

Item No. 15.	Classification: Open	Date: 29 October 2019	Meeting Name: Cabinet
Report title:		Pupil Place Planning	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		All	
Cabinet Member:		Councillor Jasmine Ali, Children, Schools and Adult Care	

FOREWORD - COUNCILLOR JASMINE ALI, CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND ADULT CARE

Southwark is widely seen as a great place to bring up children, with lovely schools where children attain good educational outcomes.

Our recent £200m investment programme of school building and refurbishment has transformed many of our schools into educational landmarks.

Each year our education team help our schools get closer and closer to our target of 100 per cent good or outstanding schools. At the time of writing we are at 93% good or outstanding; with Ofsted currently in the borough, we have high hopes for the remaining 7 per cent.

Southwark Council is successfully meeting demand for primary school places, and is making excellent progress meeting demand for secondary places. We can offer a primary or secondary place to all Southwark applicants and are covered for any late applicants, who we will be able to accommodate.

Up until recently, Southwark was experiencing a gradual, long-term rise in demand for primary places. Then last year we saw an overall drop in primary applications.

Like many other London boroughs, we were obliged to go to the schools adjudicator to bring down pupil admission numbers. In Southwark we successfully reduced these for 12 primary schools.

This means Southwark is more likely to match demand for primary places with supply correctly adjusted for this year.

At the same time we are working with schools to repurpose any spare space they have as a result in their drop in pupil admissions. In some schools places are being made available for children with special educational needs and or disabilities.

We are also working to re purpose space appropriately. For example we have relocated a costume service in one of our primary schools spare classrooms.

This report considers our wider programme of regeneration. The Canada Water and Old Kent Road developments will almost certainly see growth in these areas. School and college strategies will now be considered.

There is capacity for a new education facility in the Old Kent Road 25-year plan. This is exciting, as it will allow us to be creative with the space. The proposed education facility could take a fresh shape: a combined facility that includes a secondary school as well as new further education provision.

At the other end of the spectrum areas like Elephant and Castle have witnessed a steeper decline in demand for school places at primary level. The Council recognises the need for a redesign of schools to meet demand in this area including the repurposing of some of the school estates.

This report shows that we are anticipating that primary demand will continue to decline, before slowly increasing towards the end of the next decade. We anticipate that secondary demand will continue to grow until the mid-2020s and is likely to fall shortly after.

This report also highlights major efforts to expand and enhance Southwark's Special Educational Needs or Disabilities provision. This year we have seen the topping out ceremony for the new SPA school in Camberwell at the old Southwark and Lewisham College site. This will open next year and will provide school places for primary and secondary school pupils. And this September saw the opening of Park College, the new further education offer for young people with SEND at 16 plus.

The forecasts in this report are presented with the necessary proviso that demand for secondary school places is less predictable than for primary places, because of family house moves, housing market volatility and fluctuations in the popularity and provision of schools both within and outside the borough.

Executive Summary for Pupil Place Planning Report

The local authority has a duty to ensure sufficient capacity of school places exist for children of statutory school age. To achieve this, officers carry out rigorous monitoring and analysis of data and trends and produce this, detailed report on pupil place planning which aims to provide Cabinet with a comprehensive overview of school place capacity and planning needs for Southwark. Below is a summary of highlights from the report for 2019/20:

- The authority has sufficient places to meet demand in the primary and secondary phases of education in Southwark. The authority is presently able to offer a primary or secondary school place to all Southwark applicants, and has sufficient provision for 2019/20 to enable late applicants and in year applicants to be accommodated.
- The authority is anticipating that primary demand overall will continue to decline, but will slowly increase towards the end of the next decade.
- The authority is anticipating that secondary demand will continue to grow till the middle of the next decade, but then fall away thereafter.
- There will, however, be areas of growth in the authority area where we will see growth – these will be centred on the Canada Water and Old Kent Road growth areas – strategies are being considered to ensure this anticipated demand is met.
- The authority undertook a programme last year of reducing primary reception provision in areas where this was justified, and the schools concerned supported this – this has allowed Southwark to more closely match demand with supply at a primary level.
- There are areas of the authority where we have seen a steeper decline in primary demand, mainly centred around the Elephant and Castle Shopping Centre. In the medium to long term, the authority may need to redesign provision to meet demand in this area, including the repurposing of some of the schools' estate.

- The authority continues to, where justified, expand and enhance our SEND provision, to ensure that children are, where possible, educated in-borough, and that the authority receives value for money.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That cabinet notes the updated forecasts of primary and secondary school places from 2019-2020 onwards set out in Appendices 8 and 10 of this report.
2. That cabinet notes the existing supply of primary and secondary places across the council area, and our actions to continually monitor to ensure supply matches demand.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3. The Pupil Place Planning Strategy Update was last reported to Cabinet in October 2018. The annual update describes the demand for primary and secondary school places in the Council area and steps being taken to manage that demand.
4. The council has a statutory duty under the Education Act 1996 (amended by the Education and Inspections Act 2006) to:
 - *“secure that sufficient schools for providing— (a) primary education, and (b) [secondary] education are available for their area”.*
 - *“secure diversity and increase opportunities for parental choice when planning the provision of school places”.*

This duty includes matching projected demand with supply and determining whether an increase or decrease in demand is temporary or permanent. Based on this evidence, the Council will either request schools that have the potential to expand to admit additional pupils or an additional form of entry for a fixed period of time, to expand permanently, or, if demand is falling, to reduce their Published Admissions Number (PAN).

5. The council can monitor and predict demand for school places using a variety of methods. This can be undertaken by:
 - *using projections provided by external bodies for school places and births – in our case, the Greater London Authority undertake this role. This is further explored in paragraphs 11-13, and Appendix 4.*
 - *looking at the numbers of historical applications made for each phase.*
 - *looking at the numbers of preferences made for each type of education.*
 - *looking at the numbers of births in a given area, both boroughwide and in particular localities.*
 - *examining the cross border flow of primary and secondary pupils into and out of Southwark – children resident in other authorities attending schools in Southwark and vice versa.*
6. In this report, each of these are examined in turn and the trends noted and interpreted.
7. In 2008, Southwark and London experienced an increase in demand for primary and secondary places. The Council worked to support existing community schools to expand, as well as working with providers to enable free schools to open to meet demand where expansion of community schools was not possible. As a result, there was a programme of investment of approximately £200 million in Southwark primary, secondary and special schools to increase numbers and address capacity issues. This was funded mainly by Council capital with funding also from Section

106 contributions, capital grants from the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA), and school contributions.

8. A number of factors outside the council's control has meant that demand for primary places has, in certain localities, eased over the last 2 to 3 years leaving a significant surplus of places. To date, some anticipated demand has not materialised, for a variety of reasons. The Council has taken proactive action this year to address areas of oversupply by reducing primary provision where it is no longer needed at schools with identified falling rolls. These actions and their effects are further explored in paragraphs 38 to 42. The council relies on GLA pupil roll projections to track future demand. However, they are an estimate of demand, and it is sometimes unclear whether proposed housing developments taken into consideration by the GLA will complete and deliver within the indicated timescale, and what level of child yield will materialise from them. Unused spare capacity in schools causes financial pressure, and so "rightsizing" of provision ensures that resources are used in the most appropriate areas.
9. For secondary places, we have seen the opposite effect, with a continuing growth in demand for Y7 places across the Council area. The opening of the 4FE Charter School East Dulwich (TCSED) in September 2016 growing to 6FE in September 2018 (8FE in September 2022), and the 6FE Haberdashers' Aske's Borough Academy in September 2019, have ensured sufficiency for the foreseeable future. For September 2019, some schools have taken pupils above PAN at Year 7, details of which are given in table 5 (below paragraph 47). This meant we have been able to accommodate late applicants, and leave a small cushion of additional places to allow for parental choice.
10. The annual School Capacity (SCAP) survey for 2019 was submitted on the 26th July 2019. This survey informs the Department for Education (DfE) and ESFA of areas where there are pressures on school places and where a shortfall of places is anticipated by local authorities. The SCAP return is also used to calculate the basic needs funding local authorities receive to ensure they have sufficient school places to meet future demand. Southwark has not received any basic needs funding from 2016 to 2019, as there is sufficient space within our schools presently to accommodate pupils. We are not expecting any Basic Needs funding for primary schools for the foreseeable future.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

Approach to primary and secondary pupil place planning

11. Southwark's pupil place planning figures are based on Greater London Authority (GLA) projections, commissioned by the Council annually. These are informed by: current school rolls, birth rates, underlying population projections, migration, and new housing developments. A detailed methodology is outlined in Appendix 4.
12. In primary place planning, the Council is split into 5 planning areas ("PAs") detailed in Appendix 1. These align with the Council's former "Community Council" (now "Multi-ward Forum" areas). A list of primary schools by planning area is included at Appendix 1; a map is attached at Appendix 2. Revision of these areas to a finer level of geography i.e. reduce the size of planning areas, has been recommended by the DfE. The guidance also suggests that a local authority the size of Southwark should have around 10 planning areas. This will be explored for the future with any recommendations presented to the appropriate level of decision-maker.
13. Secondary school planning is carried out on a borough-wide basis because the "catchment areas" for secondary schools extends beyond borough boundaries, and secondary age pupils are able to travel to schools inside and outside the Council

area. A map of secondary school locations is attached at Appendix 3. Consideration is being given to splitting the Council into 2 to 3 planning areas for secondary place planning in line with DfE guidance. Again, recommendations will be presented on options going forward.

Academy freedoms for primary and secondary schools

14. Place planning has been further impacted by the academy presumption outlined in the Academies Act 2010, which requires local authorities to facilitate academies or free schools, rather than providing new schools themselves. A Council can either run a competition to facilitate an academy, or a sponsor/free school group can apply to the ESFA with a proposal for a school for their approval. The ESFA consults with (but does not seek the approval of) the Council when academies or free schools are proposed and agreed. This introduces a further lag and delay in the planning and provision of additional places, as Local Authorities search for an sponsor who agrees on the type of provision needed. In addition to the requirement that new schools be academies or free schools, the 32 schools in Southwark that are free schools or academies (15 primary, 16 secondary and one all through (4-18) schools) are able to increase their PAN simply by notifying the council. These schools are not required to undergo formal statutory processes or to seek the Council's approval, as with community and voluntary-aided schools. This makes long term planning challenging, if the Council is not made aware of academy plans in the short to medium term.

KEY FACTORS AFFECTING PRIMARY SCHOOLS

15. A graph and table of primary reception projections are given at Appendix 8. Some highlights of the figures are given below
 - In September 2019, there were 3,760 available primary reception places (the equivalent of 125FE) in Southwark, and 26,995 year R to 6 primary places – the equivalent of 900 primary classes
 - The take up of reception places across Southwark presently shows a vacancy rate for September 2019 of around 461 places (15FE) - 12% overall)
 - This figure was 740 (25FE) last year, and a programme of PAN reductions was proposed and agreed by Cabinet in October 2018 to address this
 - By September 2027, there will be 26,285 R to 6 primary places (876 classes) in Southwark, a reduction of 710 places (3%) on the 2019 figures (23 classes less)
 - Across all schools, there are presently 3,682 surplus school places from years R to 6 – 123 classes (14% of all primary capacity)
 - There has been a significant drop in demand for denominational places, with VA schools showing a 21% drop in reception numbers since September 2014, against a boroughwide (9%) and community school fall (8%) in the same age group over the same timescale. The Council has engaged with the Southwark Diocesan Board of Education (SDBE) and the Catholic Education Commission, in the reduction of PANs, and repurposing, federation, or merger of some VA schools in Southwark discussed with the respective diocesan authorities. More details are given in Appendix 9.
 - This falling population of the area around the Elephant and Castle presents one of the greatest challenges to schools in the planning area. Within a mile of the shopping centre, there are 180 Southwark primary vacancies at reception (9FE), around 19% of 1 primary reception places. We are aware that Lambeth schools in the locality also have numerous reception vacancies, which they are also in the process of addressing by PAN reductions.
 - Despite adding 4.5FE to Planning Area 2 (Bermondsey and Rotherhithe) in September 2016, the planning area analysis for Bermondsey and Rotherhithe

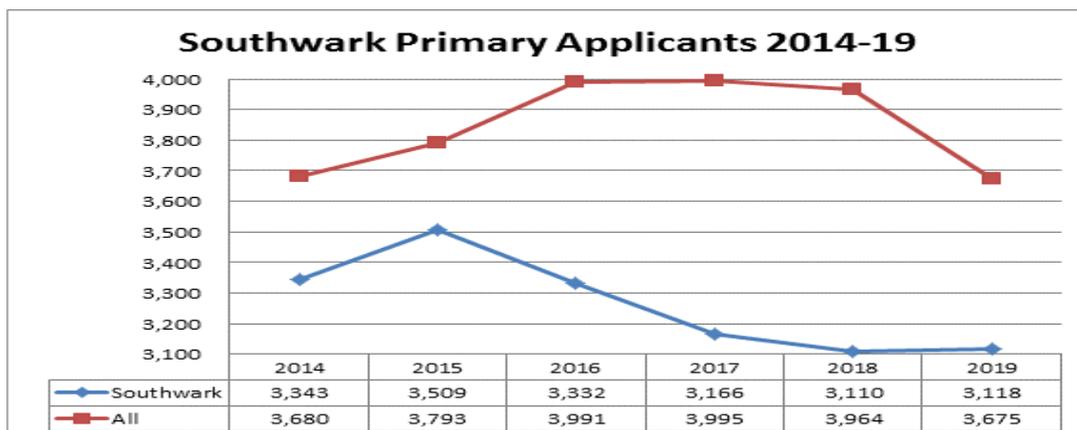
shows there may be unmet need beginning September 2024. In planning areas 3 (Peckham & Nunhead), 4 (Camberwell) and 5 (Dulwich), the picture remains broadly similar to previous years, where supply exceeds demand and no action for new provision will be required for at least the next 10 years.

16. A “planning area” summary for Southwark primary schools is given from paragraphs 38 to 42. We anticipate the greatest need for additional places in the short to medium term to fall into two discreet areas These are mainly located in Planning Area 2 (Bermondsey and Rotherhithe)
 - Around the Rotherhithe peninsula (as part of the Canada Water development)
 - along the Old Kent Road as part of the Bakerloo Line extension (BLE development).
17. Additional provision on the Old Kent Road is likely to be required in the medium to long term (i.e. from 2025 onwards) if the proposed development is delivered. Work has been undertaken to assess the current primary school estate and the potential for expansion of existing schools. Long term, we estimate that the primary capacity, without further action, could potentially exceed the existing local supply by September 2030, but there will be scope to expand, or to reinstate primary capacity recently reduced, should this eventuality arise.

Primary reception place applications

18. The level of demand for a Southwark primary place since 2008 is in line with most London boroughs, showing an increase in demand for primary places from 2008 to 2015. From 2016 to 2018, there has been a drop in primary school applications from Southwark residents (see below, Table 1) – This year numbers of applications have fallen overall, but have plateaued for Southwark residents. There are 7% less applicants overall than in 2018. The proportion of outborough applicants for a primary place has increased – from 7% in 2015 to 15% in 2019.

Table 1 – Graph of Primary Reception Applications 2014-2019 (Southwark applicants and all applicants – including outboroughs)



Applications and expressed preferences to Primary schools by school type

19. A drop of 3% in the number of preferences made in the applications outlined in paragraph 18 has also been noted. Applicants for school places are able to make up to 6 choices, although in practice only around half of applicants do this. Officers continue to monitor primary applications for places and will take appropriate action dependent on the level of preferences. Noting the types of preferences expressed allows us to analyse the relative demand for each type of school.
20. Applications for primary reception places by type are given in Table 2 below. Preferences per place have fallen overall by 0.1 preferences per application, but with a larger drop in Catholic Voluntary Aided (VA (RC)) schools of 0.2 preferences per application. In pure percentage terms, VA (RC) preferences have fallen 9%, almost 3 times the overall drop in preferences across all schools. Church of England Voluntary Aided (VA C of E) schools have also fallen by 5%. This could evidence a fall in the appeal of VA schools.

Table 2 Preferences per reception place, primary schools by type

School type	Pref. 2019	Pref. per place 2019	Pref. 2018	Pref. per place 2019	Pref. (+/-)	%age drop
Community	4,687	2.2	4,861	2.3	-174	-4%
VA (C of E)	1,330	2.7	1,407	2.8	-77	-5%
VA (RC)	1,054	1.8	1,156	2.0	-102	-9%
Free School	1,060	3.7	1,039	3.6	+21	+2%
Academy	1,173	2.2	1,170	2.2	+3	0%
Foundation	373	2.5	331	2.2	+42	+13%
Total	9,677	2.3	9,964	2.4	-287	-3%

Births

21. Birth rates increased from 2002 to 2011, but in 2012 to 2018, there was a gradual decline (14%) in the number of births, which generally feeds into reception places four years later. A small rise in births is projected from 2019-2023 onwards (around 1.8% per annum or 11% over 6 years). However, births will not return to the levels reached in 2011 for the foreseeable future. Detailed figures for this, and projections into the future are given in Appendix 7.
22. Whilst births in Southwark overall have dropped 20% from 2011-2018, births have increased more recently in specific parts of Southwark, notably in the North West from 2016 to 2018 in PA1 (+7%) and PA2 (+4%). This could ultimately lead to localised areas of demand require growth in provision, particularly in PA2, where spare capacity is limited.
23. This uneven distribution of demand means that there remains a (small) risk of under provision of primary places in the north east of Southwark and excess of primary places in the North West, Centre, and South.
24. In 2016 and again in September 2017, enrolment and projections have shown there has been growth in the Bermondsey & Rotherhithe area, and there remains an anticipated shortfall in primary places in this area in the long term.
25. The council only have access to birth data and population data at ward level referring to the old (pre 2018) wards presently. This will, in time, be adjusted to take account of the new political divisions, and references in the planning area analyses therefore refer to wards no longer in existence or with revised borders. This will remain until we have data that is aligned with the new wards.

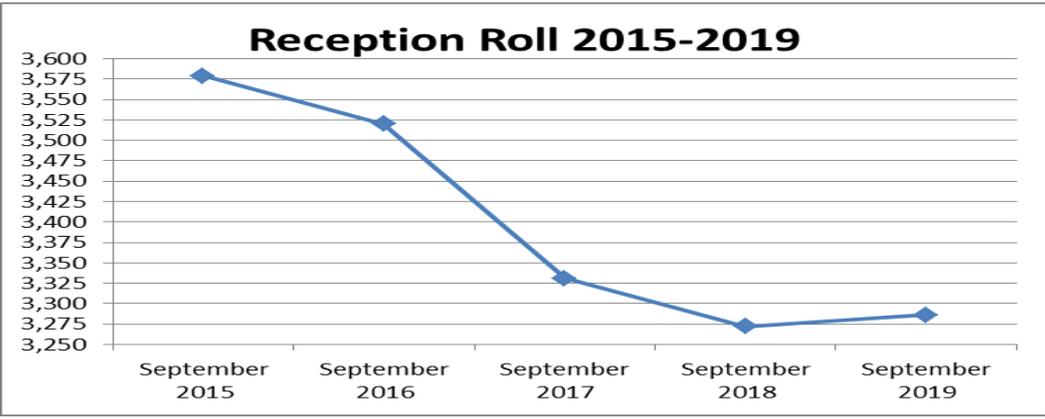
Primary cross border flows

26. Pupil projections presume a similar level of “cross border flows” in and out of Southwark from neighbouring boroughs. Southwark exchanges pupils with up to 30 authorities inside and outside of London at primary level, but the broad effect is marginally positive for Southwark. Around 1,674 Southwark resident state educated pupils attend state funded primary schools outside Southwark - 8% of primary aged pupils living in the LA. Conversely, Southwark educates 2,459 non-Southwark resident pupils in its own state funded schools – around 11% of all Southwark pupils - a net gain of 785 pupils, or around two-2FE primary schools worth of pupils – a 3% gain in percentage terms. This has remained similar for the last few years, and inflows and outflows at a finer level of geography are covered in planning area summaries - a variable percentage of Southwark children of primary school age attend schools out-borough, and out-borough children attend our schools in the 5 planning areas
27. Schools with falling rolls primary schools typically operate in financial difficulties, due to low numbers. It is expected that by reducing the school PAN and encouraging these schools to work together, this will contribute to savings in school budgets and/or can help a schools deficit position. Schools with low recruitment of pupils to reception are likely to experience some level of financial pressure.
28. Schools are also able to merge and/or federate can generate saving by pooling resources for administration and inclusion, which can lend to greater long-term financial stability. In any instance where space at a school is liberated due to a reduced intake of children, officers work supportively to enable this space to be used for income generation or to facilitate alternative provision such as for under fives, SEN/ alternative provision or appropriate community use.

29. Table 3 overleaf shows that the Council has seen a reduction since September 2015 in reception rolls. Reception rolls have fallen by over 13 forms of entry (13FE) and by 8% overall in 5 years since September 2015.

Table 3: Primary reception rolls September 2015-19

Year	Reception Roll	Reduction	Percentage
September 2015	3,579		
September 2016	3,520	-59	-2%
September 2017	3,331	-189	-5%
September 2018	3,272	-59	-2%
September 2019	3,286	+14	+0.4%
Total	-392		-8%



30. An analysis of the roll reduction has shown that there are particular concentrations of roll reductions in certain parts of Southwark. Planning Area 1 (Borough, Bankside and Walworth) where the reception roll has decreased in the last 6 years by 190 pupils or 25% (6.1FE) since September 2013. A substantial amount of development has occurred at “Elephant Park” (the development replacing the Heygate Estate). Planning Area 3 (Peckham and Nunhead) where the reception roll has also reduced by 160 pupils or 21%. The purchasers/lessors of the new properties in this locality in Borough, Bankside and Walworth have generally not been residents with children. Consequently, there has been a considerable drop in enrolment at schools in this area.

31. Prior projected growth borough-wide was predicated on continuing levels of immigration to Southwark, similar levels of economic growth and rent levels remaining affordable. These factors have been subject to fluctuation going forward, and are beyond local control. There is some evidence, much of it anecdotal and difficult to quantify, that some government policies have had an effect on pupil numbers and have had the effect of encouraging residents either to not move to Southwark (or the UK) in the first place, or if already a resident, to move to more affordable areas in and beyond the capital.

32. As mentioned in paragraphs 22 to 25, the Council has also seen a substantial drop (20%) in the number of births boroughwide since 2011, which has also affected the number of pupils attending reception.

Reduction of Primary published admissions numbers (PANs)

33. In 2018, the Council informally approached, and were approached a number of schools with suggestions that their PANs be temporarily or permanently reduced. Southwark sought to amend the PANs of schools it directly administered (i.e. community schools), following procedures based on statutory consultation. In January 2019, Cabinet agreed a package of 10 community schools for PAN reductions, all of which were submitted to the Office of the Schools Adjudicator OSA in March 2019, and 8 of which were approved for reduction in April 2019. A Foundation school and a RC Primary school also approached the OSA and submitted PAN reduction proposals, and these were also approved. This has led to a PAN reduction of 240 pupils for September 2019, which has gone some way to relieving the overcapacity at reception. Appendix 12 outlines which schools reduced their PANs, and in which planning areas they are situated.
34. Consideration also needs to be given to the Old Kent Road Area Action Plan (OKRAAP), which was agreed by Cabinet in July 2019. The plan will guide and manage new development and growth in the area over the next 20 years and will provide a vision and objectives on the infrastructure needed to support growth such as schools, open space, health and other community facilities. Suitable sites to provide new schools have been identified, as and when they will be required. The Council will support schemes for schools that are located close to the area of need and offer good quality internal and external teaching areas, in accordance with DfE and Council design guidance. For the primary phase in particular, design guidance will recommend that these should be stand-alone sites, to ensure good quality internal and external areas can be achieved without compromise. The objective is to ensure that pupils attending schools in all parts of Southwark have access to environments for teaching and learning of comparable standard.

Primary expansions in adjacent boroughs

35. Where expansions have occurred in our schools that are on or near Southwark's boundaries, or in schools in neighbouring boroughs, this may have a material effect on recruitment to Southwark primary schools. The appropriate outborough expansions are detailed by borough in Appendix 5.

Home education and private schooling

36. Pupil projections also assume that historically similar proportions of children are home educated or attend private schools inside and outside Southwark. Whilst the number of primary age home-educated children has increased to around 103 pupils, this amounts to less than 0.4% of all primary pupils in Southwark and so is unlikely to materially effect our projections.
37. Similarly, the percentage of privately educated primary pupils (7%) in the Council area in September 2018 at the seven registered private primary schools (or all through private schools with primary provision) has not altered significantly in recent years. This amounts to around 1,776 FTE pupils of all primary ages attending schools in Southwark - the equivalent to 59 classes worth of children. However, we are unable to ascertain how many of these pupils are Southwark residents.

Primary Planning area summary

38. A planning area summary for each of the authority's five planning areas are given below, together with remarks on the factors affecting provision in the planning area – births, existing vacancies, where the planning area takes children from and projections for the future. Planning area 1 has seen the steepest fall in demand, but remains an area where growth is possible in the long term.

PA1 – Borough, Bankside and Walworth	
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births in the planning area reduced by 28% from 2008-16, but increased slightly (3%) in 2017, • Projected to increase by 34% (+3% per annum) by 2029, which could potentially feed through to increased reception rolls from 2021 onwards. • An increase in births has been projected, specifically for the former Faraday (+21%), East Walworth (+28%), and Cathedrals wards (+58%) to 2023.
Reception Vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently around 204 spare reception places (7FE) across PA1 – 25% of all reception places. • Reductions in published admissions numbers have reduced the reception capacity of this planning area by 120 (4FE) to more closely match supply and demand of reception places. • The GLA project 91 reception vacancies (3FE) in January 2020 (11%). This is projected to reduce to less than 1FE by September 2023 and to go into deficit in September 2024, reaching a 2FE deficit in September 2026. • As we deleted 120 places (4FE) last year, it would be relatively easy to reinsert the deleted provision at short notice, should this demand materialise. • Presently, across all PA1 schools, there are 1,430 empty places from years R to 6 – 23% of PA1's primary capacity. This is projected to reduce steadily to around 11% in September 2025, nearer to a countrywide average of 'spare' provision.
Pupil intake by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 30% of pupils attending schools in this planning area come from outside the planning area. From other planning areas within Southwark is 27% or outside Southwark is 3%. • Conversely, 17% of PA1 resident children attending state schools attend a school in another planning area (14%) or a school outside Southwark (3%). • This means PA1 is a net importer of pupils, gaining just under 800 pupils across all age groups, the equivalent of around two form entry (2FE) primaries. St Joseph's Borough RC Primary (95%) Boutcher (92%) and Cobourg (78%) all schools in PA1, all take a significant proportion of their pupils from outside the PA in which they are situated. John Ruskin Primary School, situated in PA4, takes 65% of its pupils from PA1.
Projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projections show that there is sufficient reception capacity for the near future. The graph below shows reception capacity against projected demand up to 2026. • Thereafter, additional capacity <i>may</i> be needed, but we have additional 4FE capacity from the PAN reductions in 2019 in reserve to see us through to at least 2031 in this eventuality. Detailed projections are shown in Appendix 8

39. Planning area 2 remains the only planning area in Southwark where growth is apparent and anticipated for the future. Further details of factors affecting the provision in this area are given below.

PA2 – Bermondsey & Rotherhithe	
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births from 2009-2017 in the planning area have remained more or less static, but are projected to increase from 2018 onward. • By 2029, births are projected have increased by 31% from 2018 onwards (+3% per annum). Increases are projected to occur in most parts of the planning area, particularly the former Livesey (+51%) and Riverside (+11%) wards,
Reception Vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are presently around 70 spare reception places (2FE) across PA2 – 7% of all reception places - the GLA project 157 vacancies in January 2020 (15%). Projections show that demand will grow, and capacity will exceed supply by September 2025, and grow to a 7FE deficit by 2033. • Across PA2 schools, there are 545 empty places from years R to 6 – 8% of PA2’s primary capacity • Unlike in PA1, we are not able to reinsert deleted provision to cope with increased demand; however, we have established that there are at least 4 schools in the planning area with the capacity to expand if additional provision is required, particularly with regard to the Canada Water and Rotherhithe peninsula regeneration area. There are also schools on the PA1 border with vacancies.
Pupil intake by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 19% of pupils attending schools in this planning area come from outside the planning area (14% from within Southwark and 5% from outside Southwark). • Conversely, 22% of PA2 resident children attending state schools attend a school in another Southwark planning area (20%) or a school outside Southwark (2%). • This means PA2 is a net exporter of pupils, losing around 180 pupils across all age groups. Pilgrim’s Way Primary, situated in PA2, takes 88% of its pupils from PA3. Snowsfield Primary, despite being situated in PA2, takes 65% of its pupils from PA1.
Projections/Additional Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 4.5FE of additional provision opened from September 2016 onwards. • This included expansions at Albion (+1FE), Phoenix (+1FE), and Grange (+0.5FE) primaries, and the opening of the Galleywall City of London Primary Academy in September 2016 with a PAN of 60 (+2FE). John Keats Primary Academy opened in 2018 with a 1FE reception roll, which increased to 2FE from September 2019 onwards. • With regard to projected future need, the Council determined that Rotherhithe Primary School would be suitable for expansion. Presently the school is a 2FE school housed in a variety of (mostly) temporary buildings in a very poor state of repair. An expansion would take the school to 3FE. Council officers have engaged with the school on potential designs for expansion and a final proposal, together with funding options, will be brought to Cabinet for decision. This

PA2 – Bermondsey & Rotherhithe	
	<p>increase has already been factored into the projections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed projections are shown in Appendix 8

40. Planning area 3 had a considerable number of vacancies, which the PAN reduction programme addressed. Further details of factors affecting the provision in this area are given below.

PA3 – Peckham & Nunhead	
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Births in the area have decreased by 14% from 2008-2017 and are projected to remain steady until 2022, and increase thereafter to 2029 (by 15%) to the level they were at in 2008 (the equivalent of +1% per annum). The former Livesey ward (shared with PA2) will see a substantial increase in births (+51%), as well as the former Peckham (+18%) and Peckham Rye (+26%) wards However, birth rates will fall slightly in the former Nunhead ward (-3%) and increase slightly in the former The Lane (+3%) ward, over the same time frame.
Reception Vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are presently around 101 spare reception places (3FE) across PA3 - 14% of all reception places. With the PAN reductions of 120 reception places, the GLA now project 118 vacancies in January 2019 (16%). Across PA3 schools, there are 1,136 empty places from years R to 6 – 21% of PA3's primary capacity
Pupil intake by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around 19% of pupils in this planning area come from outside the planning area, within Southwark is 16% or outside Southwark is 3%. Conversely, 33% of PA3 resident children attending state schools attend a school in another Southwark planning area (18%) or a school outside Southwark (15%). This means PA3 is a net exporter of pupils, losing around 943 pupils across all age groups, the equivalent of around 2 and a half two form entry primaries. St Francesca Cabrini Primary in PA3 has 47% of pupils from outside the planning area, the majority of which come from Lewisham (30%). Conversely, Pilgrims Way in PA2 (88%), the Belham Primary Free School (PA4) (85%), Harris East Dulwich (PA5) (71%), St George's CE Primary (PA4) (61%), and Oliver Goldsmith (PA4) (58%), all take a majority of pupils from PA3.
Projections/Additional Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projections received from the GLA in May 2019, showed that a previously anticipated (small) shortfall for this planning area is now not scheduled to occur until September 2036 at the earliest. Provision deleted in 2019 could easily be reinserted if there was an unexpected growth in primary place

PA3 – Peckham & Nunhead	
	<p>demand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed projections are shown in Appendix 8

41. Planning area 4 had a number of vacancies which the PAN reduction programme addressed. Further details of factors affecting the provision in this area are given below.

PA4 – Camberwell	
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Births in the area have decreased 19% from 2008 to 2017 and are projected to bottom out from 2017 to 2019, and slowly increase from 2019 to 2029 by 3% (0.3% per annum).
Reception Vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a consequence of falling rolls, PAN reductions reduced the capacity of this planning area by 30 places from 2019 onwards – 1FE. There is presently around 2FE excess of places (67 – 10% of the reception total) this year, with a slow increase of demand thereafter. The GLA project 74 vacancies (2.5FE) in January 2020 (11%). Across PA4 schools, there are 594 empty places from years R to 6 – 13% of PA4's primary capacity. Provision deleted in 2019 could easily be reinserted if there was an unexpected growth in primary place demand.
Pupil intake by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around 36% of pupils in this planning area come from outside the planning area, with around 6% of pupils in this planning area come from outside Southwark and within Southwark (28%). Conversely, 33% of PA4 resident children attending state schools attend a school in another Southwark planning area (27%) or a school outside Southwark (6%). This means PA4 is a net importer of pupils, gaining around 195 pupils across all age groups, the equivalent of just under a one-form entry primary. Goose Green Primary in PA5 takes 28% of its pupils from PA4. Conversely, of schools in PA4 taking pupils from other planning areas, the Belham Primary Free School accommodates 82% of its pupils from outside PA4, as do John Ruskin Primary (71%), St George's CE (66%), and Oliver Goldsmith (64%) primaries..
Projections/Additional Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In September 2015, 60 reception places were added to the area total (+2FE) with the opening of the Belham Primary School (though this school also serves PA3 residents). The Council also added 2FE from September 2016 onwards, with a 1FE increase at Bessemer Grange and Crawford Primary schools. No permanent expansion of places in Planning Area 4 is therefore envisaged to be required until at least September 2042 Detailed projections are shown in Appendix 8.

42. Planning area 5 remains as was in previous place planning reports. Details of factors affecting the provision in this area are given below.

PA5 – Dulwich	
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births in the area have decreased 15% from 2008-17, and are projected to reduce further by 7% from 2018-29 (-0.6% per annum). • Conversely, reception pupil numbers increased by 32% from 2009-16 and have increased a further 5% up to 2018.
Reception Vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are presently around 18 spare reception places (1FE) across PA5, 3% of all reception places. • The GLA project 25 vacancies in January 2020 (5%). • Across PA5 schools, there are 380 empty places from years R to 6 – 10% of PA5’s primary capacity.
Pupil intake by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools in the Dulwich planning area remain popular with applicants from adjoining planning areas. • There is a risk that providing any additional capacity in this area could potentially be abstractive of other planning areas and schools from neighbouring boroughs, and would not be meeting demand from local residents. • Around 29% of pupils in this planning area come from outside the planning area, within Southwark - 27% and outside Southwark - 2%. • Conversely, 27% of PA5 resident children attending state schools attend a school in another Southwark planning area (14%) or a school outside Southwark (12%). • This means PA5 is a net importer of pupils, gaining around 80 pupils across all age groups. Harris East Dulwich (71%) and Judith Kerr Primary Free School (54%) take a majority of its pupils from outside PA5. • Conversely, Bessemer Grange Primary in PA4 takes around 30% of its pupils from PA5 residents.
Projections/Additional Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In September 2014, 3.8FE reception places were added to the area total with the opening of the 2FE Harris Primary Free School East Dulwich and the 1.8FE Judith Kerr Primary Free School.. • There is no permanent expansion of places in Planning Area 5 likely to be required for the near future • Detailed projections are shown in Appendix 8.

KEY FACTORS AFFECTING SECONDARY SCHOOLS

43. The council has worked with the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) and Free School sponsors to add a total of 14FE to the provision in place in 2016
- A secondary free school, the Charter School East Dulwich received DfE approval to open in 2015, and opened in September 2016 on a temporary site in Camberwell. The temporary school site at LeSoCo’s former Camberwell campus did not have sufficient capacity to allow the school to open at its planned 8FE. Therefore, it operated with a smaller intake of 4FE in 2016/17 and 2017/18, and had an intake of 6FE for 2018/19 before moving onto its permanent former Dulwich Hospital site in 2019. The school is

scheduled to operate at 8FE from September 2022, when the works at the permanent site are scheduled to complete.

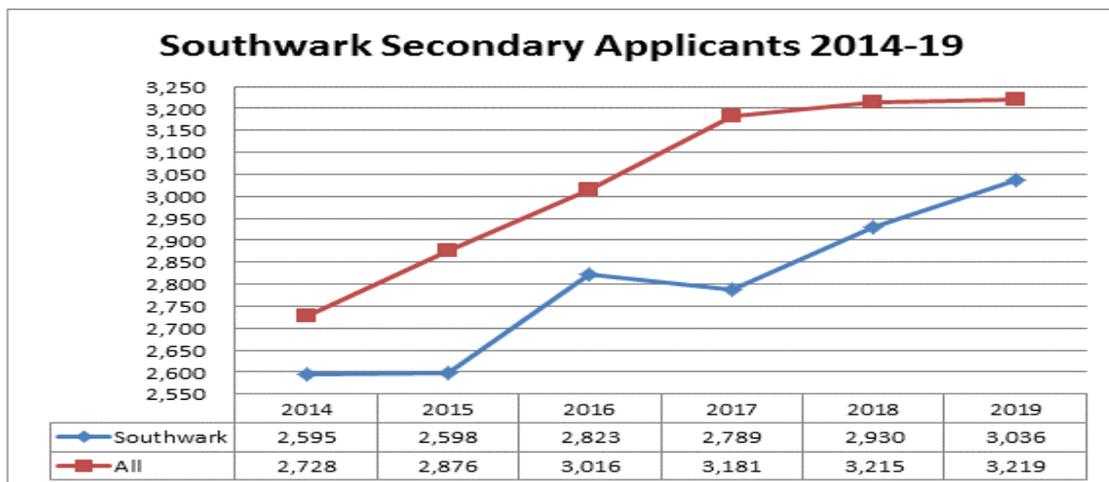
- Another free secondary school, the (6FE) Haberdashers' Borough School on the old Fire Station site on Southwark Bridge Road, opened in September 2019.

44. In the 2018 report, Cabinet were advised that overall there was sufficient capacity within Southwark schools to meet the demand for year 7 for that academic year and a shortage of places was forecast from September 2019 onwards. This year's enrolment and projections (see Appendix 10) show that there is not now a projected shortfall and that demand will fall back from September 2023 onwards, reduce and stabilise thereafter. In these circumstances, it would be inadvisable to commit to expanding secondary provision substantively unless additional demand manifests itself. Indeed, the falling rolls in primary schools would seem to indicate that, in the coming years, secondary demand should ease off.

School place applications (secondary)

45. Whilst school applications have plateaued overall over the last 2 years (an increase of 1.2% over this time), secondary applications from Southwark residents have *increased* over 5 years by 17% - London wide it is 14%. The percentage of non-Southwark residents making applications has decreased from 10% in 2015 to 6% in 2019. The non resident application level is more than the pan-London figure, which has reduced from 5% in 2015 to 1% in 2019.

Table 4 – Graph of Secondary Y7 Applications 2014-2019 (Southwark applicants and all applicants – including outboroughs)



46. In September 2019, 3,476 Year 7 places (the equivalent of 116FE) were available for secondary pupils in Southwark. There was an uptake of around 3,265, leaving 210 places (7FE) a surplus of (6% of Y7 places). Given an anticipated number of late applications, the Council spoke to Southwark schools to ascertain their willingness and capacity to take Y7 pupils over PAN. Two schools were already doing this (Compass and Kingsdale) - and 5 more schools have taken above their admissions limit for 2019/20 - details given overleaf

47. Overall, there are 16,098 11-16 secondary places (the equivalent of 537 classes) with a take up of around 15,211 (507 classes) leaving 887 vacancies (equivalent to 30 classes) across secondary schools years 7-11, a 6% vacancy rate overall.

Table 5 PAN Adjustments for Secondary Schools 2019/20

SECONDARY SCHOOL	PAN 2019	ADDITIONAL PLACES	COMMENTS	STATUS
Kingsdale	300	+60 (+2FE)	+2FE bulge	Temporary
Compass	120	+20 (+0.7FE)	+0.7FE bulge	Temporary
Harris Boys East Dulwich	169	+19 (0.7FE)	+0.7FE bulge	Temporary
Harris Girls East Dulwich	170	+20 (0.7FE)	+0.7FE bulge	Temporary
Walworth	210	+30 (+1FE)	+1FE bulge	Temporary
Ark All Saints	130	+10 (0.3FE)	+0.3FE bulge	Temporary
Charter North Dulwich	192	+12 (0.3FE)	+0.3FE (Additional Pupil Premium pupils)	Permanent
Secondary total			+171 (+5.7FE)	

Secondary cross border flows

48. Around 2,885 Southwark resident state educated pupils attend state funded secondary mainstream schools outside Southwark, equating to 21% of the pupil total. Entry from neighbouring boroughs, (mainly Lewisham and Lambeth) total 3,518 pupils which is around 25%, so there is now a net gain of around 633 (4%) of pupils. This has grown in the last few years, from a previous position of “neutral flow”. The increasing popularity of our secondary schools – all Ofsted rated “good” or “outstanding”, may explain why the Council has slightly underestimated demand by around 4%.

Secondary private schooling and home education

49. Whilst the number of secondary age home-educated children has increased to around 113 pupils, this amounts to less than 0.7% of all secondary pupils in Southwark and so is unlikely to materially effect our projections.
50. Pupil projections also assume that a similar proportion of children attend private schools inside and outside Southwark, and or are home educated. The number of private secondary pupils in the local authority area at the nine registered private secondaries has not altered significantly (3,143 secondary age pupils, or around 105 classes), nor those receiving education at home. Private secondary school places account for approximately 15% of secondary school pupils in the local authority area, a 1% reduction on the figures from 2017/18. The Council are unable to establish, however, how many of these pupils are Southwark residents.
51. Variation in the popularity of secondary schools within Southwark exists. This means that the balance between demand and the availability of places is not evenly distributed across the borough. A map of existing secondary schools is included as Appendix 2.

Secondary expansions in adjacent boroughs

52. Paragraph 48 draws attention to the fact that approximately a fifth of Southwark-resident children of secondary school age attend schools out-borough and conversely out-borough children attend our secondary schools. Where secondary expansions have occurred in schools in neighbouring boroughs, this could potentially have a material effect on recruitment to Southwark secondary schools. The appropriate expansions are detailed, borough by borough, in Appendix 5.

ACCURACY OF PROJECTIONS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)

53. A detailed analysis of the accuracy of the GLA primary and secondary projections used by Southwark from 2016-19 is attached as Appendix 11. DfE guidelines aim

for these to be $\pm \pm 1.5\%$ maximum.

54. An accuracy check on projections show that:

- there has been an average overestimation of primary reception projections since January 2016, of **+2.1%**
- Overall, for YR-Y6, the Council has *slightly underestimated* by **-0.7%** on average
- The figure for Year 7 projections at secondary level has been underestimated by **-3.2%** on average
- Overall, the Council have underestimated secondary demand by around **-3.7%**

SEND Schools Update (Primary, Secondary and 16 plus)

55. The latest figures from the draft Southwark Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) show that the number of children with the most complex needs (those with EHCPs), has been increasing. This is particularly true at primary age and the need for specialist provision is therefore greater. Whilst the percentage of children with EHCPs has been stable in recent years, the number of these complex children has increased due to a rising population. Furthermore, the increase in the age range of pupils with statutory plans from 5–19 to 0-25 will also continue to drive up the numbers of young people with EHCPs for the next two years.
56. The number of children attending school in Southwark with SEND is significantly higher in mainstream primary schools compared to secondary schools. There are over 4,100 children in primary school with SEND compared to almost 2,800 children in both secondary school and post-16 combined. The majority of these children have high incidence SEN - schools identify them at SEN Support without EHCPs. The lower number of these pupils in secondary schools is principally because of successful interventions in primary, meaning that between 40% and 60% of SEN support pupils achieve the expected standard by age 11. Consequently, they are no longer identified as SEN when they move to their secondary schools. Also some pupils with EHCPs who attend mainstream primary schools move on to secondary special schools or move out of Southwark.
57. The financial implications of sending children out-borough for SEND education between the ages of 5 to 25, in addition, there has been an increase in the demand for local SEND places creates additional cost pressures. The Council is embarking on a rigorous programme to increase the scope (to meet varying needs) and capacity of SEND places in Southwark.
58. Plans and proposals for the expansion of other SEND provision are given in table 6. Proposals result in an additional 156 SEN places in Southwark, an increase of 22% overall. Southwark has worked with the Spa School Multi-Academy Trust (MAT) to develop local provision for 19 to 25 complex SEND students in a location at a former LA Nursery in Kennington.

Table 6 SEND proposal progress

School	Proposal	Capacity	New Capacity	Status
City of London Academy Southwark(COLA)	Expansion of ASD provision	0	20	Work underway – due September 2020

School	Proposal	Capacity	New Capacity	Status
Cherry Garden School	Increase standard number and relocation to Peckham	46	72	Completed October 2018
Spa Camberwell	ASD 4-16 free school on the former site of LeSoCo, with Spa Bermondsey as the sponsor	0	120	Works underway - Opening September 2020
Beormund Primary	Redevelopment of Beormund site for SILS4 and relocation to former site Bellenden Primary School site	40	50	Gateway 2 approved
Park College	Use of part of former Bishop's House site for 19-25 SEND provision	0	12	Completed October 2018. Run by Spa ET on a temporary lease

Policy implications and Council Plan commitments

59. School place planning and investment strategies are aligned to local planning and policy frameworks, including the Council Plan. These outline the council's commitment to support schools to be outstanding, with children and young people able to achieve their full potential, and parents able to exercise choice in a high-performing schools system. When assessing the demand for primary and secondary places, the Council considers the suitability of all schools in Southwark and the risks and advantages of altering the PAN for each. The risks of overprovision or not meeting demand. The Council has a limited scope to expand existing provision, and not expanding the schools where demand exists leaves the Council vulnerable to legal action for not meeting its legal duty to provide sufficient primary school places.
60. The draft Council Plan for 2018-22 was passed by Cabinet in June 2018 and presents a set of commitments, which will help the Council deliver the Majority Party's manifesto vision of "a fairer future for all". It is a requirement that reports to Cabinet now explicitly refer to the Council Plan and how the report and or the actions outlined will help deliver key aspects of the plan. The Council Plan states: "Southwark schools have improved significantly in recently years and we have been meeting high demand for school places by refurbishing and expanding popular schools and working with local parents to support new schools. We believe every child has the right to a good education, which is why we have campaigned alongside local parents for fair funding and worked with schools to drive up standards". The Council Plan lists a variety of targets and "Fairer Future Commitments" that the Council aims to meet from 2018-22. One of the key commitments for the future is "Open a new secondary school at Borough by 2019" – paragraph 43 states "the (6FE) Haberdashers' Borough School on the old Fire Station site on Southwark Bridge Road, opened in September 2019". The school opened in September 2019 in temporary accommodation opposite the main site - the Council is therefore on track to meet this Council Plan commitment. In the Council's 2018-19 report back of the

Council plan, the Council also reported that they had “...delivered the first phase of the new Charter East Dulwich school buildings”.

Community impact statement

61. The Public Sector Equality Duty, at section 149 of the Equality Act, requires public bodies to consider all individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work, in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees. Public bodies need to have due regard when carrying out their activities to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between people with protected characteristics and those with none. The Council’s “Approach to Equality” commits the Council to ensuring equality is an integral part of our day-to-day business. “Protected characteristics” are the grounds upon which discrimination is unlawful. The characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, gender and sexual orientation. In this case, the characteristics covering gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, and sexual orientation are unlikely to be issues to consider in reductions in PANs. In terms of age, disability, race, religion or belief, any specific proposals that emanate from the consultations with schools and the respective diocesan boards will be equality impact assessed.

Consultation

62. If statutory proceedings to alter the PAN of non-academy schools are undertaken, consultation will be carried with individual schools, including meetings with parents/carers, staff and governors. At the formal stage, notices will be issued and Southwark councillors and Southwark MPs, neighbouring councils, and the Diocesan Board authorities will all be contacted to elicit their views

Resource and risk implications

63. It is clearly in the interest of the Council to ensure that demand is as closely matched to supply as possible. Reducing the PANs of the schools concerned has therefore potentially contributed to savings in the departmental and Council budget. Although, the reduction of primary rolls would impact on the Dedicated Schools’ Grant (DSG) that authorities receive from central government and would therefore indirectly reduce the amount available for the Council to spend on supporting schools, as the “top slice” the Council retains would proportionately reduce.
64. There is a small risk last year that amending the school’s capacities where there is increased demand could potentially leave the Council vulnerable to legal action for not meeting its target duty to provide sufficient primary school places. Section 14 of the Education Act 1996 places a duty on local authorities to secure that there are sufficient primary and secondary school places in their area as well as working to secure diversity of provision and increasing opportunities for parental choice. Local authorities are also bound by the duty to take into account parental preference in so far as to do so avoid unreasonable public expenditure. However, the large level of vacancies then and now mitigate considerably against this risk.

Legal implications

65. The report clearly states the Council’s duty to provide sufficiency of school places and the Education and Inspections Act 2006 and School Admissions Code 2014 in undertaking any changes to pupil admission numbers.

Finance implications

66. The responsibilities for funding and the sources for that funding pertinent to this report are clearly set out in the relevant funding and grant regulations. A reduction in cost of out of borough placements for children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities is to be achieved through growth in provision within Southwark.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Director of Law and Democracy

67. The council's general duty in relation to securing sufficient school places in its area, the legal issues that inhibit the establishment by a council of new maintained schools, and its functions in relation to altering its existing maintained schools, are described in the body of the report.
68. Where the Council is considering a proposal to alter a maintained school, cabinet is reminded that certain proposals will be subject to statutory notification and consultation procedures under Education and Inspections Act 2006 and regulations and guidance issued under that Act.
69. Cabinet is reminded that the public sector equality duty under section 149 Equality Act 2010, as set out in the Community Impact section of the report, applies to the exercise these functions.

Strategic Director of Finance and Governance (CAS19/009)

70. This report seeks to inform cabinet of the updated forecasts of primary and secondary school places; the potential future shortfall of primary reception from September 2023 onwards; the projected future shortfall of secondary Y7 places from September 2019 onwards; and the intention to work closely with schools and academy trusts to determine a solution in the medium to long term.
71. Paragraph 7 details the budget contained within the council's approved capital programme for school expansion, and explains that the revenue implications surrounding any expansion of schools will be met from the Dedicated Schools' Grant via "growth the fund".
72. The responsibilities for funding and the sources for that funding pertinent to this report are clearly set out in the relevant funding and grant regulations. The responsibility for the sufficiency of places is a statutory duty of the Local Authority and the funding source is a combination of general fund and funding sources that replaced the former Education Services Grant. The admissions function of the Local Authority is funded from the Central Block of the Dedicated Schools Grant.
73. The potential revenue consequences to schools flowing from changes in pupil admissions numbers contained within this report flow to and from the Dedicated Schools Grant and the Schools Block, which is ring fenced for funding mainstream schools. These arrangements are supplemented further within the Dedicated Schools Grant by a growth and falling rolls fund (as noted above) which is set aside by Schools Forum to assist in managing flexibility to variation in pupil numbers and also a Schools in Financial Difficulty Fund (de-delegated from maintained schools and accessible only to maintained schools) which has set criteria for use.
74. Schools governing bodies have a responsibility to manage their delegated budgets in accordance with the Southwark Scheme for Financing Schools, the

latest version of which applies from April 2018. Therefore any revenue consequences flowing from the changes contained within the report to individual schools delegated budgets will need to be managed closely and carefully by schools having due regard to the provisions set out in that document and any existing financial arrangements agreed with the Local Authority set out under those provisions.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Making significant changes ('prescribed alterations') to maintained schools Statutory guidance for proposers and decision-makers October 2018	Children's and Adults' Services, Education Directorate, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Ric Euteneuer 020 7525 5018
Link (please copy and paste into your browser): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/756572/Maintained_schools_prescribed_alterations_guidance.pdf		
Council Plan 2018-2022 and Progress report 2018/9	Children's and Adults' Services, Education Directorate, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Ric Euteneuer 020 7525 5018
Link (please copy and paste into your browser): https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/3659/Council-Plan-2018-19-2021-22.pdf https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/10191/Council-Plan-2018-19-Progress-report.pdf		
School Admissions Code - Statutory guidance for admission authorities, governing bodies, local authorities, schools adjudicators and admission appeals panels. December 2014 - DfE	Children's and Adults' Services, Education Directorate, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Ric Euteneuer 020 7525 5018
Link (please copy and paste into your browser): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/389388/School_Admissions_Code_2014_-_19_Dec.pdf		
The Essential Guide to the Public Sector Equality Duty – EHRC July 2014	Children's and Adults' Services, Education Directorate, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Ric Euteneuer 020 7525 5018
Link (please copy and paste into your browser): https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/psed_essential_guide_-_guidance_for_english_public_bodies.pdf		

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix 1	List of primary schools by planning area
Appendix 2	Map of Primary Schools in Southwark
Appendix 3	Map of Secondary Schools in Southwark
Appendix 4	GLA - School Roll Forecast Methodology
Appendix 5	Expansions in neighbouring boroughs
Appendix 6	Primary & Secondary Applications - Southwark/London residents
Appendix 7	Births by calendar year in Southwark
Appendix 8	GLA Primary reception projections (Overall and by PA)
Appendix 9a and 9b	Primary Reception vacancies by school type
Appendix 10	GLA Secondary Year 7 projections
Appendix 11	Accuracy of GLA Primary and Secondary Projections
Appendix 12	PAN reductions for September 2019 and beyond

AUDIT TRAIL

Cabinet Member	Councillor Jasmine Ali, Children, Schools and Adult Care	
Lead Officer	David Quirke-Thornton, Strategic Director of Children's and Adults' Services	
Report Author	Ric Euteneuer, Principal Strategy Officer (<i>School Place Planning</i>)	
Version	Final	
Dated	17 October 2019	
Key Decision?	Yes	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments Included
Director of Law and Democracy	Yes	Yes
Strategic Director of Finance and Governance	Yes	Yes
Cabinet Member	Yes	Yes
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team	17 October 2019	

APPENDIX 1

List of schools by Planning Area

Community Schools *in italics*
 Free Schools **in bold black**
 Foundation Schools **in bold red**
 Academies **in bold green**
 VA Schools **in bold turquoise**

Name of Planning area (PA)	(Old) Council Wards	Primary Schools in PA	
1. Borough, Bankside & Walworth	Cathedrals	The Cathedral School of St Mary Overie CE	St Georges Cathedral RC
	Chaucer	Charles Dickens	St Johns Walworth CE
	East Walworth	Charlotte Sharman	St Joseph's (Borough)
	Faraday	<i>Cobourg</i>	St Jude's CE
	Newington	<i>Crampton</i>	St Paul's C of E Academy
		English Martyrs RC	St Peters CE
		Friars	Surrey Square Academy
		<i>Keyworth</i>	The Globe Academy
		<i>Michael Faraday</i>	<i>Townsend</i>
		<i>Robert Browning</i>	<i>Victory</i>
2. Bermondsey & Rotherhithe	Grange	<i>Albion</i>	Redriff
	Livesey (part)	<i>Alfred Salter</i>	<i>Riverside</i>
	Riverside	Boutcher CE	<i>Rotherhithe</i>
	Rotherhithe	Galleywall City of London	<i>Snowfields</i>
	South Bermondsey	<i>Grange</i>	<i>Southwark Park</i>
	Surrey Docks	<i>Ilderton</i>	St James CE
		John Keats	St Johns R.C. Primary
		Peter Hills with St Mary's & St. Paul's CE	St Joseph's RC 014B
		<i>Phoenix</i>	St Joseph's RC 026
		<i>Pilgrims Way</i>	<i>Tower Bridge</i>
3. Peckham & Nunhead	Livesey (part)	Angel Oak Academy	<i>Ivydale</i>
	Nunhead	<i>Bellenden</i>	John Donne
	Peckham	<i>Camelot</i>	<i>Rye Oak</i>
	Peckham Rye	Harris Peckham Park	St Francesca Cabrini RC
	The Lane	Harris Free School - (Peckham)	St Francis RC
		<i>Hollydale</i>	St James the Great RC
			St John's&St ClementsCE
			St Mary Magdalene CE
4. Camberwell	Brunswick Park	Belham	<i>John Ruskin</i>
	Camberwell Green	<i>Bessemer Grange</i>	<i>Lyndhurst</i>
	South Camberwell	<i>Brunswick Park</i>	<i>Oliver Goldsmith</i>
		<i>Comber Grove</i>	St George's CE
		<i>Crawford</i>	St Joseph's Infants RC
		<i>Dog Kennel Hill</i>	St Joseph's Junior RC
5. Dulwich	College	<i>Dulwich Wood</i>	Goose Green
	East Dulwich	Dulwich Hamlet Junior	<i>Heber</i>
	Village	Dulwich Village Infants (CE)	Harris Primary Free
		<i>Goodrich</i>	East Dulwich
			Judith Kerr Free School
			St Anthony's RC

MAP OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN SOUTHWARK

Map of primary schools in Southwark

Map of primary schools in Southwark



Community primary schools

- 1 Albion Primary School
- 2 Alfred Salter Primary School
- 3 Bellenden Primary School
- 4 Bessemer Grange Primary School
- 5 Brunswick Park Primary School
- 6 Camelot Primary School
- 7 Cobourg Primary School
- 8 Comber Grove Primary School
- 9 Crampton Primary School
- 10 Crawford Primary School
- 11 Dog Kennel Hill Primary School
- 12 Dulwich Wood Primary School
- 13 Goodrich Primary School
- 14 Grange Primary School
- 15 Heber Primary School
- 16 Hollydale Primary School
- 17 Ilderton Primary School
- 18 Ivydale Primary School
- 19 John Ruskin Primary School
- 20 Keyworth Primary School
- 21 Lyndhurst Primary School
- 22 Michael Faraday Primary School
- 23 Oliver Goldsmith Primary School
- 24 Phoenix Primary School
- 25 Pilgrim's Way Primary School
- 26 Riverside Primary School
- 27 Robert Browning Primary School
- 28 Rotherhithe Primary school
- 29 Rye Oak Primary School
- 30 Snowsfields Primary School
- 31 Southwark Park School
- 32 Tower Bridge Primary School
- 33 Townsend Primary School
- 34 Victory Primary School

Academies

- 35 Angel Oak Academy
- 36 ARK Globe Academy
- 37 Dulwich Hamlet Junior School
- 38 Goose Green Primary School
- 39 Harris Primary Academy, Peckham Park
- 40 John Donne Primary School
- 41 Redriff Primary

Voluntary aided schools

- 42 Boucher Church of England Primary School
- 43 The Cathedral School of St Saviour and St Mary Overie
- 44 Dulwich Village C of E Infants' School
- 45 Peter Hills with St Mary's and St Paul's C of E Primary School
- 46 St George's C of E Primary School
- 47 St James' C of E Primary School
- 48 St John's and St Clement's C of E Primary School
- 49 St John's Walworth C of E Primary School
- 50 St Jude's C of E Primary School
- 51 St Mary Magdalene C of E Primary School
- 52 St Paul's C of E Primary School
- 53 St Peter's Walworth C of E Primary School
- 54 English Martyrs' Catholic Primary School
- 55 Saint Joseph's Catholic Primary School, The Borough
- 56 St Anthony's Catholic Primary School
- 57 St Francesca Cabrini Primary School
- 58 St Francis Catholic Primary School
- 59 St George's Cathedral Catholic Primary School
- 60 St James the Great Catholic Primary School
- 61 St John's Catholic Primary School
- 62 St Joseph's Camberwell Catholic Schools' Federation (Infants)
- 63 St Joseph's Camberwell Catholic Schools' Federation (Juniors)
- 64 St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, George Row
- 65 St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Gomm Road

Foundation schools

- 66 Charles Dickens Primary School
- 67 Charlotte Sharman Primary School
- 68 Friars Primary Foundation School
- 69 Surrey Square Primary School

Free schools

- 70 Galleywall Primary City of London Academy
- 71 Harris Primary Academy East Dulwich
- 72 Harris Primary Free School Peckham
- 73 John Keats Primary School
- 74 Judith Kerr Free School
- 75 The Belham Primary School

Map of secondary schools in Southwark

Map of secondary schools in Southwark

Key

- Academies
- Church of England
- Catholic
- Free school academy

The schools

- 1 ARK All Saints Academy
- 2 ARK Globe Academy
- 3 Bacon's College
- 4 Compass School Southwark
- 5 Haberdashers' Aske's Borough Academy
- 6 Harris Academy Bermondsey
- 7 Harris Academy Peckham
- 8 Harris Boys' Academy East Dulwich
- 9 Harris Girls' Academy East Dulwich
- 10 Kingsdale Foundation School
- 11 Notre Dame RC Girls' School
- 12 Sacred Heart Catholic School
- 13 St Michael's Catholic College
- 14 St Saviour's and St Olave's School
- 15 St Thomas the Apostle College
- 16 The Charter School East Dulwich
- 17 The Charter School (North Dulwich)
- 18 The City of London Academy (Southwark)
- 19 University Academy of Engineering South Bank
- 20 Walworth Academy



APPENDIX 4

GLA SCHOOL ROLL PROJECTIONS (SRP) FORECAST METHODOLOGY

What is the SRP process in 2019?

The SRP process in 2019 is summarised below.

- 1) LAs provide GLA with development data as an input to population projections
- 2) GLA provides LAs with csv templates for submitting school level roll data (early March)
- 3) LAs complete and return the data as csv files (starting mid-March)
- 4) LAs complete an optional template containing context information (starting mid-March)
- 5) GLA runs the SRP model and returns school roll projections (starting mid-March)

The GLA envisages that, as before, roll projections are typically returned to LAs within two working days of receipt of roll data in the correct format.

What data do the projections use?

The three key data inputs for the model are:

- *Ward-level population projections*
- *Pupils on roll data for each school*
- *National Pupil Database records with pupils' home wards*

Population projections

The model uses GLA generated population projections. Local Authorities can have school roll projections run based on the following three population projection variants for their borough:

- Borough Preferred Option (BPO) incorporating development data provided by the borough (***This is the option Southwark uses***)
- The latest GLA ward level SHLAA-capped AHS (average household size) population projections for all wards in your LA.
- Zero Development variant

The default population projection used is the BPO - however this is dependent on the Local Authority having provided development data. If no development data has been provided then the GLA will give the option to wait until development data is received, or run the school roll projections with the SHLAA based population projection. Areas other than the wards in the LA take their population projection from the latest GLA ward level SHLAA-capped AHS (average household size) population projections. The population projections incorporate annual birth, death and migration data to mid-2017. Future birth trends in fertility and mortality are based on the principal assumptions from ONS's National Population Projections (NPP) for England. Household formation rates are taken from the DCLG subnational household projections. Past dwelling completions are taken from the London Development Database. Assumed future housing trajectories are derived from the latest Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA).

School roll data

For 2019, subscribing LAs provided roll data for individual schools split by age of child (at 30th April 2019) and gender for both primary and secondary schools separately. LAs also provided the school DfE number, any previous DfE number that the school has had in the relevant time period, and indicated which planning area each school sits within.

School/pupil related data

The model also uses additional school related data.

- 1) School maximum pupil age – this is taken from Get Information for Schools (GIAS)

- 2) School minimum pupil age – this is taken from the school roll data provided by LAs because of inconsistencies in GIAS
- 3) National Pupil Database (NPD) years 2015 to 2019 – a cut from the January school census at pupil level including pupil residence (mapped to LSOA), school attended, age and gender

Overview

For each ward of residence in London and year of age (ages 4 to 18) and sex, the proportion of children attending each state school is calculated. This proportion is carried forward as the children age so that the proportion for a 6-year old living in ward x and attending school y in 2018 is the same as the proportion for a 7-year old living in ward x and attending school y in 2019. Attrition rates are not explicitly calculated except for projections of 6th form – it is assumed that any net loss or gain of pupils as they age through a school is purely due to temporal variations in the population projection of that cohort. For new children entering a school, for example at age 4, there is currently no information on where members of this cohort are resident. In this case the proportions are calculated as averages over past years, with 4 being the default number of years used, but there is the option to use a different number. The same approach is used at ages 11 and 16, even if the school is a through-school as it is assumed that there will be significant changes in the cohort at this point. These proportions are then applied to the population projections to give projections of the number of children on roll by school by age and sex. These are then aggregated to planning areas and borough totals. Projections of pupils aging through 6th form are produced using attrition rates calculated from previous years' data.

Why have the projected rolls changed since last year?

There are many reasons why a LA's projected rolls may have changed when compared to a previous year. LAs should consider the following:

Development

The amount of development projected in a LA will affect that authority's population projections and in turn its school roll projections. More development generally means that the LA will attract more people and its population will therefore rise. If population increases, there will consequently be more children and so school roll projections will also rise. LAs should assume that significant changes in assumed development will be accompanied with corresponding changes in projected rolls. If LAs are unsure what development assumptions have been used in the past, the GLA is able to provide this information. LAs should liaise with their demography and planning contacts within their LA to ensure that the most up to date development data is used.

Births

The number of births in an area will have a direct effect on the number of children on roll four years later. 2012 saw the highest number of births in London with these children starting school in either academic year 2016/17 or 2017/18 depending on when in the year they were born. Many areas have seen a fall in birth numbers since and this has led to subsequent projections of future births and therefore rolls, being correspondingly lower. ONS releases LA level mid-year birth data as part of the mid-year estimates at the end of June each year. Calendar year birth data at local authority level follows in August. The GLA commissions ward-level mid-year birth data from ONS each year which is usually available in November/December.

Migration

In recent years a number of LAs have reported an increase in in-year applications as a result of children moving to the area from both overseas and elsewhere in the UK. Migration therefore could explain why projected rolls have changed. The GLA has created an Excel based dashboard that allows boroughs to see in-, out- and net flow of children to/from their LA from elsewhere in London. It is available to download from the London Datastore and will be updated annually:

<http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/internal-migration-flows-school-age-children-visualisation>

ONS releases both mid-year international and internal migration data by single year of age and sex at the end of June each year. The former is released as part of the mid-year components of change and the latter as part of the internal migration estimates series.

Cross border mobility

Not all children will go to school in their LA of residence. This is particularly the case in London where the geographic size of local authorities is relatively small and where excellent transport networks mean that children can travel further afield easier than in other parts of the UK. Additionally for children who live close to a borough boundary, their closest school may in fact be in a neighbouring authority. A school's reputation may affect parental preference when applying for schools. This may mean that some schools will see changes in applications and attendance from children outside of the authority resulting in increasing cross border mobility. The SRP model explicitly takes into account cross border mobility as pupil level data is used that gives both home and school locations. A neighbouring borough opening a school could draw pupils from your LA.

APPENDIX 5

EXPANSION/CONTRACTION OF SCHOOLS IN NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHES

Table 7– Out-borough primary school expansions/contractions by borough

Borough	Schools Expanded/Contracted	Remarks
Bromley	Valley Primary School - -1FE (3FE to 2FE) Worsley Bridge Primary School - permanent expansion - +1FE (2FE to 3FE)	For 2019/20
Croydon	ARK Bayes (new school) +3FE Monks Orchard Primary School - -1FE (3FE to 2FE) Norbury Manor Primary School - -1FE (3FE to 2FE) Robert Fitzroy Academy - permanent expansion - +1FE (2FE to 3FE) Smitham Primary School - permanent expansion - +1FE (2FE to 3FE)	For 2019/20
Lambeth	Sudbourne Primary School permanent expansion – +1.5FE (1.5FE to 3FE) Telferscot Primary School (new school) - +2FE Wyvil Primary permanent expansion – +2FE (2FE to 4FE)	For 2020/21 For 2020/21 For 2020/21
Lewisham	Harris Lewisham Free School – new school (+3FE)	For 2021/22 (earliest)

Out-borough Secondary school expansions/closures by borough

Borough	Schools Expanded/Contracted	Remarks
Bromley	Bishop Justus Church of England School – permanent expansion +1FE (7FE to 8FE) Darrick Wood School – permanent expansion +0.6FE (8FE to 8.6FE) Eden Park High School – permanent expansion +2FE (6FE to 8FE) Harris Girls' Academy Bromley – permanent expansion +0.3FE (6FE to 6.3FE) Langley Park School for Boys – permanent expansion +0.3FE (7FE to 7.3FE)	For 2019/20
Croydon	St Andrews High School – closing -5FE ARK Blake Academy – new school - +6FE	For 2019/20
Lambeth	Harris Clapham Secondary School – +6FE on	Provisionally

Borough	Schools Expanded/Contracted	Remarks
	Glendale Primary site Woodmansterne School - +2FE (3FE to 5FE)	scheduled to open 2020/21 2019/20
Lewisham	Harris Academy Sydenham – up to 10FE Lewisham C of E Free School – up to 8FE – plans abandoned	Early 2020s

APPENDIX 6

Primary and Secondary Applications from Southwark and London residents

Table 8 – Applications from Southwark/London residents for a primary place

Year	Southwark	Change (+/-)	London	Change (+/-)
2015	3,509	+166 (+5%)	103,251	+788 (+1%)
2016	3,332	-177 (-5%)	103,090	-161 (-0.2%)
2017	3,166	-166 (-5%)	98,972	-4,118 (-4%)
2018	3,110	-56 (-2%)	96,406	-2,566 (-3%)
2019	3,118	+8 (+0.3%)	96,728	+322 (+0.3%)

Table 9 – Applications from all applicants for a Southwark primary place

Year	Southwark places	Change (+/-)	London places	Change (+/-)
2015	3,793	+113 (+3%)	110,697	+1,966 (+2%)
2016	3,991	+198 (+5%)	112,602	+1,905 (+2%)
2017	3,995	+4 (+0.1%)	112,174	-428 (-0.4%)
2018	3,964	-31 (-1%)	110,897	-1,277 (-1%)
2019	3,675	-289 (-7%)	110,071	-826 (-1%)

Table 10 – Applications from non-Southwark/non-London applicants for a Southwark primary place

Year	Non-Southwark	Change (+/-)	Non-London	Change (+/-)
2015	284	-53 (-16%)	7,446	+1,178 (+19%)
2016	659	+375 (+132%)	9,512	+2,066 (+28%)
2017	829	+170 (+26%)	13,202	+3,690 (+39%)
2018	854	+25 (+3%)	14,491	+1,289 (+10%)
2019	557	-297 (-35%)	13,343	-1,148 (-8%)

Table 11 – Applications from Southwark/London residents for a secondary place

Year	Southwark	Change (+/-)	London	Change (+/-)
2015	2,598	+3 (+0.1%)	83,380	+2,634 (+3%)
2016	2,823	+225 (+9%)	86,676	+3,296 (+4%)
2017	2,789	-34 (-1%)	88,410	+1,734 (+2%)
2018	2,930	+141 (+5%)	92,071	+3,661 (+4%)
2019	3,036	+106 (+4%)	95,174	+3,103 (+3%)

Table 12 – Applications from all applicants for a secondary place

Year	Southwark places	Change (+/-)	London places	Change (+/-)
2015	2,876	+148 (+5%)	87,844	+1,067 (+1%)
2016	3,016	+140 (+5%)	90,697	+2,853 (+3%)
2017	3,181	+165 (+6%)	92,435	+1,738 (+2%)
2018	3,215	+34 (+1%)	93,916	+1,481 (+2%)
2019	3,219	+4 (+0.1%)	96,220	+2,304 (+2%)

Table 13 – Applications from non-Southwark/non-London applicants for a secondary place

Year	Non-Southwark	Change (+/-)	Non-London	Change (+/-)
2015	278	+145 (+109%)	4,464	-1,567 (-26%)
2016	193	-85 (-31%)	4,021	-443 (-10%)
2017	392	+199 (+103%)	4,025	+4 (+0.1%)
2018	285	-107 (-27%)	1,845	-2,180 (-54%)
2019	183	-102 (-36%)	1,046	-799 (-43%)

Table 14 Percentage of Non-Southwark applicants

Year	Non-Southwark Primary	Non-London Primary	Non-Southwark Secondary	Non-London Secondary
2015	7%	7%	10%	5%
2016	17%	8%	6%	4%
2017	21%	12%	12%	4%
2018	22%	13%	9%	2%
2019	15%	12%	6%	1%

Births by calendar year in Southwark

APPENDIX 7

Table 15 Births in Southwark (actuals 2002-2018, projections 2019-2029)

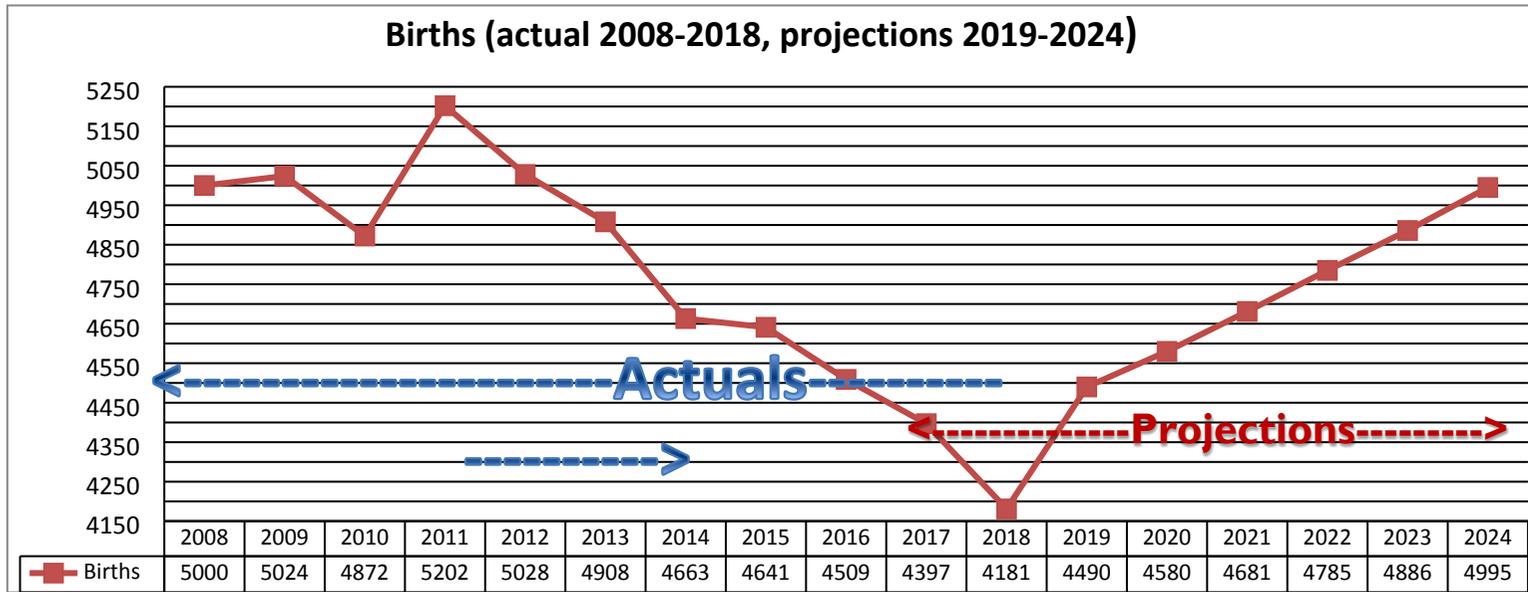
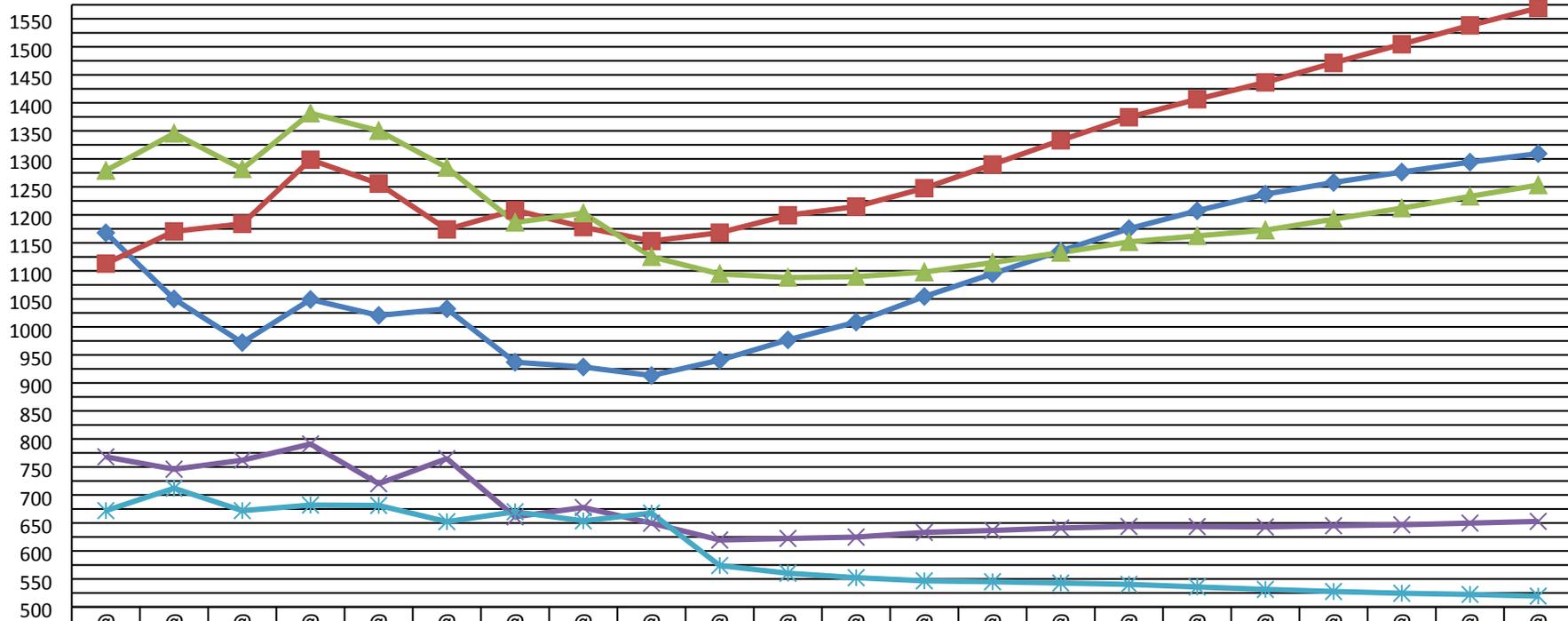


Table 16 Births by planning area (actual and projected) 2008-2029

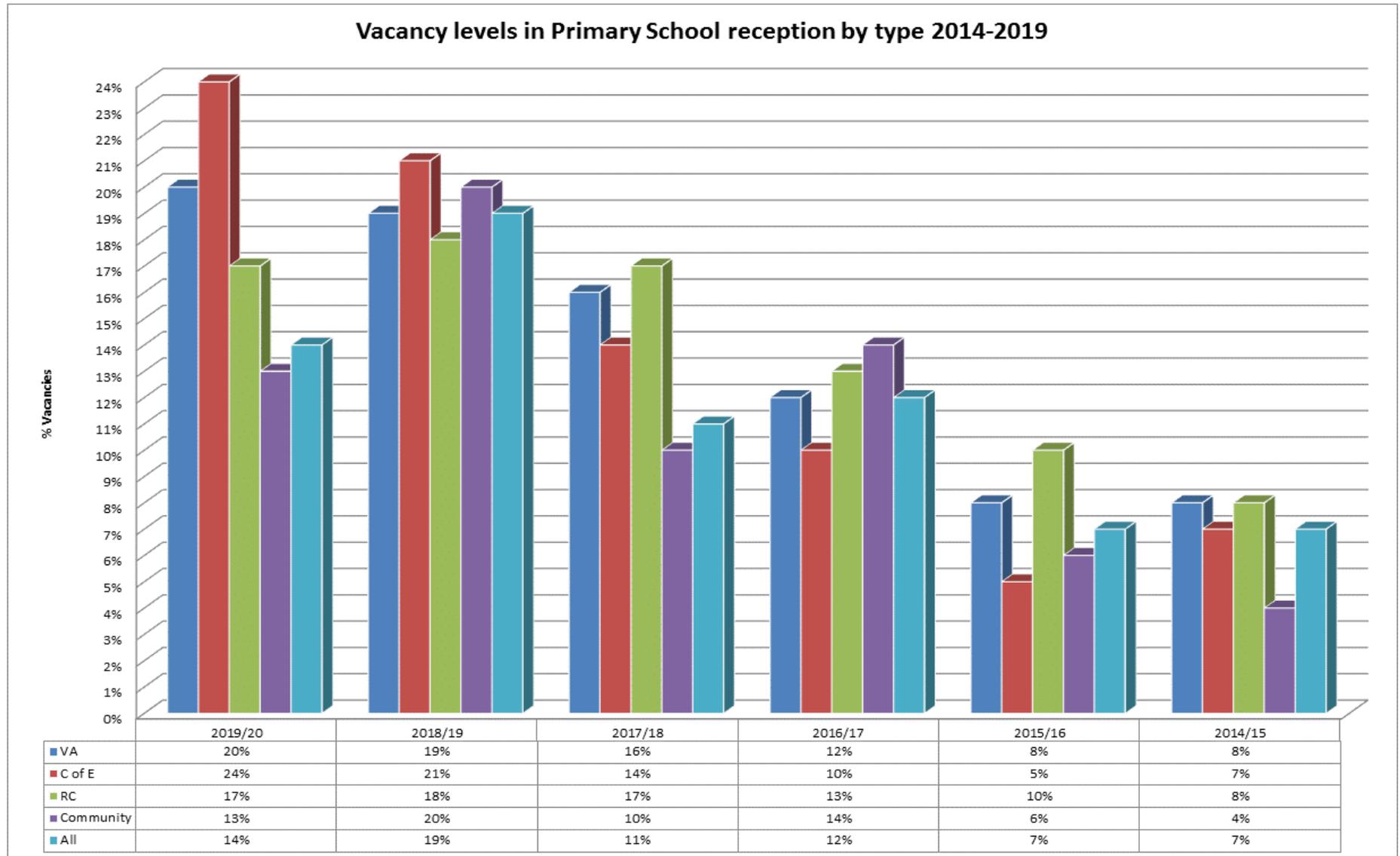
Births (actuals 2008-2017, projected 2018-2029)



	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	
◆ 1	1168	1050	972	1049	1021	1032	937	928	913	941	977	1009	1054	1095	1136	1175	1207	1237	1258	1276	1294	1309
■ 2	1113	1171	1184	1299	1256	1174	1209	1178	1153	1168	1199	1215	1248	1290	1333	1374	1406	1437	1471	1505	1538	1569
▲ 3	1279	1346	1282	1382	1350	1285	1187	1203	1125	1095	1088	1090	1098	1115	1133	1152	1162	1173	1192	1212	1233	1253
✕ 4	768	746	762	791	720	765	661	678	650	620	622	625	633	637	641	644	644	643	645	647	650	653
* 5	672	712	672	682	681	652	670	654	668	574	560	552	547	545	543	540	536	531	528	525	522	519

Primary vacancies by school type – at reception
Table 18

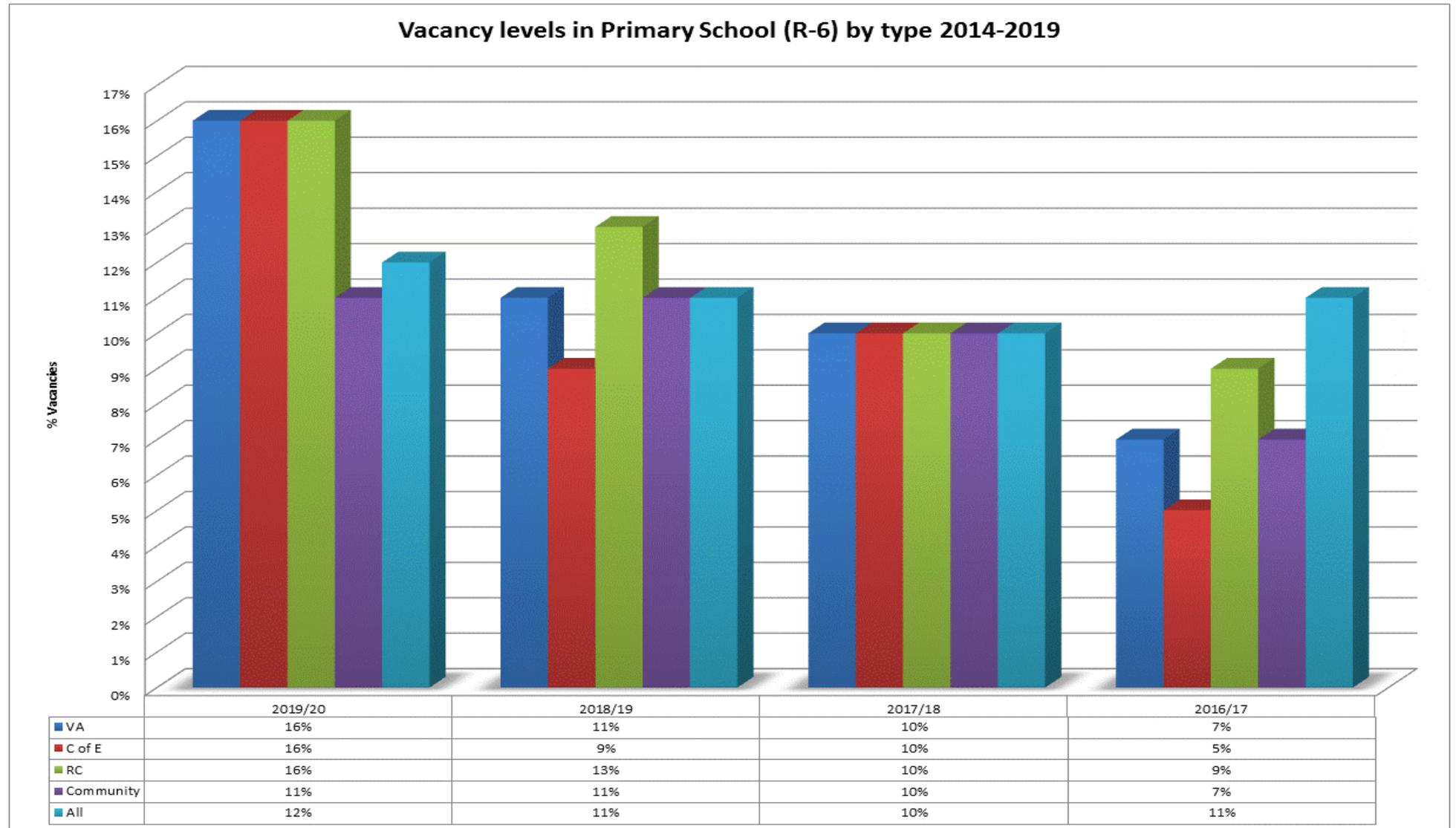
APPENDIX 9a



OVERALL VACANCY RATES BY TYPE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL – WHOLE SCHOOL VACANCIES

APPENDIX 9b

Table 19



APPENDIX 11 – ACCURACY OF GLA PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PROJECTIONS

Table 21 Accuracy of GLA Secondary projections

Jan 2019 Projections	projections Y7	Actuals Y7	Difference	%	7 to 11	7 to 11 Actuals	Difference	%
Sep-19	3,186	3,265	-74	-2.4%	15,157	15,058	+99	+0.9%
Jan 2018 Projections	projections Y7	Actuals Y7	Difference	%	7 to 11	7 to 11 Actuals	Difference	%
Sep-18	3,202	3,261	-59	-1.8%	14,349	14,479	-130	-0.9%
Sep-19	3,165	3,265	-100	-3.2%	14,943	15,157	-214	-1.4%
Jan 2017 Projections	Y7	Actuals Y7	Difference	%	7 to 11	7 to 11 Actuals	Difference	%
Sep-17	2,874	3,053	-179	-6.2%	13,160	13,731	-571	-4.3%
Sep-18	3,048	3,261	-117	-3.8%	13,626	14,479	-723	-5.3%
Sep-19	3,337	3,265	+72	+2.2%	14,223	15,157	-934	-6.6%
Jan 2016 Projections	Y7	Actuals Y7	Difference	%	7 to 11	7 to 11 Actuals	Difference	%
Sep-16	2,837	3,033	-196	-6.9%	12,827	13,077	-250	-1.9%
Sep-17	2,874	3,053	-179	-6.2%	13,160	13,731	-571	-4.3%
Sep-18	3,048	3,261	-213	-7.0%	13,626	14,479	-853	-6.3%
Sep-19	3,152	3,265	-113	-3.6%	14,126	15,157	-1,031	-7.3%
Average				-3.2%				-3.7%

Actuals in **green** and projections in **blue**
 Underestimation in **red**
 Overestimations in **black**

Table 22 Accuracy of GLA primary projections

Jan 2019 Projections	YR Estimates	YR Actuals	Difference	%	R to 6	R to 6 Actuals	Difference	%
Sep-19	3,198	3,294	-96	-3.0%	22,839	23,247	+408	-1.8%
Jan 2018 Projections	YR Estimates	YR Actuals	Difference	%	R to 6	R to 6 Actuals	Difference	%
Sep-18	3,351	3,381	+30	+0.9%	22,585	23,491	-906	-4.0%
Sep-19	3,199	3,294	-95	-0.4%	22,123	23,247	-1,124	-5.1%
Jan 2017 Projections	YR Estimates	YR Actuals	Difference	%	R to 6	R to 6 Actuals	Difference	%
Sep-17	3,582	3,458	+124	+3.5%	23,663	23,537	+126	+0.5%
Sep-18	3,429	3,381	+48	+1.4%	23,584	23,491	+93	+0.4%
Sep-19	3,451	3,294	+157	+4.5%	23,421	23,247	+174	+0.6%
Jan 2016 Projections	YR Estimates	YR Actuals	Difference	%	R to 6	R to 6 Actuals	Difference	%
Sep-16	3,586	3,507	+79	+2.2%	23,574	23,374	+200	+0.8%
Sep-17	3,502	3,458	+44	+1.3%	23,690	23,537	+153	+0.6%
Sep-18	3,408	3,381	+27	+0.8%	23,596	23,491	+105	+0.4%
Sep-19	3,429	3,294	+135	+3.9%	23,395	23,247	+148	+0.6%
Average				+2.1%				-0.7%

Actuals in green and projections in blue
 Underestimation in red
 Overestimations in black

APPENDIX 12

PAN REDUCTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER 2019 AND BEYOND

Table 23

PA	Primary School	Previous PAN	Agreed PAN	Reduction
1	St George's Cathedral RC	60	30	-30
	Charlotte Sharman	60	30	-30
	Keyworth	90	60	-30
	Robert Browning	60	30	-30
2	Phoenix <i>(*OSA decision pending for 2020)</i>	120	90*	-30*
3	Hollydale	45	30	-15
	Bellenden	60	30	-30
	Camelot	75	60	-15
	Ivydale	120	90	-30
4	Brunswick	75	60	-15
	Comber Grove	45	30	-15
	Crawford <i>(retrospective for 2019)</i>	90	60	-30
Total agreed		690 (23FE)	450 (15FE)	-240 (8FE)
Total (including Phoenix and Crawford)		900 (30FE)	600 (20FE)	-300 (10FE)