Housing Standards Task Force to make sure private renters are protected from rogue landlords and unlawful nightly letting does not overrun the city.

Supporting our tenants. Westminster's social housing ALMO (arm length management organisation), has been brought in house so that CityWest Homes tenants and lessees get the customer service they deserve.

iii. ***Caring and Fairer City - Caring and supporting the most vulnerable within our community is, and will always remain, our most important priority***

Helping vulnerable groups. In order to help rough sleepers off the streets at night, tackle loneliness and isolation across all age groups and support youth services we have earmarked five schemes chosen by residents that will receive a combined investment of over £600,000 raised through our voluntary community contribution scheme.

Supporting rough sleepers. Westminster will continue to prioritise supporting people to get off the streets at night through our new £6m state-of-the-art assessment centre providing outreach services and accommodation for rough sleepers.

Support for people with dementia through a new 84-bed home to provide specialist care for people living with dementia, as part of a wider dementia strategy to support those people and their families living with this difficult illness.

Supporting vulnerable children. We will support our most vulnerable children, offering a package of help to the 700 children with special education needs and their families, including short breaks, and a new approach to tackling the root cause of exclusion from primary school.

Westminster will consult on **a new gambling policy**, leading the way nationally on setting the standards for the industry and protecting the most vulnerable in our neighbourhoods by providing better regulation of betting shops across the city.

iv. ***Healthier and Greener City - Children growing up and going to school in Westminster deserve a healthy start in life and to breathe clean air. We will work closely with partners including the NHS to encourage individuals and families to enjoy active and healthy lives, while we focus our resources on the support needed for the most vulnerable in our city.***

Air Quality is a key priority and top concern for many residents. Westminster has provided a Schools Clean Air Fund to give schools the resources they need to tackle poor air quality and expanded the DontBeldle campaign to encourage businesses to play their part in reducing their own and their customers' emissions.

The health of our communities is a key priority. For children a new programme tackling air quality, oral health and obesity will be supported by our year ActiveWestminster strategy that will ensure all our neighbourhoods have access to open spaces and sports facilities through developments like the new £28m Moberly Sports Centre.

In terms of the environment, Westminster is committed to improving recycling rates, expanding our network of electric charging points by 25%, and tree planting.

- v. ***A City that celebrates in Communities - We are proud of Westminster's vibrant neighbourhoods and mixed communities. We want to make sure everybody has a stake in the city and can actively contribute to their community. Through our #MyWestminster programme, we celebrate the city's diversity and make sure local people are at the heart of every decision we make.***

Westminster will support grassroot organisations across the city to help make a difference in their neighbourhoods, through the roll out of a community programme (MyWestminster).

Westminster has an on-going programme to make sure our valued EU residents remain welcome and the local economy continues to thrive as the UK prepares to leave the European Union.

Enhancing neighbourhoods. We have consulted with a new set of proposals for the Oxford Street District, which includes the reduction of pollution levels, control of deliveries, protection of resident parking bays, ensuring traffic will not 'rat run' down residential roads and effective management of pedestrian areas and surrounding streets. We are also consulting around a new vision for the Strand / Aldwych area.

Giving residents a voice. We are reforming the planning system so that, for the first time, members of the public will be able to speak at planning meetings. This is one of a range of measures to make the UK's busiest planning authority more transparent.

4.2 Financial Position - An overview

Westminster City Council estimates that its core funding from Central Government has reduced by c£124m since 2010. The Council are legally obliged to set a balanced budget and have an ambitious capital programme. Therefore, these funding reductions have raised challenges, but the Council have approached these challenges with a strategic vision in line with the City Plan and City for All vision.

In order to allow the Council to continually provide key services despite reductions in funding the Council have put forward savings of £74m over 2018/19 and 2019/20 and these are summarised below:

Savings Category	2018/19	2019/20 (Approved in Principle)
Financing	£15m	£22m
Commercial	£5m	£4m
Transformation	£8m	£4m
Efficiency	£10m	£6m
Total	£38m	£36m

The Council's finance and delivery strategies have helped to ensure the Council continues to set a balance budget without cutting core services and still providing high quality services to our residents and visitors.

The Council continues its financial planning in line with its vision to create a City for All and has set a robust and ambitious proposed budget for 2019/20 which is due to be reviewed and approved by Full Council in March.

4.3 Electoral Arrangements

The electoral register was published in Westminster on 1st December 2018 with 136,270 registered electors. The two wards with the highest proportion of the electorate were Queen's Park (6.14%) and Westbourne (6.08%). The two wards with the lowest proportion of the electorate were Knightsbridge & Belgravia (3.23%) and Tachbrook (4.26%).

The 2018 electorate figure is the result of the annual canvass that occurs in the months prior to publication. Westminster employs canvassers with the dual role of encouraging new registrations and ensuring that the information currently held is correct. Since 2016, a digital form of canvassing has been employed. This innovative canvassing approach has seen the overall percentage response from residential properties increase from 88.08% in 2016 to 93.11% in 2018. Officers also encourage registration growth by working on outreach programmes with the communications team and pan-London initiatives.

Although the annual canvass offers direct engagement with residents, the proximity of an election will see an increase in registrations. The size of the increase is dependent on a number of factors including the media attention and the election's significance. For example, in the month before 22nd May 2017 (the registration deadline for the 8 June 2017 UK Parliamentary election), 8309 registration applications were made. By contrast, in the month prior to 17th April 2018 (the registration deadline for the 3rd May 2018 City Council Elections), 2,264 registration applications were made.

Equally, the type of election affects the turnout. Local elections typically experience a lower turnout in Westminster than UK Parliament elections. For example, the previous two turnout figures for city council elections in 2018 and 2014 were 37.98% and 32.3% respectively. General elections, however, consistently attract a greater turnout. In 2017, the turnout for Westminster's two constituencies was 63.03% in Cities of London & Westminster and 68.11% in Westminster North. In the 2015 General Election the turnout was 59.60% in the Cities of London & Westminster and 63.68% in Westminster North.

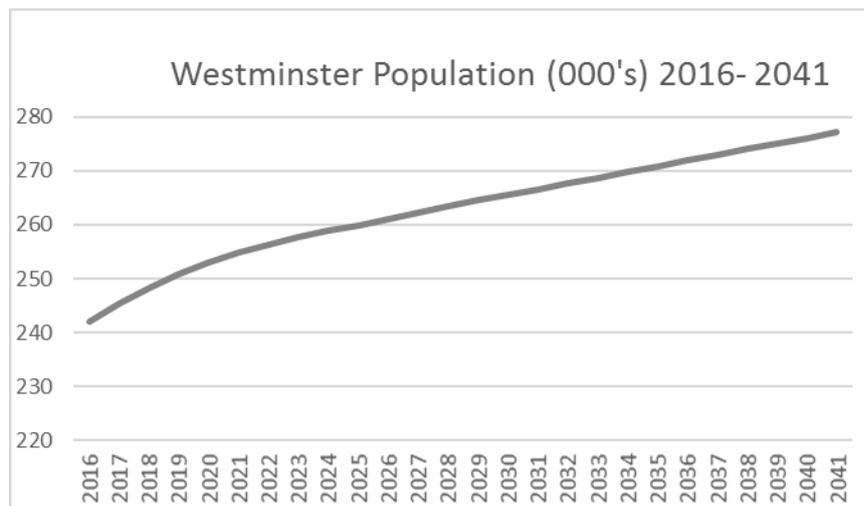
4.4 Future Projections

Overall Westminster's population is forecast to increase consistently, as it has done since the turn of the century. The borough remains the largest employer in Great Britain (with over 700,000 workers) and is home to many significant economic and cultural opportunities that make it a compelling place to move to.

i. Continuous Growth

The population projections adopted in the forecast model are taken from the 2016 ONS, Sub National Projections. They broadly show year on year population growth for the period of the projection model, albeit with some significant variance between the growth (and contraction) of residents within different age-groups. From 2018 to 2024 a population growth of some 9,500 residents is predicted.

Figure 1 - 2016 ONS Population Projections



These figures from ONS are based on recent population rates being projected into the future.

They correspond closely to the population that we would expect to see from the annual housing growth targets of 1,495 per year set out in the City Plan. The nature of the Westminster housing stock, means that national projected population and household growth estimates are generally realised through the supply of extra housing. Although historically the ONS projections tend to overstate future projections the expanded building programme in Westminster means that up to 2024 these particular projection figures look quite plausible ¹.

Within Westminster there are very different drivers of population change. The residential areas of the north and south of the borough, where there are higher number of owner occupied and social housing, tend to predominantly house families, whilst the private rented sector contains a population with many adult only households driven more by migration factors.

¹Note - ONS, population figures do have a poor track record in Westminster, (for example the 2008 ONS population projections estimated that by 2018 the population would be around 292,000).

5. Governance and Decision Making

5.1. Overview of governance and decision making

- 5.1.1. Westminster City Council recognises that effective local government relies upon maintaining the confidence of the public in both the elected Members and Officers of the Council.
- 5.1.2. The Council continues to keep under review Governance arrangements and related procedures to ensure best practice so that the highest standards are maintained. This is the case both for the Council's own operations and in its Partnership arrangements with other organisations.
- 5.1.3. The Council operates under a "strong Leader with Cabinet" model, having changed from the "Committee" model in 2002. The Leader of the Council provides political leadership to the Cabinet and the Council and chairs Cabinet Meetings. Key responsibilities include:
- Providing strategic political leadership and vision for the Council and Westminster as a whole;
 - Chairing Cabinet and determining the appointment of Cabinet Members, their portfolios and scheme of delegation for executive functions;
 - Taking executive decisions not otherwise delegated to other decision makers.
- 5.1.4. As required under the "strong leader" model, Full Council elects a Leader to serve a four year term of office. In accordance with Part 3 of the Council's Constitution (Responsibility for Functions), the power to make Executive Appointments is reserved to the Leader of the Council under the "Executive Leader & Cabinet" model of decision making. This includes Cabinet Member positions and portfolios, Cabinet Committees and Joint Committees exercising Executive functions. These appointments are reported to Council at the Annual Meeting each year, for information.
- 5.1.5. Appointments are also made to a number of Non-Executive positions which cover seats on other (Non-Executive) Committees and outside bodies.
- 5.1.6. Appointments to Non-Executive bodies are governed by the requirements of Section 15(1) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (as amended by the Local Government Committees and Political Groups Regulations 1990). These rules are designed to ensure that the political composition of the Council's Non-Executive decision making and deliberative committees, as far as possible, replicates the political composition of Full Council. The rules governing these appointments are as follows:
- (a) that not all the seats on the committee/sub-committee are allocated to the same political group;
 - (b) that the political group having a majority of seats on the Council should have a majority of seats on each committee/sub-committee;

- (c) subject to paragraphs (a) and (b) above, the number of seats on the Council's committees and sub-committees allocated to each political group, bears the same proportion to the total number of such committee/sub-committee seats as the number of members of that group bears to the membership of the Full Council; and
- (d) subject to paragraphs (a) to (c) above, seats will be allocated on each committee and sub-committee in the same ratio that exists on the Full Council.

5.1.7. Following the City Council Elections on 3 May 2018 the Conservative and Labour Groups hold, respectively, 41 and 19 of the total of 60 Council seats. The proportion by which seats on Committees should be allocated is 68.33% Majority Group and 31.66% Minority Group.

5.1.8. As agreed following the 2018 Local Election there are to be 90 committee seats split as follows, 62 Majority Party and 28 Minority Party. The Chief Executive and the Director of Law have confirmed that this proposed allocation is in accordance with the proportionality rules.

5.1.9 Not including the Lord Mayor, Deputy, Leader and other members of Cabinet there are no councillors who are currently not appointed to serve on any of the committees of the Council.

The Council, at its Annual meeting, on the 16th May 2018 confirmed the proportional division of seats on the Standing Committees as set out below:

Committee	Members	Proportionality	
		Con	Labour
Audit and Performance	4	3	1
General Purposes	4	3	1
Westminster Scrutiny Commission	6	4	2
Family & People Services P&S	8	5	3
City Management & Public Protection P&S	8	5	3
Economic Development, Education, and Place Shaping P&S Committee	8	5	3
Housing, Finance and Regeneration P&S	8	5	3
Standards	6	4	2
Pensions Fund	4	3	1
Planning & City Development	19	14	5
Licensing Committee	15	11	4
	90	62	28

Whilst the membership of the Planning and City Development Committee is slightly contrary to strict proportionality it is considered reasonable given the desire to appoint to it all Members who are appointed to serve on the Planning Applications Sub-Committees a position on the main Committee.

A further Policy and Scrutiny Committee (Communities and Customer Services) was established on the 23rd January with the same proportionality as the other Policy and Scrutiny committees. The membership of the Westminster Scrutiny Commission was amended by one Member to enable the Chairman of the other new P&S Committees to be a Member.

The political balance rules do not apply to the Health and Wellbeing Board but it has been agreed that this Board comprise 1 Cabinet Member and one opposition Member.

5.1.10 In addition the Council makes a number of appointments to a range of Outside Bodies. These total 51 different bodies and these appointments vary in term length ranging from one year, four years or on an ongoing period. Currently 31 out of the 60 members on the Council serve on these bodies with 8 (outside of the Executive) appointed to represent the Council on 2 or more organisations.

5.2 Delegations of Functions

5.2.1 Under the Local Government Act 2000 and the Regulations made thereunder, the City Council's functions are either: (a) the responsibility of the full Council and/or its committees and sub-committees; or (b) the responsibility of the Executive (i.e. the Cabinet, Cabinet committees or individual members of the Cabinet); or (c) "local choice" functions (i.e. where, under the legislation, the City Council is free to choose whether the function is the responsibility of the Council or the Executive) Both Council functions and Executive functions may (with some exceptions) be delegated to officers.

This is set out in more detail in part 3 of the Council's Constitution and in associated appendices.

As indicated in Article 11.02(e) of the Constitution. The Council has established joint arrangements:-

- London Councils Grants Committee
- London Councils Leaders Committee
- London Council's Transport and Environment Committee
- North West London Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee

5.3 Cabinet

5.3.1 As outlined above, the Leader has responsibility for determining the size of Cabinet (up to nine other Members), appointment of a Deputy Leader and Cabinet Members, allocation of executive functions and delegation of executive decision making powers in line with the Scheme of Delegation.

5.3.2 As of January 2019 the Leader of the Council has increased the size of Cabinet from a total of 8 to 10 members. The remits covered within each portfolio are determined by the Leader of the Council and have been revised to reflect the increase in number of Cabinet Members.

The current portfolios are:

- Leader
- Deputy Leader and Economic Development, Education and Skills
- Finance, Property and Regeneration
- Public Protection and Licensing
- Housing
- Place Shaping and Planning
- Environment and City Management
- Family Services and Public Health
- Customer Services and Digital
- Sports, Culture and Community

5.3.3 The Cabinet meets 6 times per year to make executive decisions, with the Constitution setting out the matters reserved to Cabinet. These include Policy, Planning and Advice and Budget Preparation and Financial Management.

Individual Cabinet Members have decision making powers delegated to them by the Leader of the Council and take the majority of executive decisions at the Council. Individual Cabinet Members play an active role in the formulation and development of proposals. Officers are also delegated responsibility for executive functions, as detailed within Part 3 of the Council's Constitution.

5.3.4 Reports and policies are formulated between officers and Cabinet Members. Cabinet Members also have regular one to ones with their Strategic Director to provide political leadership on the various matters that need to be considered and decided upon within their own portfolios and also across the Council.

5.3.5 The current Leader undertakes her duties as a full-time role as does the Deputy Leader. The remaining Cabinet Members vary in the amount of time taken to undertake their role. For all members this will involve a significant workload outside of normal office hours, including evenings and weekends.

5.4 Full Council

5.4.1 There are three types of Full Council meetings:

- Annual Meeting
- Ordinary Meetings
- Extraordinary Meetings

Ordinary meetings are held 6 times a year. The Annual meeting is dedicated to the appointment of the Lord Mayor. Extraordinary meetings are held to consider specific items of business, requisitioned by either the Lord Mayor or a group of councillors. All meetings are held in the evening and are open for the public to attend.

5.4.2 Meetings include questions from non-executive members of the Council, motions from members and themed debates. Full Council, as well as being a mechanism for holding the Executive to account will also consider reports on matters set out in the Constitution including committee memberships, petitions, changes to the Constitution, policy framework and approval of the budget, and setting of Council Tax.

5.5 Role and functions of the Lord Mayor

5.5.1 The Lord Mayor is the First Citizen of Westminster and High Steward of Westminster Abbey. The Lord Mayor of Westminster is the ceremonial, non-partisan and non-executive First Citizen of Westminster. They are elected annually from among the City councillors and chair all Full Council Meetings.

In addition, the Lord Mayor traditionally undertakes the following duties:

- celebrating the achievements of Westminster's citizens and communities
- supporting the City's diverse communities
- promoting Westminster locally, nationally and internationally
- representing Westminster at important civic and ceremonial events

5.5.2 The Council also appoints Lord Mayor Locum Tenens to act as a deputy to the incumbent Lord Mayor. Lord Mayor Locum Tenens are authorised to chair Full Council if the Mayor is unavailable and will also deputise at various civic events, as and when needed. Lord Mayor Locum Tenens are former Lord Mayors who remain as serving Councillors.

5.6 Non-Executive Councillors

There are 49 non-executive councillors (excluding the Lord Mayor, Leader and Cabinet). They will attend Full Council and in addition serve on various committees of the Council.

5.7 Regulatory Functions

5.7.1 The Council has established a number of committees in order to discharge its functions. The delegation to these committees is as set out in Part 3 (Responsibility for Functions) and operating rules in Part 4 (Rules of Procedure) of the Council's Constitution.

(a) Planning Committee

The Council has a Planning and City Development Committee (comprised of 19 members). Work involves considering proposed local plan policies (and supplementary planning documents) at appropriate stages of the statutory process, making recommendations to the relevant Cabinet Member; having oversight of the practices and procedures of the Planning Applications Sub-Committees (but not to consider individual planning applications) making recommendations where necessary to officers, Planning Applications Sub-Committees and/or the Cabinet for Planning and Public Realm. The Committee meets 3 times a year.

The Council has 4 Planning Applications Sub-Committees as follows:

Planning (Major Applications) Sub-Committee	7	5	2
Planning Applications (1)	4	3	1
Planning Applications (2)	4	3	1
Planning Applications (3)	4	3	1

As the authority which receives amongst the most planning applications in the country a planning applications sub-committee meeting takes place almost every week of the year. The Planning Applications Sub-Committees meet on a rotational basis in order to provide a sufficient number of members to determine the number of applications that are referred to Committees. Planning meetings can be particularly demanding for members given the high level of preparation required for each meeting and significant public interest and involvement in the process. All of these meetings take place in the evening.

(a) Licensing Committee

The Council has a main Licensing Committee comprising of 15 members, the most allowed by legislation.

The committee has been constituted with the following duties: (i) All matters relating to the discharge by the Authority of its licensing functions as required by Section 7(1) of the Licensing Act 2003. (ii) To receive reports on Licensing Act 2003 matters, as required by the Council's Policy Statement on Licensing. (iii) To agree procedures for operation by the Licensing Committee and the Licensing Sub-Committees when conducting hearings and other functions within their terms of reference.

The Council has established six Licensing Sub-Committees (each comprising of 3 members in accordance with statutory requirements) to conduct hearings and deal with such other Licensing/Gambling Act matters.

The authority has the most licensed premises in the country and receives amongst the greatest number of licensing applications. It meets on a weekly basis and in some cases twice weekly to meet demand for the consideration of applications or to undertake a review of a premises requested by residents or the responsible authorities.

As with Planning, the Sub-Committees generate significant public interest and work for Members with a high number of licensing applications and reviews being presented for consideration. The hearings, can on occasions, last all day.

5.8 Other Committees of the Council

5.8.1 In addition to the regulatory committees of the Council, Westminster also has a number of other committees which play an important role in decision making

and governance. These include bodies such as the Audit and Performance Committee, General Purposes Committee and Standards Committee.

5.8.2 The Council also participates in a number of joint bodies with neighbouring local authorities, reflecting specific joint working arrangements as referenced above. This also includes the recent establishment of a Joint Health and Wellbeing Board with the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

5.8.3 The Council has two member advisory panels, Discretionary Housing Payments Review Panel and the Ratings Advisory Panel. In respect of the former, the panel reviews appealed decisions made in respect of claims for Discretionary Housing Payments that have been refused by officers. The panel makes recommendations to the Cabinet Member with responsibility for finance. The Ratings Advisory Panel similarly reviews appealed decisions made in respect of applications for hardship or discretionary ratings relief. Each panel comprises of 3 members who meet between 6 - 8 times per year.

5.9 Scrutiny Function

The Overview and Scrutiny Function is a statutory duty and power. Westminster City Council currently has 5 Overview and Scrutiny Committees, each with 8 members:

- City Management and Public Protection Policy and Scrutiny Committee (the statutory crime and disorder committee)
- Communities and Customer Services Policy and Scrutiny Committee
- Economic Development, Education and Place Shaping Policy and Scrutiny Committee (this committee includes the statutory education co-optees)
- Family and People Services Policy and Scrutiny Committee (exercising the council's statutory health scrutiny function)
- Housing, Finance and Regeneration

There is also the Westminster Scrutiny Commission and a Health Urgency Sub-Committee. The Commission is made up of the chairmen of the committees and minority group members. The commission coordinates the work of the committees, holds the Leader of the Council to account and scrutinises cross-cutting issues (e.g. emergency preparedness). The Health Urgency Sub-Committee is a sub-committee of the Family and People Services Policy and Scrutiny Committee and meets as and when necessary to consider urgent NHS consultations and significant issues.

The committees meet 6 times a year, the commission meets 3 times a year. The committees may call additional meetings for urgent items such as considering call-ins (the formal mechanism to review executive decisions taken but not yet implemented). In 2018/19 there has been one call-in, in 2017/18 there was also only one call-in.

The committees make use of expert witnesses to provide an external perspective on the reports they receive. Witnesses either attend the meeting or hold

briefing sessions with the committee in advance. The committees also make use of site visits to inform their deliberations. In the past year committee members have attended briefings with staff from King's College London on adults and children safeguarding, visited the London Ambulance Service control centre and heard evidence from Professor Frank Kelly at a committee meeting.

Westminster City Council is also represented on the North West London Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (JHOSC) which scrutinises the health service on a sub-regional basis. The JHOSC has considered reports on the Strategic Transformation Partnership, A&E performance and estate renewal across North West London. Westminster's member is currently the vice-chairman of the JHOSC.

From time to time the committees establish task groups to undertake in-depth investigations and to develop policy proposals. Task groups report back to a specific committee, but any non-executive member is welcome to take part depending on their particular interests. Task groups usually have between 4 and 8 members and can take up to 6 months to complete depending on the subject matter.

Task group work involves gathering and evaluating methods through desktop research, primary research, interviewing experts, officers and cabinet members and carrying out site visits. Each task group is supported by a dedicated policy and scrutiny officer with input from other services. Recent task group topics include air quality, health and wellbeing centres and retrofitting sprinklers in tall buildings.

Recommendations made by the committees or task groups (via the committees) are formally reported to the relevant cabinet member who has 2 months to respond to them. The committees track those recommendations to monitor the implementation of accepted recommendations.

As part of their role, the committee chairmen also have regular meetings with relevant cabinet members, senior officers and local partners (e.g. quarterly meetings with Imperial College HealthCare Trust) to ensure that issues requiring scrutiny are identified early and dealt with appropriately.

6. Councillors representational role

- 6.1 The tasks that councillors undertake range from acting to develop long term strategic vision to dealing with personal issues being experienced by one of their constituents. They are expected to represent their communities in debates around specific local issues and also engage with those that effect entire wards or the whole borough.
- 6.2 The fact that councillors are drawn from the local community they serve give them essential insight into its problems, priorities and opportunities.
- 6.3 All Members are required to adhere to the Member Code of Conduct which is based on the 12 Nolan Principles of Standards in Public Life.
- 6.4 In terms of the representational role:
- One of the ways councillors interact with their constituents is through surgeries. At present over half of the twenty wards hold a regular, advertised surgery; others meet constituents on a case by case basis.
 - Councillors may also pick up casework in other ways and each councillor will choose a method they think is most effective in order to keep in touch with residents.
 - Some Members of the Council rely heavily on the support offered to them for their ward work, via the Member Services team, others prefer to be more self-sufficient in supporting their constituents.
 - The Council operates an Open Forum engagement model whereby the Cabinet attend quarterly public meetings attending by residents and ward Councillors if they wish to do so.
- 6.5 Ward budgets
- 6.5.1 Ward Members are the sole decision makers on the spending of the fund, with guidance and support from the Member Services team
- 6.5.2 The Ward Budget programme has been in place since 2008 and enables ward members to allocate funds to local projects and priorities in order to meet local need.
- 6.5.3 Each ward is allocated funds on a yearly basis, which roll forward throughout the four-year electoral cycle.
- 6.5.4 Projects can be capital or revenue spend, but must be commissioned in line with Council policies and procurement processes.

7. Conclusion

This report proposes a reduction in the size of the Council from 60 Councillors to 54. This reduction and submission on size has been approved by the General Purposes Committee of the Council.

City of Westminster Profile

2018

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About the City Profile

The City Profile seeks to situate the unique local characteristics, as well as opportunities and challenges facing the City of Westminster. By harnessing the latest data available detailing a wide variety of urban issues, a picture of the borough and wards within it is drawn. To offer further context, local areas (LSOA), wards and in some instances city and country comparisons are offered.

Given the breadth of data sets included in this document, the dates of the information used vary, ranging from 2010 to late 2017.



City of Westminster

The City of Westminster is an Inner London borough which holds city status, home to just under a quarter of a million people who make up highly diverse local communities.

Westminster is world renowned for its theatres and entertainment, as well as national landmarks and districts which include Westminster Abbey, Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, Big Ben, Marble Arch, Mayfair, Oxford Street, Piccadilly Circus, Soho and Trafalgar Square.

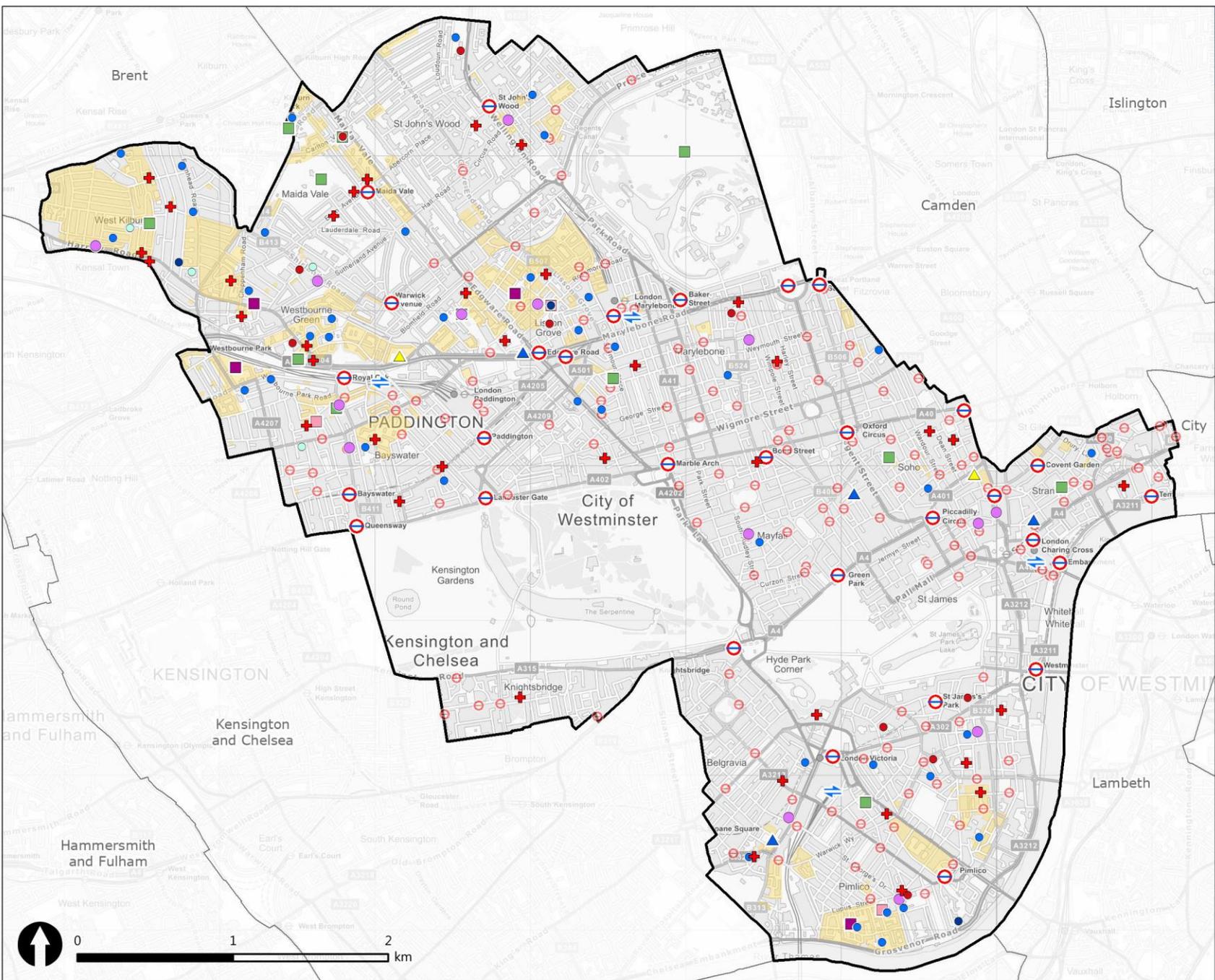
The City's local economy has national clout, contributing over £55bn to the country's economic output. It is a prestigious business location, housing the international headquarters of many multinational organisations and start ups.

Content

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2. Borough Profile Introduction
3. Borough Map
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11. Benefit Claimants
12. Vulnerable Families & Children
13. Vulnerable Older People
14. Local Economy
15. Economically Active
16. Housing & Affordability
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18. Education & Schools
19. Transport, Travel & Visitors
20. Environment
21. Health, Care & Wellbeing
22. Crime, Disorder & Safety
23. Civic Engagement & Community Cohesion
24. Service Use & Satisfaction
25. Sources

City Map

- Housing estate
- Nursery
- Primary school
- Secondary school
- Alternative provision or special school
- Library
- General Practice
- Community hubs for 50+
- Children's centre
- Leisure centre
- Police station
- Fire station
- Rail station
- Tube station
- Cycle hire



City of Westminster



MP for Westminster North, Karen Buck, Labour		MP for Cities of London and Westminster, Mark Field, Conservative	
Abbey Road Peter Freeman, Conservative Lindsey Hall, Conservative Judith Warner, Conservative	Little Venice Melvyn Caplan, Conservative Lorraine Dean, Conservative Matthew Green, Conservative	Bryanston and Dorset Square Barbara Arzymanow, Conservative Richard Beddoe, Conservative Eoghain Murphy, Conservative	St James's Louise Hyams, Conservative Tim Mitchell, Conservative Mark Shearer, Conservative
Bayswater Maggie Carman, Labour Richard Elcho, Conservative Emily Payne, Conservative	Maida Vale Rita Begum, Labour Geoff Barraclough, Labour Nafsika Butler-Thalassis, Labour	Churchill Murad Gassanly, Conservative Andrea Mann, Labour Shamim Talukder, Labour	Tachbrook Jim Glen, Conservative Angela Harvey, Conservative James Spencer, Conservative
Church Street Aicha Less, Labour Matt Noble, Labour Aziz Toki, Labour	Queen's Park Paul Dimoldenberg, Labour Patricia McAllister, Labour Hamza Taouzzale, Labour	Hyde Park Heather Acton, Conservative Ian Adams, Conservative Antonia Cox, Conservative	Vincent Square Danny Chalkley, Conservative David Harvey, Conservative Selina Short, Conservative
Harrow Road Ruth Bush, Labour Guthrie McKie, Labour Tim Roca, Labour	Regent's Park Gotz Mohindra, Conservative Robert Rigby, Conservative Paul Swaddle, Conservative	Knightsbridge and Belgravia Tony Devenish, Conservative Elizabeth Hitchcock, Conservative Rachael Robathan, Conservative	Warwick Nickie Aiken, Conservative Christabel Flight, Conservative Jacqui Wilkinson, Conservative
Lancaster Gate Susie Burbridge, Conservative Robert Davis MBE DL, Conservative Andrew Smith, Conservative	Westbourne David Boothroyd, Labour Adam Hug, Labour Papya Qureshi, Labour	Marylebone High Street Iain Bott, Conservative Ian Rowley, Conservative Karen Scarborough, Conservative	West End Timothy Barnes, Conservative Jonathan Glanz, Conservative Pancho Lewis, Labour



Summary of Key Statistics

Population

247,614



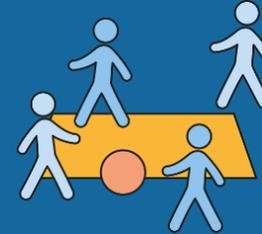
Satisfaction with Council

86%



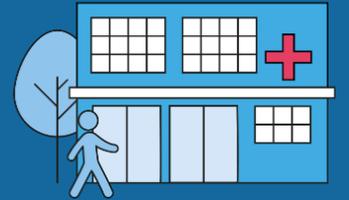
Residents that feel that they get on well together

87%



% of Population in Good Health

94%



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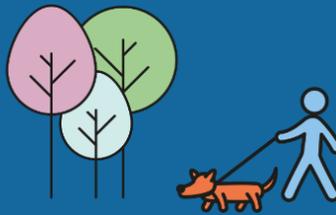
% of Families with Dependent Children

42%



Satisfaction with Parks

94%



Residents' perception of Safety

96%



Number of Jobs

708,830



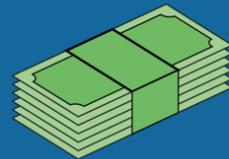
Median Property Price

£1,054,400



Median Household Income

£42,800



% of WCC Pupils Achieving Good GCSE's (Ebacc 9-5)

29%



Number of Businesses

55398

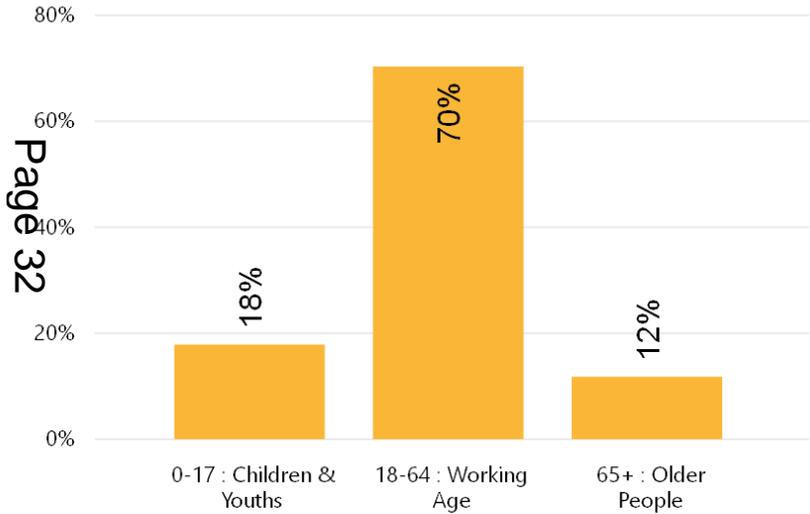




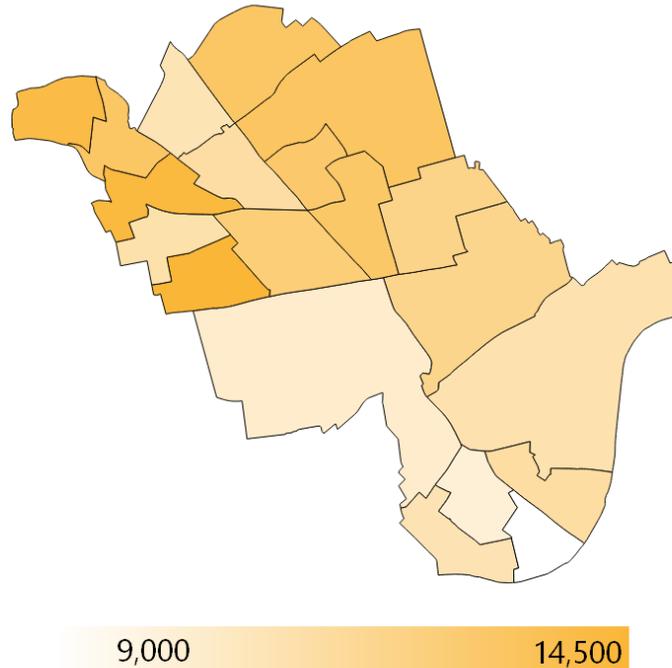
Population

In June 2016 the population of Westminster reached 247,614. Since 2014, there has been an increase in population of 6%. 12% of the population is 65 or older, 70% are between 18 and 64, 18% are under 18 in Westminster.

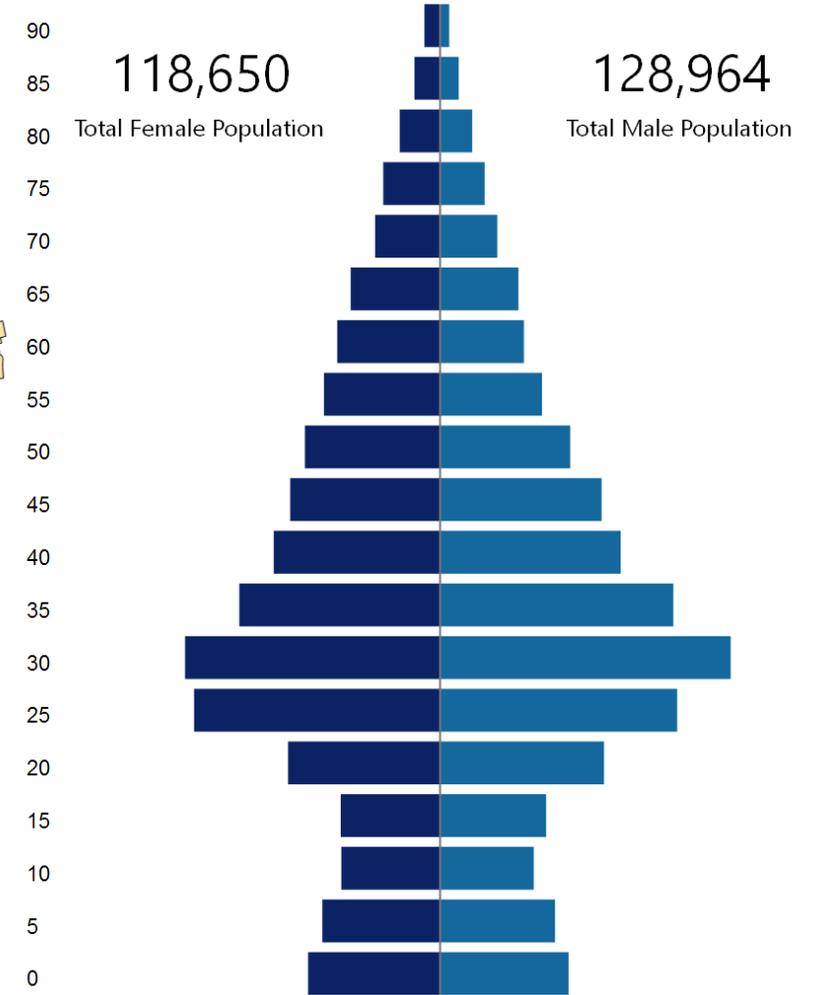
Proportion of Population Groups, MYE ONS, 2016



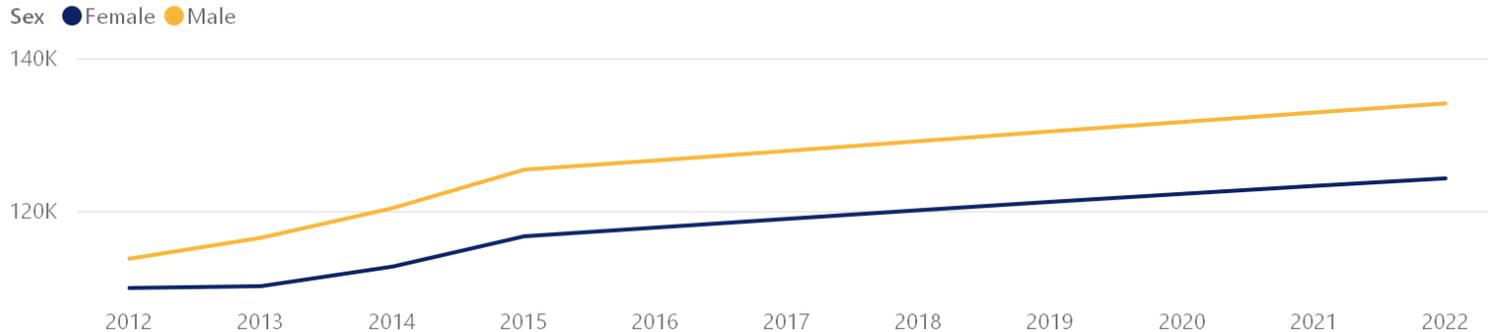
Concentration of Residents, MYE ONS 2016



Population Pyramid – by Five Year Age Groups and Gender, MYE ONS 2016



Population Projection, GLA 2015

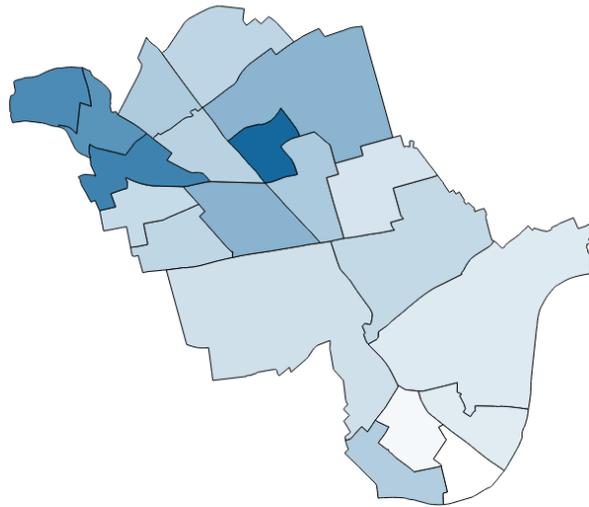




Diversity

In 2011, English was being spoken in 64% of households in Westminster. 47% of the residents were born inside of the UK. Of the residents who were born outside of the UK, 32% have lived in the UK for 5 years or less according to the 2017 City Survey. Of those registered on the electoral roll, 18% of Westminster are from the EU and 6% are from Commonwealth nations. Italy is the most prevalent country of origin outside Britain according to the 2017 electoral roll.

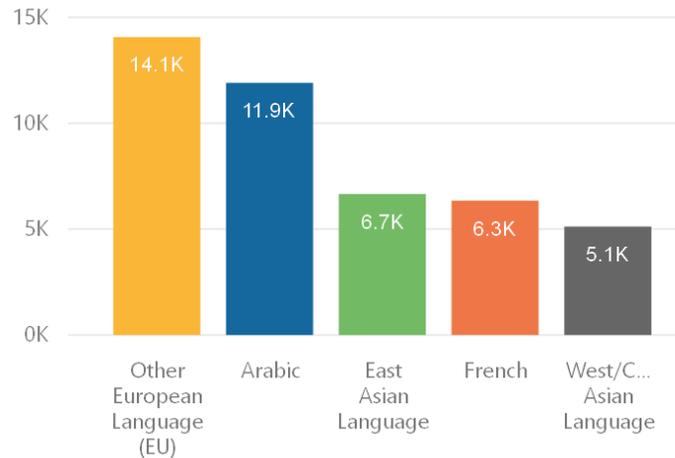
Ethnic Diversity: Simpson's Diversity Score, ONS 2011



3.0 8.5

Simpson's Diversity Index (SDI) scores the ethnic diversity of a area's population. The minimum value is 1 which indicates the population is made up of one ethnic group, whilst the maximum value is the total number of ethnic categories included (18 in the 2011 Census). The SDI of Westminster was 5, compared to London's which was 2.7. Westminster is ranked 10 out of 455 local Authorities in England and Wales

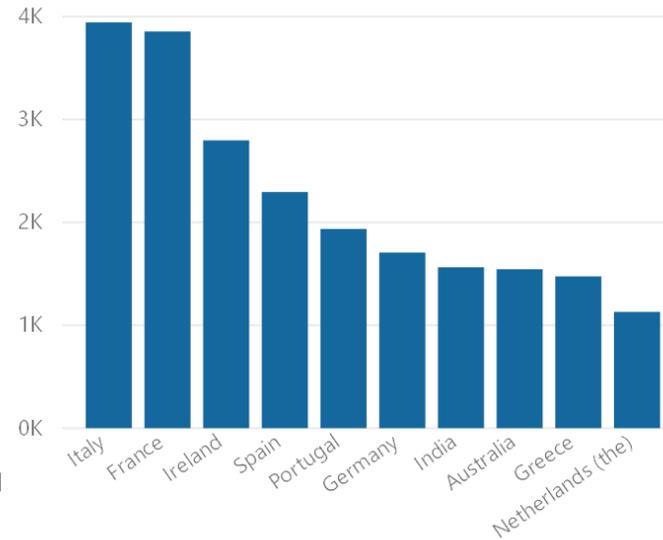
Top 5 Languages Spoken at Home (Excluding English), Census 2011



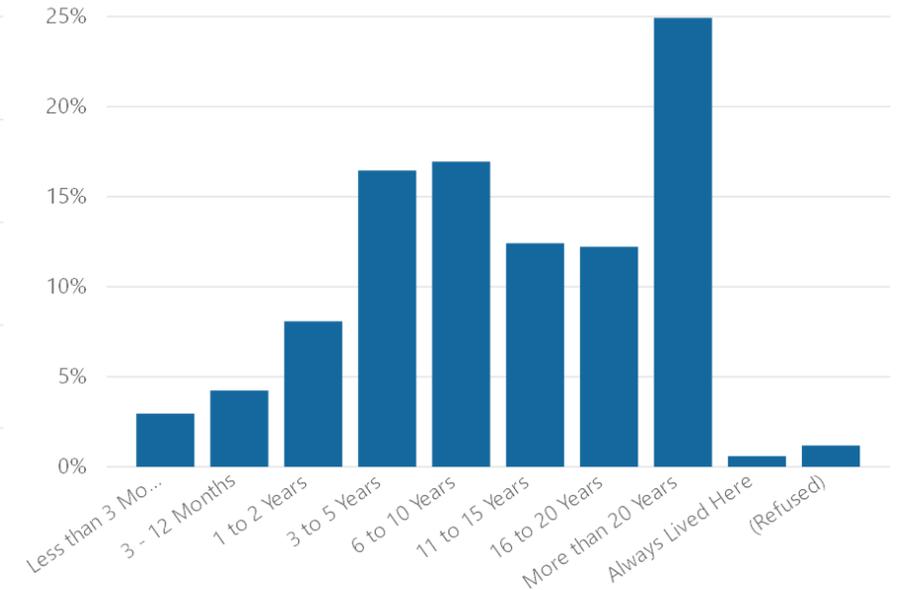
Change in Top Languages Spoken by State-School Pupils at Home, ...

Language	2015	2016	2017	Percentage Change from 2015 to 2017
Albanian	507	477	447	-11.83 %
Arabic	3117	3030	3034	-2.66 %
Bengali	1272	1230	1222	-3.93 %
English	4544	4796	5101	12.26 %
French	326	343	382	17.18 %
Kurdish	636	659	657	3.30 %
Persian	272	277	286	5.15 %
Portuguese	402	378	367	-8.71 %
Somali	231	220	227	-1.73 %
Spanish	329	328	315	-4.26 %

Top 10 Non-UK Nationalities Registered on Electorate, PBI 2017



Length of Time Living in the UK (Non-British citizens), City Survey 2017





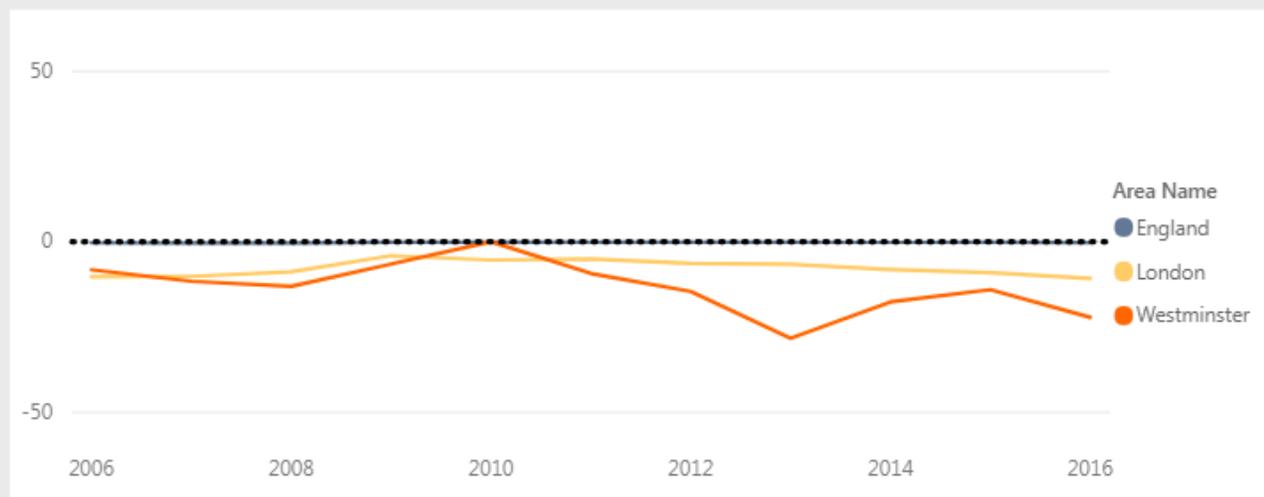
Migration

The proportion of change of internal migration net flows describes how many residents are moving in (+) and out (-) of local authorities within England. Since 2010, more residents have been leaving the City of Westminster to settle elsewhere in the UK than have been moving to the borough from within the country. Between 2015 and 2016 5,368 Westminster residents moved to another local authority at a rate of 22 per 1000 residents, greater than London's rate of 11 per 1000 residents.

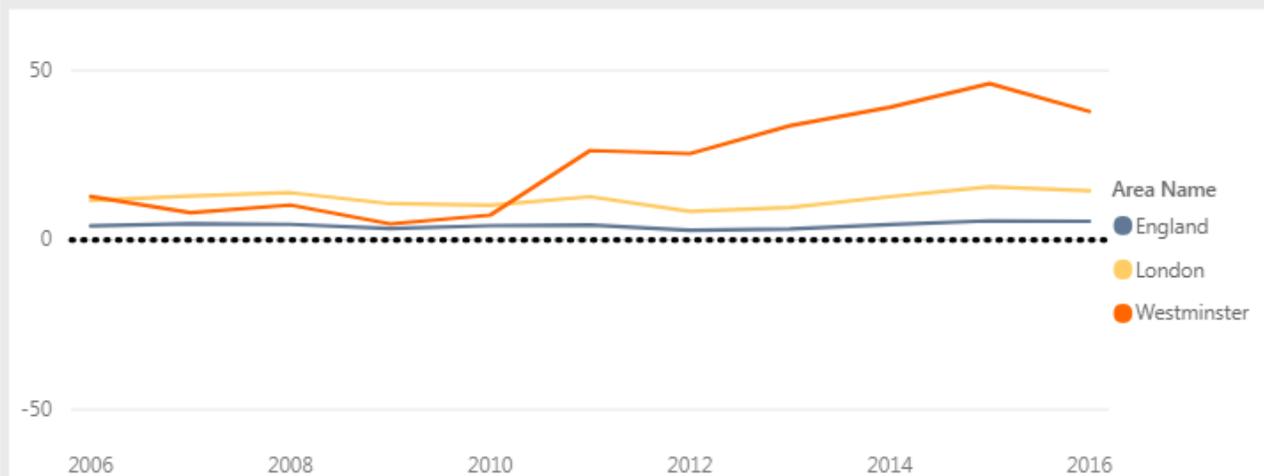
Mid-2015 to 2016, 9,190 new residents migrated to the City of Westminster from abroad. The rate of international migration net inflow was 38 per 1000 residents, greater than London's average rate of 15 and England's average rate of 6 per 1000 residents.

The overall net flow of international and internal migrants to the borough was measured as 3,822 in Mid-2016.

Net Internal Flow rate per 1000



Net International Flow rate per 1000





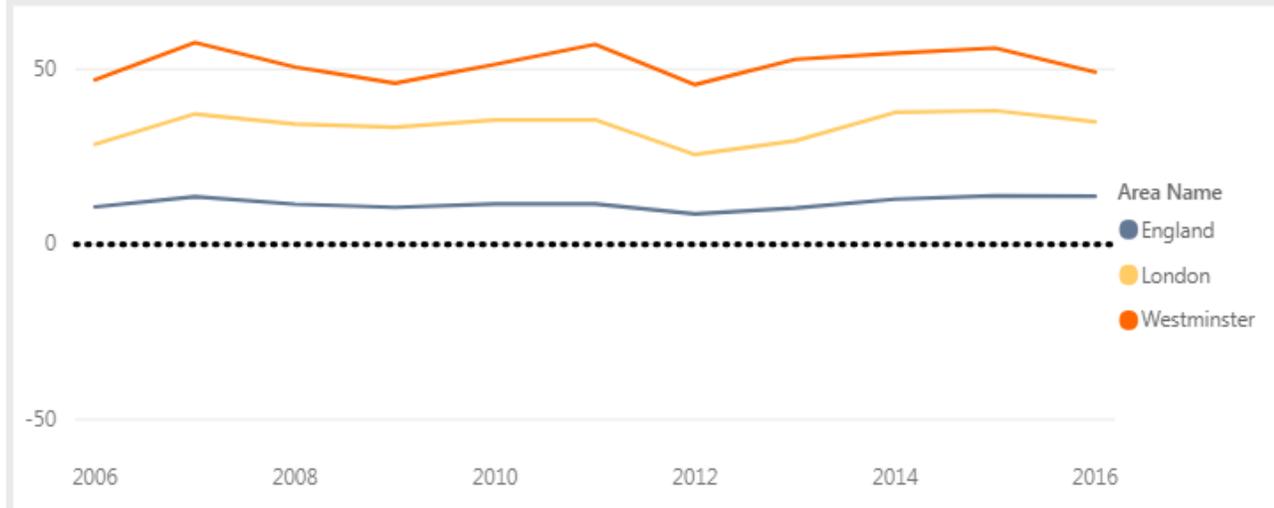
New Migrants

An increase in the proportion of National Insurance Number and GP registrations is indicative of the number of new internal or international migrants entering employment and using public services. These measures do not however offer insight on how many migrants are leaving the UK as deregistration is not routinely captured.

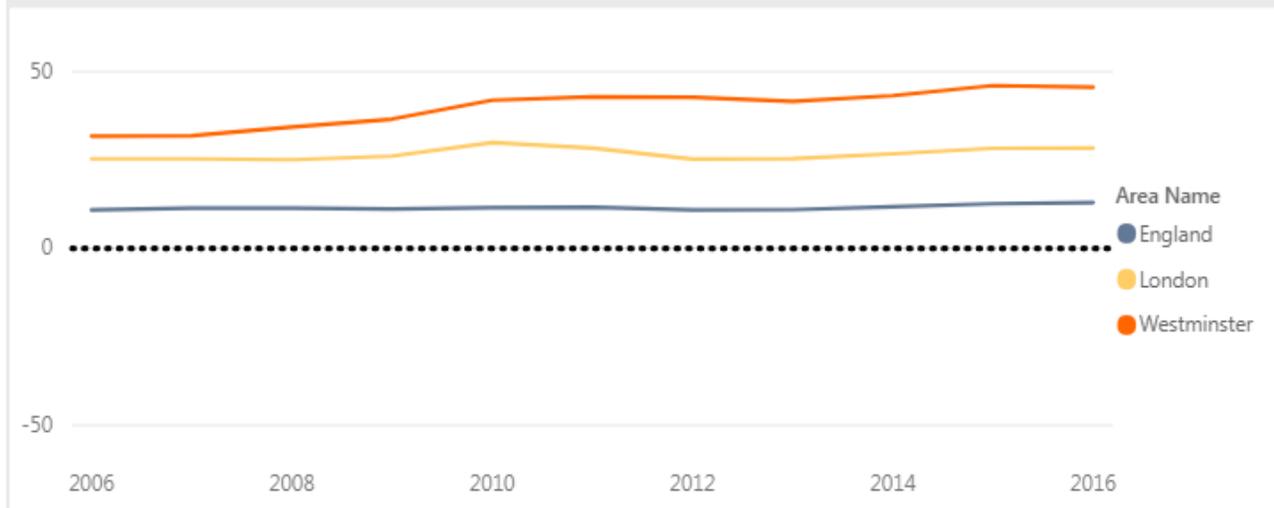
NINo registrations are calculated using population estimates data for those aged 16 to 64.

In 2016, there were 11,924 new NINo registrations in the City of Westminster, a change proportionally greater than both Londons and the UK averages. Between mid-2016 and mid-2016, there were 11,049 new GP registrations in the borough, likewise a change proportionally greater than both Londons and the UK averages.

Migrant NINo Registrations rate per 1000



New Migrant GP Registrations rate per 1000





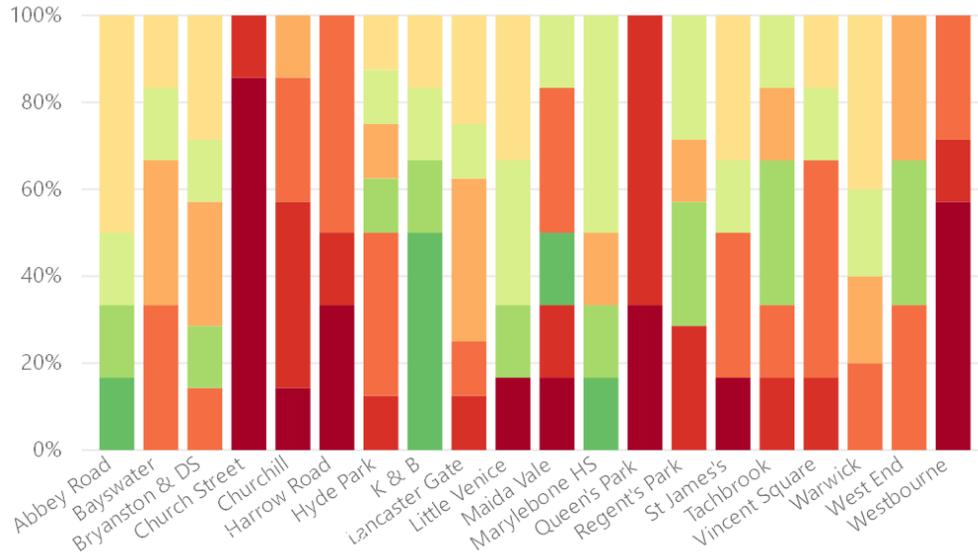
Deprivation

Westminster's local areas are among both the most and least deprived in London according to the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). This index articulates deprivation of households as an accumulation of seven discrete dimensions: Living Environment, Barriers to Housing & Services, Crime and Disorder, Income, Employment, Health & Disability and Education and Skills Training.

Westminster is within the 30-40% most deprived borough's in the UK for the average overall rank. Displayed on the adjacent map is the ranking of local areas (LSOA's) within Westminster for the overall deprivation score.

The figure below depicts the proportion of local areas within each of Westminster's wards which classified according to the deciles of the overall rank of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

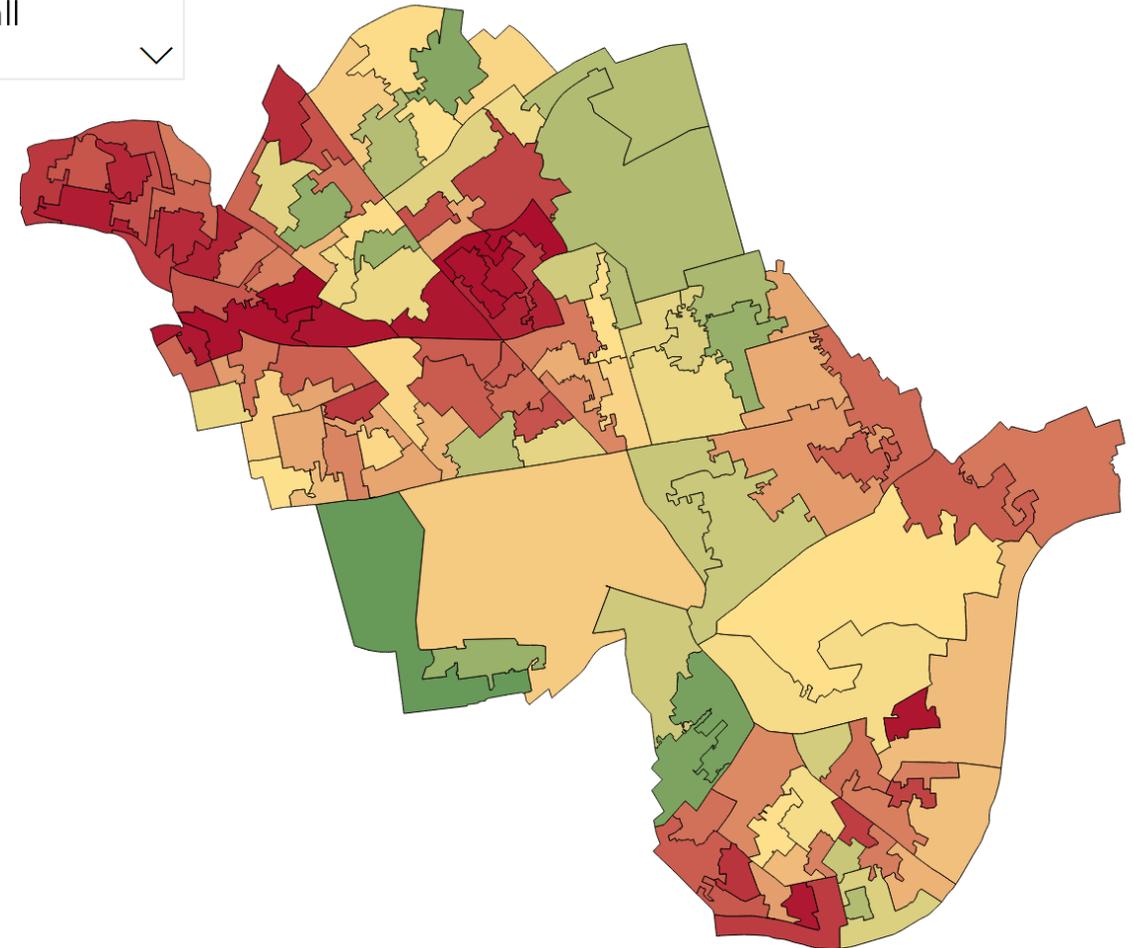
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The subsequent three pages explore key demographic groups: benefit claimants, vulnerable children and families, and vulnerable older persons.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (Composite Rank), DCLG 2015

Overall



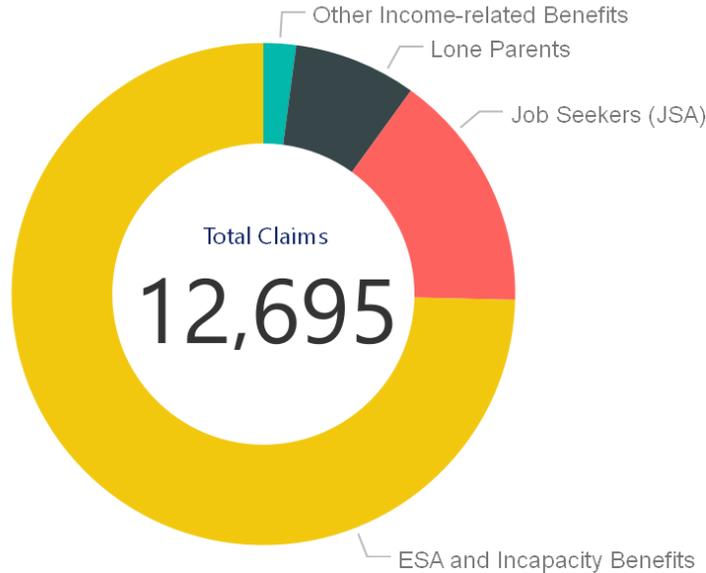
More Deprived Less Deprived



Benefit Claimants

In November of 2016, there were 15,725 benefit claimants of working age in Westminster (8.79% of the borough's working age population), 81% of these claimed Out-Of-Work Benefits.

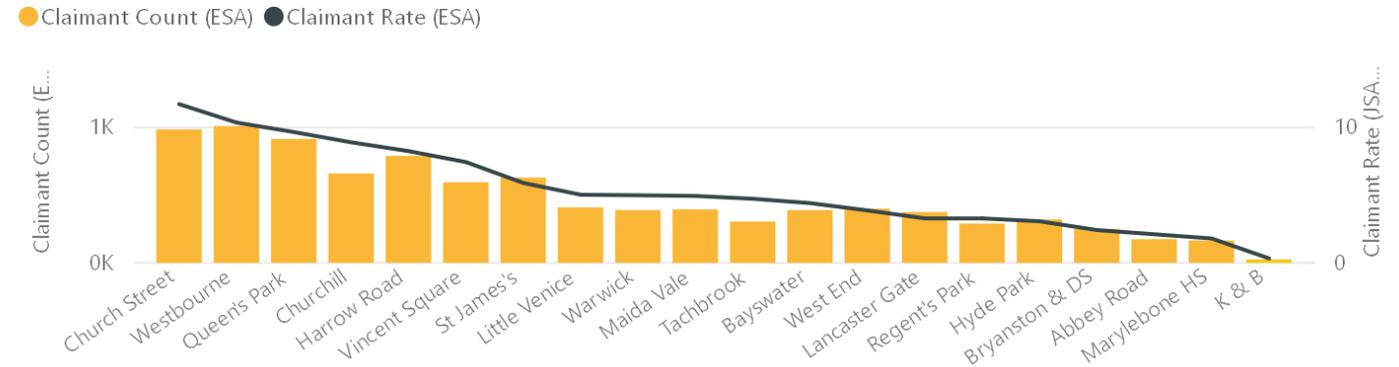
Out-Of-Work Benefits Claimed, 2016 NOMIS & DWP



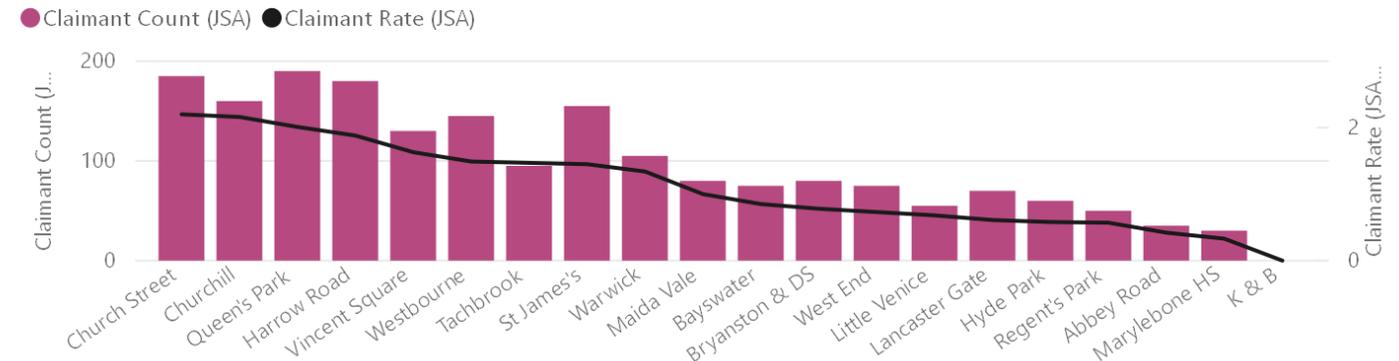
There are two main types of benefits which can be claimed by those out of work. Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is claimed by residents unemployed and actively seeking work of which there were 1955. The JSA rate in Westminster was 1.09%. Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB), is claimed by residents with physical or mental health challenges. There were 9,475 ESA/IB claimants in Westminster with a rate of 5.3%.

Benefit Type	Benefits Count	Benefits Rate	Sum of Benefits London	Average of Benefits Rate London
ESA and Incapacity Benefits	9475	5.30 %	286370	4.80 %
Carers	1975	1.10 %	76620	1.30 %
Job Seekers (JSA)	1955	1.09 %	73700	1.20 %
Lone Parents	1000	0.56 %	59230	1.00 %
Disabled	930	0.52 %	40160	0.70 %
Other Income-related Benefits	265	0.15 %	10320	0.20 %
Bereaved	125	0.07 %	7690	0.10 %
Total	15725	8.79 %	554090	1.33 %

Employment and Support Allowance, 2016 NOMIS & DWP



Job Seekers Allowance, 2016 NOMIS & DWP





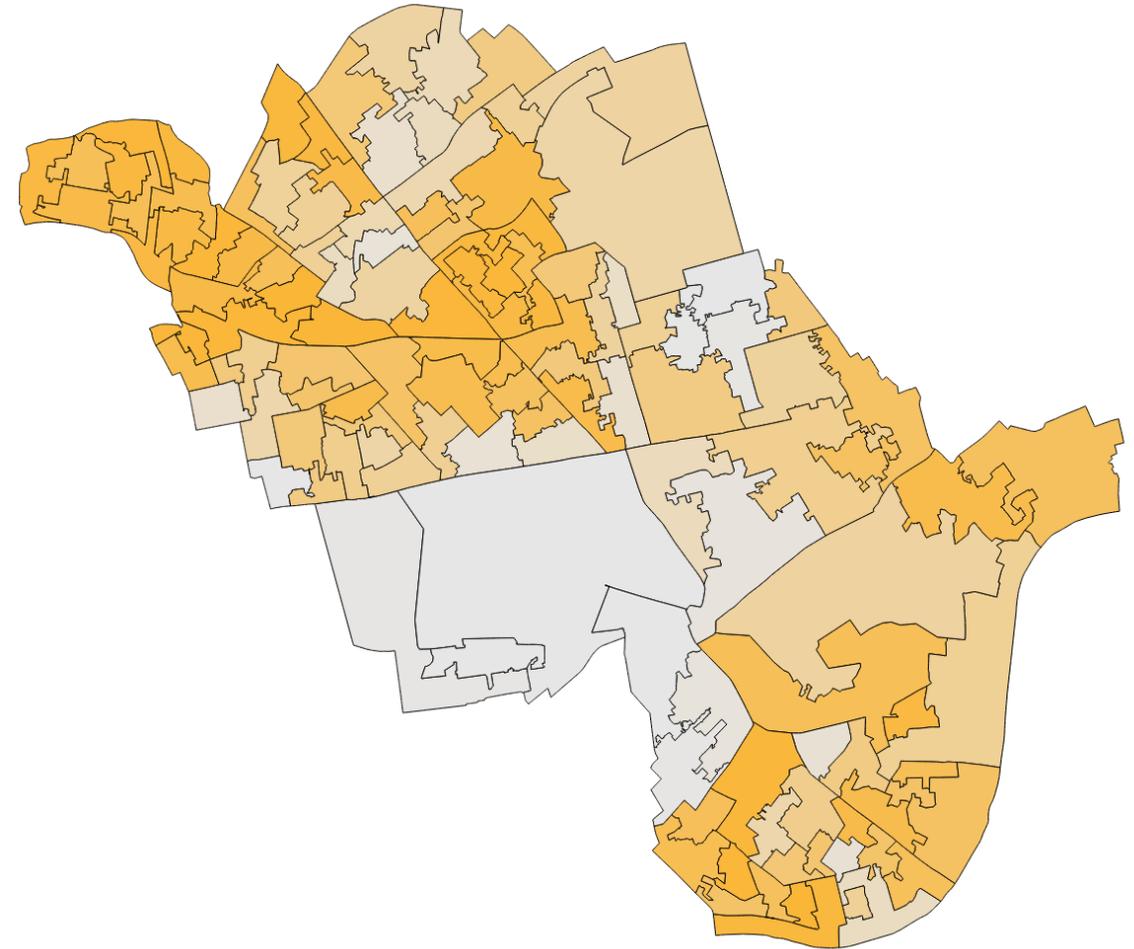
Vulnerable Families and Children

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, DCLG 2015

According to the 2011 Census, 22% of families were composed of lone parents with dependent children in the City of Westminster. 23% of children in the borough were receiving free school meals in 2017, an indicator of the proportion of families financially stressed.

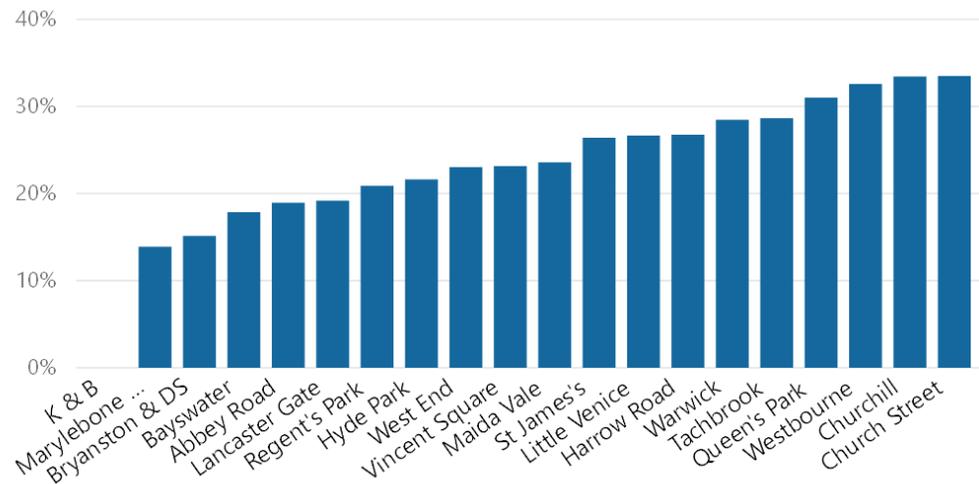
Income Deprivation Affecting Children is a supplementary index within the Income Deprivation domain of the 2015 IMD measure. The adjacent map demonstrates the proportion of children in families impacted by income deprivation within local areas of Westminster's wards.

At the end of 2017, there were 3,158 Troubled Families in Westminster. Troubled Families are identified based on whether they have two or more complex needs, which fall within 6 criteria: crime and anti-social behaviour, poor school attendance, children in need, worklessness or financial insecurity, domestic violence, and parents or children which suffer from health problems.



More Deprived Less Deprived

Percentage of Children Receiving Free School Meals, 2017





Vulnerable Older People

18% of Westminster are over 65, 24% of this demographic lived alone in 2011. The proportion of over 65 is relatively high compared to London's average of 12% but is equal to the proportion of over 65 in the UK.

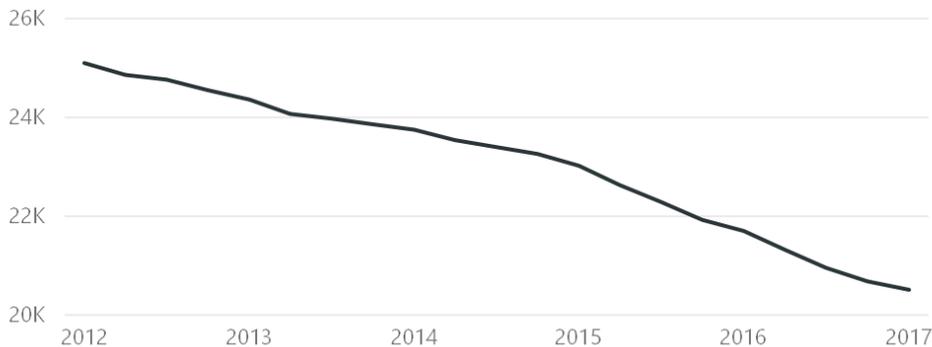
Pension Credit is an income-related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit (tops up your weekly income) and Savings Credit (extra payment for people who saved some money towards their retirement). The total number of credits claimed in 2016 were 84,655, which is a 6% drop in pension credit claims since 2015.

In November 2017, there were 2926 older people supported by social care services from Westminster City Council, which accounts for 10% of older people in Westminster.

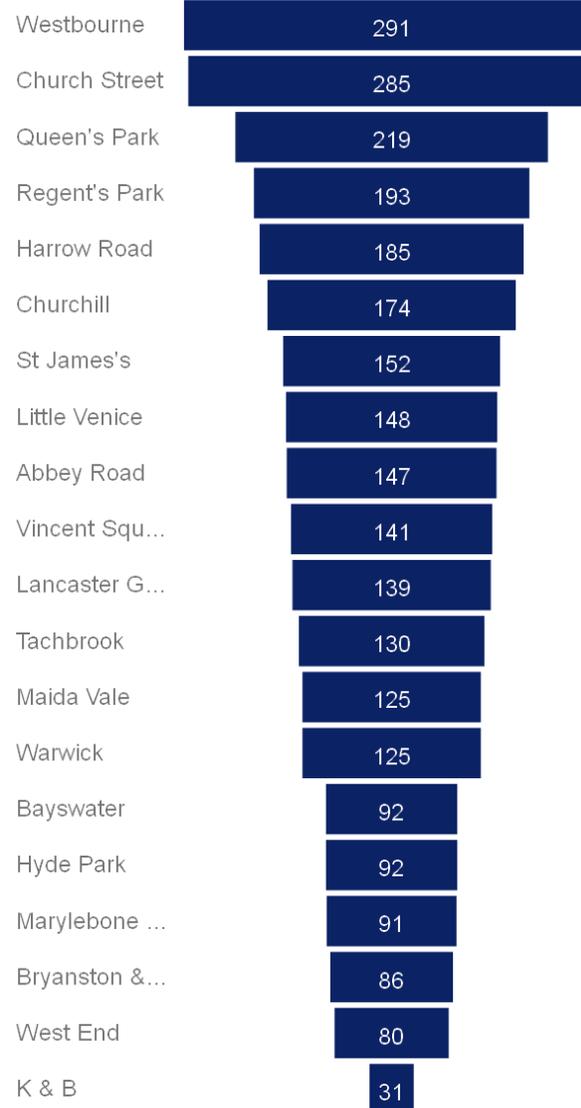
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An estimate of the proportion of persons 65 and over in Westminster likely to be excluded was calculated based on income deprivation, mobility, household and neighbourhood ties, as well as health and safety in local areas (LSOA's). Westminster's local areas were ranked according to social exclusion of older people against others in London, Westminster falls within the 40-50% least excluded in London. Westminster is ranked within the worst 30-40% in London for Income Deprivation among older persons.

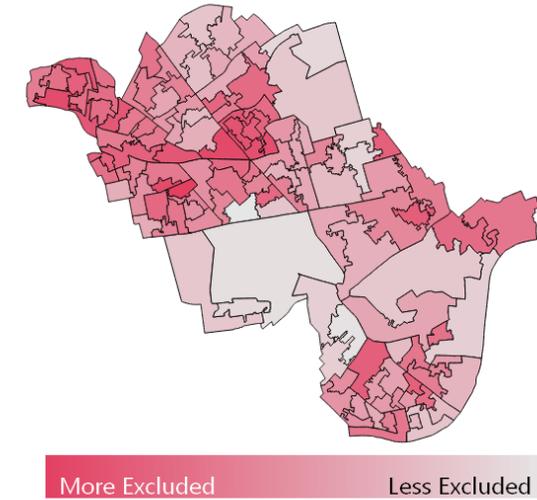
Pension Credits Claimed 2012 - 2017, DCLG 2017



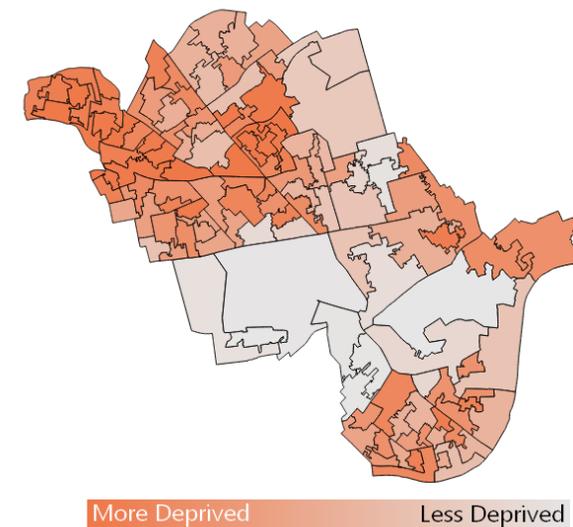
Persons Supported by Social Care, WCC 2017



Social Exclusion, DCLG 2015



Income Deprivation, DCLG 2015





Local Economy

Westminster's local economy hosts 708,830 jobs. There are 55,398 businesses in Westminster.

According to Banksearch information, there has been 51,903 new start-up businesses in Westminster since 2008.

Gross Value Added (GVA) is a productivity measure which captures the value of goods and services produced in an area, less the costs of all the inputs and raw materials directly attributable to that production.

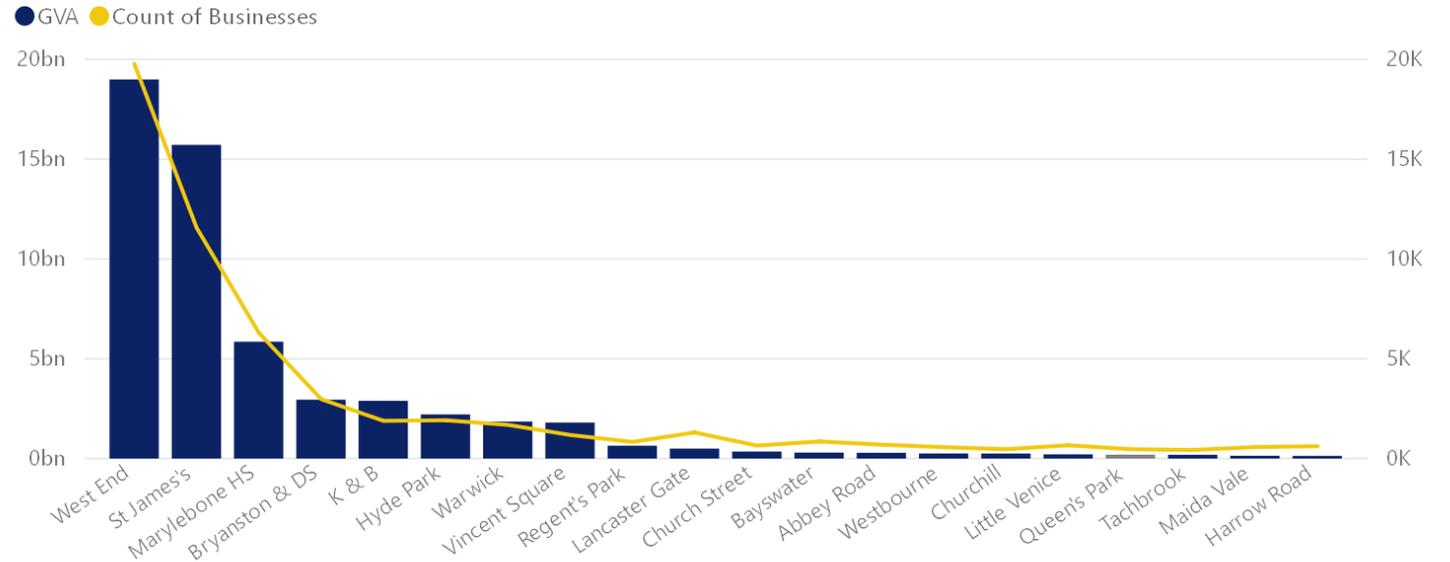
Westminster's contribution to the UK economy according to the GVA is £55 Billion.

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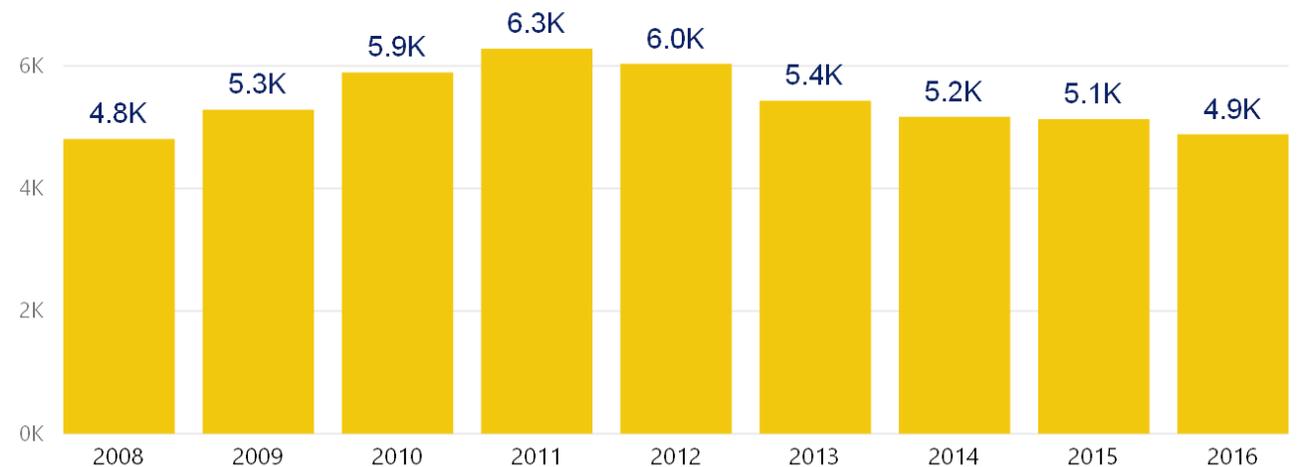
Top Industries According to Number of Jobs, BRES 2016

Industry	Value
Professional, scientific & technical	137450
Accommodation & food services	88225
Information & communication	73825
Public administration & defence	57970
Business administration & support services	55175
Retail	54175
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	50275
Financial & insurance	48085
Education	32950
Health	29825
Total	627955

Gross Value Added (GVA) by Ward, ONS 2015



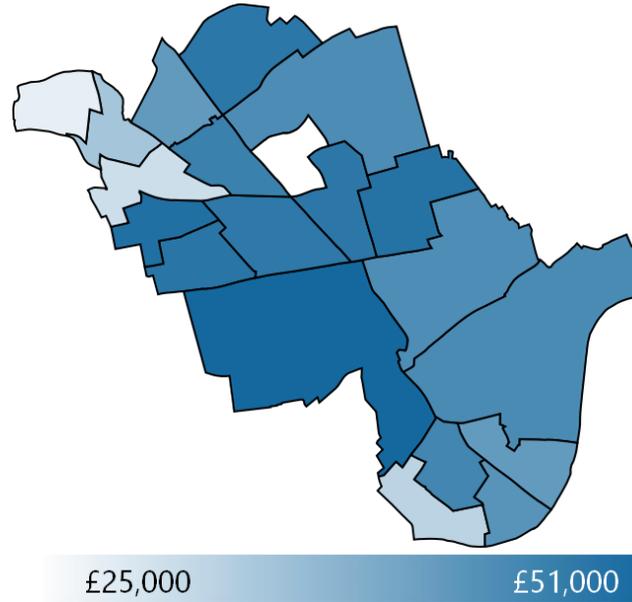
Number of New Start-Ups, Banksearch 2017





Economically Active

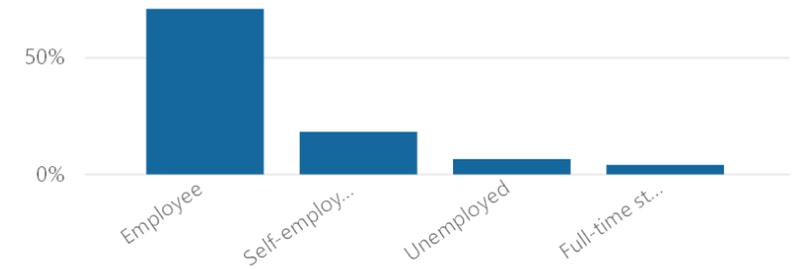
Median Household Income, CACI Equivalised Paycheck 2017



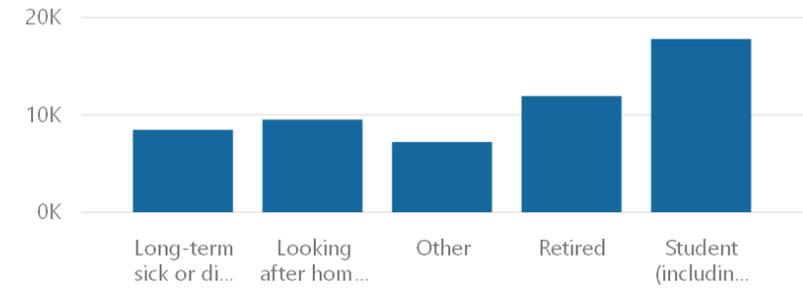
Those classified as economically active are of working age (16-64) and either employed or currently seeking employment. In 2011, 69% of Westminster's population were economically active, of which 7% were unemployed. Worklessness combines those who are actively looking for work and those who cannot work, 36% of Westminster was classified as workless. In 2016, the proportion of 16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training or whose activity is not known was 3% whereas the proportion for England was 6%.

In 2017, the median income for Westminster was £42,800 and the average lower quartile income was £28,200. Household Income was equivalised based on household size.

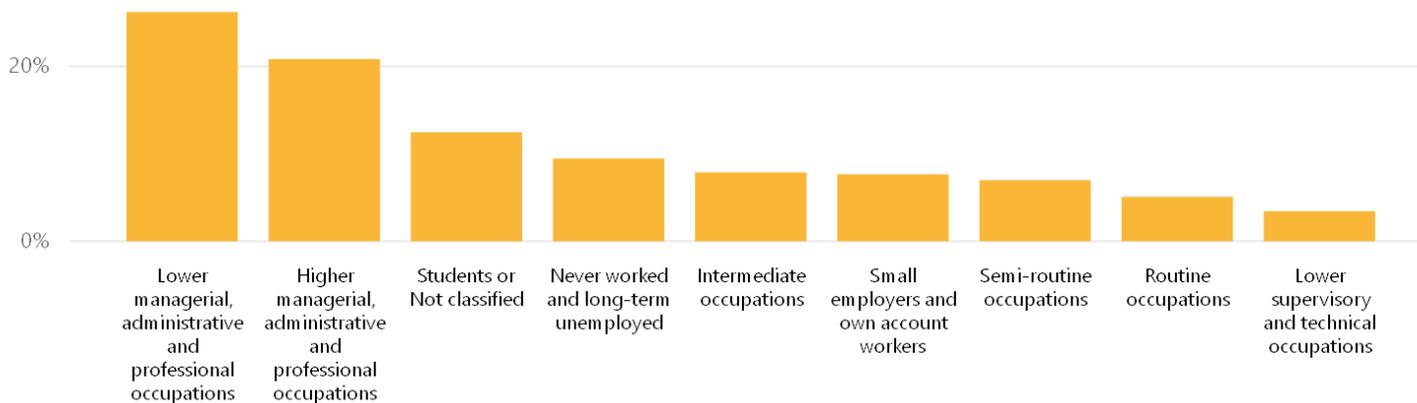
Proportion of Economically Active Groups, ONS 2011



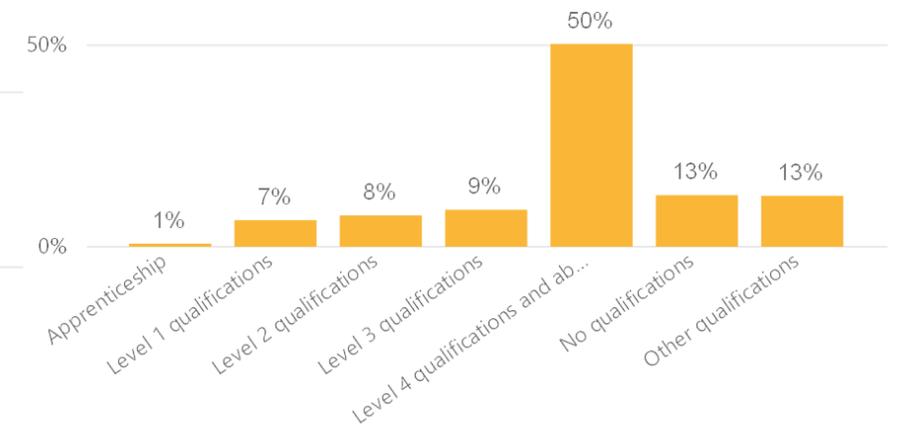
Proportion of Economically Inactive Groups, ONS 2011



Occupation Classifications in Ward, ONS 2011



Qualifications Achieved, ONS 2011





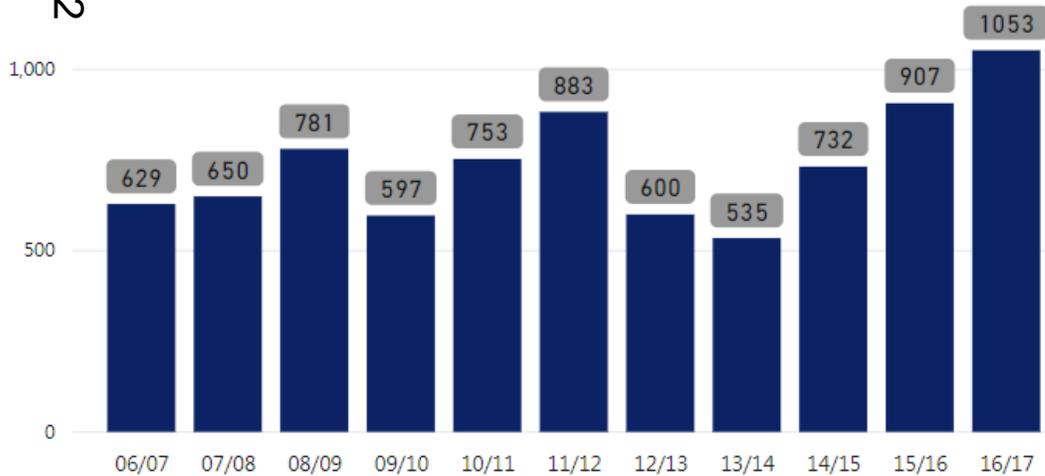
Housing and Affordability

Westminster was home to 125,001 residential properties in 2017. According to the 2011 census 40% of households were rented, 31% were owned and 26% were socially rented. In 2017, City West Homes managed 20,931 properties in the ward, of which 57% are tenants and 43% are leaseholders.

In 2017, the median property price for Westminster was £1,054,400. For London in the median property sale was £517,500 and the UK was £220,000. According to Council Tax documentation in 2017, 3,831 properties were listed as second homes, which represent 3% of households in Westminster. The 2011 census found there were 34,651 residents in this ward that had a second home elsewhere in the UK or abroad.

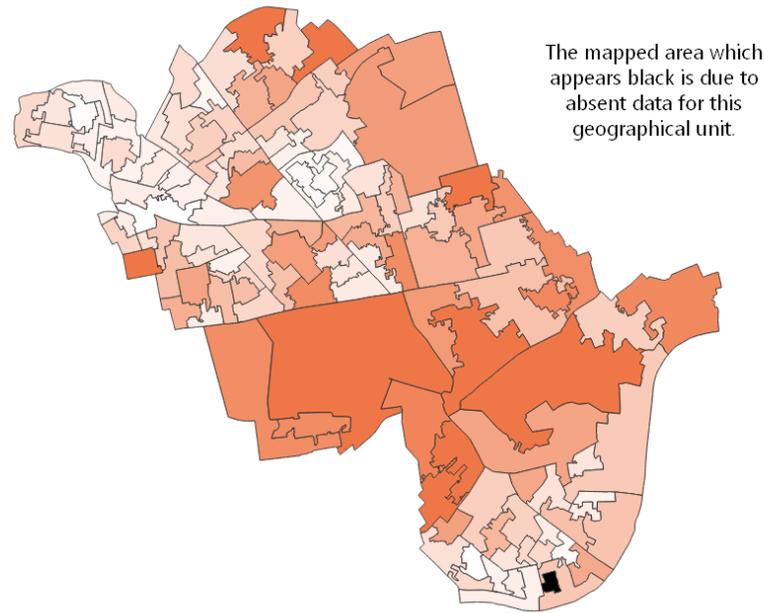
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Net Residential Completions by Year, WCC 2017



Net Residential Completions refers to the net change in housing units built. Over the past 10 years, 8120 net units were built in Westminster. Due to numerous circumstances such as eligible land, the opportunity for residential development across wards varies significantly.

Median Property Price within Local Areas, Land Registry 2017



£320,000 £4,000,000

The 2017 City Survey found 5% of Westminster's residents reported they were struggling financially. An area's affordability can be estimated by dividing the median house price by the median household income.

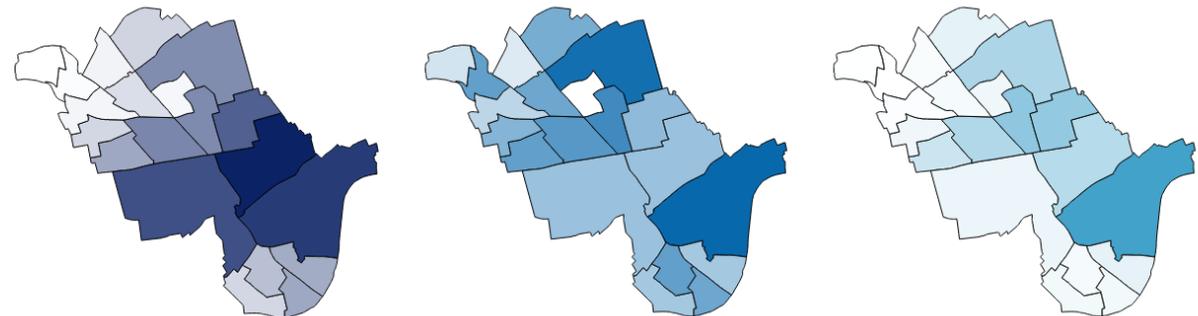
This measure indicated Westminster's residents would have to pay 24.6 times their annual salary to afford owning a home in the ward.

Housing benefits are claimed by residents both in and out of work, who earn too little income to afford housing. In Westminster there are 18,025 residents who claim housing benefits.

Second Homes, Council Tax 2017

Empty Properties, Council Tax 2017

Student Residences, Council Tax 2017

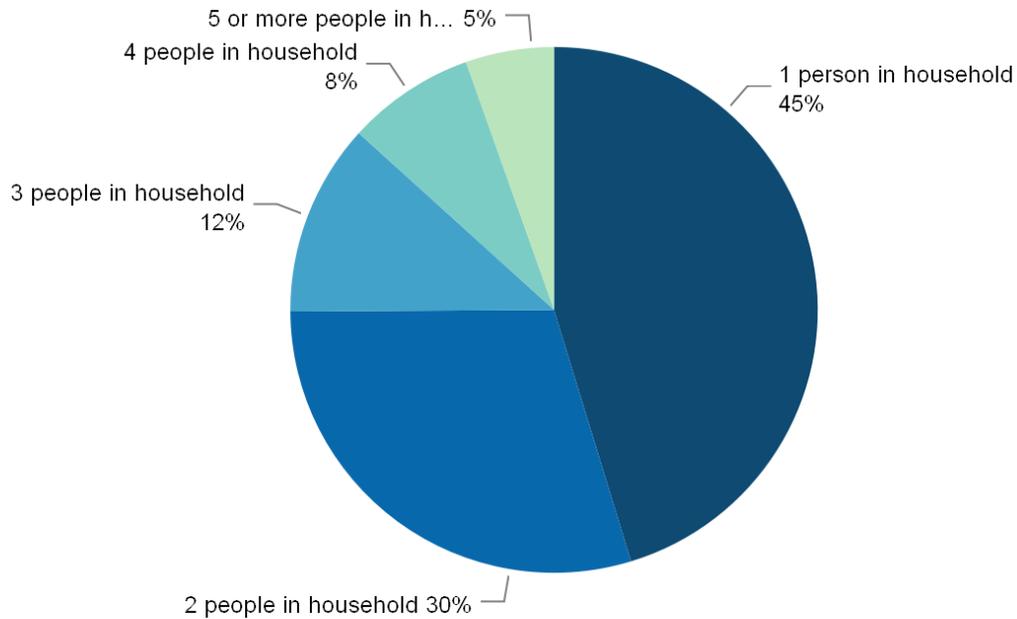




Household Composition

Of Westminster's households in 2011, the majority had 1 person in household, 41% were families, of which 42% had dependent children and 22% were lone parents, 20% were living as a couple (married, civil partnership or cohabitating) and 13%

Proportion of People per Household, ONS 2011

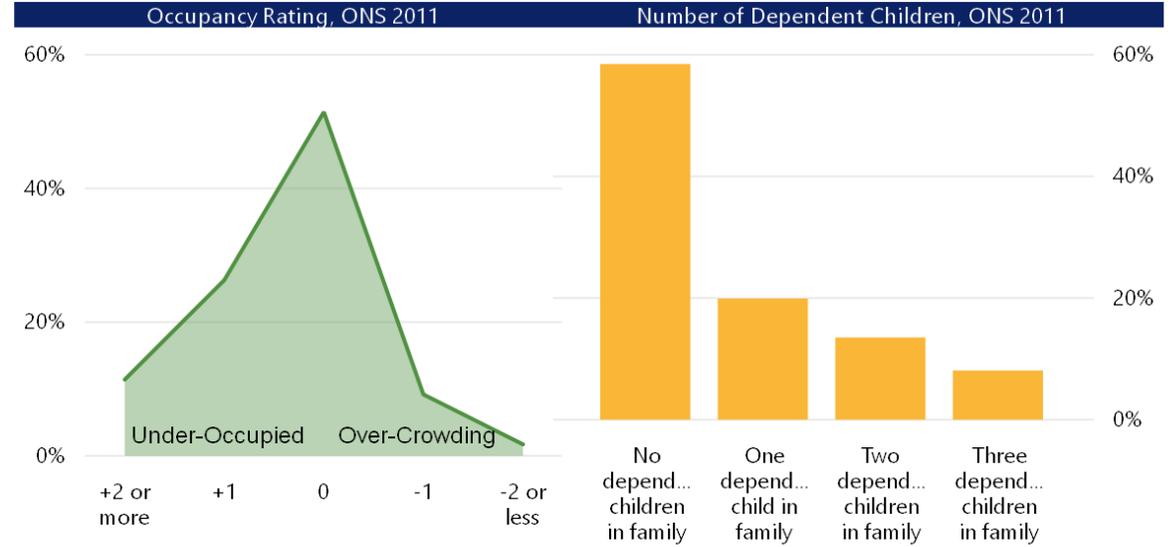


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3% of households in Westminster were in Communal Establishments.

The occupancy rating of the ward indicates that 51% had sufficient bedrooms for their household composition, 38% were under occupying their property and 11% of the household were over-crowded.

Of the Westminster residents polled in the 2017 City Survey, 5% said they were likely to move out of their ward.



Household Living Arrangements, ONS 2011

Description	Number	%GT Number
One person household: Other	36742	40.64%
One person household: Aged 65 and over	10900	12.06%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children	10397	11.50%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children	9258	10.24%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children	7029	7.78%
One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children	6001	6.64%
One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	3506	3.88%
One family only: All aged 65 and over	2707	2.99%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent	2441	2.70%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children	1196	1.32%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent	223	0.25%



Education and Schools

During their Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), children who achieve a good level of development (GLD) are those meeting the expected level within: communication and language; physical development; personal, social and emotional development; literacy; and mathematics. The average score of EYFS pupils in Westminster in 2017 was 72%.

The main Bi-Borough primary school attended by Westminster's pupils in 2017 was Gateway and secondary school was Paddington Academy.

At secondary schools, 29% of Westminster's pupils achieved GCSE grades of 9-5 (A*-C) in EBacc subjects (English, Mathematics, Science, a Language and History or Geography). Progress 8 is a new relative measure which captures whether a school's pupils are performing above or below the national average of others like them based on their Attainment 8 score (achievement of pupil in up to 8 qualifications, of which Maths and English are given double weighting). A Progress 8 score of +1 indicates pupils are achieving one grade more in each qualification than similar pupils across the country, -1 means one grade less. Westminster's Progress 8 score is 0.5, indicating that pupils on average achieve higher than their peers elsewhere. In 2017, 17% of resident primary and secondary school pupils attending a state school had Special Educational Needs.

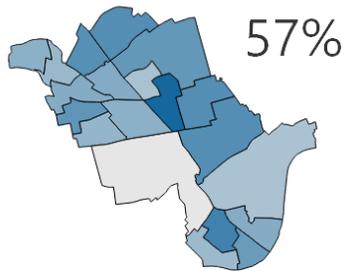
Top 5 Primary Schools Attended, WCC 2017

School Name	Number of Students
Gateway	634
Hallfield	416
Edward Wilson	381
Essendine	372
Millbank Academy	346

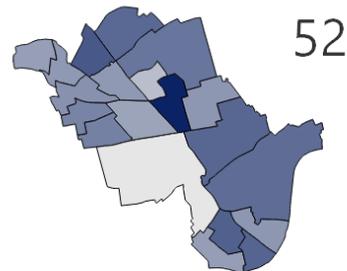
Top 5 Secondary Schools Attended, WCC 2017

School Name	Number of Students
Paddington Academy	986
Quintin Kynaston	817
King Solomon Academy	777
Pimlico Academy	707
Westminster Academy	635

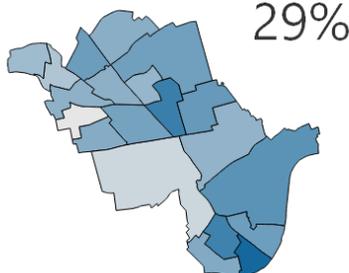
State GCSE Scores: E&M 9-5, WCC 2017



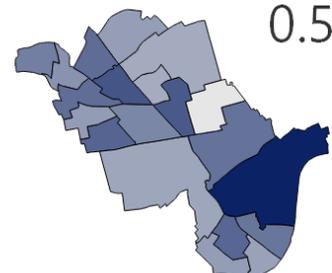
State Attainment 8 Score, WCC 2017



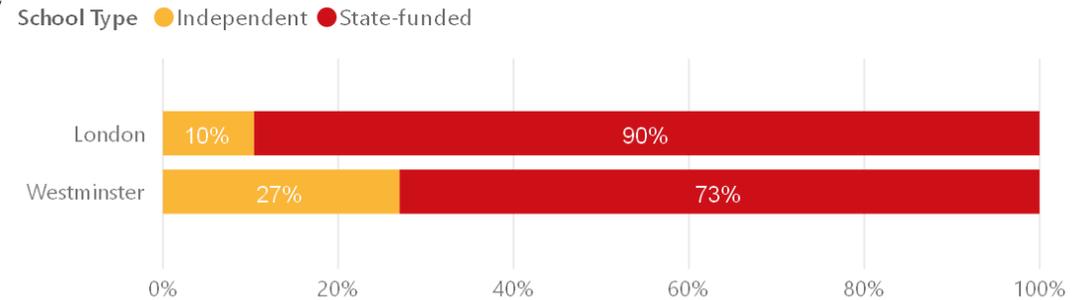
State GCSE Scores: EBacc 9-5, WCC 2017



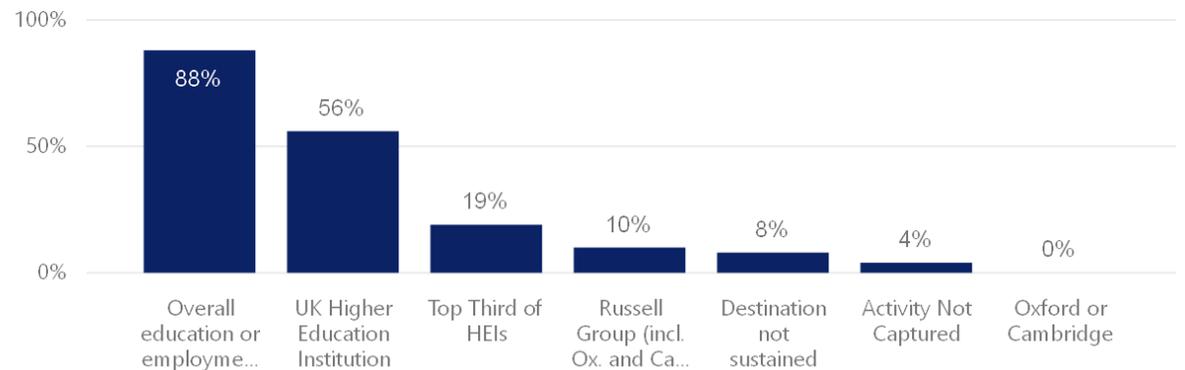
State Progress 8 Score, WCC 2017



Proportion of Independent and State-funded Schools, DfE 2017



Destination of School Leavers KS5, WCC 2016



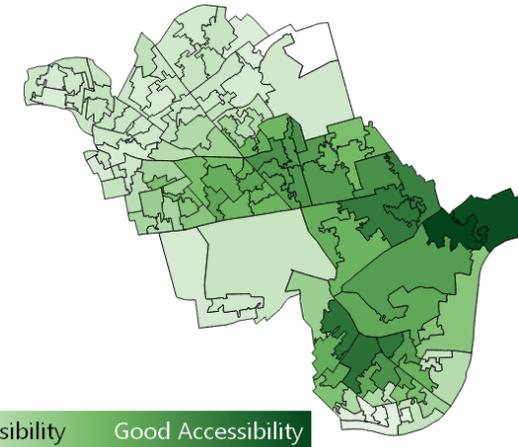


Transport, Travel & Visitors

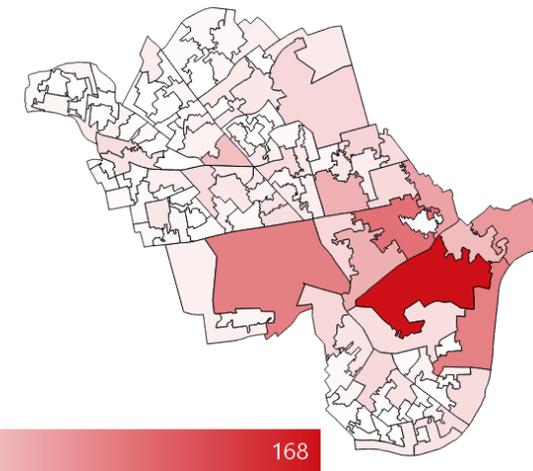
Accessibility to public transport is measured based on the walking time to a transport network and the service availability. Westminster's integration into the public transport network was found to be on average very good. An Experimental model of data from 2015 estimated that the combined day and evening population (residents at home, working population and visitors) of Westminster was 1,076,700, which is a 335% increase in population.

The greatest proportion of residents in Westminster travelled to work by underground metro light rail tram in 2011. According to the 2017 City Survey, residents would like to travel even more by public transport.

Public Transport Accessibility in Local Areas, TfL 2014



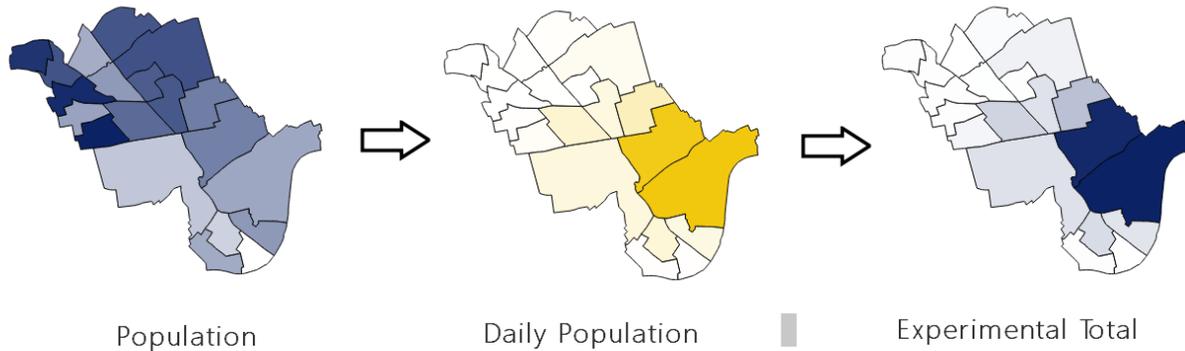
Road Causalities in Local Areas, Department for Transportation 2014



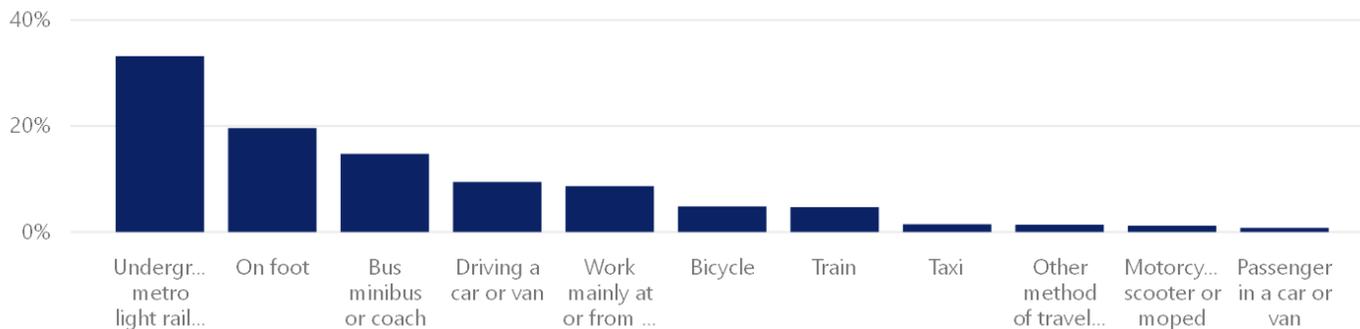
Data presented is for personal injury road traffic collisions occurring on the public highway, and reported to the police, in accordance with the Stats 19 national reporting system. Road Causalities include all Slight, Serious and Fatal collisions.

Experimental Total Population, WCC Estimation 2017

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Resident's Mode of Travel to Work, ONS 2011



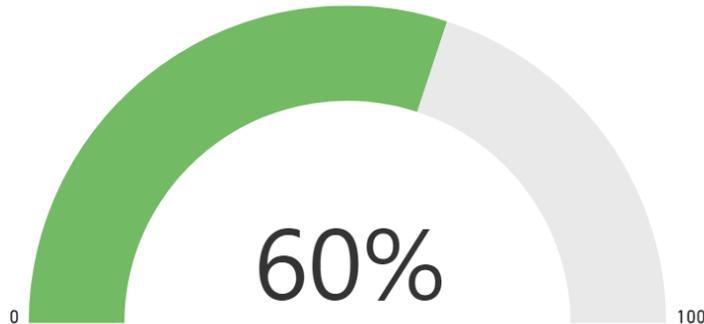


Environment

According to a 2013 study, 60% of homes in Westminster had good access to local parks. Respondents of the 2017 City Survey suggest that 68% of Westminster used open spaces and public parks in the last three months, 54% of which were satisfied with them.

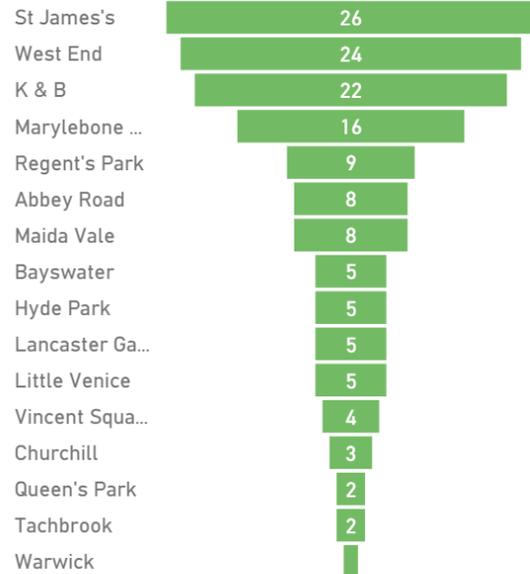
Households with Good Access to Local Parks, GiGL 2013

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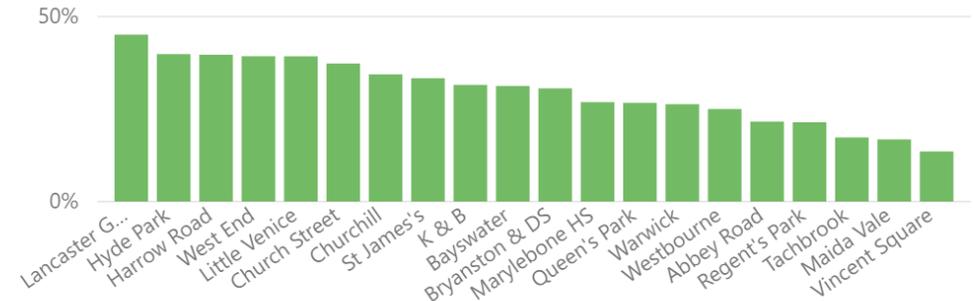
Particulate Matter (PM) is a form of air pollution, a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets in the air, most frequently emitted by road vehicles and measured in two densities, PM10 and PM2.5. Greater mortality risk, particularly from cardiovascular causes, is among the adverse health effects caused by exposure to PM. Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) is another gas assessed to gauge air quality, approximately 50% of its concentration is emitted by road vehicles. Westminster's average measure of nitrogen dioxide in 2013 was average NO2 concentration was 50.2µg/m3, greater than the World Health Organization's (WHO) recommended limit of 40µg/m3 and above London's average of 30.6µg/m3.

Electric Vehicle Charging Points & Bays, WCC 2017



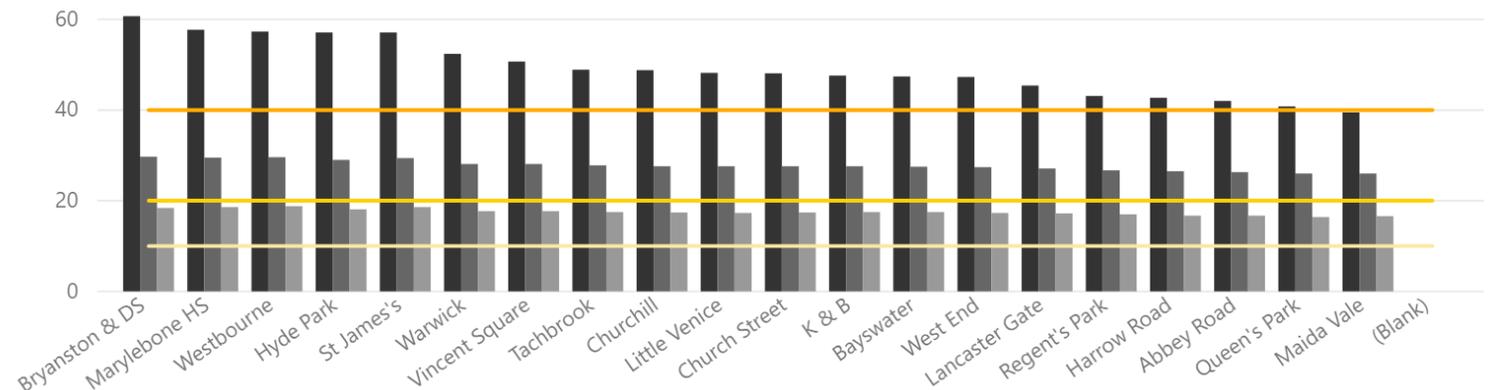
There were 145 electric vehicle charging points and bays in Westminster in 2017. Over the last 10 years, 523 green walls and roof planning applications have been received in Westminster. The number of planning applications received is indicative of local demand for green infrastructure but not all applications are realised. Of those surveyed in the 2017 City Survey, 30% Westminster residents on average perceived littering to be a fairly or very big problem in their local area.

Proportion of Residents who Perceive Littering as a Problem, City Survey 2017



Average Concentration of Harmful Gases in 2013, 2016 KCL

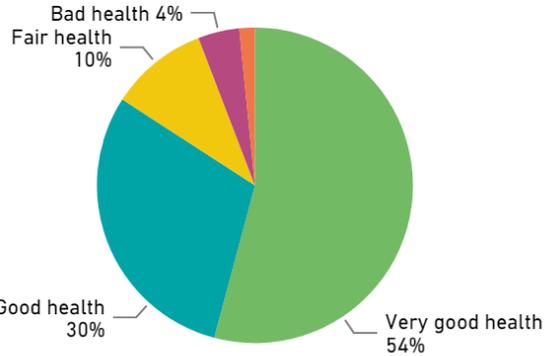
● Sum of NO2 ● Sum of PM10 ● Sum of PM2.5 ● WHO NO2 Limit ● WHO PM10 Limit ● WHO PM2.5 Limit





Health, Care & Wellbeing

Report General Health, ONS 2011



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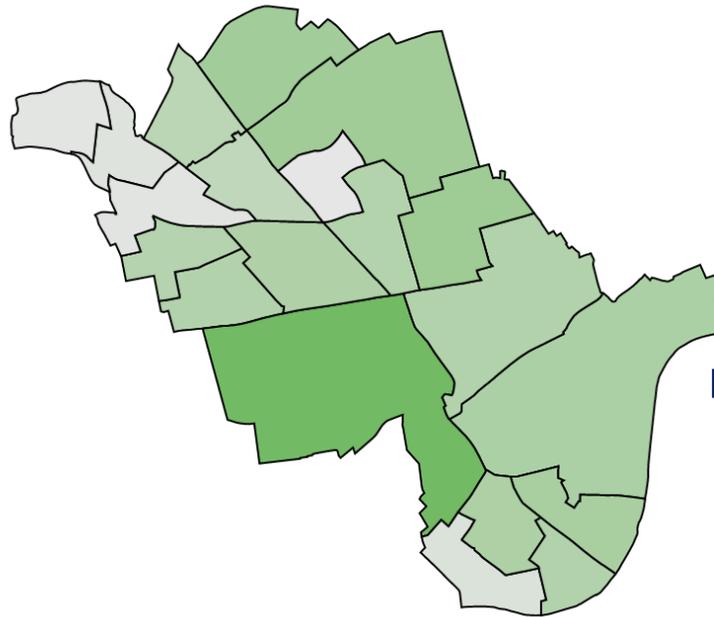
Life Expectancy at Birth - Females & Males, ONS 2015



According to Sport England's 2016 Active People Survey, 44% of Westminster's adult population reported they do not do sport, this is less than London's average of 51% and the country's average of 53%. 36% of adults in Westminster reported they were active 1 a week, and 15% were active 3 times a week. These figures have decreased by 0.4% and 7.5% respectively since last year.

The Well-Being Index is a score based on a combined measure of 12 well-being indicators related to health, economic security, safety, education, mobility and environment. Westminster ranks 1 of the 32 London boroughs, indicating the probability residents experience greater well-being is the highest in the city.

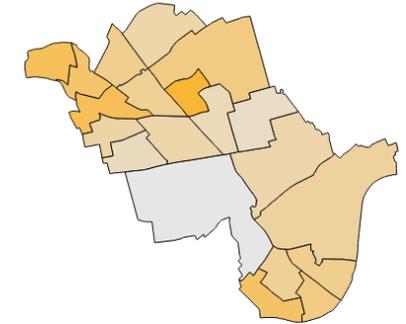
Ward's Well-Being Score, GLA Intelligence Unit 2013



Poor Less Poor

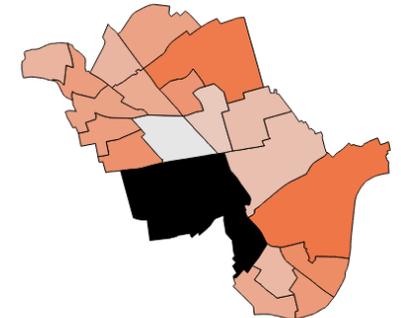
According to the 2011 Census, 14% of the borough's population were affected by long-term illness or disability. In 2017, 930 residents in Westminster received disability benefits. There were 3,445 residents who received social care from the council.

Long-term Illness or Disability, ONS 2011

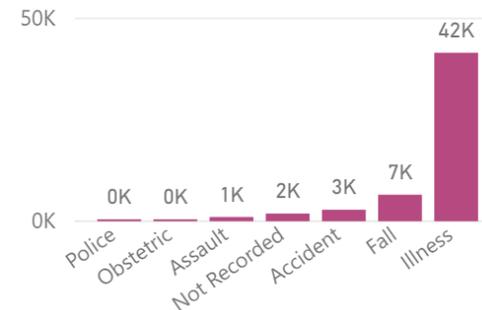


In 2010, 25% of year 6 children were classified as obese. The standardised admission ratio of alcohol-related hospital admissions in 2017 was 1524. There were 64,797 ambulance attendances in Westminster in 2016, 64% of which were related to an illness.

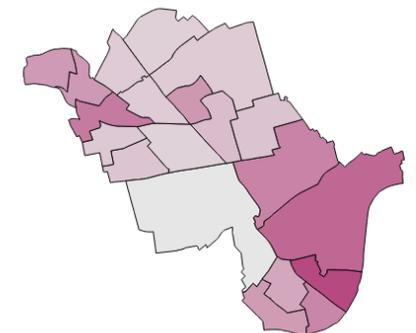
Obese Children in Year 6 (%), NHS 2010



Ambulance Attendances, SafeStat 2016



Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions, HES 2017



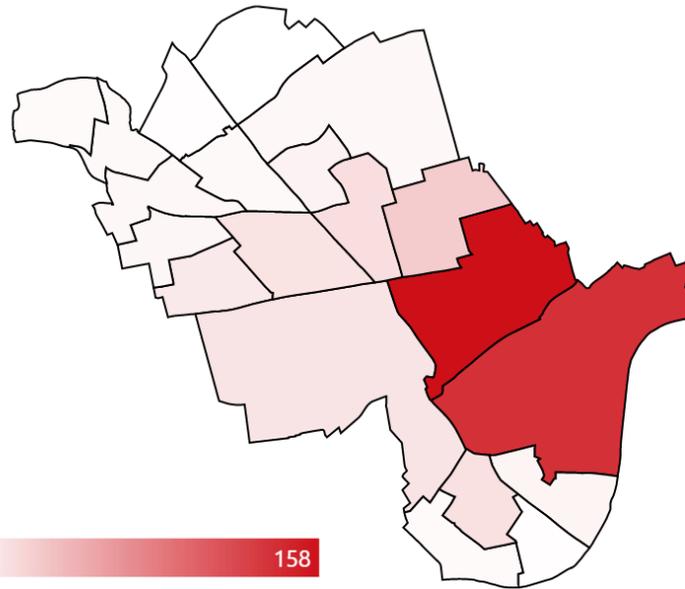


Crime, Disorder and Safety

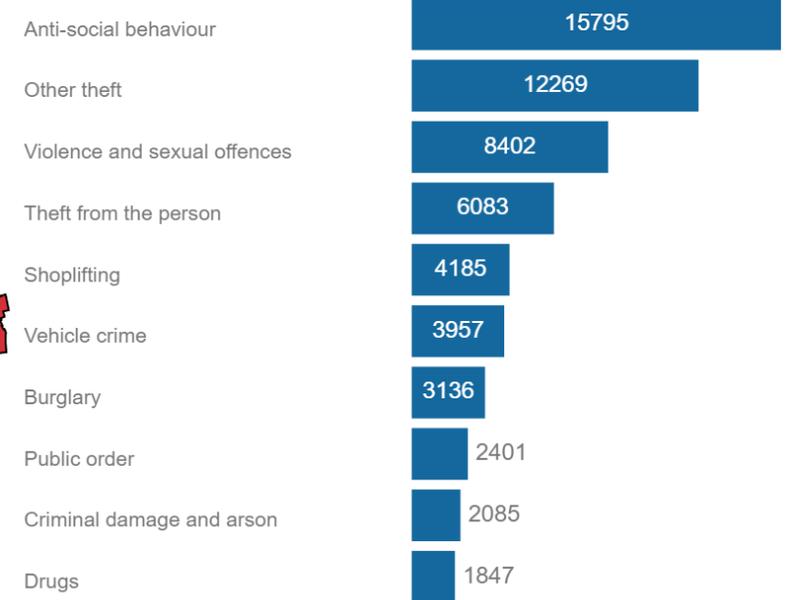
97% of residents felt safe in Westminster and 87% felt safe after dark according to the 2017 City Survey. 19% felt that crime in their neighbourhood impacted their quality of life.

Crime rates in Westminster's wards are influenced by the influx of visitors to the borough. Between Jul 2016 - Jul 2017, 63,843 crimes were reported in Westminster, equating to a crime rate of 29 per 100 residents. Crime levels in the year ending in Jul 2017 have increased by 12% upon the previous year. According to the 2017 City Survey, 21% of the residents in Westminster perceived anti-social behaviour to be a problem in their area. The London Fire Brigade responded to 6,672 incidents in Westminster, 6% of which were primary fires (harm people or cause damage to property) and 6% of which were secondary fires (less threatening) in 2016.

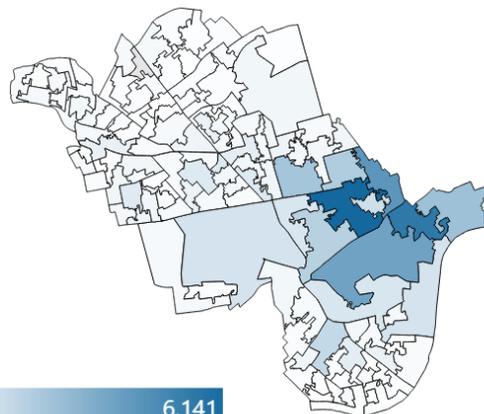
Ward Crime & Disorder Rate, MET 2016



10 Most Prevalent Incidents, Metropolitan Police 2016



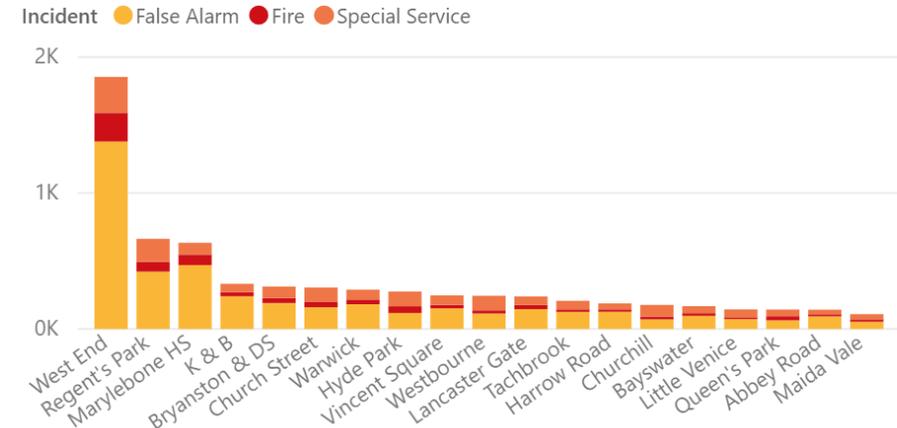
Criminal & Anti-Social Incidents in Local Areas, MET 2016



Rate of Crimes and Disorder, MET July 2016-17



Count of Incidents, London's Fire Brigade 2016





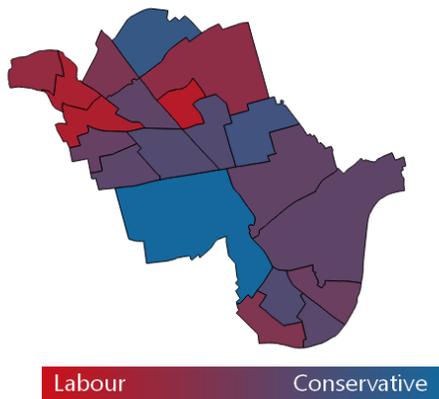
Civic Engagement and Community Cohesion

The electoral turnout for the 2014 local elections in Westminster was 32%. The turnout rate increased by 8% for the 2016 Mayoral Electorate.

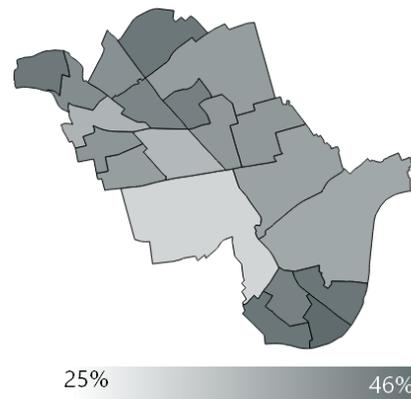
The election split depicted in the maps below is an experimental measure calculated by finding the difference between the Conservative and Labour Party votes. Those wards more decidedly red or blue may be less likely to swing.

According to the City Survey 2017, 87% of the community within Westminster say that people from different backgrounds get on well. 18% of the residents in Westminster spend time helping to improve the community and 22% are interested in helping more to improve community.

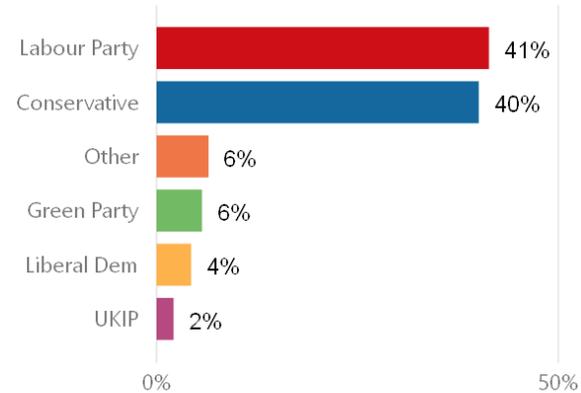
Mayoral Election 2016 – Labour/Conservative Split



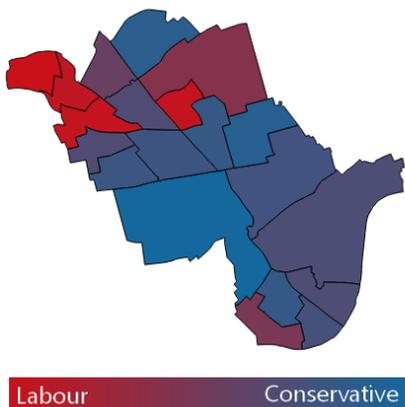
Mayoral Election 2016 – Electorate Turnout



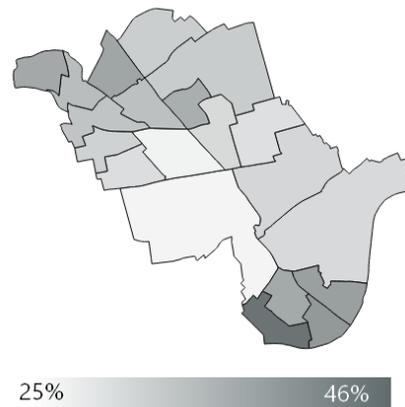
Mayoral Electorate 2016 – First Votes



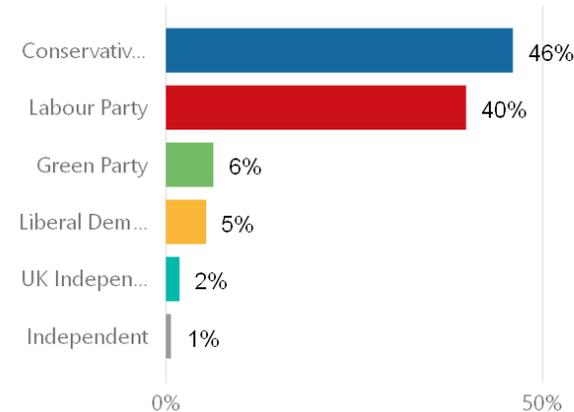
Local Elections 2014 – Labour/Conservative Split



Local Elections 2014 – Electorate Turnout



Local Elections 2014 – Votes



City Survey 2017

Proportion of people from different background get on well

Definitely Agree	32.64%
Tend to Agree	57.48%
Neither Agree Nor Disagree	8.07%
Tend to Disagree	1.57%
Definitely Disagree	0.24%

Proportion of interest in helping improve Community

Very Interested	3.38%
Fairly Interested	18.89%
Not Very Interested	45.19%
Not At All Interested	23.60%
(Don't Know)	8.93%

Time spent helping to improve the community

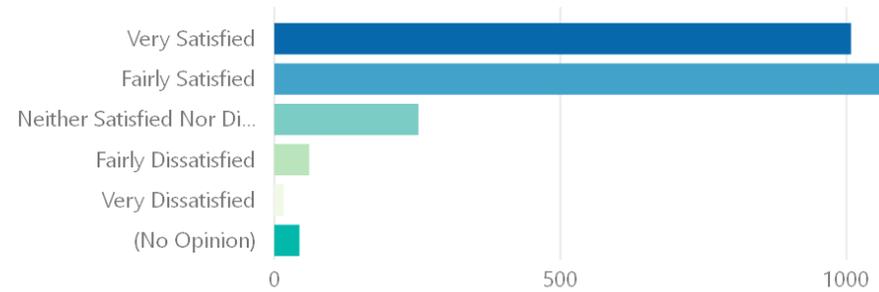
A great deal	2.28%
A fair amount	15.44%
Not very much	51.58%
None at all	28.19%
(Don't know)	2.51%



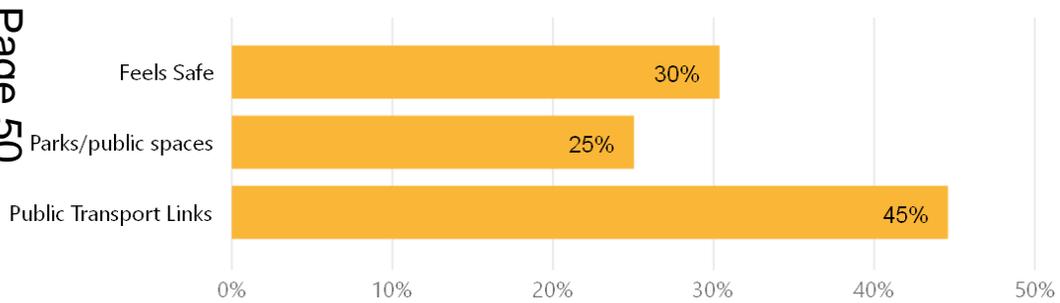
Service Use and Satisfaction

According to the City Survey, 86% of residents in Westminster were very or fairly satisfied with Westminster Council. Public Transport Links was the amenity most valued in the borough by the residents surveyed. The most frequently used public service by respondents in the last three months was Parks & open spaces. There are 61,374 library members registered at libraries in Westminster, with 9,492 registered at Victoria Library. 41% of residents in Westminster reported using library services in the last three months and 92% were satisfied with their service. 30% of residents reported they had used a leisure centre's facilities in the last three months, 90% of City Survey respondents were satisfied with them.

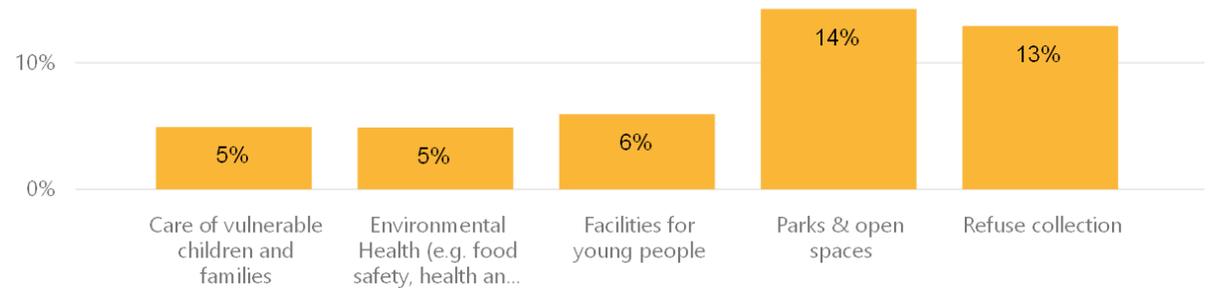
Residents' Satisfaction with Council, City Survey



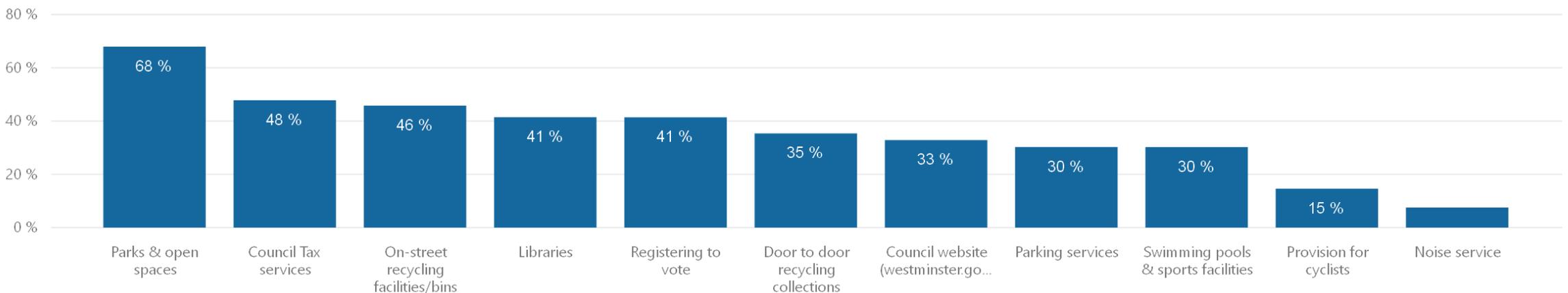
Top 3 Local Features Most Valued by Residents, City Survey 2017



Top 5 Services Identified as Most Important, City Survey 2017



Services used within the last 3 months, City Survey 2017



SOURCES

Vulnerable Older People:

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People, DCLG 2015
 Social Exclusion, Based off multiple sources: DCLG 2015, TFL 2014, Census 2011 and Metropolitan Police Service 2014
 Pension Credits, DCLG 2017
 Number of older people supported by Social Care, Bi-Borough Adult Social Care 2017

Transport, Travel and Visitors

Average Public Transport Accessibility Score, Transport for London 2014
 Method of Travel to Work, Census 2011
 Aspiration to Travel More by Mode of Transport, WCC 2017
 Experimental Day Time Population, WCC 2017

Population:

Mid-Year Estimates, Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2016
 Population Projections, Greater London Authority 2015

Local Economy:

Gross Value Added, Estimated by WCC using ONS data 2015
 Count of Businesses, NOMIS 2017 (modelled using MSOA)
 Number of Start Ups, Banksearch 2017
 Top Industries, Business Register 2016

Environmental Health

Access to Open Space and Parks, Greenspace Information for Greater London GLA, 2014
 Use and Satisfaction of Open Space and Parks, City Survey 2017
 Air Pollution Measures, Kings College London, 2013
 Electric Vehicle Charging Bays, WCC Parking, 2017

Diversity:

Ethnic Diversity, Census 2011
 Top 5 Languages Spoken at Home, Census 2011
 Top 10 Nationalities Registered on Electorate, PBI Electorate 2017
 Languages Spoken at Home by Pupils, Bi-Borough Children Services: Schools 2017
 Length of Time Spent in UK, City Survey 2017

Economically Active:

Median Household Income, CAEL Equalized Paycheck 2017
 Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET), ONS 2017
 Economic Groups, Census 2011
 Occupation Classification, Census 2011
 Qualifications Achieved, Census 2011

Health, Care and Wellbeing

General Health & Long Term Health Problem or Disability, Census 2011
 Child Health (Obesity), NHS 2010
 Disability Living Allowance, DWP 2015
 Social Care, Bi-Borough Adult Social Care, 2017
 Life Expectancy at Birth, Office of National Statistics 2015
 Well-being Index, GLA 2013
 Ambulance Attendances, SafeStats London, 2016
 Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions, Hospital Episode Statistics, 2016
 Active People Survey, Sport England 2016

Migration Flows:

International and Internal migration, Migrations Indicator Tool, ONS 2017

New Migrants:

Migrant National Insurance number (NINo) registrations, ONS 2017
 Migrant GP Registrations, ONS 2017

Housing and Affordability

Residential Properties and Tenure, Census 2011
 City West Homes Households and Lessees, City West Homes 2017
 Average Property Price, Land Registry 2017
 Second Homes located in Ward, WCC Strategic Finance: Council Tax 2015 Second Homes located outside Ward, Census 2011
 Residential Completions, WCC Built Environment: Planning 2017
 Modelled Affordability (Median Property Price & Income), WCC 2017
 Are you managing financially, City Survey 2017

Crime, Disorder and Safety

Crime Data, Metropolitan Police Service, November 2017
 London Fire Brigade Attendances, SafeStats London
 Quality of Life Affected by Crime, City Survey 2017
 Feeling of Safety, City Survey 2017
 Perceptions of Anti-social Behaviour, City Survey

Deprivation:

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2015

Benefit Claimants:

Benefits Claimants, NOMIS and Departments for Work and Pensions (DWP) 2016

Household Composition

Household size, Census 2011
 Households Composition, Census 2011
 Families with Dependent Children, Census 2011
 Household Living Arrangements, Census 2011
 Occupancy Rating (Bedrooms), Census 2011
 How Likely and Where Would You Move, City Survey 2017

Civic Engagement and Community Cohesion

Local Elections Turnout and Results, Greater London Authority 2014
 Mayoral Elections Turnout and Results, London Elects 2016
 People Get On Well Together, City Survey 2017
 Neighbourhood Interaction, City Survey 2017
 Volunteering, City Survey 2017

Vulnerable Families and Children:

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, DCLG 2015
 Free School Meals, Bi-Borough Children Services: Schools 2017

Education and Schools

Primary & Secondary Attendance, Bi-Borough Children's Services: Schools, 2017
 Qualification Level Achieved, Bi-Borough Children's Services: Schools 2017
 Average GCSE Scores, Bi-Borough Children's Services: Schools 2017
 Early Year Foundation Score, Bi-Borough Children's Services: Schools 2017
 Special Educational Needs, Bi-Borough Children's Services: Schools 2017
 Key Stage 5 Destinations, Department for Education, 2017
 Pupils by Type of School, Department for Education 2015

Service Use & Satisfaction

Service Usage and Satisfaction, City Survey 2017
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