

**HISTORICAL
DEVELOPMENTS
OF
EDUCATION**

**IN
BARBADOS**

1686 – 2000

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INTRODUCTION

The foundations of education in Barbados were laid by the philanthropic efforts of private individuals and by the humanitarian interest of the Churches. Most of the existing older public secondary schools were founded by endowments originally intended for the education of white children at a time when Negro slavery existed in the island. The elementary schools grew out of the modest attempts by the Anglican, Moravian and Methodist Churches to give a Christian education to the slaves in the period preceding emancipation. These efforts were intensified in the post-emancipation period, that is, after 1834, and the setting up of small schools near the church became a common feature of the work of the church in those days. Although the legislature gradually took into its own hands the financing and administration of education, there has remained a close association with the Anglican, Moravian and Methodist Churches as far as education is concerned.

The cooperation between church and state has produced a sound education system which has seen Barbados reaching levels of literacy of over ninety percent. Every child is guaranteed a place at both the primary and secondary stage of the education system. There is also a tertiary level which attracts an increasing number of students

This booklet provides the reader with the opportunity to review our progress in education through important dates and events. It is hoped that the information will be helpful.

CHAPTER 1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

1686-1966

This Section deals with events throughout the colonial history of Barbados. Of particular importance are the establishment of the many educational commissions culminating in the Education Act of 1890. It was also during this period in 1954, that under ministerial government, a minister took over responsibility for education.

1686 - Two planters of St. George, John Elliot and Rowland Bulkey, gave \$1,000 for the Foundation of a school for poor white children.

Under the will of Colonel Henry Drax a charity school was built on the site in Bridgetown where the Ministry of Education, Youth affairs and Culture now stands. The date is uncertain but it was in the last two decades of the 17th Century:

1709 - Captain Francis Williams gave one hundred acres of land for the establishment of a charity school for white children. This is now the Boys=Foundation School in Christ Church.

1710 - Under the will of Sir Christopher Codrington, two estates in St. John were bequeathed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to provide a College for the training of missionaries.

1733 - A merchant planter, Mr. Thomas Harrison, founded in Bridgetown a Grammar School for boys. This is known as Harrison College.

1745 - The Codrington foundation was used to establish the Codrington Grammar School, now the Lodge School.

1785 - Sir John Gay Alleyne bequeathed an annuity of \$60 to the St. Andrew=s Vestry for the education of poor whites. The School which was thus founded is now the Alleyne School in St. Andrew.

1818 - The first school for coloured boys was erected near St. Mary=s Church,

Lodge and became known as The Lodge School.

- 1827 - An elementary school for coloured girls was founded close to St. Mary's Church near to the boys' school which had been established in 1818. Codrington College opened as a Theological Seminary.
- 1835-1845 The British Government made an annual grant to the West Indian Colonies for the education of the former slaves. Meanwhile, under the influence of the Church, schools were started all over the island and it is recorded that there were Saturday Schools, Sunday Schools and Evening Schools. In 1844 there were 48 Anglican Schools, 4 Moravian schools, 4 Wesleyan Schools and 149 private schools with a total enrolment of 7,452 pupils.
- 1846 - The Barbados Legislature made the first state grant of £750 for education. This year is also significant in that Reverend Richard Rawle was appointed Principal of Codrington College and made the first attempt to train elementary school teachers.
- 1850 - The first Education Act was passed and provided for the establishment of an Education Committee, with a part-time Inspector as its Executive Officer. The grant was increased to £3,000 per annum.
- 1858 - A new Education Act was passed at this time providing for a full-time Inspector of Schools.
- 1871 - The Harrison School was re-organized as Harrison College.
- 1874 - The Classical Faculty at Codrington College was established and the college became affiliated with Durham University.

The annual vote for education was increased to £9,200.
- 1876 - The Mitchinson Commission was appointed to report on education.
- 1878 - A New Education Act fixed the education grant at £15,000 and reconstituted the Governing Bodies of Harrison College and The Lodge School. The Central Middle School was renamed Combermere School for boys.
- 1880 - The Alleyne School in St. Andrew, the Coleridge School in St. Peter

and the Parry school in St. Lucy were recognised by the Education Board.

- 1883 - Queen's College was upgraded as a first grade school.
- 1894 - The Alexandra School was founded.
- 1890 - A new Education Act was passed
- 1900 - 169 elementary Schools were officially recognized with an enrolment of 24,145 children. There were also three first grade and five second grade schools with a total enrolment of 532 pupils. School fees in elementary schools ranged from 1d. to 3d. per week. .£ 1,007 18s.91/2d. was collected in fees. Secondary School fees ranged from .£ 5 to £15 per annum.
- 1906 - Christ Church Boys=Foundation was recognized by the Education Board.
- 1912 - The Rawle Training Institute was established for training elementary school teachers.
- 1926 - St. Michael's Girls=(Secondary) School was founded by the St. Michael Vestry.
- 1928 - The Girls=Foundation School was recognized by the Education Committee.
- 1932 - The Marriot-Mayhew Commission made a comprehensive investigation into the educational service of the colony. It published its report in 1933. Its recommendations included:
 - i The appointment of a Director of Education.
 - ii Improvement of facilities for the training of teachers
 - iii A recasting of the curricula of the schools to meet the needs of the community.
 - iv The introduction of Secondary Modern Schools.
- 1943 - The Education Board lost its executive powers and became an advisory body. A Director of Education was appointed.
- 1944 - Elementary school teachers became Civil Servants.

- The Rawle Training Institute was closed.
- 1945 The Housecraft Centre was opened in Bay Street.
- 1948 - The new Teachers= Training College was opened at Erdiston. The Barbados Evening Institute was opened.
- 1952 - The first two Secondary Modern Schools, The St. Leonard= Boys= and Girls=, were opened.
 - The Coleridge and Parry Schools were Amalgamated.
- 1953 - The Technical Institute was established and Erdiston Teachers= Training College was expanded.
- 1954 - With the introduction of the Ministerial form of Government, a Minister of Education was appointed for the first time.
 - Sir Grantley Adams appointed the Honourable Luther Thorne as the first Minister of Education under the Barbados Labour Party.
 - The first loans for Higher Education were made under the Higher Education Loan Fund Act 1953.
 - Erdiston College provided training for teachers from the Windward and Leeward Islands.
- 1955 - The Apprenticeship Board was set up to take over the Board of Industrial Training, created under the Apprenticeship Bursaries Act of 1928.
 - Hurricane Janet completely destroyed Holy Innocent= and Belmont Girls' Schools and damaged several other Schools.
 - Two co-educational Secondary Modern Schools were opened - Princess Margaret in St. Philip and West St. Joseph in St. Joseph.
- 1956 - The Education (Amendment) Act reconstituted the Board of Education and provided for the appointment of five constituent committees.
- 1959 - The first experiments with a Common Entrance Examination to

determine entrants to Government Secondary Schools were carried out.

- There was a New Act that consolidated existing Barbados Scholarships and Exhibitions.
- 1960 - The Parkinson Secondary Modern School was opened in the Pine, St. Michael.
- 1961 - The Hon. Cameron Tudor was appointed first Minister of Education under the Democratic Labour Party.
- 1962 - Fees were abolished in Government Secondary Grammar Schools.
 - Industrial Arts Wings were attached to six boys=Grammar Schools and four Comprehensive Schools as part of the U.S. Aid Programme.
- 1963 - The School Meals Programme began with a pilot scheme in three schools.
 - The College of Arts and Science of the University of the West Indies was opened at the Harbour Site, Bridgetown.
- 1964 - The Springer Memorial Secondary School for girls was opened at Government Hill, St. Michael.
 - The Hotel School at Richmond was established to assist in the training of workers employed in hotels.
- 1965 - Government aid to 16 Approved Independent Secondary Schools commenced in September.
 - Team Teaching project began in five primary schools – All Saints’ Boys, St. John’s Mixed, St. Matthias Girls,’ St. Paul’s and Deacon’s.
 - Erdiston Nursery School was opened.
- 1966 - Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and her husband H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Barbados. The St. Elizabeth Mixed School was officially opened by Her Majesty.
 - The first students of the University of the West Indies trained in Barbados at the College of Arts and Science graduated.

- Three school attendance officers were appointed to work in the parishes of St. George, St. John and St. Michael in a pilot scheme.
- Ellerslie Comprehensive School for boys and girls was opened at Black Rock, St. Michael.
- The Hon. Erskine Sandiford was appointed Minister of Education.

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

1967-1994

The period between 1967 and 1995 saw major developments in education that formed the basis of our rapid progress. There was the expansion in access at primary and secondary level; the establishment of tertiary institutions such as the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill, the Community College, and the Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic; the almost total training of all teachers in the system (primary and secondary); a full programme of hot meals at the primary level; and unimpeded access from primary to secondary level education.

- 1967 - College of Arts and Science of the University of the West Indies moved to its permanent site at Cave Hill.

- 1968 - The Community College Act was passed, creating a new College with five Divisions - Arts, Science, Agriculture, Fine Arts and Technology.
 - The new building housing the College and Arts and Science of the University of the West Indies at Cave Hill was officially opened.
 - The Centre for Multi-Racial Studies was opened at Cave Hill.
 - Barbados signed the Instrument of Acceptance of the Constitution of UNESCO.

- 1969 - The Barbados Community College was officially opened at its temporary site, Sherbourne, by Her Excellency, Lady Scott.
 - The School Libraries Mobile Service was inaugurated.
 - Educational Television was established in Barbados.
 - Provision was made for the establishment of an Audio-Visual Aids Department under the Ministry of Education.

- 1970 - This year was designated by U.N. as International Education Year.
 - The St. Michael Studios of the Audio-Visual Aids Department were opened and the first ETV lessons telecast.

- The Erdiston-Community College experimental Teacher Training project for teachers at the Secondary level was launched.
 - The School Meals Service was established as a separate department.
 - The School Attendance Service was established as a section of the Ministry of Education.
 - The Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic was officially opened.
 - Grazettes Primary School was opened.
- 1971 - The St. Lucy Secondary School was opened.
- Bursaries to Approved Independent Secondary Schools were increased by 500 to 2,900.
- 1971 - This year was designated International Book Year.
- Government Hill Nursery School was opened.
 - St. George Secondary School enrolled its first pupils.
 - The Public Library celebrated its 125th anniversary.
 - A Committee was set up to review the Common Entrance Examination to Secondary schools.
- 1973 - The Division of Technology was opened at the Barbados Community College.
- The Hotel School became a separate Department of the Ministry of Education.
 - An Agreement was signed by the Minister of Education for the commencement of UNESCO/UNDP/UWI Teacher Training and Curriculum Development Project.
 - The National Curriculum Development Council was launched.
 - The Post-graduate In-Service Diploma in Education programme started at the University of the West Indies, School of Education.

- The Preliminary In-Service Training course for teachers in Approved Independent Secondary Schools started at Erdiston College.
- 1974
- The Curriculum Development Division of the Ministry of Education was reorganized.
 - The Schools Meals Centre at Country Road was officially opened by the Minister of Education.
 - The Law Faculty of the University of the West Indies at the Cave Hill Campus admitted its first students.
- 1975
- An additional wing was added to School for the Deaf.
 - Eden Lodge Nursery School was opened.
 - Stow Primary School was renamed Charles F. Broome Primary
 - Seven National Curriculum Development Council programmes were piloted in 55 Primary and All-Age Schools.
 - The Textbooks Loan Scheme began.
 - Barbados Secondary School Certificate, Stage 1 replaced the Barbados School Leaving Examination.
 - The UNESCO/UNDP/UWI Teacher Training and Curriculum Development project ended.
 - Garrison Secondary School was opened.
- 1976
- Entrance to Secondary Schools was determined by a one-stage examination for the first time.
 - There was the official opening of Vauxhall Mixed School at a new site.
 - The school leaving age was raised to 16 years.
 - The first classes ever held in Government Schools for mentally retarded students began at Charles Broome Primary School.
 - Combermere School had its first intake of girls at the first form level.

Vocational Centres for pupils aged 14 to 16 years were opened.

- The Hon. Louis Tull was appointed Minister of Education.
- 1977 - The new Hindsbury Primary School was officially opened.
- Personnel from the UNESCO Project Identification Mission visited Barbados to identify projects suitable for funding by World Bank, July 1977.
- The Barbados Community College was officially opened at its new site at Howell's Cross Road by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on November 2, 1977.
- 1978 - The Roebuck Secondary School was officially opened on April 19, 1978 by the Honourable Louis Tull, Minister of Education and Culture.
- Construction of a new Secondary School at Trents, St. James, started on 24th April, 1978.
- The First Education Development Project was prepared by a Government Working Party assisted by a UNESCO Project Preparation Mission for submission to World Bank in May 1978.
- The amalgamation of St. Lawrence Boys= and Girls= school was effected as the St. Lawrence Composite School.
- Meetings of the Caribbean Examinations Council (CXC).
- 1979 - St. Luke's Boys= and Girls= Schools were amalgamated as St. Luke's Brighton Primary.
- St. Martin's Boys= and Girls= schools were amalgamated as the St. Martin's Primary.
- Springer Memorial School celebrated its 14th Anniversary.
- St. Michael's Girls= became a co-educational school and is now The St. Michael School.
- St. James Secondary School which was equipped and furnished under the first World Bank Loan Project was officially opened.

- 1980 - The amalgamation of Paynes Bay Infants and Good Shepherd to form the Good Shepherd Mixed school.
- Princess Margaret Secondary School celebrated its 25th Anniversary.
- West St. Joseph celebrated its 25th Anniversary with a Speech Day and a Prize Giving Function.
- Harrison College and Lodge School became co-educational.
- Eden Lodge Primary school was constructed under the first World Bank Loan Project and was officially opened. It replaced the Montgomery Primary and Edghill Memorial Primary schools.
- The Hotel School was made a division of the Barbados Community College and is now the Division of Hospitality Studies.
- 1981 - The Housecraft Centre became a division of the Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic (SJPP)
- St. Lucy Secondary School celebrated its 10th anniversary.
- Coleridge and Parry School and Queens College became co-educational schools.
- The Hon. Billie Miller was appointed Minister of Education.
- The new Education Act was passed. This Act replaced the Education Act of 1890.
- 1982 - The amalgamation of St. George Girls= and Boys= schools created the St. George Primary school. This amalgamation was implemented under the first World Bank Project as a result of the construction of a new school at Constant, St. George.
- Parkinson Secondary Memorial School celebrated its 21st Anniversary.
- St. George Secondary School celebrated its 10th Anniversary.
- The Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic campus at Wildey was official opened.

- The L.T. Gay Primary School was officially opened. This school was constructed under the first World Bank Project and replaced the Grace Hill Girls' and Buxton Boys' schools.
- 1983 - Luther Thorne Memorial Primary School was officially opened. This school was constructed under the first World Bank IADB financed project.
- St. Patrick's Primary, which replaced the St. Patrick's Boys and Girls School, was officially opened. This school was constructed by means of the first World Bank IADB Loan.
- The Ministry of Education established Boards of Management for the management of the erstwhile newer secondary schools.
- The new Ellerton Primary replaced Ellerton Infants and Ellerton Junior Schools under the 1st World Bank / IADB Loan.
- 1984 - The new West Terrace Primary, built under the 1st World Bank / IADB Loan, was officially opened. This school replaced the St. John The Baptist Infants and St. John the Baptist Mixed Schools.
- 1985 - St. Joseph Primary School, built under the 1st World Bank / IADB Loan, was officially opened. It replaced the St. Joseph's Boys, St. Joseph's Girls and the St. Anne's Primary Schools.
- 1986 - Sharon Primary school built under the 1st World Bank / IADB Loan was officially opened.
- The Second Education and Training Project, financed jointly by the IDB, IBRD and the Government of Barbados, commenced.
- The Hon. Erskine Sandiford was appointed Minister of Education
- 1987 - Government abolished the General Paper in the Secondary Schools Entrance Examination
- The Hon Cyril Walker was appointed Minister of Education.
- 1988 - An OAS Funded Project to strengthen the delivery of Spanish education was launched.

- 1989 - The Cuthbert Moore Primary School , built through the- 2nd World Bank / IBRD / IADB Loan was officially opened. This school replaced the St. Augustine=s Boys= and the St. Augustine=s Girls=.
- The Ministry of Education formally introduced Guidance and Counseling in 21 public secondary schools by establishing the temporary post of Guidance Counsellor. In September 1997, 23 permanent posts of Guidance Counsellor were established.
 - The new St. Matthias Primary School, which replaced the St. Matthias Boys= and St. Matthias Girls= schools under the second World Bank / IBRD/IADB Loan, was officially opened.
- 1990 - Selah Primary school, built under the 2nd World Bank / IBRD / IADB Loan, was officially opened.
- The Ministry of Education and Culture, in collaboration with the OAS, participated in a Basic Education Project for 70 teachers in diagnosing problems and learning difficulties faced by children in reading and mathematics.
 - The Ministry of Education officially implemented the continuing Education Programme for school leavers and adults in three (3) secondary schools: Springer Memorial, St. James Secondary School and Christ Church Foundation School.
 - The new Queen=s College School was opened at Husbands, St. James.
- 1991 - St. Mary=s Primary, which replaced the St. Mary=s Infants and St. Mary=s Junior Schools under the 2nd World Bank / IBRD/IADB Loan, was officially opened.
- Mount Tabor Primary School, which replaced the old Mt. Tabor Primary and Cherry Grove Primary Schools under the 2nd World Bank / IBRD/IADB Loan, was officially opened.
 - Bayley=s Primary School, which replaced the old Bailey=s Primary and Shrewsbury Primary Schools under the 2nd World Bank / IBRD / IADB Loan, was officially opened.
 - The new Deighton Griffith Secondary School was opened.

- 1992 - The Ministry of Education issued General Guidelines to Principals of all secondary schools and the Barbados Community College for the Administration of the Text book Loan Scheme.
- A study was carried out on the rationalization of TVET in Secondary schools.
 - The first ever Police / School Attendance Joint Venture patrol was carried out.
- 1993 - The Gordon Greenidge Primary School, which replaced Black Bess Primary and St. Bonafice Primary under the 2nd World Bank / IBRD / IADB Loan, was officially opened.
- The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) Primary Education Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) Human Resources Project was carried out.
 - The Hillary / Turner's Hall Primary School built under the 2nd World Bank / IBRD / IADB Loan was officially opened. This school replaced Hillary Primary and Turner's Hall Primary schools.
 - The St. Stephen's Primary School, which replaced the St. Stephen Infants and the St. Stephen's Junior Schools under the 2nd World Bank / IBRD/IADB Loan, was opened.
 - The Hon. Keith Simmons was appointed Minister of Education.
- 1994 - The Hon. Tyrone Estwick was appointed Minister of Education.
- The Hon. Mia Mottley was appointed Minister of Education.
 - A study on the reforming of TVET in six public secondary schools by Valdez Francis and Gail Atkins.

CHAPTER III
HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
1995 - Present

The year 1995 marked a major shift in educational policy with the publication of the White Paper on Education Reform. New initiatives were being pursued with the child more at the centre of the education process. As a result, certain international strategies were initiated to ensure that the child benefitted fully from the curriculum. This period has been marked particularly by curriculum reform, the infusion of information technology in the curriculum, diagnostic testing, and assisting those children who are at risk.

- 1995 - The Alma Parris Secondary School was opened. The new school offers an alternative secondary programme and received its first students from the senior departments of St. James Composite, St. Andrew Composite, Holy Innocents and Good Shepherd.
- The publication of the Ministry of Education, Youth Affairs and Culture White Paper on Education Reform.
- The Hilda Skeene Primary School under the 3rd IADB Loan was officially opened. The school replaced Beulah Primary and Holy Trinity Primary.
- A National code of Discipline and Dress Code for all students in primary and secondary schools was implemented.
- 1996 - Flexible Transfer, which allows children to sit the Common Entrance Examination between the ages of 9+ and 11+ and partial zoning were implemented.
- The Ignatius Byer Primary School, under the 3rd IADB Loan was officially opened. The school replaced the St. Clements Infants and the St. Clements Junior schools.
- Committees of Management were established in primary schools.
- The Parent Volunteer Support Programme was launched. Parent volunteers were being used in the nursery classes to assist regular class teachers.
- Start of Quality Enhancement Component of the Caribbean

Development Bank's Secondary Education Project. Screening of Primary Students for speech and hearing defects. All Primary Teachers received sensitization in special needs education.

- A full Bursary System was introduced.
- 1997 - The Ministry of Education, Youth Affairs and Culture was relocated to the site of the Old Queen's College building now called The Elsie Payne Complex. It is named after a former Principal of Queen's College - Dame Elsie Payne.
- Twenty-three permanent posts of Guidance Counsellor were established.
 - The St. Thomas Secondary School and the Queen's College School were officially opened under the 2nd World Bank / IADB / IBRD Loan. The St. Thomas Secondary replaced the St. Leonard's Secondary Girls' School.
 - Computer based Information Technology at St. Mary's Primary School - a pilot project to start government's national programme at both primary and secondary schools was launched.
 - Criterion Reference Testing was introduced for children in Infants B and Class 2 at the primary level to identify and correct learning difficulties at an early stage.
 - The teaching of oral Spanish was introduced in sixteen primary schools.
 - A B.Ed. Programme in TVET Teacher Training was put in place.
 - There was a resumption of the two-year in-service training course at Erdiston for Industrial Arts and Home Economics Teachers.
 - The special training programme (Level 2) for teachers involved in the Parent Volunteer programme was launched.
- 1998 - The Edna Nicholls Centre for children who are 'at risk' was opened at Boscobell, St. Peter.
- The new St. Christopher Primary School, an amalgamation of the St. Christopher Boys' and St. Christopher Girls' Schools was opened.
 - The signing of the loan agreements between the Barbados Government,

the Caribbean Development Bank (U.S. \$ 31.5 million) and the Inter-American Development Bank (US \$85 million) and the Government of Barbados (\$96.607 million) for the Education Sector Enhancement Programme took place.

- The Auto-tronics Laboratory at the S.J.P.P. was officially opened.
- 1999 - The St. Thomas Secondary was renamed the Lester Vaughn Secondary
- The Ministry of Education, Youth Affairs and Culture and the UWI, Cave Hill, signed an agreement for the establishment of the Education Evaluation Centre to conduct institutional evaluation of the Education Sector Enhancement Programme.
- Civil works were carried out in preparation for the introduction of the Education Sector Enhancement Programme at Sharon, Cuthbert Moore, St. Joseph, South District, Deacons, Westbury, Christ Church Boys', St. Mary's, School for the Deaf, St. Gabriel's, Combermere, Ellerslie, Alexandra, St. James and Metropolitan High.
- All Saint's Primary, an inclusive school which replaced the All Saints Boys', All Saint Girls', and Indian Ground Primary Schools, was officially opened.
- The Shell Educational Media Resource Centre (EMRC) was officially opened.
- The establishment of an Education Evaluation Centre at the UWI Cave Hill to monitor and evaluate the Ministry's multi-million dollar Education Sector Enhancement Programme.
- Cabinet made the decision to reaffirm the use of Standard English as the official language of instruction in the classroom in Barbados.
- Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Education met in Barbados.
- The reform of Curriculum in Primary and Secondary Schools was undertaken.
- The piloting of Baseline Tests in Language Arts and Mathematics in primary and secondary schools was implemented.

- A level 2 Training Programme was launched for parents with at least one year's training and who therefore had received the year 1 Certificate of Participation in the Parent Volunteer Programme.
- 2000 -
- The amalgamation of the St. Andrew's Primary and the St. Simon's/St. Saviours Schools.
 - The piloting of new syllabuses in the infant classes and class 1 of all primary schools – Language Arts, Visual Arts, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, Conversational Spanish, Religious and Moral Education, Health and Family Life and Early Childhood Education.
 - The introduction of the Education Sector Enhancement Programme in fifteen schools – Sharon, Cuthbert Moore, St. Joseph, South District, Westbury, Christ Church Boys', St. Mary's, (Primary); Deaf and Blind (Special Education); St. Gabriel's (Private Primary); Combermere, Ellerslie, St. James, Alexandra, (Public Secondary); Metropolitan (Private Secondary).
 - The introduction of the Peace Programme as part of the new Curriculum 2000. The programme utilizes the Performing Arts to empower students through Creative Education.
 - The commencement of the piloting of Teacher Appraisal in primary and secondary schools.
 - The monitoring of the new curriculum at Class 1 and Reception.
 - The St. Matthias Primary School was renamed the Arthur Smith Primary.
 - The Deaf and Blind School was renamed the Irving Wilson School.
 - The Pre-Vocational School was renamed the Ann Hill School.