Open Agenda

Cabinet

Tuesday 12 December 2017
4.00 pm
Ground Floor Meeting Room G02A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

Appendices (part 1)

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APPENDIX 1 Agenda Item 8

Best start in life - Southwark school standards report 2016-17

Foreword

We believe in giving all our young people the best start in life. We know that what we learn and discover at school can profoundly influence what we are able to achieve later in life, and that a great education is a key to unlock each and every child's full potential. Making sure that all Southwark's schools support but also challenge our young people is at the very heart of all that we do. We are proud of our schools. They are above the national average in all external examination areas and 89% are judged as being good or outstanding by Ofsted.

This report sets out information on school standards and related areas in Southwark. It includes school results in external assessments as well as investigating the attainment of Looked After Children, and the attainment of children from a range of different pupil groups in Southwark. It challenges the council and our schools to ensure that high quality teaching is reaching and benefiting all our children. The report also sets our schools' records on attendance and exclusions and sets out the recognition of teachers and governors through our awards programme. The council's Primary and Secondary Place Planning Strategy sets out extensive details of our work to ensure there is a local primary school place for every child, and we meet the demand for secondary school places. However, this report highlights the progress made over recent years to make sure parents and young people feel they can express and secure a genuine preference when applying for a school place.

We remain ambitious for our children and our schools. Our aim is that at every age, at every stage of assessment, and across all pupil groups, Southwark young people are outperforming their peers nationally, across London and against our statistical neighbours. Our children and young people deserve the very best and that's what we will always aim for.

Councillor Victoria Mills
Cabinet Member for Children and Schools

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Context

As at the 2016/17 academic year, Southwark's schools were comprised of 5 nursery schools, 74 primary; 18 secondary; 1 all through school; 1 pupil referral unit;7 special schools; and 2 hospital schools. Of these, there were 6 primary academies and 6 primary free schools;13 secondary academies and 2 secondary free schools; 1 all through academy; and 1 special academy[1]. These schools served42,396 Southwark pupils[2]. Most primary (62), special (8 of which 2 are hospital schools) and 3 secondary schools are community; foundation or voluntary aided schools. These are maintained by the Local Authority and follow the national curriculum. Academies and Free Schools are publicly funded schools and are not required by law to follow the national curriculum and are able to set their own term times. They are required to adhere to the same admissions regulations, special educational needs provisions, exclusions and safeguarding parameters as all schools. Academies and free schools receive funding directly from the Government, not from the council. Academiesin Southwark are overseen by academy trusts. The Harris chain has 4 secondary and 3 primary schools (2 of which are actually free schools) in Southwark; Ark have 2 secondary schools and 1 all through school; and City of London has 1 secondary, and 2 primary schools.

Southwark's population is very diverse. According to 2011 Census data, 16% of Southwark's population is between 5 – 19 years of age.

66% of the under-20 population is from black and minority ethnic communities. Of this, the largest group, 22%, are Black African, 18% Black Other and 6% Black Caribbean. 6% are Other Asian, 2% Chinese, 2% Bangladeshi, 2% Indian and 1% Pakistani. 9% of 0-15 year olds were born outside the UK. According to the 2011 Census*:

- there are 11,945 lone parent households with dependent children;
- 61% of residents were born in the UK, with 29% of residents born outside the EU;
- in 11% of households English is not spoken as the main language;
- 44% of households are socially rented accommodation;
- between the 2001 and 2011 Census, there was a significant fall in the % of people who identified themselves as Christian (down from 62%, to 53%). 'No religion' (27%), 'Muslim' and 'Not stated' (both 9%) make up the next largest cohorts;
- according to January 2016 census data, approximately40% of our pupils are eligible for the pupil premium.

[1] Number and types of schools in Southwark, sourced from DfE website https://get-information-schools.service.gov.uk/

[2] Details includes hospital schools. Sourced from DfE publication:- Schools, pupils and their characteristics: January 2017. https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2017.

* Southwark population data is taken from Community Action Southwark's 'Demographic Data for Southwark from the 2011 Census'

Quality of Southwark Schools

There has been a significant improvement in pupil outcomes, with **89%**of schools now being judged by Ofsted as providing good or outstanding educational provision to Southwark pupils – a 12 percentage increase since 2012. A summary of Ofsted judgements of Southwark schools is shown in the table below, with a full breakdown of the Ofsted rating for every school set out in Appendix 1.

Overall Ofsted Judgement as at end of August2017*

104 schools currently with an Ofsted Judgement (including Special Schools)	2017 %
1 Schools in Special Measures (1 secondary academy)	1%
0 Schools in Serious Weaknesses	0%
10 Schools Require Improvement (9 maintained primary schools and 1 primary academy)	10%
57 Schools Judged Good	55%
36 Schools Judged Outstanding	35%
93 Schools Judged Good or Outstanding	**89%**

Out of the 10 schools deemed to Require Improvement, 3 were judgedgood for the effectiveness of their leadership and management; 7 were judged good for their early years provision; and 8 were judged good for personal development, behaviour and welfare.

Improvement over time

Overall Ofsted Judgements	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Special Schools judged either Good or Outstanding	77%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Primary/Infant & Nursery Schools judged either Good or Outstanding	72%	85%	86%	89%	92%	86%
Secondary Schools judged either Good or Outstanding	87%	94%	94%	95%	94%	94%
All Schools judged either Good or Outstanding	**77%**	**88%**	**89%**	**90%**	**93%**	**89%**

*newly opened schools do not have an inspection judgement in their first three years of operation.

Tables include Southwark Free School – judged to be good.

Guide to Assessments and Examinations

- **Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS)** (age 5). At this stage, children are assessed by their class teacher to determine if they have reached a *good level of development* for their age in the areas of communication and language, physical development, personal, social and emotional development and basic literacy and maths.
- **Year 1 Phonics screening** (age 6). This national assessment confirms whether children have learnt phonic decoding to an appropriate standard – i.e. they are able to translate sounds into the written word.
- **Key Stage 1** (age 7) **–** Statutory teacher assessments take place at the end of year 2. Prior to 2015/16, there was a different methodology for KS1 assessments. The increased challenge of the new national curriculum, more demanding tests and teacher assessments were introduced. These raised the standard of what was expected for 7 year olds. Consequently the outcomes for 2016-17are only comparable with 2015-16 results. Children are assessed through work set by their teacher in reading, writing, maths and science. They also take tests in reading and maths which inform the final teacher assessment. An optional test in Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling (GPS) was available to use to support teacher assessment.
- **Key Stage 2** (age 11) –As with KS1, statutory teacher assessments and tests also take place at the end of year 6. Reading, writing, maths and science are assessed by the teacher and there are formal national tests in reading, grammar, punctuation and spelling (GPS), and maths. As in 2016, the Higher Standard for KS2 is dependent on the pupil achieving a standard score of 110 in the reading and maths tests and Greater Depth in writing. Mirroring KS1,a new and more challenging suite of tests and teacher assessment standards was introduced for 2016 to assess the national curriculum. Therefore 2017's results are not comparable with results in years previous to 2016.
- **GCSE** These examinations are taken at the end of year 11. All young people are expected as a minimum to study the key subjects of English and maths. Pupils will usually study a number of other subjects as well. For the year 2015-16, the old threshold measure of 5 or more GCSEs and equivalent including English and maths was replaced by a number of other measures–2016's results were not comparable with performance from previous years.

  In 2017,GCSE examinations continued to evolve – thereby meaning provisional results for the latest year, are again not directly comparable with those of the previous years. With continued changes to GCSEs expected over the next couple of years, testing and standards will continue to be highly challenging in this Key Stage.
- **A-Level** Young people who choose to follow an academic route after their GCSEs will normally study for Advanced levels. They will usually specialise in three or four subjects and are examined at the end of the two year sixth form course.

NOTE: The results for 2017 within this report is provisional results only. Validated results are provided by the DFE in December (for primary phase) and January (for secondary phase) of each year. These results are not for publication at this stage.

Floor Standards 2016-17

Floor Standards are the minimum standards set by the government for schools based on pupils' achievement at KS2. These performance indicators are used to determine the success of a school in a year and over time.

KS2 Floor Standards

A school would be deemed to be above the floor standard if:

- at least 65% of KS2 pupils achieve the expected standard in R, W & M (combined) **OR**
- pupils make sufficient progress in each of R, W & M from KS1 starting points

Coasting schools

The Department for Education will confirm the 2017 definition for a coasting school later this autumn. According to the 2016 definition, a school would be deemed as "coasting" if, over a period of three years,

- less than 85% of pupils do not achieve the expected standard in R, W & M (combined) at KS2 **AND**
- pupils do not make sufficient progress from KS1 in all of R, W & M

Sufficient progressfor the 2017 floor standard has been defined as pupils having made greater than the following points progress from their starting points:

- Reading - 5
- Writing - 7
- Maths - 5

The progress parameter for coasting schools in 2016 (the latest available information) is set at:

- Reading - 2.5
- Writing - 3.5
- Maths - 2.5

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Highlights

- As a result of rigorous support and intervention from Standards Team advisers and consultants, no schools in Southwark fell into the 2016 coasting category (2017 definition to be confirmed), and no maintained schools fell below the national floor standards.1 primary academy fell below floor.

Early Years Foundation Stage

Pupils achieving a Good Level of Development (GLD)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Southwark	59.6%	65.6%	70.6%	72.1%	73.4%
London	52.8%	62.2%	68.1%	71.2%	73.0%
National	51.7%	60.4%	66.3%	69.3%	70.7%

- Compared against national and London results in Early Years Foundation Stage, Southwark has consistently outperformed both across the years.
- Attainment is well above the national average in Southwark. The proportion of children achieving a good level ofdevelopment (GLD) has risen from 72.1% in 2016 to 73.4% in 2017.This is 2.7 percentage points above the national and 0.4 percentage points above the London averages.
- In 2017 there was an increase in the percentage of children achieving the expected level of development in five out of seven areas of learning.
- In 2017 the difference between girls and boys achieving the GLD diminished by 2.4 percentage points from 13.9 percentage points in 2016 to 11.5 percentage points in 2017.
- In 2017 the difference between children eligible for free school meals and those not eligible achieving the GLD diminished by 18.4 percentage points - from a gap difference of 26.5 percentage points in 2016 to 8.1 percentage points in 2017.
- In 2017 the difference between children eligible for the Early Years Pupil Premium and those not eligible achieving the GLD diminished by 3.7 percentage points - from a gap of 11.8 percentage points in 2016 to 8.1 percentage points in 2017.
- In 2017 the difference between children with English as an additional language and those with English as a first language achieving the GLD diminished by 1.0 percentage point from 3.7% in 2016 to 2.7 percentage points in 2017.
- At the end of the academic year 2016-2017, 96.6% of school based early years provision was judged to be either good or outstanding by Ofsted
- Since 2013, following a change in the EYFSP framework, there has been a 13.8 percentage points increase in the percentage of children achieving a good level of development in Southwark. With the greatest increase in the percentage of children achieving the early learning goal in writing (10.6 percentage points increase).

We are especially proud of the 5 year upward trend of successful outcomes for children in school based early years' provision in Southwark. This is the result of the hard work and commitment of early years professionals in the borough alongside the early years team who have worked in partnership with schools to support and challenge, ensuring that year on year more children are ready for the next steps in their education.

For the future, at a borough wide level the priority remains on continuing to improve the outcomes for young children particularly in communication and language and in developing their vocabulary, which is a key indicator of future attainment. We believe that a vital component of continuing the upward trend of successful outcomes is the development of the whole school based early years workforce and as a result the early years team remain committed to ensuring that all early years professionals in schools are supported to achieve this aim through the provision of high quality, targeted continuing professional development opportunities, initiatives and support.

The extension of the Southwark Early Years Champions initiative designed primarily to develop leadership skills, build capacity and improves outcomes in communication and language will enable the team to continue to share excellent practice and skills between schools and professionals. Newly Qualified teachers based in the early years are already benefitting from the input of the Champions and this year's programme extends their role to ensure the maximum impact of their time and expertise. In the upcoming year these skills will also be utilised at the newly established teachers and support staff briefings which will provide opportunities for all professionals to network, share expertise and access appropriate high quality training led by the early years team. This opportunity complements the offer provided at the highly valued foundation stage leader's briefings which, ensure that all professionals have access to high quality evidence and experience led support in order to continue to develop their skills and provide high quality learning opportunities for all young children.

Phonics (Provisional)

Year 1 Phonics Screening Check:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Southwark	72%	77%	81%	82%	84%
London	72%	77%	80%	83%	84%
National	69%	74%	77%	81%	81%

See Appendix 2 for cohort characteristics analysis.

Highlights

Year 1 Pupils

- Since the introduction of this assessment in 2012, there has been a sustained upward trend in Year 1 performance. Southwark continued to make good improvement in the proportion of Year 1 pupils meeting the required standard of phonic decoding. There was a 2 percentage points increase from 82% in 2016 to 84% in 2017.
- For the fifth consecutive year, Southwark's result was higher than the national average.
- For 2017, Southwark's performance was in line with London.
- Nationally, Southwark was ranked joint 22nd – an improvement of 16 places (joint 38th in 2016) and for the fifth consecutive year, Southwark was positioned in the top quartile for this measure.

End of Year 2 *

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Southwark	84%	89%	90%	91%	93%
London	86%	89%	91%	92%	93%
National	85%	89%	90%	91%	92%

* Consists of all Year 2 pupils who were screened in Year 1 and met the required phonics standard, plus any pupils in Year 2 who were re-screened or screened for the first time.

- 93% of pupils in Southwark met the required phonics standard by the end of year 2.This percentage represents the fourth consecutive year of improvement for the LA (91% in 2016).
- Southwark was in the top quartile for children meeting the required phonics standard by the end of year 2. This is a significant improvement from the 3rd quartile in the previous year.
- After a number of years where our performance has been in line with the national averages, this year the LA's performance was better. Additionally this year our performance was line with London.

KS1 – Year 2 SATS at 7 Years Old (Provisional)

Note: New testing and assessments arrangements were introduced in 2016. A comparison to performance beyond the previous year is therefore not available.

Working at the Expected Standard at KS1

	Reading		Writing		Maths		Science	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Southwark	77%	79%	70%	73%	76%	78%	82%	84%
London	77%	78%	70%	72%	77%	79%	83%	84%
National	74%	76%	65%	68%	73%	75%	82%	83%

Working at Greater Depth at KS1

	Reading		Writing		Maths	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Southwark	25%	26%	15%	16%	21%	23%
London	26%	27%	17%	18%	22%	24%
National	24%	25%	13%	16%	18%	21%

See Appendix 2 for KS1 cohort characteristics analysis.

Expected Levels of Performance

- The percentage of Southwark school children reaching the expected standard saw the following improvement:
  - 79% in reading (an improvement of 2 percentage points on 2016)
  - 73% in writing (an improvement of 3 percentage points on 2016)
  - 78% in maths (an improvement of 2 percentage points on 2016)
  - 84% in science (an improvement of 2 percentage points on 2016)

- Southwark impressively out performed national levels by between 1 to 5 percentage points across the KS1 subjects.
- Our results for 2017 were also better than those for London in reading and writing, and in science our performance was in line with the London average. For maths, our results were slightly lower by 1 percentage point.
- Compared to all other Local Authorities in England, Southwark was in the top quartile for all KS1 subjects other than science where the LA was positioned in the 2nd quartile – unchanged from the previous year. We ranked joint 21st for reading (an improvement of 8 places from 2016); joint 18th for writing (an improvement of 3 places from 2016); joint 51st for science (an improvement of 17 places from 2016); and joint 31st for maths (a decline of 5 places from 2016).

Higher Standard of Performance

- The percentage points improvement of Southwark school children reaching the higher standard was:

  - 26% in reading (an improvement of 1 percentage points on 2016)
  - 16% in writing (an improvement of 1 percentage points on 2016)
  - 23% in maths (an improvement of 2 percentage points on 2016)

- At the higher standard of performance, the LA remained in the 2nd quartile for reading; and writing. For maths, Southwark remained in the first quartile.
- Our performance exceeded national levels for reading and maths and was in line for writing at the higher KS1 standard, when compared to the equivalent London averages, our performance was lower by 2 to 3 percentage points.

Highlights

- Since the introduction of the new challenging assessment regime in 2016, Southwark children have continued to do exceptionally well at the expected level and at greater depth.

- Our performance as compared to national at expected is exceptionally good, with schools exceeding between one and five percentage points. Our writing was five percentage points above national.

- Our performance at greater depth is also very good. We outperformed national levels by 1 percentage point in reading (25% nationally) and 2 percentage points in maths (21% nationally). Our performance for writing was in line with national performance.

- 2017 saw us achieve our ‘gold standard’ of being equal to or above London in three of the four subjects. Only maths lagged behind and that was by one percentage point` The percentage of Southwark children working at greater depth also improved in 2017 as compared to 2016 outcomes and mirrored a similar improvement as compared to London.

KS2 –Year 6 SATS at 11 Years Old (Provisional)

Note: LA actual results for 2017 are based on data from 31st August. KS2 results will be revised in December following the schools' checking exercise. Typically the percentage of children working at the expected standard increases once new arrivals are discounted and outcomes will be higher than the current published provisional results

Working at the Expected Standard at KS2

	Reading (test)		Writing (TA)		GPS (test)		Maths (test)		Science (TA)		RWM	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Southwark	67%	72%	80%	77%	76%	80%	74%	78%	84%	82%	58%	63%
London	69%	74%	79%	79%	79%	82%	77%	80%	84%	83%	59%	66%
National	66%	71%	74%	76%	73%	77%	70%	75%	81%	81%	54%	61%

Working at a Higher Standard and Greater Depth at KS2

	Reading (test)		Writing (TA)		GPS (test)		Maths (test)		Science (TA)	RWM	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017		2016	2017
Southwark	19%	23%	19%	18%	25%	34%	19%	23%	n/a (n/a)	7%	9%
London	21%	27%	18%	20%	29%	40%	23%	29%	n/a (n/a)	7%	11%
National	19%	25%	15%	18%	23%	31%	17%	23%	n/a (n/a)	5%	9%

GPS= Grammar Punctuation & Spelling **RWM** = Reading Writing Mathematics Combined

See Appendix 2 for the full KS2 cohort characteristics analysis.

Highlights

As with KS1, Southwark schools have improved on the 2016 outcomes, which at least matches or exceeds national achievements in all areas. The gap between London and Southwark has slightly narrowed at the expected standard in maths and GPS and remained constant in reading. Writing is an area for improvement and is being addressed by the "Challenge the Gap" initiative brokered by the LA, and through early monitoring and moderation of schools whose writing performance at KS2 was lower than anticipated. Southwark is equal or above national in all subjects with the exception of reading at the higher level.

Expected Levels of Performance

- Provisional outcomes show that 63% of pupils in Southwark achieved the expected standard in all of reading, writing and maths combined. This is 5 percentage points higher than the previous year, 2 percentage points higher than the national average of 61% but3 percentage points below the London average of 66%.
- 72% of Southwark pupils achieved the expected standard in reading,1 percentage point above the national average but below London by 2 percentage points.
- In writing, 77% of pupils achieved the expected standard compared with76% nationally. The performance of Southwark pupils was 2percentage points lower than the London average of 79%.Successful moderation of KS2 writing in June 2017 by STA trained moderators demonstrates that new higher writing expectations are widely understood across the LA.
- 80% of Southwark pupils in year 6 attained the expected standard in grammar, punctuation and spelling, compared with 77% nationally, a difference of 3 percentage points. In maths, 78% of pupils in Southwark achieved the expected standard, 3 percentage points more than those nationally, and 2 percentage points lower than pupils in London overall.
- Analysis has been completed to assess the impact of pupil mobility on learning standards in KS1. In many key schools, mobility is a factor and negatively affects overall achievement. Some schools experience around 33% change in pupils from year 1. This reflects the demographic changes occurring in the LA.

Higher Standard / Greater Depth of Performance

- 23% of Southwark pupils attained a higher scaled score in reading compared with 25% nationally and 27% in London. 18% of Southwark pupils reached a standard of greater depth in writing - in line with the national average but 2 percentage points lower than London.
- 34% of Southwark pupils reached the higher scaled score in GPS compared with 31% nationally and 40% in London.

Priority for Improvement at KS2

- Raise attainment in KS2 reading and writing so that an even higher percentage of pupils in Southwark continue to exceed national expectations. Consequently a programme of targeted support is offered to a number of schools. Projects have been initiated by the Standards Team to ensure that the difference is diminished between maths and reading and writing. The impact of participation in previous projects e.g. reading, demonstrates that achievement can consistently exceed national averages by around 10 percentage points.
- Diminish the difference between Southwark and London performance at KS2 through school to school partnership work so that good practice is shared and pupil outcomes improved.

- Closing the gap for disadvantage pupils remains a priority. Southwark is working with the Teaching School Alliance and other partners on a project entitled 'Challenge the Gap.' This tried and tested programme is expected to deliver positive outcomes.
- We continue to aspire for Southwark to be at or above the London average at all key stages and levels including higher level at KS2 (more able pupils). We will continue to work with schools to address this objective.

Progress Measures KS2

Progress from KS1 to KS2

Progress at KS2 is measured using pupils' prior attainment at KS1. Pupils KS2 progress is measured against the average scaled score alongside other pupils from their same KS1 attainment group. These groups are known as PAGs (prior attainment groups).

The national average is set at 0 and a school's overall progress score is determined by finding the average progress of each year 6 pupil compared with others in the same prior attainment group at KS1.
Most pupils are expected to make good or better progress from their relative starting points.

	Reading	Writing	Maths
Southwark	**+0.9**	**+ 0.9**	**+1.4**
National	**0**	**0**	**0**

- Southwark schools perform well compared to schools nationally in each of reading, writing and maths.
- The Standards Team are supporting schools in identifying which pupils are at risk of not achieving the expected standard in all 3 subjects - Reading, Writing and Maths - with a particular reference to gender differences and the achievement of FSM pupils.
- Analysis has identified that virtually every LA primary school has pupils who achieve one or two, but not all three subjects at the end of KS2. Schools are being supported to reach this objective.

Key Stage 4 - GCSE(Provisional)

Significant changes in secondary school accountability were implemented last year. The old GCSE headline measure of 5+ GCSEs or equivalent at A*-C including English and maths have been replaced by the new key measures of attainment 8; progress 8; attainment in English and maths (A*-C); and English Baccalaureate (EBacc).

This year there were further reforms to GCSE assessments. Specifically:-

- Testing and standards were made more challenging and rigorous;
- There was a move towards exams being taken at the end of the two year course rather than on completion of modules;
- There was a phased introduction of the new grading scale - initially affecting English literature; English Language and maths, whereby grades A*-G were replaced by grades 9 to 1 (with grade 9 being the highest and grade 1 being a grade G);
- The new numeric grades do not align directly to the old alpha (letter) grades and consequently the Department for Education has stressed that the old and new grading systems cannot be directly compared;
- For accountability purposes, the headline threshold attainment measures involving reformed English and maths will use a grade 5 (strong pass) to determine the proportion achieving both English and maths, and the EBacc.

New GCSE Grades

New grading structure	Old / current grading structure
9	**A***
8	**A**
7	
6	**B**
5 (strong pass)	**C**
4 (standard pass)	
3	**D**
2	**E**
	F
1	**G**
U	**U**

Whilst new and old grades are not directly equivalent, the new grades 9 to 4 - represent a standard pass and would most closely resemble the old grade A*-C pass at GCSE. Comparisons of this year's 2017 provisional results against those for last year, within this report, are based on this. Any decrease in the LA's results should take into consideration the impact of changes in the DfE's point methodology together with the more challenging and rigorous GCSE examinations.

	Attainment 8 Score	Progress 8 Score	% Grade 9 to 4 in E&M	% Grade 9 to 5 in E&M	% EBacc with grade 9 to 4 in E&M	% EBacc with grade 9 to 5 in E&M
Southwark	49.9 (52.9)	0.30 (0.22)	67.4% (69.3%)	47.0% (n/a)	36.4% (35.8%)	32.2% (n/a)
London	48.6 (51.9)	0.22 (0.16)	67.3% (66.4%)	47.7% (n/a)	31.7% (31.9%)	28.5% (n/a)
National	46.1 (50.1)	-0.03 (-0.03)	63.5% (63.3%)	42.4% (n/a)	23.7% (24.8%)	21.2% (n/a)

Grade 9 to 4 – standard pass **Grade 9 to 5** – strong pass **E&M** – English and mathematics

Note: Results for 2017 are provisional. Revised data will be published in January 2018. Figures in brackets are for last year - 2016.

Highlights

- 36.4% of pupils in Southwark achieved the English Baccalaureate based on a grade 9 to 4. This was 0.6 percentage points higher than the previous year's performance of 35.8%.
- Southwark's performance was better than the national average by 12.7 percentage points and also exceeded the London average of 31.7%.
- For attainment in English and maths at grade 9 to 4, 67.4% of pupils in the LA achieved this measure compared to 63.5% nationally and 67.3% for London.
- The progress 8 score for Southwark is above the average for London schools and the national figure, with Southwark pupils achieving on average three–tenths of a grade above that expected by their prior attainment.
- The attainment 8 score for Southwark is above both London and national. The slight fall in attainment 8 score compared to the previous year could be due to the change in GCSE grading structure, given the good 'progress' or 'added value' demonstrated.

Key Stage Four – GCSE – is another key stage that has faced continual change and challenge, yet the pupils in our schools have responded remarkable well to the new examination demands. For all GCSE measures, Southwark students outperformed London and national with only 1 exception. This achievement is one worth celebrating and an opportunity to congratulate our young people.

Key Stage 4 (GCSE and Equivalent) Attainment School Level Results up to and including 2016

	% A*-C in English & Maths				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ark Globe Academy	46%	52%	57%	54%	61%
Ark Walworth Academy	66%	71%	62%	54%	57%
Bacon's College	69%	70%	60%	61%	56%
The Charter School	78%	72%	68%	79%	77%
City of London Academy	61%	66%	59%	70%	79%
Harris Academy at Peckham	56%	59%	59%	47%	52%
Harris Academy Bermondsey	62%	69%	52%	58%	61%
Harris Boys Academy East Dulwich	n/a	n/a	78%	66%	69%
Harris Girls' Academy East Dulwich	64%	67%	57%	76%	80%
Kingsdale Foundation School	36%	60%	77%	79%	80%
Notre Dame RC Girls' School	60%	50%	58%	58%	66%
Sacred Heart RC Secondary School	73%	90%	78%	75%	79%
St Michaels' RC School	71%	85%	77%	77%	81%
St Saviour's & St Olave's C of E School	67%	79%	73%	74%	73%
St Thomas the Apostle College	43%	74%	79%	72%	83%
Southwark	59.3%	66.7%	64.9%	66.1%	69.3%
London	62.9%	65.9%	63.7%	62.5%	66.4%
National	59.5%	61.6%	59.1%	59.5%	63.3%

Source: GCSE 2012 to 2016- DfE performance tables

Note: School level results above are for mainstream schools that were still operating at the end of 2015/16 academic year. LA and national results are for all state-funded funded schools.

	% English Baccalaureate				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ark Globe Academy	5%	15%	18%	20%	19%
Ark Walworth Academy	10%	10%	23%	29%	26%
Bacon's College	34%	23%	24%	24%	20%
The Charter School	36%	35%	45%	46%	43%
City of London Academy	2%	21%	22%	17%	27%
Harris Academy at Peckham	2%	14%	6%	6%	21%
Harris Academy Bermondsey	6%	9%	11%	27%	38%
Harris Boys Academy East Dulwich	n/a	n/a	27%	29%	34%
Harris Girls' Academy East Dulwich	7%	16%	26%	31%	42%
Kingsdale Foundation School	10%	18%	33%	37%	49%
Notre Dame RC Girls' School	22%	37%	31%	36%	39%
Sacred Heart RC Secondary School	45%	58%	63%	53%	48%
St Michaels' RC School	33%	50%	51%	50%	52%
St Saviour's & St Olave's CofE School	33%	41%	43%	43%	39%
St Thomas the Apostle College	13%	40%	50%	43%	52%
Southwark	16.8%	25.0%	30.2%	32.0%	35.8%
London	19.5%	28.6%	30.1%	30.5%	31.9%
National	16.2%	22.9%	24.3%	24.4%	24.8%

Source: GCSE 2012 to 2016 – DfE performance tables

Note: School level results above are for mainstream schools that were still operating at the end of 2015/16 academic year. LA and national results are for all state-funded funded schools.

Key Stage 5- A Levels

Percentage of A Level Entries by Grade

	Southwark 2013	National 2013	Southwark 2014	National 2014	Southwark 2015	National 2015	Southwark 2016	National 2016	Southwark 2017	National 2017
A*- A	20.8%	26.3%	22.2%	26.0%	20.8%	25.9%	22.8%	25.8%	27.7%	26.2%
A*- C	78.2%	77.0%	76.2%	76.5%	77.6%	77.2%	79.6%	77.5%	81.0%	77.3%
A*- E	99.3%	98.1%	99.1%	98.0%	99.7%	98.1%	98.9%	98.1%	98.7%	97.9%

Note: LA results for 2017 are unvalidated, provisional and derived from directly provided data from schools. Not all schools have provided their data for 2017.

Highlights

- There has been good improvement in the A level performance of Southwark school pupils, specifically results at the higher grades. Compared to performance in the previous year, the percentage of entries achieving the top A*- A grades has increased from 22.8% to 27.7% - a 4.9 percentage points improvement.
- For A*- C grades, the improvement is 1.4 percentage points - from 79.6% to 81.0%.
- The margin of improvement made by Southwark overall, and since last year, exceeds the amount made nationally for the same timeframe.
- Southwark's provisional results for 2017 indicate that the LA performed better than nationally, and across the different grades.

The three year upward trend in the challenging category, A* - A is most noteworthy. A 6.9 percentage point increase over that period compared to a 0.3 percentage point increase nationally. The gap between national and Southwark is even larger for the A* - C measure – 2.7 percentage points.

Teacher and Governor Awards

Each year Southwark Council recognises and celebrates the outstanding contribution that teachers and governors make to the quality of our schools and outcomes for all our pupils.

Outstanding teachers and innovative practice in Southwark schools over the past five years have been celebrated through the Southwark Teacher Awards and this year we have included coveted awards for recognising excellent support staff in schools and an award to celebrate innovative and collaborative practice. Over 150 outstanding teachers and schools have been recognised by these awards for making a positive difference to the pupil's they teach. This year has been no exception, and our awards are continuing to grow.

Southwark Council through the Southwark Teaching Excellence Awards 2017 marked the occasion of several Headteachers who retired in July 2017. The event celebrated their loyalty and commitment to Southwark and acknowledged the positive impact that they have had on the children and communities. We wish them well in their retirement.

Mark Macaulay - St Joseph's RC Primary, George Row- 31years
Ann Higgs - St George's Cathedral 14 years
Jacintha Martin - St Francesca Cabrini Catholic Primary School - 25 years
David Block - Heber Primary School -8 years and 9 months
Andrew Henderson - Beormund Primary School - 8 years
Grainne Grabowski - St Michael's Catholic College - 12years

In additional to our local awards, St Thomas the Apostle College have been recognised at a national level by being named Secondary School of the year by the Times Educational Supplement (TES) awards.

"Turning around a school is difficult. The obstacles in your path when you are the lowest-ranking school in your local area are numerous and complex – public perception, difficult recruitment and legacy underachievement are just a few of the issues that need to be addressed. The staff at St Thomas the Apostle College believed in commitment, hard work and a steadfast belief in not just improving students academically, but personally and therefore managed to go from a challenging situation in 2012 to ranking 11th in the national league table for Progress 8 in 2016 helped St Thomas the Apostle College to win this coveted accolade."

This has been a very exciting year for our newly qualified teachers (NQT) in Southwark. We had 133 NQTs successfully meet the teaching standards by the end of their NQT induction and this is largely due to the high quality mentoring and support invested by our Southwark schools.

Southwark Scholarship Scheme

The Southwark Scholarship Scheme supports Southwark residents who have made a positive impact in their community to go to university. The scheme pays for the university tuition fees of successful candidates, assisting high achieving young people from low income families.

Since the inception of the Council's Scholarship Scheme in 2011, there have been 75 students benefiting from the scheme.

For the 2017-18 intake, 14 students were awarded the scholarship as detailed below:

School	University	Course of Study
Alleyn's School	University College London	Mathematical Computation
Bacon's College	University of York	Philosophy, Politics and Economics
Bacon's College	University of Hertfordshire	Accounting and Finance
City of London Academy	University College London	Physics
City of London Academy	University College London	Neuroscience
Coloma Convent Girl's School	Newnham College Cambridge	Law
Harris Boys East Dulwich	Swansea University	Sports & Exercise Science
James Allen's Girls' School	Imperial College London	Mathematics with Applied Mathematics/Mathematical Physics
Kingsdale Foundation School	Sheffield University	Single Politics
Orpington College of Further Education	Canterbury Christ Church University	Nursing (Child)
St Francis Xavier Sixth Form College	University of Leeds	International Relations
St Saviour's & St. Olave's	University of Birmingham	Medicine
St Saviour's & St. Olave's	Queen Mary University	French and History
Walworth Academy	University of Surrey	Biomedical Science

Post 16 Students

Southwark is required to track and support young people leaving school to secure as far as possible their journey into further education, training or employment. The statutory data requirements have changed, the Local Authority is no longer required to track the activity of 19-20 year olds. The performance in this area is now measured by the number of young people who are aged 16 and 17and not in employment education or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known.

Performance Over Time (% of 16-17Year Olds Recorded as Being NEET/Not Known)

			Estimated Quintile					
	LA	England	1	2	3	4	5	LA direction
NEET and Tracking								
% 16-17 year olds NEET or whose activity is not known	4.3%	6.0%		2				↓
% 16-17 year olds NEET	1.3%	2.8%	1					
% 16-17 year olds whose activity is not known	3.0%	3.2%			3			

			Estimated Quintile					
	LA	England	1	2	3	4	5	LA direction
LA support								
% 16-17 year olds participating in education and training	95.1%	92.1%	1					↑
% 16-17 year olds made an offer of an education place under September Guarantee	97.8%	94.5%	1					↓

The above data is based on the November to January averages.

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The NEET figure for Southwark continues to be better than London and National averages, maintaining Southwark's ranking in the top quartile. In September 2016, 97.8% of Southwark 16 & 17 year olds had an offer of education or training, this is better than the national figure of 94.5% and London (95.3%).

The improvement in young people engaged in employment, education or training has been achieved through joint working with schools, other council services and external agencies.

(i) CALM (Careers & Learning Mentoring)

Capitalising on previous grant-funded performance, the team successfully secured a new European Social Fund contract late in the 2015/16 academic year. CALM is a NEET outreach programme for 16-24 year olds not claiming Job Seekers Allowance, providing each young person with a qualified and experienced resilience mentor for support. This programme offers participants advice and guidance on their choices, progression planning and practical support e.g. preparation for interviews, travel costs. Participants remain members of the programme for 6 months after they engage in education, training or employment. At this stage 109 young people have been signed onto the programme and 65 have progressed into education, training or employment. The programme will run until summer 2018.

Looked After Children

Southwark is responsible for 448 Looked After Children (LAC) from reception to year 13, attending 220schools and colleges across England and Wales.

The recent Ofsted inspection March 2017 highlighted:

'The virtual school effectively supports and challenges the quality of provision of children's education for those who are looked after.'

'Education advisers in the virtual school provide good challenge to schools when they do not evidence sufficiently the progress that children are making. They act as effective advocates for children, leading to more timely assessments of their educational needs.'

LAC Attainment – Key Stage 2 2016

Published 2017 CLA performance data will be not be available until spring 2018. This report is based on 2016 CLA outcomes, the most recently available DfE dataset.

Changes in assessment methodology has meant that year-on-year comparison is not possible after 2015. The table overleaf includes 2016 published outcomes, which is not comparable with the previous years' data.

The 2016 key stage 2 assessments were the first which assessed the new, more challenging national curriculum, introduced in 2014. 30% of Southwark pupils reached expected standards in combined reading, writing and maths, 5 percentage points above England CLA. The gap with London CLA narrowed to 2percentage points (from 9 percentage points in 2013).

We are pleased to see improvements in CLA attainment. At national level, Southwark CLA were 19 percentage points above in writing and 16 percentage points above in reading. The London perspective illustrates even stronger performance. Southwark CLA rank 3rd when compared with all London CLA.

Percentage of Year 6 pupils achieving Level 4 in Reading, Writing and Maths 2012 – 2015.

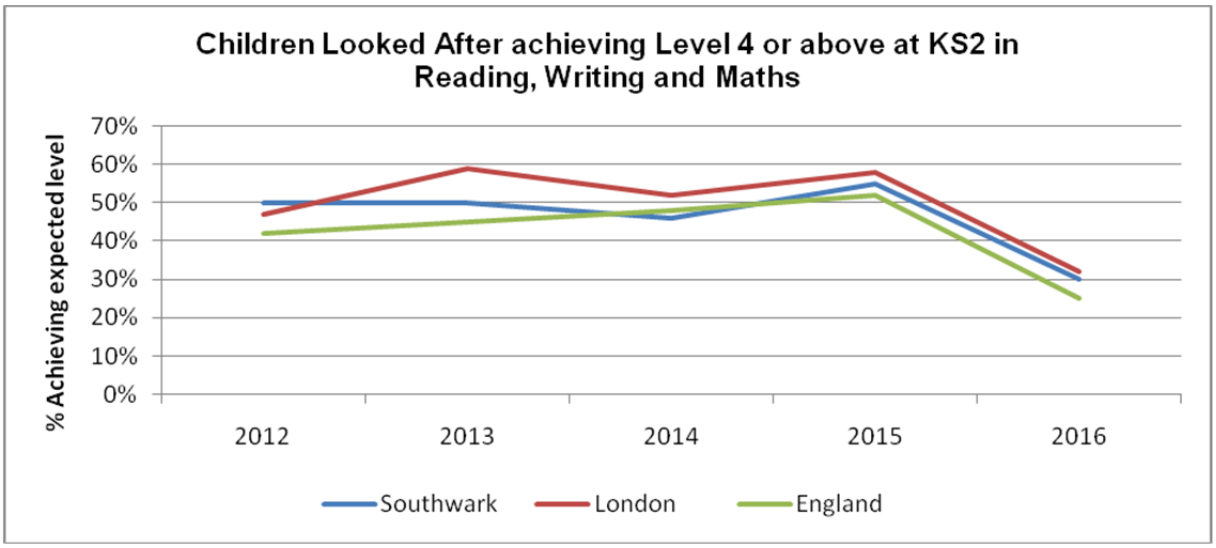
Percentage of Year 6 pupils 'reaching the expected standard' 2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Southwark LAC	50%	50%	46%	55%	30%
London LAC	47%	59%	52%	58%	32%
England LAC	42%	45%	48%	52%	25%

*Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-looked-after-children

The difference between LAC outcomes for 2016 in relation to 2015 is entirely down to the significant changes in national testing and assessment arrangements. There was a similar picture for all pupils in primary schools in the same year. It is impossible to compare 2016 outcomes with previous years. The outcomes for Southwark LAC followed a similar trend to those outcomes at national and London level, in fact Southwark pupils did better.

Outcomes for LAC, by their very nature, the background, experiences and variabilities of the individual deemed to be looked after may be challenging, unpredictable, changeable and often difficult to track. Therefore, the statistical reliability can be hard to generalise because of such small cohorts.

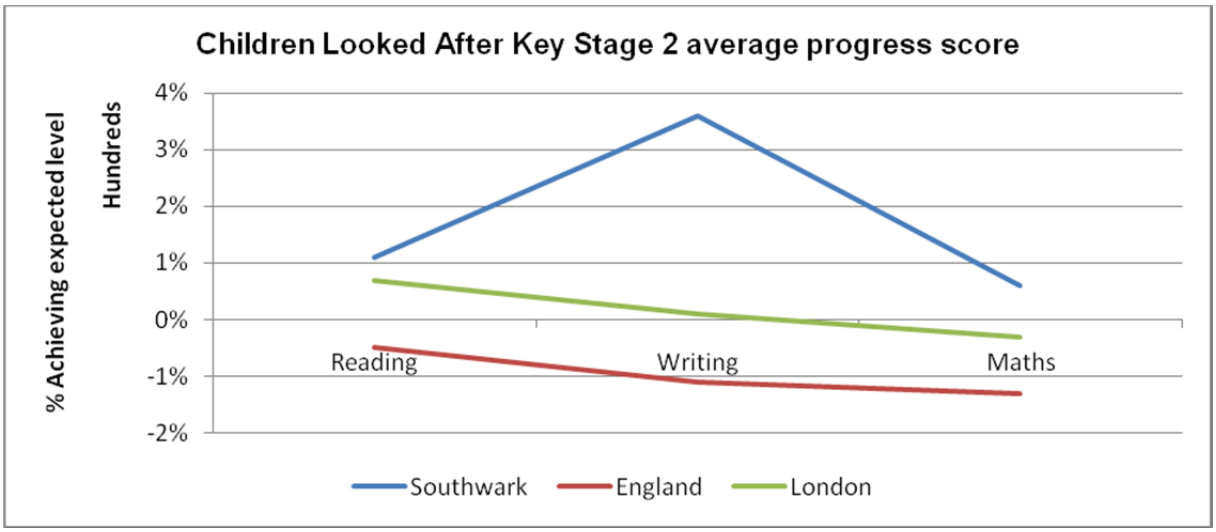


Our challenge is to improve Southwark CLA performance in Maths, currently at 2 percentage points below England. This has been prioritised in the Virtual School's Development Plan.

Key Stage 2 average progress score

	Reading	Writing	Maths
Southwark	1.1	3.6	0.6

London	0.7	0.1	-1.3
England	-0.5	-1.1	-1.3



At KS2, Southwark CLA progress compares favourably with both London and national CLA. Progress performance is better than national averages achieved by all children, which includes those children who are not in care. CLA achieved an average progress score in writing of 3.6, compared with -1.0 (national CLA) and 0.1 (London CLA). Our CLA maths progress (0.6) compared well with national CLA (-1.3) and London CLA (-0.3).

The Virtual School has focussed on early intervention to improve outcomes. Ofsted commented that:

‘The virtual school maintains a sound oversight of children’s progress and attainment, particularly of those who are at risk of under-achievement and those who have poor school attendance’

LAC Attainment – GCSE 2016

Percentage achieving A*-C in both English and Mathematics GCSEs

	% achieving A* - C in both English and Maths	Average Attainment 8 score per pupil	Average Progress 8 score per pupil
Southwark	20.8	28.5	-0.13
London	20.8	23.2	-0.93
England	17.5	22.8	-1.10

Southwark CLA Attainment 8 score was significantly above London and national CLA performance.

In Progress 8 measures, Southwark CLA (-0.13) outperformed London (-0.93) and national CLA (-1.10) CLA. With a progress score very close to zero, Southwark CLA Progress 8 performance was in line with national averages achieved by all children. Children in care of the authority for 12 months or longer performed better than national CLA averages. At KS4, children looked after educated outside of their home authority achieved better than their national CLA peers.

Assiduous support and challenge from LAC Education Advisors contributed to 2016 CLA outcomes. Interventions, including Supplementary Home Tuition, also funded by Pupil Premium (LAC), have been central to these performance outcomes.

LAC KS5 - Outcomes

For the first time, this summer (2017) Southwark Virtual School supported all Year 13 CLA. This included providing support specifically for learners in their approach to University places. The Virtual School maintains a focus on education during times of typically high turbulence in a care-leaver's life.

We are pleased to report that 11 of our young people achieved the grades needed to secure University places. This is higher than in previous years. This was achieved through targeted use of Pupil Premium (LAC), providing skilled education-related support, delivering 1-1 tuition to best effect students' transitions to A levels and again at the point of exam entries.

At the end of the year 86% of 168 KS4 CLA were in Education, Employment or Training. This is a direct result of our NEET prevention strategy managed by the Virtual School's KS5 Lead. Information Advice and Guidance is delivered early in Year 11 by a skilled, qualified IAG officer and, transitional arrangements are developed in partnership with Social Care and Southwark Choices to ensure all young people have an action plan.

Impact of changes to Curriculum and Accountability Measures on Looked After Children

Changes to accountability measures and examinations systems in 2014 had more of an impact on the LAC cohort than they did on their non-LAC counterparts. This was in part because the types of qualifications available are less suited to the needs of vulnerable learners, or learners with gaps in their education.

Attendance across Southwark primary and secondary schools

Primary Schools

The latest complete academic year figures on pupil attendance are for the academic year 2015/16.These latest full year figures show slight improvements in both primary and secondary school attendance for Southwark schools. Nationally and across London, overall absence has remained unchanged.

Note: The lower the % the better the performance

	Year	Southwark	London	National
Authorised Absence %	2011/12	3.5	3.5	3.7
	2012/13	3.5	3.5	3.9
	2013/14	2.8	3.0	3.0
	2014/15	2.9	3.1	3.1
	2015/16	2.8	3.1	3.1
Unauthorised Absence %	2011/12	1.0	0.9	0.7
	2012/13	1.0	1.0	0.8
	2013/14	0.9	1.0	0.8
	2014/15	1.0	1.0	0.9
	2015/16	1.1	1.0	0.9
Persistent Absence %	2011/12	3.9	3.0	3.1
	2012/13	3.2	2.6	2.7
	2013/14	2.0	2.0	1.9
	2014/15	2.4	2.2	2.1
• See footnote	2015/16	8.2	8.6	8.2

[1] *new PA threshold based on 10% or more of a pupil enrolment's possible sessions was introduced in the 2015/16 academic year. To enable comparison with 2014/15, PA figures quoted in the above highlights and relating to the previous year are based on calculations provided by the DfE using the new methodology.*

Overall Attendance %	2011/12	95.5	95.7	95.6
	2012/13	95.5	95.5	95.3
	2013/14	96.3	96.1	96.1
	2014/15	96.1	95.9	96.0
	2015/16	96.2	95.9	96.0

Highlights

- Overall attendance has risen across all Southwark Primary schools by 0.1 percentage point and performance continues to exceed London and National rates.

- Both unauthorised and authorised absence remains fairly stable at 1.1% and 2.8% respectively. The rates for authorised absence are better than London and National data; local unauthorised absence is only slightly higher by 0.1 percentage points – London and 0.2 percentage points - national.

- Persistence absence data has increased nationally owing to a change in data recording as the definition was raised to a ‘below 90%’ threshold in 2015 (from 85%), plus it is now calculated as a proportion of individual sessions missed. Southwark Primary School persistence absence rate is equivalent to the National rate and 0.6 percentage points lower than the London average.

Secondary Schools

Note: The lower the % the better the performance

	Year	Southwark	London	National
Authorised Absence %	**2011/12**	3.9	4.0	4.6
	2012/13	3.7	3.9	4.5
	2013/14	3.2	3.5	3.9
	2014/15	3.2	3.6	4.0
	2015/16	3.0	3.5	3.8
Unauthorised Absence %	**2011/12**	1.4	1.3	1.3
	2012/13	1.4	1.3	1.4
	2013/14	1.1	1.3	1.3
	2014/15	1.2	1.3	1.3
	2015/16	1.2	1.4	1.4
Persistent Absence %	**2011/12**	6.9	6.1	7.4
	2012/13	5.6	5.0	6.5
	2013/14	3.7	4.3	5.3
	2014/15	4.2	4.5	5.4
• **See footnote**	**2015/16**	9.7	11.7	13.1

[1] *new PA threshold based on 10% or more of a pupil enrolment's possible sessions was introduced in the 2015/16 academic year. To enable comparison with 2014/15, PA figures quoted in the above highlights and relating to the previous year are based on calculations provided by the DfE using the new methodology.*

Overall Attendance %	**2011/12**	94.7	94.7	94.1
	2012/13	94.9	94.8	94.1
	2013/14	95.7	95.2	94.8
	2014/15	95.6	95.1	94.7
	2015/16	95.8	95.1	94.8

Source: School Census

Highlights

- Over a 5 year period, attendance across Southwark secondary schools has improved by 1.1 percentage points and continues to outperform London and national rates
- Authorised absence rates have reduced whilst unauthorised absence remains stable and better than Nation and London performance by 0.2 percentage points
- Southwark's persistent absence data (taking into account changes to recording practice as noted above) show strong performance with rates 2 percentage points below the London and 3.4 percentage points below the national figures.

Exclusions

Primary Permanent Exclusion Rates

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Southwark	x[1]	0.00	0.00	0.00	x
London	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
National	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

Primary Fixed Period Exclusion Rates

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Southwark	1.15	0.72	0.82	1.43	1.50
London	0.70	0.66	0.68	0.81	0.84
National	0.90	0.88	1.02	1.10	1.21

Secondary Permanent Exclusion Rates

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Southwark	0.24	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.15
London	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.16
National	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.17

Secondary Fixed Period Exclusion Rates

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Southwark	10.42	7.72	5.15	5.84	6.41
London	7.49	6.45	5.94	6.71	6.87
National	7.80	6.72	6.62	7.51	8.46

X equates to one pupil and is too small to be represented by a percentage

Permanent Exclusions

- Southwark Primary school permanent exclusions remain low and there has been a continued reduction in the number of Secondary School permanent exclusions over the last 5 years – by 0.09 percentage points.
- For the third consecutive year, Southwark's rate of permanent exclusions across state funded primary, secondary and special schools combined, was below the national average of 0.08%.

[1] Small number suppressed to preserve confidentiality

Additionally, Southwark's permanent exclusion rate continued to be lower than that reported across London - 0.07% (unchanged from the previous year).

- Whilst continuing to have lower overall permanent exclusion rates for the separate school phases compared to national and London levels, the latest combined data show that Southwark saw a rise in both its number and rate of permanent exclusions. From 18 permanent exclusions and a rate of 0.05% in 2014/15 to 23 permanent exclusions and a rate of 0.06%.
- In Southwark, all but one permanent exclusion was issued by schools in the secondary sector. In total 13 schools (just over double the amount from the previous year) were responsible for issuing the 23 exclusions. Four secondary academies and one primary academy were responsible for issuing more than half of the 23 permanent exclusions (13 out of the 23).

Fixed Period Exclusions

- Latest figures for the number and rate of fixed period exclusions issued by Southwark in 2015/16 mirror national and London direction of performance with all but national primary data showing an increase in fixed period exclusion figures.
- 1,468 fixed period exclusions were issued by Southwark primary, secondary and special schools combined - equivalent to 3.59% when expressed as a percentage of the overall school population - an increase of 0.06 percentage points.
- Within Southwark, the largest number of fixed period exclusions were issued by its secondary schools (966), followed by primary schools (381), and lastly by special schools (121).
- For the third consecutive year, the rate of fixed period exclusion for Southwark (combined school phases) continued to be below the national rate of 4.29% (3.88% in 2014/15). Southwark's fixed period exclusion rate was above the London average by 0.23 percentage points.
- Compared to the rest of England, the LA (based on its combined school phases) was ranked 60th lowest for the rate of fixed period exclusion– an improvement of 18 places. We moved from being in the third quartile to the second quartile for having the lowest rate of fixed period exclusion.

Priorities for improvement

- Review local data sets with secondary sector leaders to understand current trends and challenges with pupil behaviour and exclusion decisions
- Review of systems across secondary education sector to identify pupils at high risk of exclusion and improve joint working with academies to respond to the needs of this target group
- Senior advisers will work alongside Early Help to carry out contextual analysis of Primary Schools where fixed term exclusions are above the Southwark average. Schools will be offered strategies to support this improvement.

School Admissions

Summary of primary school preferences allocated to Southwark residents 2013-2017

Southwark families are encouraged and supported to apply on time to increase their chances of being offered a school of their preference on offer date (secondary – 1 March 2018 / primary – 16 April 2018).

There has been good improvement in the number of Southwark families receiving a primary school of their preference. Compared to 3 years ago, the percentage of families receiving at least one of their six preferences has increased from 94.0% to 98.2% - a 4.2 percentage points improvement.

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Total applications received	3,411	100.0%	3,389	100.0%	3,536	100.0%	3,380	100.0%	3,165	100.0%
Total primary school places available	3,673		3,738		3,860		3,965		3,995	
Number offered 1st preference place	2,804	82.2%	2,684	79.2%	2,823	80.0%	2,875	85.1%	2,796	88.3%
Number offered one of their four (six from 2011) preferences	3,272	95.9%	3,177	94.0%	3,376	95.4%	3,310	98.0%	3,108	98.2%
Number manually offered an alternative place (not offered a preference)	139	4.0%	197	5.8%	160	4.5%	70	2.1%	57	5.8%
Pupils without an offer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

The above data is updated each year on Offer Date and does not take account of any late applications processed after the offer date

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Summary of secondary school preferences allocated to Southwark residents 2013 -2017

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Total applications received	2,500	100.0%	2,595	100.0%	2,637	100.0%	2,857	100.0%	2,790	100.0%
Number offered 1st preference	1,468	58.7%	1,592	61.4%	1,571	59.6%	1,689	59.1%	1,789	64.1%
Number offered one of their first three preferences	2,126	85.0%	2,296	88.5%	2,281	86.5%	2,443	85.5%	2,453	87.9%
Number offered one of their first 6 preferences	2,327	93.0%	2,448	94.4%	2,457	93.2%	2,639	92.4%	2,614	93.7%
Number manually offered an alternative place (not offered a preference)	173	6.9%	147	5.7%	180	6.8%	218	7.6%	176	6.3%
Pupils without an offer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0%

The above data is updated each year on Offer Date and does not take account of any late applications processed after the offer date

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Appendix 1. Ofsted Ratings - 31st August 2017

Key: 1- Outstanding 2. Good. 3-Requires Improvement. 4-Inadequate/Special Measures.

School Name	Type	Current OFSTED:	
		Inspection Date	Inspection Rating
Nursery Schools			
Ann Bernadt Nursery School	Nursery	28/11/2013	2
Dulwich Wood Nursery School	Nursery	11/05/2016	2
Grove Children & Family Centre	Nursery	03/12/2014	2
Kintore Way Nursery School and Children's Centre	Nursery	20/09/2013	1
Nell Gwynn Nursery School	Nursery	09/07/2015	2
Primary Schools			
Albion Primary School	Primary	12/10/2011	1
Alfred Salter Primary School	Primary	07/10/2016	3
Bellenden Primary School	Primary	25/09/2013	2
Bessemer Grange Primary School	Primary	11/03/2015	2
Boutcher Church of England Primary School	Primary	06/05/2008	1
Brunswick Park Primary School	Primary	14/12/2016	3
Camelot Primary School	Primary	25/02/2016	3
Charles Dickens Primary School	Primary	10/03/2008	1
Charlotte Sharman Primary School	Primary	17/04/2015	2
Cobourg Primary School	Primary	05/11/2014	2
Comber Grove School	Primary	07/05/2015	2
Crampton School	Primary	05/02/2014	1
Crawford Primary School	Primary	13/03/2013	1
Dog Kennel Hill School	Primary	13/09/2011	2
Dulwich Hamlet Junior School	Academy	16/09/2008	1
Dulwich Village Church of England Infants' School	Primary	16/09/2008	1
Dulwich Wood Primary School	Primary	07/03/2012	2
English Martyrs Roman Catholic Primary School	Primary	08/07/2016	2
Friars Primary Foundation School	Primary	12/06/2015	2
Goodrich Community Primary School	Primary	08/12/2016	2
Goose Green Primary School	Academy	01/02/2017	3
Grange Primary School	Primary	05/10/2012	2
Harris Primary Academy East Dulwich	Free school	10/05/2017	1
Harris Primary Academy Peckham Park	Academy	28/11/2014	2
Harris Primary Free School Peckham	Free school	20/04/2017	2
Heber Primary School	Primary	30/09/2015	2
Hollydale Primary School	Primary	14/01/2016	3
Ilderton Primary School	Primary	18/06/2015	1
Ivydale Primary School	Primary	08/02/2017	3
John Donne Primary School	Academy	11/10/2011	1
John Ruskin Primary School and Language Classes	Primary	28/01/2009	1
Judith Kerr Primary School	Free school	13/05/2015	2

School Name	Type	Current OFSTED:	
		Inspection Date	Inspection Rating
Keyworth Primary School	Primary	15/11/2011	1
Lyndhurst Primary School	Primary	06/11/2014	2
Michael Faraday School	Primary	17/10/2014	2
Oliver Goldsmith Primary School	Primary	02/11/2016	3
Peter Hills with St Mary's &St Paul's CofE Primary	Primary	22/05/2013	2
Phoenix Primary School	Primary	18/06/2015	1
Pilgrims' Way Primary School	Primary	02/07/2015	2
Redriff Primary School	Academy	14/09/2011	1
Riverside Primary School	Primary	05/10/2011	1
Robert Browning Primary School	Primary	28/11/2013	2
Rotherhithe Primary School	Primary	15/01/2014	2
Rye Oak Primary School	Primary	01/12/2016	2
Secondary Schools			
Ark All Saints Academy	Academy	03/06/2015	2
Ark Globe Academy	Academy	24/10/2014	2
Ark Walworth Academy	Academy	23/10/2014	2
Bacon's College	Academy	02/02/2017	4
City of London Academy (Southwark)	Academy	07/10/2011	2
Compass School Southwark	Free school	18/05/2017	2
Harris Academy Bermondsey	Academy	19/03/2015	1
Harris Academy Peckham	Academy	20/09/2011	2
Harris Boys' Academy East Dulwich	Academy	08/12/2011	1
Harris Girls' Academy East Dulwich	Academy	15/03/2012	1
Kingsdale Foundation School	Academy	15/06/2017	1
Notre Dame Roman Catholic Girls' School	Secondary	22/11/2012	1
Sacred Heart Catholic School	Academy	12/12/2012	1
St Michael's Catholic College	Academy	04/07/2013	1
St Saviour's and St Olave's Church of England	Secondary	26/02/2009	1
The Charter School	Academy	05/11/2009	1
The St Thomas the Apostle College	Secondary	28/11/2014	1
University Academy of Engineering South Bank	Academy	10/05/2017	2
Special Schools			
Beormund Primary School	Community Special	01/03/2013	2
Bethlem and Maudsley Hospital School	Community Special	18/11/2011	1
Cherry Garden School	Community Special	05/06/2015	1
Evelina Hospital School	Community Special	31/01/2013	1
Haymerle School	Community Special	12/03/2015	2
Highshore School	Community Special	27/02/2013	2
Newlands Academy	Academy Special	29/11/2012	2
Spa School	Community Special	02/12/2015	1
Tuke School	Community Special	05/10/2011	1
PRU			
Southwark Inclusive Learning Service (SILs)	PRU	30/01/2015	2

Source:School Inspections and Outcomes : Management Information

Appendix 2. Detailed Cohort Characteristicsin relation to attainment only.

NOTE: The commentary below refers only to attainment. This does NOT include the amount of progress individuals or groups of pupils have made in phonics, reading, writing and maths. Progress is a key factor in determining how well children achieve. Commentary relating to performance by pupil ethnicity is based on pupils where their ethnicity is known and where the cohort size is 30 or more. Commentary relating to performance by pupils' SEN and EALstatus does not include pupils where their status (for the specific characteristic) is unknown. All commentary based on provisional 2017 data.

List of abbreviations:
RWM- Reading, writing and mathematics GPS – grammar, punctuation and spelling FSM- free school meals SEN- special educational needs EHC- education, health and care plan

Cohort	Phonics	KS1	KS2
Total cohort	83.7.4% of Year 1 children achieved the required phonics screening standard of 32 or more points.	79.1%; 73.1%; 77.8%; 83.5% of pupils achieved expected standard and above in KS1 reading; writing; maths; and science respectively. Attainment was highest in KS1 science, followed by reading.	71.6%; 77.0%; 79.7%; 78.0% 82.4%; and 62.5% were working at the expected standard in reading; writing; GPS; maths; science and RWM combined respectively. Attainment highest in science followed by GPS.
Gender ▪ Boys ▪ Girls	Girls were more likely to achieve the required phonics standard compared to boys, with 86.3% of girls achieving the standard compared to 81.1% of boys. When taking into consideration the proportion of the overall cohort boys accounted for, boys were slightly under represented amongst the cohort of children reaching the required standard in phonics.	Girls out performed boys in all KS1 subjects. The gap between the 2 genders was largest in writing at 12.1 percentage points. Conversely the gap between the 2 was smallest in maths at 3.0 percentage points. Comparing the share boys represent of the eligible cohort, and the proportion they account for of the cohort achieving the expected standard and above, boys were repeatedly underrepresented in all	Girls out performed boys in all KS2 subjects. The gap between the 2 genders was largest in writing at 8.1 percentage points. Conversely the gap between boys and girls was smallest in maths at 1.6 percentage points. If comparing the proportion each gender represented of the eligible cohort against the cohort of children that were working at the expected standard, boys were under

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Cohort	Phonics	KS1	KS2
		subjects.	represented in all KS2 subjects - be it by a nominal amount in some subjects.
FSM eligible ▪ Eligible ▪ Not eligible	77.2% of FSM eligible children achieved the required phonics standard compared to 86.2% of those not eligible. FSM eligible children were under represented amongst those achieving the required phonics standard - accounting for 27.9% of the overall eligible phonics year 1 cohort, yet making up only 25.7% of those reaching the standard.	Pupils eligible for FSM performed less well than their non-eligible counterparts in all KS1 subjects - with the gap being jointly largest in writing and maths (6.1 percentage points gap). Additionally, pupils eligible for FSM were slightly under represented across all KS1 subjects, amongst those achieving the expected standard and above.	FSM eligible pupils performed less well compared to their non-eligible counterparts. The gap in performance was largest for reading, writing and maths combined at 10.8 percentage points, or, if looking at separate KS2 subjects, in maths (8.4 percentage points). FSM eligible pupils were under represented amongst those working at the expected standard in all KS2 subjects when taking into account the proportions they made up of the overall cohort.
SEN detailed ▪ No SEN ▪ SEN support ▪ Statement or EHC Plan	89.2% of children with no SEN achieved the required phonics standard compared to 53.7% of SEN children. The more advanced the SEN, the smaller the percentage of the cohort that achieved the required phonics standard, i.e., just over one-fifth (21.6%) of children with a statement of SEN or an EHC plan met the phonics required standard compared to almost three-fifths 59.4% of children with SEN support.	Children with SEN fared substantially less well than those with no registered SEN, across the whole of KS1, with the gap in attainment being largest in writing (55.2 percentage points gap), followed by the attainment gap in reading of 49.4 percentage points. The more advanced the SEN stage, the smaller the percentage of the cohort that achieved the expected standard at KS1 and for all subjects. Taking into consideration the	Across the whole of KS2, children with SEN fared less well than those with no registered SEN, with the gap in attainment (for the separate KS2 subjects) being largest in writing - 47.4 percentage points gap, followed by the attainment gap in GPS of 44.9 percentage points. For reading, writing and maths combined, the gap was 46.9 percentage points. The more advanced the SEN stage, the smaller the percentage of the cohort working at the expected

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Cohort	Phonics	KS1	KS2
	SEN children as a whole were disproportionately represented and by a substantial amount. Although making up 14.1% of the overall cohort, children with SEN represented only 9.0% of the cohort who achieved the required phonics standard. The disparity was greatest amongst children with SEN support.	proportion of the eligible cohort represented by SEN children compared with the proportion they account for amongst those who achieved the expected standard and above at KS1, SEN children as a whole and for all stages were disproportionately represented in all KS1 subjects by a considerable amount. SEN support children were most disproportionately under represented across all KS1 subjects.	standard at KS2 and in all subjects. When considering the share of the eligible cohort represented by children with SEN compared to their representation amongst those working at the expected standard at KS2, SEN children were disproportionately represented in all subjects. More specifically, children with SEN support were most under represented.
Ethnicity ▪ Asian or Asian British ▫ Bangladeshi ▫ Indian ▫ Pakistani ▫ Any Other Asian ▪ Black or Black British ▫ Black African ▫ Black Caribbean ▫ Any Other Black ▪ Chinese	Of the main ethnic group, Chinese children followed by those of mixed / dual heritage performed the best with 90.5% and 86.5% respectively achieving the required phonics standard. Conversely, children from any other ethnic group followed by Black children had the lowest performance with 76.9% and 83.6% of the two main ethnic groups respectively achieving the expected phonics standard. Based on the more detailed ethnic groups, children of any White and Asian background achieved the highest percentage for phonics screening, with 96.1% of the cohort reaching the required standard. Chinese children were the next highest performing ethnic group with	Of the major ethnic groupings, Chinese children attained the highest percentage for expected standard and above in reading (84.6%); writing (79.5%) and science (92.3%). White pupils achieved the highest percentage for working at expected standard and above in maths (80.1%). Conversely, children from any other ethnic group had the lowest performance for working at expected standard and above across all KS1 subjects - reading (71.4%); writing (67.1%); maths (75.6%); and science (78.2%). Based upon the more detailed ethnic groups, White and Asian pupils achieved the highest percentage for working at expected standard and above in all KS1 subjects - reading	Based on main ethnic groupings, Chinese children achieved the highest percentage for working at expected standard in separate writing; GPS; maths and science. White pupils achieved the highest percentage for working at the expected standard in separate reading whilst Asian children were the highest achievers for reading, writing and maths combined. Pupils from any other ethnic group attained the lowest percentage for reaching the expected standard in separate reading; writing and science. White pupils had the lowest performance for GPS whilst Black pupils had the lowest performance for separate maths; and reading, writing and maths combined.

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Cohort	Phonics	KS1	KS2
▪ Mixed / Dual Heritage ▫ White & Black African ▫ White & Black Caribbean ▫ White & Asian ▫ Any Other Mixed ▪ White ▫ White British ▫ Irish ▫ Traveller of Irish ▫ Heritage ▫ Gypsy Roma ▫ Any Other White	90.5% reaching the standard. In contrast, at 76.9%, phonics attainment was lowest for children from any other ethnic group compared to all other children. White and Black Caribbean children had the second lowest performance at 78.8%. Children from Black Caribbean; other Black; White and Black Caribbean; and any other ethnic group were under represented amongst eligible Year 1 children who achieved the required Phonics standard - based on a comparison of the proportion that these ethnic groups each represent of the overall Year 1 cohort.	(90.5%); writing (85.7%); and maths (92.9%); and science (90.5%). No one ethnic group repeatedly attained the lowest percentage for working at the expected standard and above across the different KS1 subjects. For reading, pupils of any other ethnic group achieved the lowest performance (71.4%); White and Black Caribbean children attained the lowest percentage for writing; Black Caribbean pupils had the lowest performance in maths; and Bangladeshi children had the lowest percentage for working at the expected standard and above in science (74.1%). If comparing the proportion of the overall cohort against the cohort of children working at expected standard or above in each of the KS1 subject by each ethnic group, children from Bangladeshi; Black Caribbean; White and Black Caribbean; any other Black background; and from any other ethnic group were slightly but repeatedly under represented compared to their peers.	Taking into consideration the proportions represented by each major ethnic grouping of the overall cohort, no one group was consistently under represented amongst those working at the expected standard across the KS2 subjects. Based on the more detailed ethnic groups, children of any other Asian background had the highest performance for separate reading; GPS; and RWM combined. Chinese children were the highest performers for separate maths and science, whilst children from any other mixed background were the highest performers for separate writing. Compared to the other detailed ethnic groupings, Black Caribbean pupils achieved the lowest percentage for working at the expected standard in separate writing; maths; science; and reading, writing and maths combined. Mixed White and Black Caribbean pupils had the lowest percentage for working at the expected standard in GPS, whilst pupils from any other ethnic group attained the lowest percentage for separate reading. Amongst the children working at

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Cohort	Phonics	KS1	KS2
			expected standard, Black Caribbean and mixed White and Black Caribbean children were repeatedly under represented across all KS2 subjects (when factoring in the proportion of the eligible cohort these 2 ethnic groups accounted for).
EAL ▪ English ▪ Other than English ▪ Unknown / Missing	Children whose mother tongue was not English performed similarly to those with English as a first language - 84.2% and 84.0% respectively. Both were also fairly equally represented amongst those reaching the required phonics standard.	Children with English as their first language performed better than pupils with other than English as a first language in reading and science. This position was reversed in writing and maths. When measuring the proportion each group represented of the overall cohort, against those working at the expected standard and above in the various KS1 subjects, children with English as an additional language, were slightly under represented in reading, whilst children with English as a first language were slightly under represented amongst those working at the expected standard and above in writing and maths.	Compared to pupils with English as a first language, other than for separate reading and RWM combined, a higher percentage of EAL pupils were working at the expected standard.

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Cohort	Phonics	KS1	KS2
Pupil Premium (disadvantaged pupils) *Any Pupil Premium (includes deprivation; service child; adopted from care; LAC)*	Children not eligible for pupil premium out performed those who were - 86.2% compared to 77.2% respectively. If taking into consideration the proportion of the overall cohort accounted for by pupil premium children and compared against the proportion they account for of those who successfully met the required phonics standard, it is apparent that pupil premium children were under represented in the latter cohort.	Children not linked to pupil premium performed better than those linked to pupil premium across all KS1 subjects, with the largest difference seen in maths - a 6.5 percentage points gap. Taking into account their share of the overall cohort, children linked to pupil premium were furthermore repeatedly under represented amongst the those working at the expected standard and above, across all KS1 subjects.	Children not in receipt of pupil premium performed better than those in receipt of pupil premium. Additionally, the latter were consistently under represented amongst the cohort of children working at the expected standard and in all KS2 subjects.

Notes: Analysis based on internally held provisional attainment data: Phonics and KS1 – 26/07/2017; and KS2 – 04/07/2017

Sources: Provisional Phonics,KS1 and KS22017, and January 2017school census.

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Southwark Council

Ledbury Estate

Structural Assessment of Bromyard, Peterchurch, Sarnsfield and Skenfrith House

Issue 2 | 24 November 2017

Job number 245112-05

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ARUP

Contents

1 Executive Summary

Arup have been appointed by Southwark Council to undertake a structural assessment of the four tower blocks on the Ledbury Estate to assess the resistance to disproportionate collapse, the resistance to wind loading and the durability of the concrete structure.

To do this, intrusive investigations in 19 flats across the four tower blocks have been undertaken, to understand the construction and condition of the buildings.

The findings of the intrusive investigations and structural assessment are as follows:

- The structure of the buildings is in good condition. No significant deterioration has been found of either the concrete or the embedded steel reinforcement;
- The structure of each building meets wind loading requirements as defined by current building codes [13];
- As previously identified, the buildings do not fully comply with the recommendations for the prevention of disproportionate collapse in the 2012 guidance produced by BRE and the Department of Communities and Local Government [2]. This means that an extreme event such as a gas explosion could lead to the collapse of part of the building.

As a result, the following structural strengthening measures are recommended:

- **Disproportionate collapse** – incorporate the measures shown indicatively in Appendix B;
- **Wind resistance** – inspect and if necessary replace the material in the joints around the external wall panels.

Until this strengthening is complete, the following measures to mitigate risks should be undertaken:

- **Disproportionate collapse**
  - turn off the piped gas has now removed the main risk;
  - ban the use of bottled gas and oxygen cylinders.

2 Introduction and Brief

This report describes the structural assessments undertaken by Arup, on behalf of Southwark Council, on the four tower blocks on the Ledbury Estate in Peckham, South London.

The Estate houses four 14-storey precast concrete Large Panel System (LPS) tower blocks. The buildings were built for the Greater London Council by Taylor Woodrow Anglian (TWA) between 1968 and 1970. Southwark Council's asset list records the dates of construction as Bromyard (1968), Sarnsfield (1969), Skenfrith (1969) and Peterchurch House (1970).

The assessments took place in three distinct phases. All three phases are reported here.

Phase 1

In July 2017, Arup was appointed by Southwark Council to carry out a visual investigation into the structure of four tower blocks, after residents reported cracks appearing in the ceilings, floor and walls. This investigation concluded that these cracks were actually gaps between the precast concrete panels and were not a cause for structural concern.

Phase 2

Following the conclusion of the Phase 1 assessment, Arup was commissioned by Southwark Council to assess whether the four tower blocks on the Ledbury Estate were robust enough to withstand a gas explosion without incurring disproportionate collapse.

In the absence of documentation on record specifically relating to the Ledbury Estate, all information for this scope of work had to come from intrusive and visual investigations.

Southwark Council advised that there were two vacant flats immediately available in which exploratory investigations could take place. Given the urgency of assessing the risk from a gas explosion with occupied blocks, the assessment was based on findings from exploratory investigations in the two vacant flats.

On the completion of the intrusive investigations, the performance of the tower blocks in the event of a gas explosion was assessed against the BRE Large Panel System (LPS) Assessment Guide [2] and current building codes.

It was concluded that the buildings were not sufficiently robust to resist a gas explosion without incurring disproportionate collapse, and the decision was made by Southwark Council, in August 2017, to remove piped gas from the four tower blocks on the Ledbury Estate.

Phase 3

Following the conclusion of the Phase 2 assessments, Arup was commissioned by Southwark Council to assess whether, once the piped gas was turned off, there

were any structural strengthening measures required to enhance the margin of safety to the full level expected for this type of building.

The following steps were undertaken as part of the Phase 3 assessment:

1. Further intrusive investigations (in 19 flats across all four blocks) to establish a better overall understanding of the structure. Firstly, by understanding if the details investigated during Phase 2 were consistent in all four blocks. And secondly, investigating the structural details that time constraints during Phase 2 prevented.
2. Selected material testing to understand the concrete durability (i.e. carbonation and chloride tests).
3. Assessment of the resistance against disproportionate collapse, considering all forms of accidental loading other than a gas explosion.
4. Assessment of the resistance against wind loading.
5. Conceptual design of the structural strengthening and remedial works, to enhance the margin of safety to the full level expected for this type of building

3 The Buildings

3.1 Description of buildings

There are four tower blocks on the Ledbury Estate; Bromyard House, Peterchurch House, Sarnsfield House and Skenfrith House, each 14 storeys high, with a floor to floor height of approximately 2.7m (Figure 1). Each has a ‘H-shaped’ floorplan, with two pairs of flats on each floor separated by a lift and stair core at the centre. Skenfrith and Peterchurch House have one and three bedroom flats throughout the block. Sarnsfield and Bromyard House have one and three bedroom flats up to level 4, above which there are two bedroom flats. Floorplans vary slightly between one, two and three bedroom flats, see Figure 2.

Figure 1 Peterchurch House

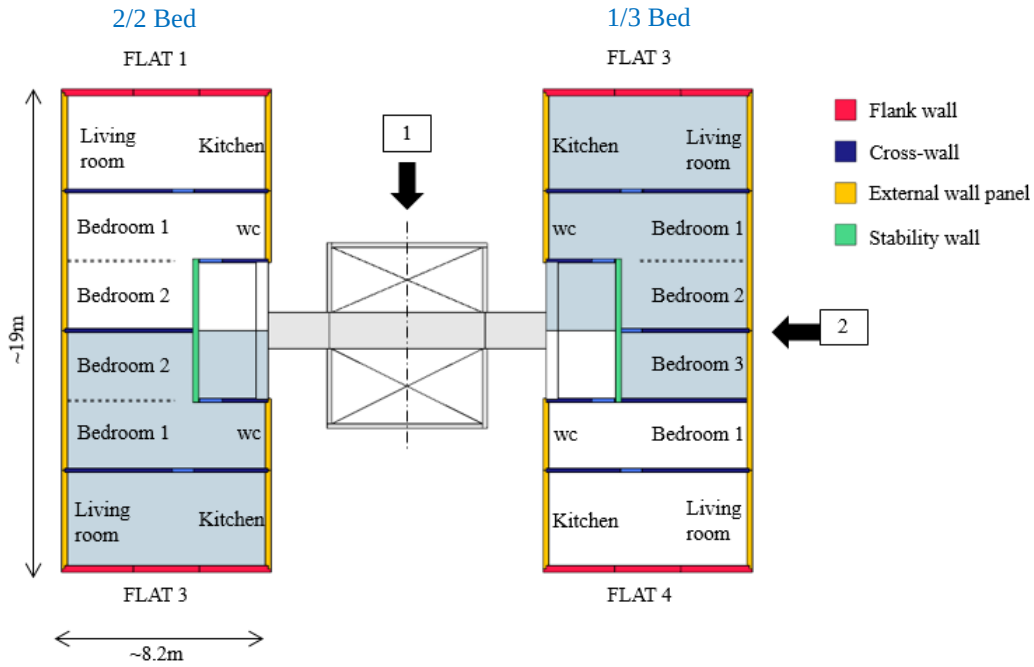


Figure 2 Approximate floorplan of the Ledbury Estate tower blocks. For illustrative purposes a one and three bedroom flat layout is shown on the same floor as a two-bedroom flat layout.

3.1.1 Structural form

Residential blocks

The tower blocks were constructed using a precast concrete Large Panel System (LPS), where the panels were built in factories and assembled on site. The floor slabs generally span one-way onto the internal cross-walls and the outer flank walls, except for the slabs adjacent to the stability wall, which also bear onto this wall.

The external wall panels are stacked upon each other and are connected back to the floor slabs via structural steel straps or looped bars.

The approximate floor plan of one residential block (considering both a pair of two-bedroom flats and a pair of one and three bedroom flats) can be seen in Figure 3. Floor slab panels are coloured according to their span-size.

There are additional thin concrete walls supported by floorslabs at each level which are considered not to be part of the main building structure.

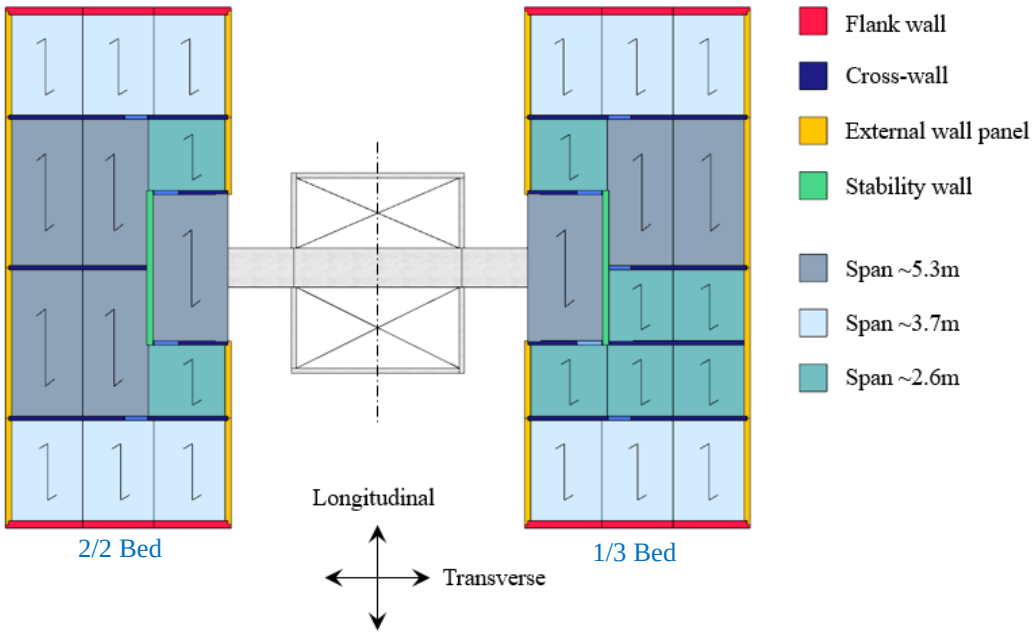


Figure 3 Approximate floorplan of the Ledbury Estate tower blocks, illustrating the clear span dimensions. For illustrative purposes, a one and three bedroom flat layout is shown on the same floor as a two-bedroom flat layout.

Lift and stair core

The lift/stair area is comprised of three different wall panel types, which are stacked upon each other and bolted together at the corners, see Figure 4. All wall panels are approximately 185mm thick and 2.7m high.

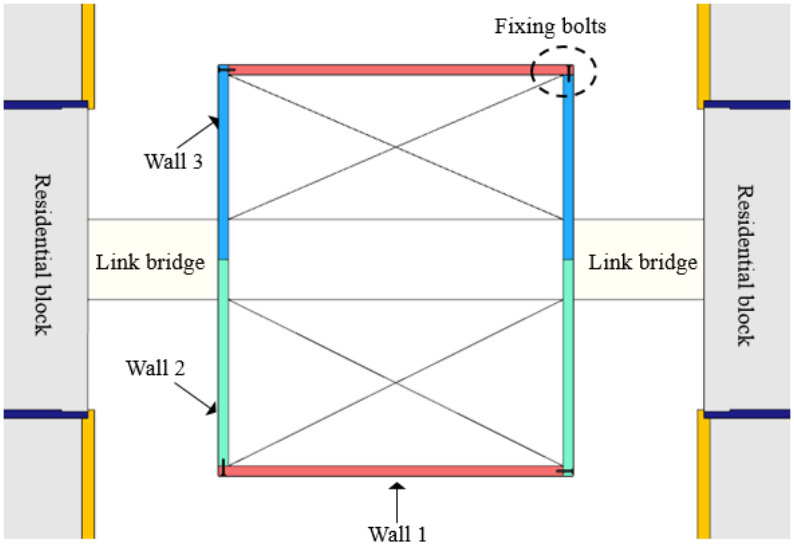
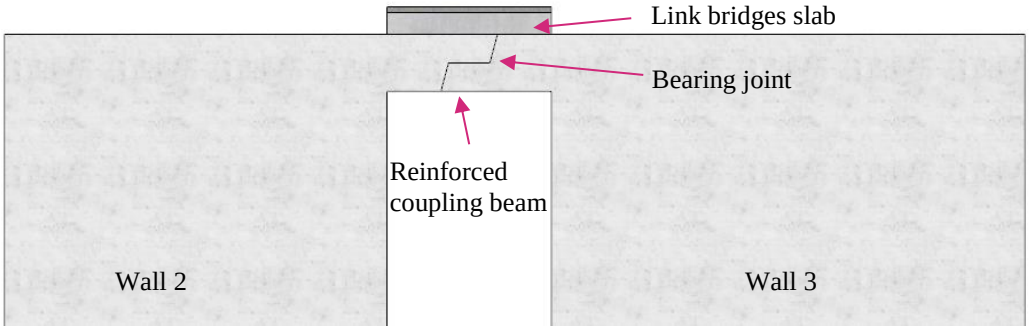


Figure 4 Lift/stair area comprised of three different wall panel types, which are bolted together at the corners

Wall types 2 and 3 are connected at the centre of the link bridge via a reinforced coupling beam. The coupling beams extend from the wall panels on either side and form a bearing joint at the centre, see Figure 5.



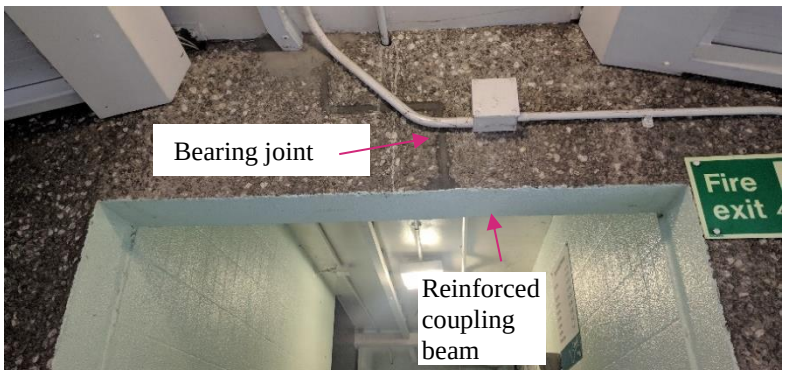


Figure 5 Lift/stair core walls are connected via a coupling beam with a bearing joint at the centre. Sketch of the wall panels (above), photograph of the bearing joint (below)

3.2 History of Ledbury Estate and LPS buildings

Ledbury Estate

Ledbury Estate was originally commissioned by the Greater London Council (GLC) in the 1960s and transferred over to Southwark Council in the 1980s following the dissolution of the GLC. Unfortunately, a great deal of information was lost during this transition process.

The buildings were built by Taylor Woodrow Anglian (TWA) between 1968 and 1970. Southwark Council's asset list records the construction dates as Bromyard House (1968), Sarnsfield House (1969), Skenfrith House (1969) and Peterchurch House (1970).

The Large Panel System used is also known as the Larsen-Nielsen design.

It is understood that the Ledbury Estate was formally known as Camelot Street and also Commercial Way.

The following sources were thoroughly searched for any information related to Ledbury Estate:

- Southwark Council archives
- London Metropolitan archives
- British Research Establishment (BRE) archives
- Taylor Woodrow archives

There was no information from the Southwark Council archives, British Research Establishment (BRE) archives or the Taylor Woodrow archives. A limited number of planning and architectural drawings, showing only basic building outlines, but no technical details, were located at the London Metropolitan archives, as were receipts for a total of £53,700 "remedial" works between 1968-1969 which would have been during the period of construction and following the collapse at Ronan Point. However, no details or description of what "remedial" works were carried out exists.

A note was also located which listed four blocks at 'Camelot Street' as under construction (in 1968) of which the design was being modified to comply with circular 62/68. However, no details of these modifications are available.

No construction drawings were located.

Ronan Point partially collapses

In May 1968, Ronan Point tower block, built by Taylor Woodrow using their 'Anglian system', suffered a partial collapse as a result of a gas explosion. The damage caused by the gas explosion was considered to be more extensive (causing more parts of the building structure to collapse) than should have occurred following an explosion of that magnitude. This led to the reappraisal of Large Panel System blocks throughout the UK. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued Circulars 62/68 [4] and 71/68 [5] in response.

Circular 62/68 issued

Circular 62/68 required that all LPS blocks over six storeys in height were to be appraised by a structural engineer and their ability to withstand a force equivalent to a static pressure of 34kPa without incurring disproportionate collapse be assessed. If this requirement was not met, the blocks were to be strengthened or gas removed. Additionally, all new LPS blocks were to be built to these same standards.

Circular 62/68 also stated that the current wind code "CP3 Chapter V 1952" was out-dated and recommended that all LPS blocks over six storeys be assessed in relation to their resistance to wind. It was recommended that until a revised wind code was available, designers should take note of current research papers [6][7].

Circular 71/68 issued

Circular 71/68 maintained that LPS blocks with piped gas should be assessed against a pressure of 34kPa, however if removed, this figure could be reduced to 17kPa.

Amendment to building regulations

Minimum requirements for preventing disproportionate collapse in any buildings of five or more storeys were also introduced at this time, outlined in an Amendment to the Building Regulations in 1970 [8]. Subsequent revisions to structural codes and replacement codes have since incorporated the principle of robustness and avoiding disproportionate collapse, in general by providing effective horizontal and vertical ties. Requirement A3 in the current building regulations *"The building shall be constructed so that in the event of an accident the building will not suffer collapse to an extent disproportionate to the cause"* applies to all new buildings, however buildings are now placed into classes and additional measures in relation to the prevention of disproportionate collapse apply to the higher classes. The higher the class, the more stringent the rules [3].

Amendment to wind codes

CP3 Chapter V 1972 introduced significant changes to the national wind code in the UK. Basic wind pressures used for design increased and wind suction had to be accounted for. Current codes of practice for UK building design (BS EN 1991-1-4) give similar pressures to CP3 Chapter V 1972.

BRE research on LPS blocks

BRE also published a number of reports following the partial collapse of Ronan Point, including a report in 1985 [1], which specifically reviewed the Taylor Woodrow Anglian form of construction; Ledbury Estate was referenced in this report. This report states the tower blocks on the Ledbury Estate (unlike Ronan Point) used a Type B H2 flank wall joint which were "*designed to resist forces equivalent to a standard static pressure of 5lbf/in^2* [34kPa]".

In relation to the flank wall to slab H2 joints in 'Type B' buildings, the report stated the following *"the in-situ flank wall joints are much bigger, contain interlocking reinforcement connecting the units and vibrated concrete was*

specified and practical. Such joints will accept eccentric loading and are less sensitive to any deficiencies which may exist in the hand-packed joints, providing that the in-situ concrete is confirmed to be solid. The condition of the joints should be checked."

However, this report provides no drawings of the Type B H2 joint nor any evidence that the Ledbury Estate was assessed on an individual basis.

BRE guidance on assessing LPS blocks

In 2012 BRE published the "Handbook for the structural appraisal of Large Panel System (LPS) dwelling blocks for accidental loads" [2]. This document was written in order to update the Government's 1968 guidance to take into account all of BRE's subsequent research, the general development of assessment methodologies and to align with current structural design codes. The document continues to recommend assessing LPS blocks with piped gas for a pressure of 34kPa, or 17kPa for blocks without piped gas.

This document is considered the current best practice guidance for the appraisal of Large Panel System buildings.

4 Assessment: Phase 1

In July 2017 Arup was commissioned by Southwark Council to assess the structural implications of the cracking/gaps reported by the residents of the four tower blocks on the Ledbury Estate; Bromyard House, Peterchurch House, Sarnsfield House and Skenfrith House. The key points addressed were;

- What is the cause of the cracks/gaps?
- Do these cracks/gaps pose a structural risk?

4.1 Cracking/gaps reported

'Cracks' up to 30mm wide reported were reported by both residents and surveyors. Crack patterns are repeated throughout the tower blocks with the largest cracks always occurring in the same position (between the external wall panels and intermediate cross-wall separating the two bedrooms, location 1, Figure 6.

Three main crack/gap types which occur are:

1. Gaps between the external wall panels and internal walls and floors, location 1, Figure 6
2. Gaps between adjoining precast concrete panels, location 2, Figure 6
3. Gaps between the precast staircase landings and the external stairwell walls, locations 3, Figure 6

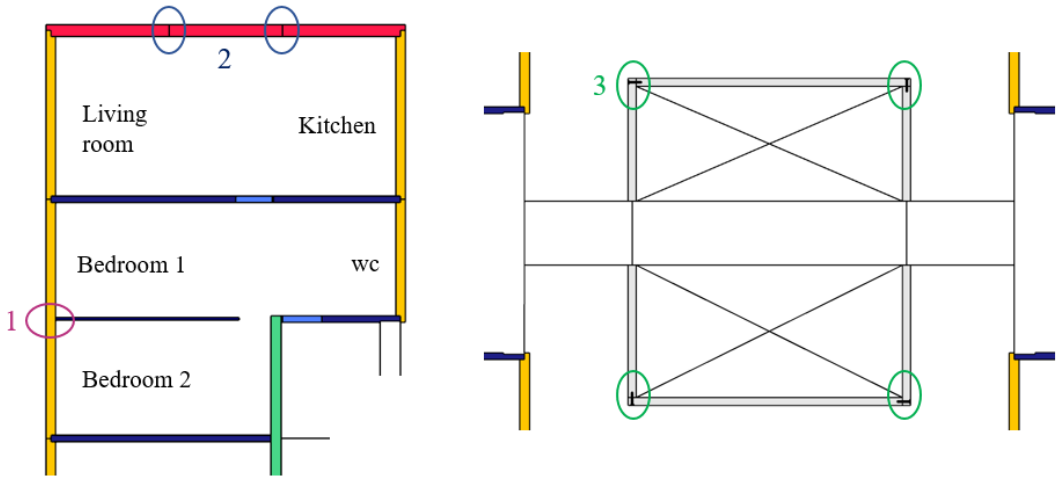


Figure 6 Approximate floor-plan of a two-bedroom flat; locations of the primary ‘cracks’ reported are marked (LHS). Approximate floor-plan of the lift and stair core, showing the locations of the primary ‘cracks’ reported (RHS)

4.2 Investigations

In the absence of any construction drawings, all structural information in relation to the Ledbury Estate tower blocks, used in this report, has come from visual and intrusive investigations completed as part of this scope of work.

Arup engineers visited a total of six flats and reviewed the records of ‘cracks’ provided by Southwark Council surveyors, whom at the time had visited approximately 70% of the residences. A limited number of intrusive investigations took place in a void flat in Skenfrith House and on the outside of Sarnsfield and Peterchurch Houses on 3 and 4 July 2017. The purpose of these intrusive investigations was to investigate the form and condition of 1) the fixings which tie the external wall panels back to the slabs and 2) the fixings which tie the wall panels of the lift and stair cores together. A visual inspection of the exterior of all four tower blocks was also undertaken from ground level.

4.2.1 Crack/gap type 1: Gaps between the external wall panels and internal walls and floors

Description:

Throughout the four tower blocks, floor to ceiling vertical gaps exist between the external wall panels and internal walls separating the bedrooms in the two and three bedroom flats, as well as horizontal gaps between the external wall panels and floor slabs.

Cause of crack/gap:

Differential drying shrinkage led to curvature of the panels, which is likely to have happened in the first one to two years after construction. And because the panels are effectively only secured at the corners (by two fixings at each panel end at floor level and by the external wall panel above at ceiling level), this allows

gaps to form over the full storey height between the centre of the bowed panel and intermediate cross-walls. Horizontal gaps also form between the external wall panels and the floor slabs. Additionally, temperature changes cause the gaps to further open/close, see Figure 7.

This is consistent with what has been reported by residents (gaps have been present for 17+ years and open and close depending on weather conditions) and is also consistent with gaps reported between the external wall panels and the internal walls in the 1985 BRE report [1].

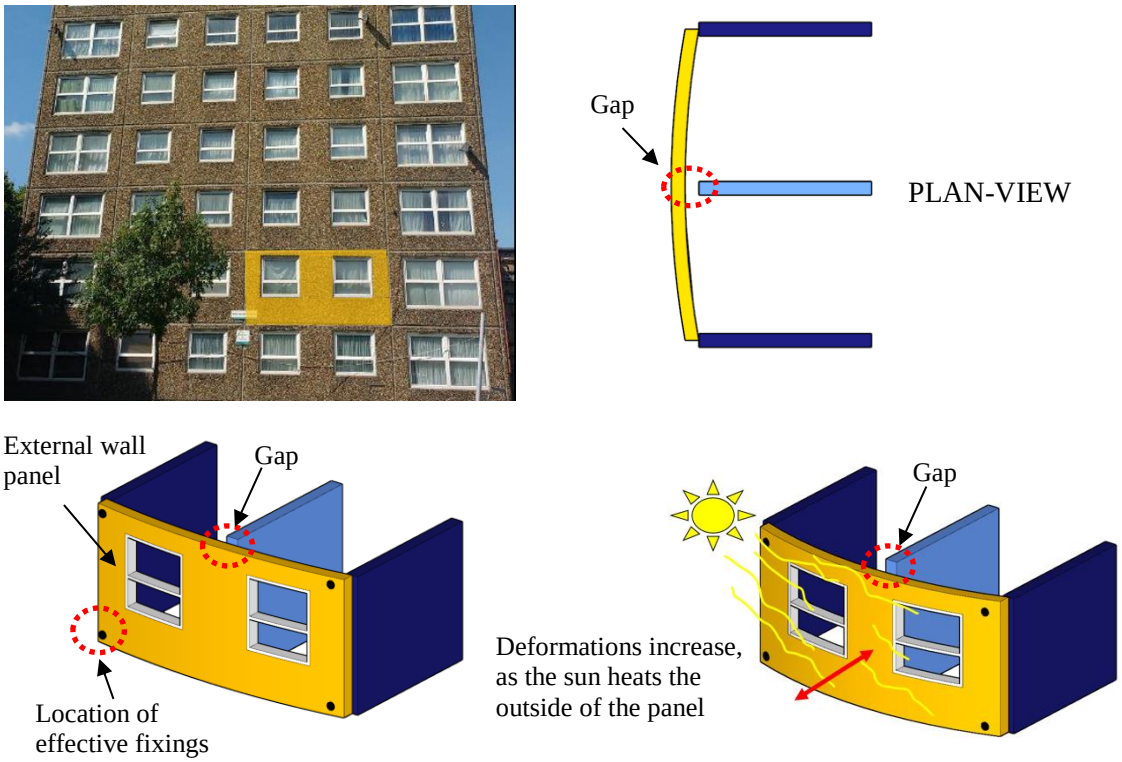


Figure 7 Floor to ceiling vertical gap between the intermediate cross-walls and the external wall panels

Investigations

Fixings tying together the external wall panels and slabs were exposed (from the outside and inside) and were found to be in very good condition, with no evidence of corrosion.

4.2.2 Crack/gap type 2

Description

Cracks occur in the internal finishes (plaster/paint) where two precast concrete panels meet e.g. at location 2, Figure 6. An example of this can be seen in Figure 8.

Cause

All buildings move slightly due to thermal movements and wind. The building is made from large panels, made in a factory, small movements between those panels is to be expected.

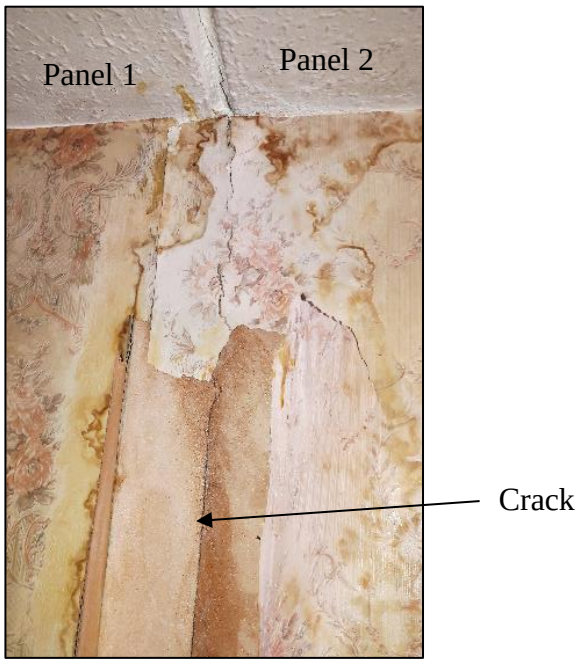


Figure 8 Cracks occur in the internal finishes (plaster/ paint) where two precast concrete panels meet

4.2.3 Crack/gap type 3

Description

Gaps have opened up at the corner of the stairwell where two panels meet, see Figure 9. The horizontal gaps between the staircase landings and the walls is typically 5-6mm.

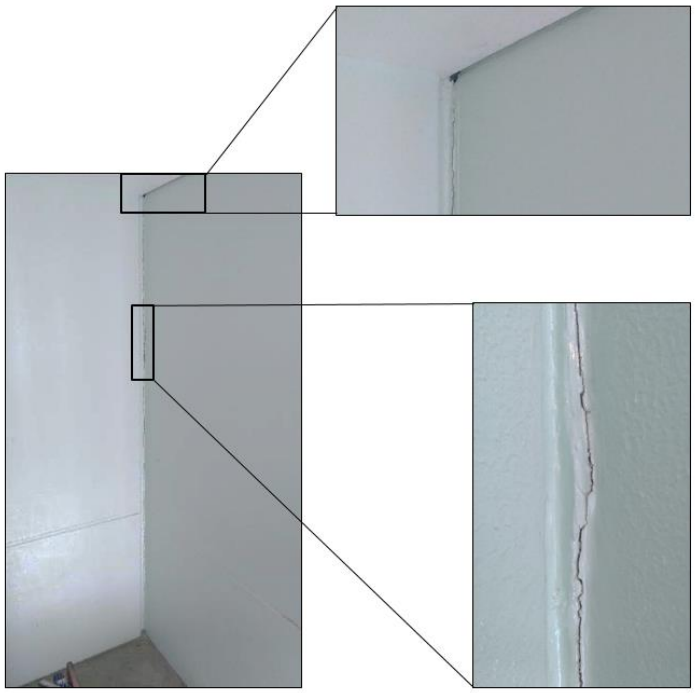


Figure 9 Gaps between adjacent wall panels in the lift and stair cores

Cause

The fixings which hold the walls together sit in a slightly oversized holes, by 5-6mm, therefore allowing movement between the panels.

Investigations

Three of the fixings bolts were exposed by breaking away the surrounding concrete, see Figure 10. These were exposed on Bromyard, Sarnsfield and Peterchurch House.

Stainless steel bolts, 34mm in diameter, sitting in slightly oversized holes (by 5-6mm) were exposed. The fixings and the surrounding reinforcement cage were found to be in very good condition, with no evidence of corrosion.

Figure 10 Fixings bolts are concealed behind black sealant (LHS). Fixing bolt exposed by breaking away surrounding concrete (RHS)

4.3 Assessment conclusions

The causes of the cracks/gaps reported by residents are understood, and because none of gaps that were found are between load-bearing elements, none of the gaps pose any structural concerns about the building as a whole.

5 Assessment Phase 2

Following the conclusion of the Phase 1 assessment, Arup was commissioned by Southwark Council to assess whether the four tower blocks on the Ledbury Estate were robust enough to withstand a gas explosion without incurring disproportionate collapse. The performance of the blocks was assessed against the BRE Large Panel System (LPS) Assessment Guide and current building codes.

This assessment (an extract from the report originally issued in August 2017 [17]) can be found in Appendix A.

It was concluded based on the information available, obtained from intrusive investigations in two vacant flats, that the buildings were not sufficiently robust to resist a gas explosion without incurring disproportionate collapse. As such, the decision was immediately made by Southwark Council, in August 2017, to remove piped gas from the Ledbury Estate tower blocks, thereby mitigating the main risk of disproportionate collapse.

6 Assessment Phase 3

Following the conclusion of the Phase 2 assessments, Arup immediately began to assess whether, once the piped gas was turned off, there were any structural strengthening measures required to enhance the margin of safety to the full level expected for this type of building. For buildings of this type, the main risk of accidental damage is damage caused by a gas explosion. However, regulations require structural elements in buildings to be able to withstand additional loads, at a certain level beyond the loads the building will experience in its everyday circumstances, even if there is no gas in the building. This provides an additional degree of comfort, such as if there is some other type of accident that damages the building. In addition, the overall performance and condition of the buildings was assessed.

The following steps were undertaken as part of the Phase 3 assessment:

1. Further intrusive investigations to establish a better overall understanding on the structure
2. Material testing to understand the concrete durability
3. Assessment of resistance against disproportionate collapse, considering all forms of accidental loading other than a gas explosion
4. Assessment of resistance against wind loading

5. Conceptual design of the structural strengthening and remedial works, to enhance the margin of safety to the full level expected for this type of building.

6.1 Further investigations

Intrusive investigations took place over a total of 15 days between September and October 2017. The investigations were undertaken by concrete investigation specialists Martech [9], in the presence of an Arup engineer.

The investigations took place in a total of 19 vacant flats across the four tower blocks; seven in Bromyard House, three in Skenfrith House, four in Sarnsfield House and five in Peterchurch House. The sample of flats investigated included one, two and three bedroom flats, with the floor levels ranging from the ground floor to level 13 (the topmost level). A number of communal areas were also investigated, including the lift and stair cores and the link bridges which connect the lift and stair cores to the residential blocks.

The purpose of these investigations was to provide a clearer picture of how the blocks are constructed. While Phase 2 concentrated on the key elements concerning the risk of disproportionate collapse, the Phase 3 investigations were used to understand the overall performance of the blocks including resistance to wind and durability as well as a more in-depth study of the risk of disproportionate collapse in the event of an accidental load. Additionally, the consistency of construction details across the four individual blocks was investigated, to understand if there were significant variations between them which might influence their structural behaviour. The few variations in details that were identified were found to be structurally insignificant.

The durability of the reinforced concrete structure was also investigated.

6.2 Durability assessment

Carbonation and chloride levels in the concrete were tested at several internal locations across the four blocks. High chloride and carbonation levels in reinforced concrete can lead to the corrosion of reinforcement, therefore reducing the strength of the structure.

However, in all cases, the levels measured on the Ledbury Estate were found to be extremely low and are therefore not a concern.

All reinforcement exposed during the internal investigation works appeared to be in good condition with no signs of corrosion.

6.3 Disproportionate collapse assessment

With piped gas removed from the blocks, the main risk of disproportionate collapse has been mitigated, however all forms of accidental loads must be considered. As defined by BRE [2], for LPS blocks, these may include:

- Bottled gas/ Oxygen cylinder explosion

- Vehicle impact
- Fire
- Poor workmanship (none found to date)
- Corrosion of fixings
- Heavy loads on floors or unauthorised structural modifications
- Exceptionally strong winds
- Landslip due to nearby excavations

6.3.1 Disproportionate collapse assessment criteria

The BRE document "Handbook for the structural appraisal of Large Panel System (LPS) dwelling blocks for accidental loads" [2] clearly defines three criteria for the assessment. If the building can be proven to satisfy any one of the three criteria, then it is considered to satisfy requirement A3 of the Building Regulations [10] (which is the requirement to avoid disproportionate collapse) in accordance with Approved Document A [3]. The following is an extract from the BRE assessment guide:

An LPS dwelling block exceeding four storeys in height (i.e. five storeys or higher) will be considered to satisfy Requirement A3 of the Building Regulations if it meets one of the following criteria:

LPS Criterion 1: There is adequate provision of horizontal and vertical ties to comply with the current requirements for Class 2b buildings as set down in the codes and standards quoted in Approved Document A – Structure as meeting the requirements set down in the Building Regulations.

LPS Criterion 2: An adequate collapse resistance can be demonstrated for the foreseeable accidental loads and actions [which is defined as 34kPa for a block with piped gas or 17kPa for a block without piped gas]

LPS Criterion 3: Alternative paths of support that can be mobilised to carry the load, assuming the removal of a critical section of the load bearing wall in the manner defined for Class 2B buildings in Approved Document A – Structure or alternatively assuming the removal of adjacent floor slabs (taking the floor slabs bearing on one side wall at a time) providing lateral stability to the critical section of the load bearing wall being considered.

6.3.2 Assessment discussion

LPS Criterion 1

LPS criterion 1 is a prescriptive approach which defines design loads for the horizontal and vertical connections, or ties, between the structural elements in the buildings.

The different ties are categorised as follows:

- Internal ties, which connect floor slab units to each other across the majority of the floor plate
- Peripheral ties, which connect floor slab units to each other around the edges of the floor plate
- Vertical ties, which connect wall units to each other
- Horizontal ties, which connect floor units to wall units
- Anchorage, which is also concerned with the connections of floor units to wall units, but for which the design load is less onerous than for horizontal ties

The form and condition of these ties were investigated in multiple locations across all four blocks during the Phase 2 and Phase 3 intrusive investigations.

The following table summarises whether the connections exposed during the structural investigations satisfy the above prescriptive requirements:

Item	**Is the LPS Criterion 1 satisfied?**	**Primary reason for the requirement not being satisfied**
Internal ties	No	The reinforcement bars within the floor to wall joints do not have sufficient capacity
Peripheral ties	No	There is no continuous or lapped rebar around the periphery of the floor plate
Vertical ties	No	There is no rebar connecting the cross-walls to each other or the external wall panels to each other

Table 1 Assessment of existing building against LPS Criterion 1

LPS Criterion 2

In the absence of piped gas, key structural elements must be assessed for a collapse resistance against a pressure of 17kPa.

Definition (according to BRE [2]): *Collapse resistance is a measure of the ability of a structural system to resist the effects of specified accidental loads or actions occurring at or below a defined threshold.*

The overpressure should be applied simultaneously to all surfaces of a single room/bounding enclosure.

The structural assessment against this criterion is concerned with the resistances of the panels themselves against this defined pressure, as well as the connections between the panels. The form and condition of the panels and ties were investigated in multiple locations across all four blocks during the Phase 2 and Phase 3 intrusive investigations.

The following table summarises whether the structural elements within the building and the connections of these elements to each other satisfy these requirements:

Item	Is the LPS Criterion 2 satisfied?	Primary reason for the requirement not being satisfied
Floor units	No	Insufficient reinforcement in the floor units
Flank walls	No	The flank walls are restrained horizontally by the floor slabs. They can resist 17kPa provided that all of the floor slabs remain present. However, if the floor units do not all remain present, the flank walls cannot resist 17kPa
Cross-walls: Level 8 upwards	No	No reinforcement in the cross-wall panels, together with lower vertical load from the structure above, means the cross-walls cannot develop sufficient arching resistance
Cross-walls: party walls from ground to level 4, Bromyard House and Sarnsfield House	No	Insufficient vertical load from the structure above the cross-walls at the higher levels so arching resistance cannot be developed, and also no reinforcement in the cross-wall panels
Cross-walls: remainder	Yes	

Table 2 Assessment of existing building against LPS Criterion 2

LPS Criterion 3

The third criterion considers whether or not alternative load paths could be mobilised in the event of notional removal of structural elements.

For the purposes of this assessment, the size of the element being removed is defined as a whole precast unit, or a wall of length 2.25H where H is the storey height, whichever is smaller. The largest individual precast wall units are the cross-walls adjacent to bedrooms which are approximately 5.4m long.

Owing to the structural arrangement of the building, together with the paucity of reinforcement which could be included in any justification of alternative load paths, it is not possible to find reliable alternative load paths for the existing floor loads.

6.3.3 Disproportionate collapse assessment summary

The existing buildings have been assessed against three separate design criteria, applicable to LPS buildings without piped gas.

The assessment shows that there is some resistance to disproportionate collapse but that the building structure does not fully satisfy the requirements in all respects.

Section 7.1 discusses structural strengthening measures that could be adopted to allow the buildings to satisfy the requirements.

6.4 Stability/ wind assessment

The buildings have been assessed for their resistance to overall lateral loads. The main source of lateral loads on tall buildings in the UK is from wind.

6.4.1 Loading

Wind pressures acting on the tower blocks were calculated using the current wind code [13]. These pressures vary according to the direction of the wind being considered.

In addition to wind pressures, the current concrete code [14] also specifies horizontal forces resulting from geometric imperfections (i.e. the out-of-plumbness of the structure), equal to a small proportion of the permanent dead vertical load, must be considered to act simultaneously in the same direction. The code recommends a standard value for design purposes of 0.0025 of the permanent dead load, which is consistent with normal construction tolerances. A survey to measure the actual out-of-plumbness of the tower blocks on the Ledbury Estate was carried out by Warner Surveys [16] which shows that the buildings are ‘more plumb’ than the code allowances and so in the assessment this design load has been reduced accordingly.

6.4.2 Resistance to lateral load

Wind pressures are applied to the external walls panels. As the external walls are connected to each floor, the wind load will then travel through the floor plate until it reaches stiff elements within the building which resist these lateral loads. The stiffest elements in these buildings are the loadbearing concrete walls that are aligned with the direction of load, and that are connected to the main structure without joints that can allow movement.

For the purposes of lateral stability, the tower blocks are conservatively considered as three separate structures, see Figure 11. This is because the link bridges have tensile connections in the form of steel straps on each floor to the residential blocks, but they are not connected with tensile connections to the central core.

Thus, wind load acting on the core is resisted only by elements in the core, and wind load on the link bridges and residential block is resisted by elements in the residential blocks.

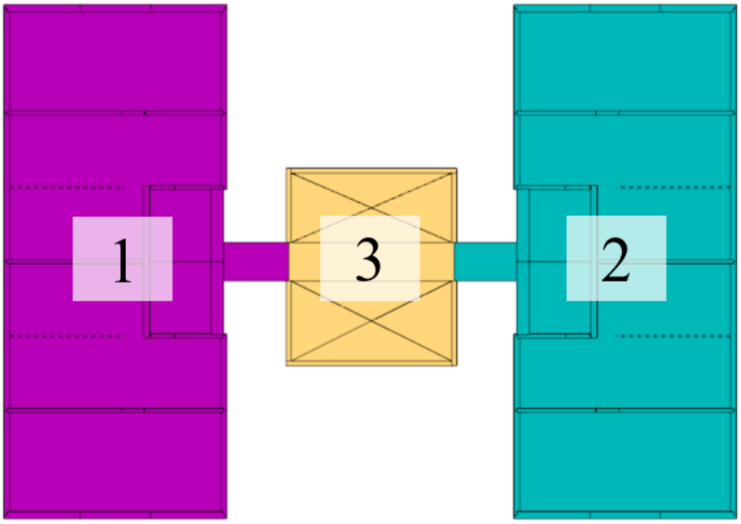


Figure 11 The tower blocks can be considered as three separate buildings; the residential blocks together with the link bridges and the lift/stair core alone

6.4.3 Lift/stair core

The lateral stability resistance of the lift and stair cores is provided by the perimeter walls. The wall panels are connected to each other with bolted connections at the four corners (see Figure 10) and at the beam half-joints above the doors (see Figure 5).

These walls and the connections have been found to provide adequate resistance to lateral loads in all directions acting on the core.

6.4.4 Residential blocks

The two most onerous wind load cases on the residential blocks were considered - the wind perpendicular to the face of each residential block, see Figure 12.

6.4.4.1 West-East direction

This direction aligns the wind load with the loadbearing flank walls and cross-walls, and these elements provide adequate resistance to wind load in this direction.

6.4.4.2 South-North direction

In this direction, the wind load is aligned with one internal loadbearing wall: the stability wall indicated in Figure 12. It is also aligned with the external wall panels and the non-loadbearing internal concrete walls to the bathrooms and between the kitchens and living rooms.

All of these walls were analysed to assess which were the stiffest, because if all elements in the building are connected together without movement joints in the direction of the wind, the stiffer walls will tend to attract proportionately more of the wind load. This means that for the resistance of lateral loads, in general the stiffer walls also need to be the strongest.

The stiffness and the strength resistance that can actually be developed at the assessed lateral load in each wall panel depends on a number of factors:

- the shape of the panel (and whether the panel is solid or has openings)
- the amount of vertical load coexisting with the wind load (from the self-weight of the wall itself together with any floor panels supported by the panel)
- the amount of reinforcement in the wall panel, and between panels
- the stiffness and strength of the connections between the wall panels and the rest of the building, because if this connection allows lateral movement or is insufficiently strong, then the lateral loads cannot get into the panel
- the stiffness and strength of the connections from wall panel to wall panel

A summary of the above factors and how they apply to the walls in this direction is given in the following table:

Item	**Stability wall**	**External wall panels**	**Internal non-loadbearing panels**
Shape	Solid concrete (except for recesses for fuse boxes)	Vary in length and have openings for windows	Thin (typically 63mm thick), relatively short and contain many openings for doors etc
Vertical load	May carry some vertical load from adjacent floor slabs via the narrow continuous bearing on both sides of the wall, although mostly the floor slab is assumed to be spanning onto the cross-walls	Carry their own self weight only	Assumed to be supported at each storey on the floor slabs
Reinforcement	Continuous coupled tensile reinforcing bars at each end of the wall	No tensile connections between panels, and nominal or no reinforcement in the panel	Unreinforced

Stiffness/strength of connection between wall and rest of building	High stiffness connections from floor panel in-plane to wall panel	Steel brackets to the floor plate, a stiff bearing connection to the ends of the cross-walls via the continuously grouted vertical joint, but no horizontal in-plane tensile connection between wall panels	Depends on friction
Stiffness and strength of connection from wall to wall	High stiffness connections from stability wall panel to stability wall panel	Variable dry-pack in the horizontal joints between wall panels	Not connected to each other

Table 3 Stability assessment

The analysis showed that:

- the contribution of the internal non-load bearing walls to overall building stability is negligible
- the connections of floor plate to the external walls panels (indirectly via the cross-walls) are stiff enough to transfer horizontal loads into the external walls
- the stability wall alone is not stiff nor strong enough to resist all of the wind load in this direction
- the external wall panels will attract some lateral load, and therefore must resist it alongside the stability walls

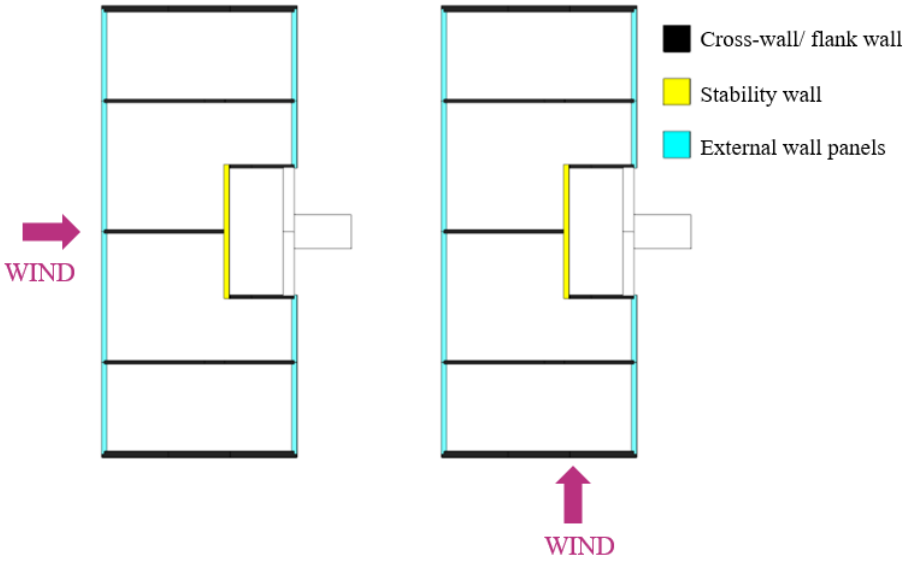


Figure 12 Wind loading perpendicular to each building face of the residential block was considered

6.4.5 Stability/ wind assessment conclusions

The assessment indicates an adequate strength resistance considering the stiffness and strength contribution to lateral stability from the external wall panel and the internal stability wall.

This strength resistance relies on a significant contribution from the external wall panels. Because the reliability of this load path is contingent on the quality of the horizontal joints between these wall panels and the vertical joints at the ends of the panels, it is recommended that every such joint is inspected and repaired by replacing the material in the joints with good quality non-shrink grout and dry-pack in order to secure this load path for the long term.

7 Strengthening Measures

7.1 Disproportionate collapse

With gas supply turned off from the blocks the immediate and main risk of disproportionate collapse has been removed.

However, to provide the buildings with sufficient resistance against disproportionate collapse, to meet current codified recommendations and best practice, structural strengthening measures are required.

The design strategy for the strengthening works is to satisfy a combination of LPS criteria 2 and 3 (see Section 6.3.2). In other words, if a structural element does not satisfy criterion 3, then the purpose of strengthening works is either to provide alternative load paths or to enhance the element strength to resist 17kPa directly such that alternative load paths are not needed.

Many of the strengthening measures to the concrete walls and floors will require local removal and reinstatement of plaster finishes, floor finishes and floor screeds, heating pipes, radiators, sanitary ware including baths and kitchens.

A summary of the strengthening works is provided in the table below.

Item	Reason for strengthening	Purpose of strengthening
Floor units adjacent to flank walls and external wall panels	Flank walls and external wall panels become destabilised without restraint at every floor	Floor units strengthened to provide 17kPa resistance
Cross-walls: Level 8 upwards	Insufficient resistance to 17kPa pressure acting horizontally (the walls with less vertical load in them have lower resistance	Wall units strengthened to provide 17kPa resistance

	to 17kPa horizontal pressure)	
Cross-walls: party walls from ground to level 4, Bromyard House and Sarnsfield House	Insufficient resistance to 17kPa pressure acting horizontally (the walls with less vertical load in them have lower resistance to 17kPa horizontal pressure - these particular walls discontinue from Level 5 above as the floor layout changes)	Wall units strengthened to provide 17kPa resistance
External wall panels restraints	Existing brackets cannot resist a 17kPa pressure on the external wall panels	Provide additional brackets to the slabs and walls at the panel ends to resist 17kPa on the external wall panels

Table 4 Strengthening works

Sketches outlining these remedial works, and where they are applicable can be seen in Appendix B. These sketches are for Southwark Council to use for high level costing and to be as a basis for detailed design.

The sketches indicate strengthening to the majority of the floors, to all of the external wall panels, and to all internal walls (including party walls) in the top six storeys on all buildings, as well as internal strengthening of the party wall between all one- and three-bedroom flats from ground to level 4 in Bromyard House and Sarnsfield House.

In the short-term, the use of bottled gas and oxygen cylinders should be banned.

7.2 Durability

A maintenance plan which includes proposed future assessment and inspection regimes should be formulated. BRE outlines proposed maintenance measures in the *Handbook for the Structural Assessment of Existing Large Panel (LPS) dwelling Blocks* [2].

7.3 Wall ties

It is recommended that wall ties, to tie the inner and outer leaves of the external wall panels together are provided. This applies to all of the flank walls and external wall panels on all four tower blocks.

It is assumed that stainless steel or galvanized steel wall ties do currently exist [15]. However, inspection to determine the number, location and condition of ties is extremely difficult. Additionally, BRE in their 1985 report on TWA Anglian buildings recommend that additional ties should be provided on the basis that they

may have suffered from fatigue, due to the stresses induced by wind and thermal effects and no amount of sampling can eliminate this risk [1].

8 References

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Appendix A Phase 2 Disproportionate Collapse Assessment

This appendix is an extract from Section 4 of "Ledbury Estate, Structural Robustness Assessment for Large Panel System Tower Blocks with Piped Gas" August 2017 [17].

Assessment

Assessment discussion

In the event of an explosion in the kitchen in one of the tower blocks at Ledbury Estate the flank wall and first internal wall could experience a pressure of 34kPa (piped gas). Two failure mechanisms have been considered.

- Failure of the wall panel
- Failure of the joint at the head or base of the wall which ties it back to the floor or to the wall panel above or below

Our investigations indicate that the flank have minimal reinforcement*, while the cross-walls are unreinforced concrete. As such the walls do not have sufficient capacity to resist 34kPa (accidental load requirement for a block with piped gas) or 17kPa (accidental load requirement for a block with bottled gas) and as such the walls surrounding the explosion will fail. This has consequences to the floor immediately above which relies on the walls for support.

There is likely to be significant damage to the floor slabs in the room where the explosion occurs. The walls and floors that that would be affected by an explosion in the kitchen can be seen in Figure 13.

** The original report issued on 30 August 2017 stated that the flank walls were unreinforced. Further intrusive investigations during Phase 3 located a 6mm mesh at ~150mm centres, located at a depth of 125mm from the inside wall face. This new information does not change the conclusions for the Phase 2 assessment.*

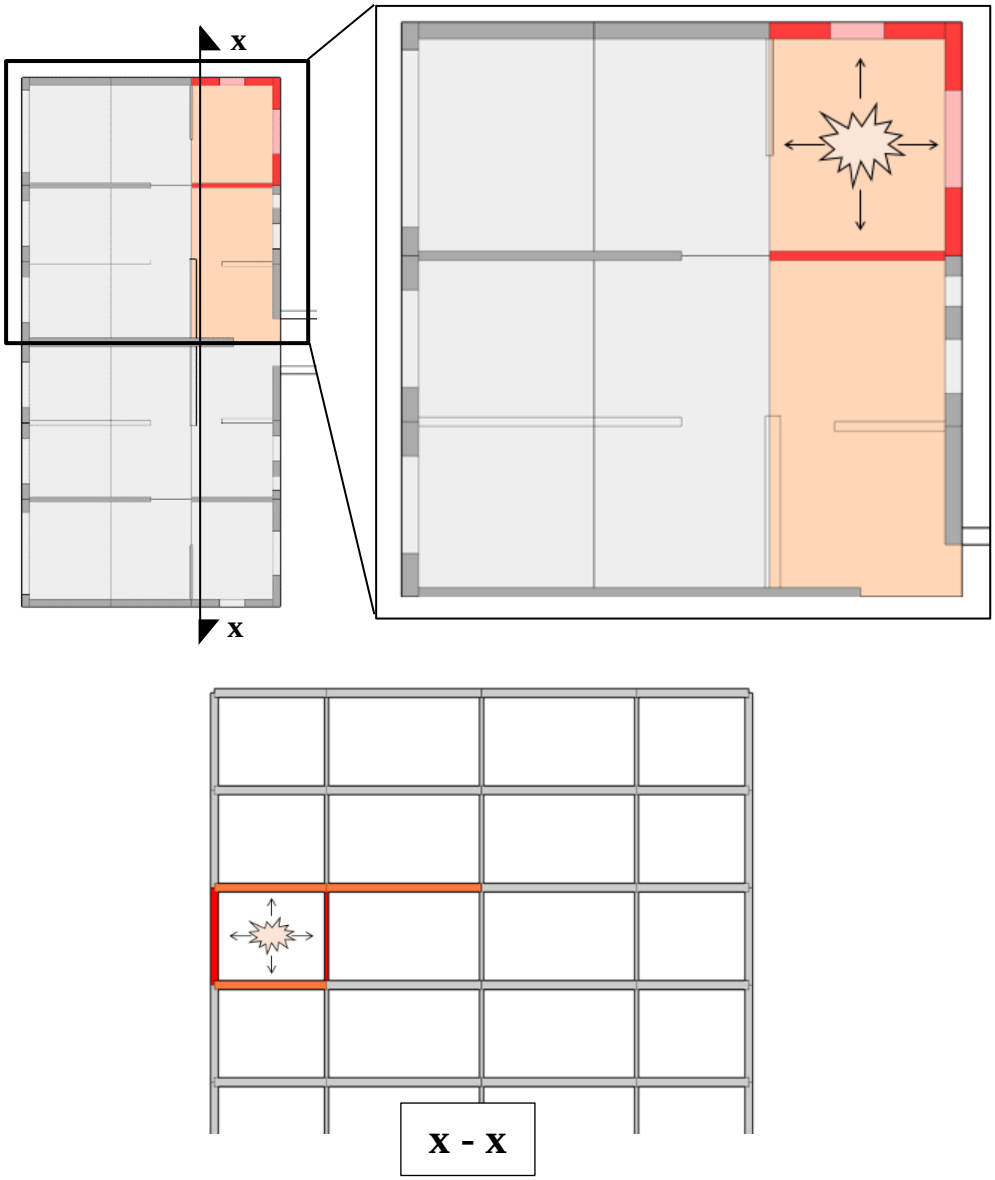


Figure 13 Plan view (above) and section view (below). The walls affected by an explosion occurring in the kitchen are highlighted in red. The affected floor slabs are highlighted in orange.

With the loss of the flank wall and the first internal wall, the floor on the level above the explosion will no longer have support from below and will try to vertically suspend from the wall above. Our investigations indicate that the floor slabs are connected to the wall below but are not directly connected to each other or to the wall above. Our investigations indicate that there are only two vertical bars per wall panel which continue from the wall panel to the wall panel above. The vertical bars are not capable of supporting the weight of the slab in tension and as such in the event of the wall failing below, then the floor previously supported by that wall would also collapse, see Figure 14. The area of the floor that would fail is greater than 15% of the total floor area (at that level) which is not compliant with the regulations for disproportionate collapse, see Figure 15.

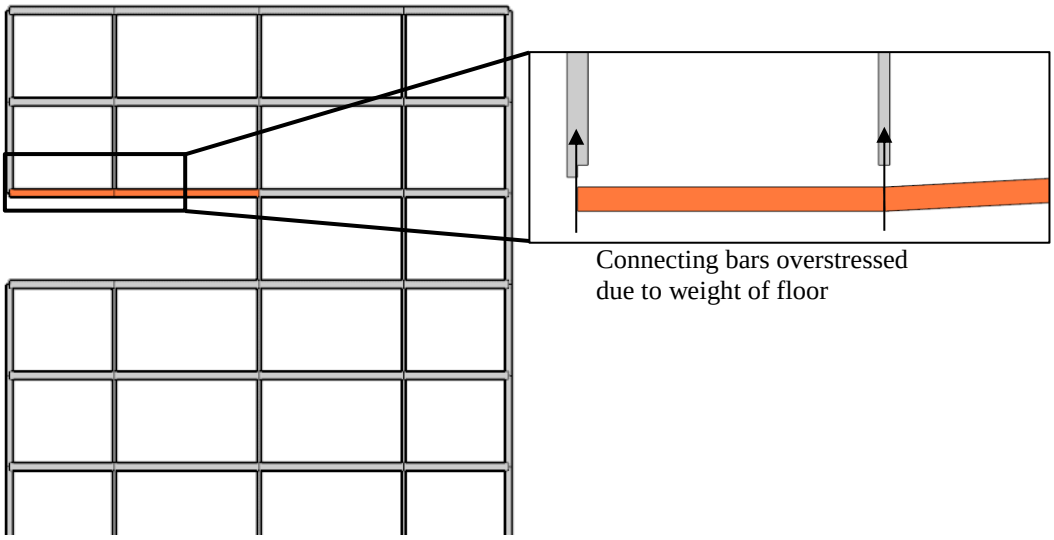


Figure 14 With the loss of the flank wall and the first internal wall, the floor on the level above the explosion will no longer have support from below and will try to vertically suspend from the wall above. The connecting steel reinforcement bar would become overstressed due to the weight of the floor, leading to the tensile failure of this connection.

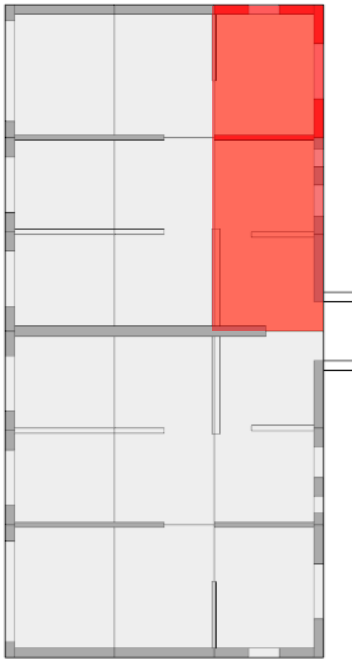


Figure 15 The area of the floor that would fail (highlighted in red) is greater than 15% of the total floor area (at that level)

There is a possibility that such a failure would propagate to the failure of additional elements, causing progressive collapse such as was the case at Ronan Point, but without a fuller understanding of the structural details it is not possible at this time to conclusively conclude the full extent of damage.

Therefore, as described above, in the event of a gas explosion the walls are not able to resist the blast load of 34kPa (for piped gas) or 17kPa (for bottled gas) and therefore would fail the LPS Criterion 2 (as defined by BRE [2]). With the flank wall and/or the first internal wall removed, the floor slabs of the level above are not adequately tied to the walls above or to each other and thus there is no reliable alternative path of support and therefore cannot be shown to meet LPS Criterion 3 (as defined by BRE [2]).

Some of the tying details discovered during our investigations, specifically the vertical ties between floor panels and walls and horizontal internal ties do not comply with Approved Document A – Structure and thus fail LPS Criterion 1 (as defined by BRE [2]).

In conclusion, based in the information available from the (Stage 1) investigations the building does not appear to be sufficiently robust to resist a gas explosion without incurring disproportionate collapse.

These investigations showed that the flank walls and vertical (tension) ties between the floors and walls are not robust enough for buildings with piped gas (using the BRE assessment criterion).

Appendix B Strengthening Details

Ledbury Key Stages
To be discussed at the Resident Project Team Meeting on 5th December 2017

Date	Actions
5th December 2017	Resident Project Team to consider the draft key stages, brainstorm on both the draft scope of works and how to maximise resident engagement in the two consultation exercises that need to be undertaken. The meeting will also start to look at how they want to be involved in the appointment of the Independent Consultant required to carry out the options appraisal process; and to decide on whether to use the current consultants that Southwark Council has available to cost the works, or engage a separate cost consultant.
12th December 2017	Report to Cabinet on the Arup Report, which also sets out the draft key stages for the project and the potential impact on the Housing Revenue Account.

Key Stages if the Resident Project Team decide that they would prefer for Southwark to use the current cost consultants that the Council has available

Key Stage	Actions
1	Resident Project Team to meet to agree the scope of the works to be costed and finalise how residents are to be engaged in the consultation process. The meeting will also agree the brief for the Independent Consultant for the options appraisal and decide which of their members join the appointment panel.
2	Consultation with residents on the draft scope of works

Key Stages if the Resident Project Team decide that they would prefer for Southwark to engage a separate cost consultant

Key Stage	Actions
1	Resident Project Team to agree the brief for the Independent Cost Consultant and decide who will join the appointment panel.
2	Resident Project Team to meet to agree the scope of the works to be costed and finalise how residents are to be engaged in the consultation process. The meeting will also agree the brief for the Independent Consultant for the options appraisal and decide which of their members join the appointment panel.

Ledbury Key Stages
To be discussed at the Resident Project Team Meeting on 5th December 2017

3 Resident Project Team to consider the results of the consultation and agree the final scope of works document for the Cost Consultant to work on. The meeting to receive an update from the Appointment Panel on progress in selecting an Independent Consultant for the options appraisal.	3 Consultation with residents on the draft scope of works.
4 Resident Project Team to meet to receive an update from the appointment of the Independent Consultant for the options appraisal and review the January resident consultation exercise to see how successful it was and whether their needs to be changes to the consultation on the options.	4 Resident Project Team to consider the results of the consultation and agree the final scope of works document for the Independent Cost Consultant to work on. The meeting to receive an update from the Appointment Panels on progress in selecting an Independent Cost Consultant and an Independent Consultant for the options appraisal process.
5 Appointment of the Independent Consultant for the Options appraisal.	5 Resident Project Team to meet to receive an update from the Independent Consultant and review the January resident consultation exercise to see how successful it was and whether their needs to be changes to the consultation on the options.
6 Resident Project Team to meet to receive an update from the Independent Consultant for the options appraisal and to discuss and agree the final format of resident consultation on the options.	6 Appointment of the Independent Consultant for the Options appraisal.
7 Resident Project Team to meet to consider the draft report on the options produced by the Independent Consultant and agree the options to be put to residents.	7 Appointment of the Independent Cost Consultant.
8 Resident Consultation on the options.	8 Resident Project Team to meet to receive an update from the Independent Consultant for the options.

9 Report to Cabinet on the Officers recommendations, the results of the resident consultation and the wider impact on Southwark's Housing Strategy.

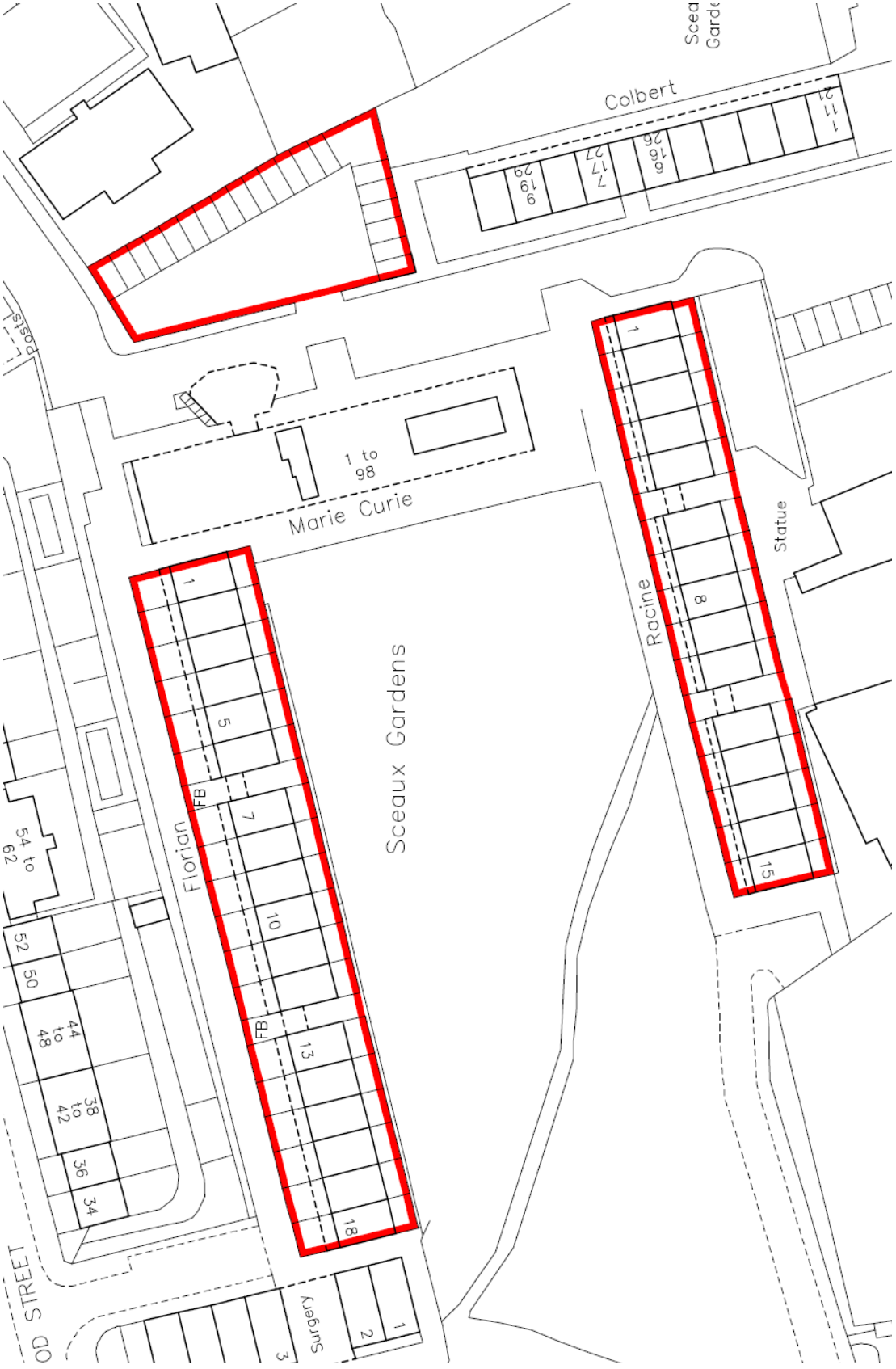
9 Resident Project Team to meet to receive an update from the Independent Consultant for the options.

10 Resident Project Team to meet to receive an update from the Independent Consultant for the options appraisal and to discuss and agree the final format of resident consultation on the options.

11 Resident Project Team to meet to consider the draft report on the options produced by the Independent Consultant and agree the options to be put to residents.

12 Resident Consultation on the options.

13 Report to Cabinet on the Officers recommendations, the results of the resident consultation and the wider impact on Southwark's Housing Strategy.



The development site highlighted in red

APPENDIX 2

Report

Rehousing Options and Equality Impact Assessment

Florian and Racine

Sceaux Gardens

22 August 2017

Contents

Introduction

Florian and Racine are two terraces of one bedroom bungalows on Sceaux Gardens Estate between Camberwell and Peckham. The other blocks on the estate range from six to twelve storeys. The Sceaux Gardens Tenants and Residents Association suggested that Florian and Racine could provide more new Council homes if they were redeveloped. There is also a block of garages at the East end of the estate that could be redeveloped and new homes provided. LBS New Homes Delivery Team has worked with the residents of Florian and Racine, the TRA and South London Gallery to develop proposals for new homes.

If the proposals for new homes at Florian and Racine are approved by the Council, the current residents of Florian and Racine will need to be rehoused. This report analyses the rehousing preferences and includes an Equality Impact Assessment of rehousing current Florian and Racine residents.

This report has been prepared by Neal Purvis of Open Communities for LBS New Homes Delivery Team.

Accommodation and Population

There are 33 one bedroom bungalows in Florian and Racine. In August 2017, one property is void. There are three leaseholders, two of which are non resident.

Block	Address	Number
Florian	1-18	18
Racine	1-15	15
		33

Data Collection

The data in this report was collected by LBS New Homes Direct Delivery Team and Community Engagement Division on 8 and 9 September, 2016, and 9 March 2017. Where there was no response, a copy of the questionnaire and return envelope was provided. As the composition of households changes and the data is updated, further versions of this report will be prepared. From the 30 occupied properties, 20 households were interviewed (66% rate of return).

	Tenanted Bungalows	Respondents	Voids	Percentage Return
Florian	14	10	1	71%
Racine	15	7		47%
Address not given		3		

	Leasehold Bungalows	Respondents	Percentage Return
Florian	3		
Racine	0	0	
Not recorded			

Equality Act

The Equality Act 2010 requires local authorities and other public bodies to have due regard to the aims of the general equality duty when making decisions and when setting policies. The Act identifies nine protected characteristics that local authorities must take into account when considering how to advance equality and good relations, as well as eliminating discrimination.

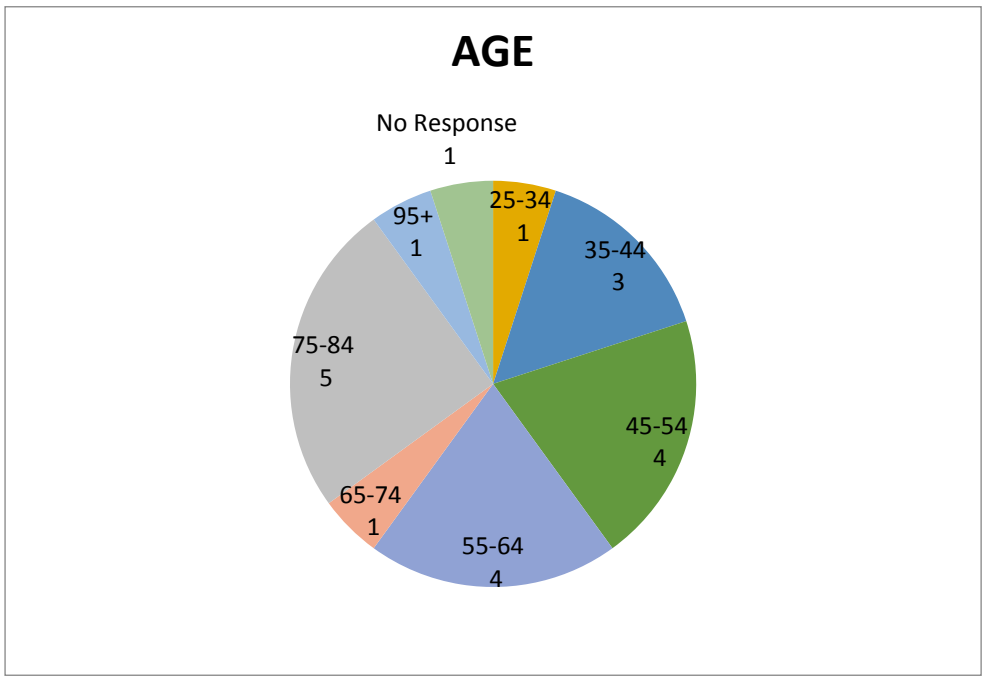
The nine protected characteristics are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender Reassignment
- Marriage and Civil Partnership
- Pregnancy and Maternity
- Race
- Religion and Belief
- Sex
- Sexual Orientation

This report considers the impact of a decision to decant Florian and Racine on those with the protected characteristics.

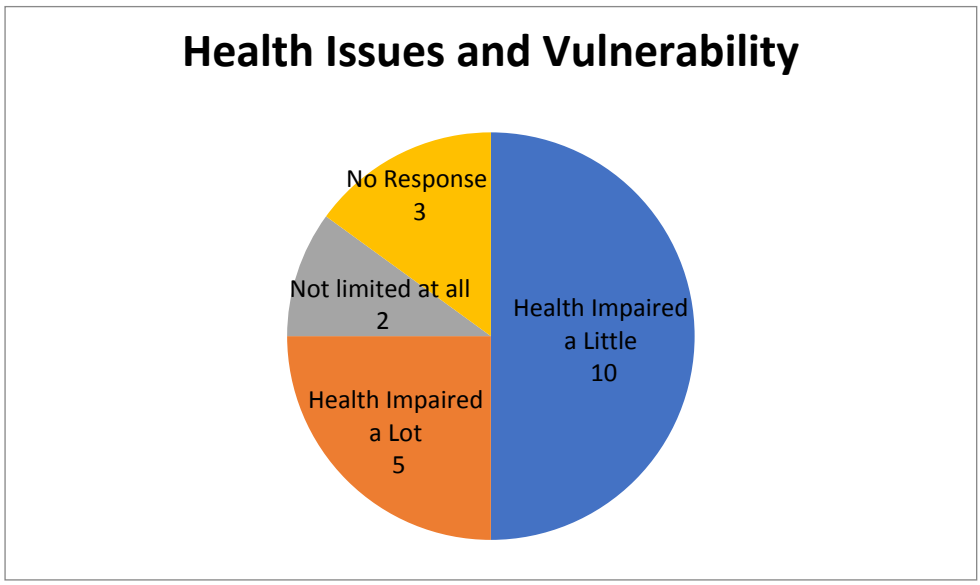
Age

Of the 20 respondents to the survey, seven (35%) are over the age of 65. Only one (5%) is under the age of 35. The majority (55%) are aged between 35 and 64.



Disability

Two thirds of the residents who responded have long term health issues that limits their day to day activities. Half of the residents reported that health problems impaired them a little and a quarter that they were impaired a lot. The cause of this was a physical or mobility disability for the great majority of residents.



Gender Reassignment

Of the 14 residents who responded to the question on gender re assignment. Two were transsexual and 12 were not.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

Of the thirteen respondents to the question about their marital status there was an even spread between Married or in a Civil Partnership, Divorced and Never Married, with one person identifying themselves as separated.

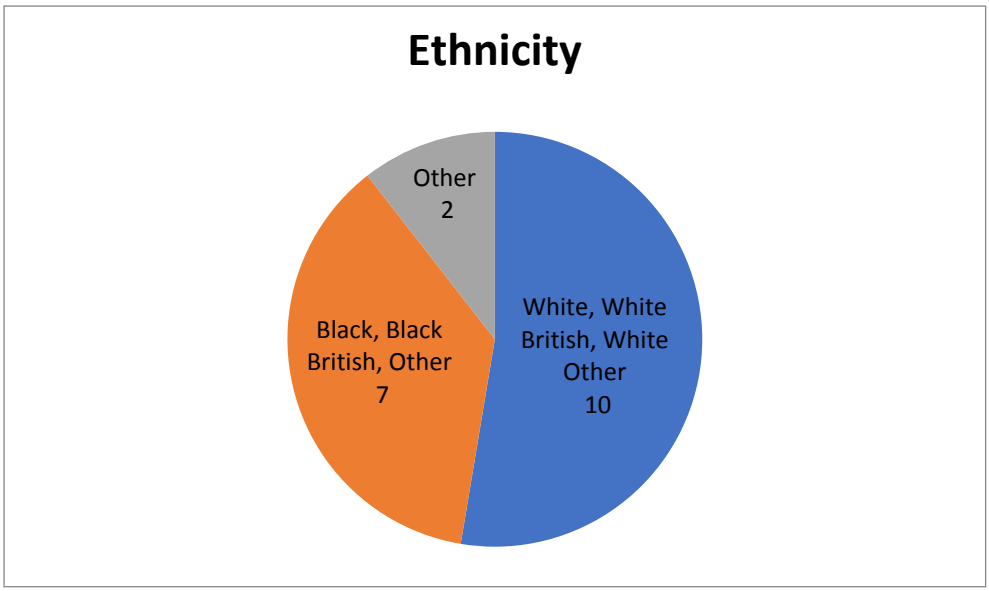
	Married or in Civil Partnership	Divorced	Never Married or in Civil Partnership	Separated
Number	4	4	4	1

Pregnancy and Maternity

None of the 15 respondents were pregnant or on maternity leave.

Ethnicity

Of the 19 respondents to the question on ethnicity, 10 were White (53%), 7 were Black (37%) and 2 (11%) defined themselves as another ethnicity.



Religion and Belief

Of the 14 respondent to the question on religion, 9 people were Christian (56%), with 4 respondents having No Religion (25%).

	Buddhist	**Christian (including Catholic)**	**No Religion**	**Muslim**
Respondents	1	9	4	2
Percentage	6%	56%	25%	13%

Sex

Four of the respondents did not answer the question identifying their sex. There were slightly more men than women among those who responded.

	Male	**Female**	**Not Answered**
Respondents	9	7	4
Percentage	45%	35%	20%

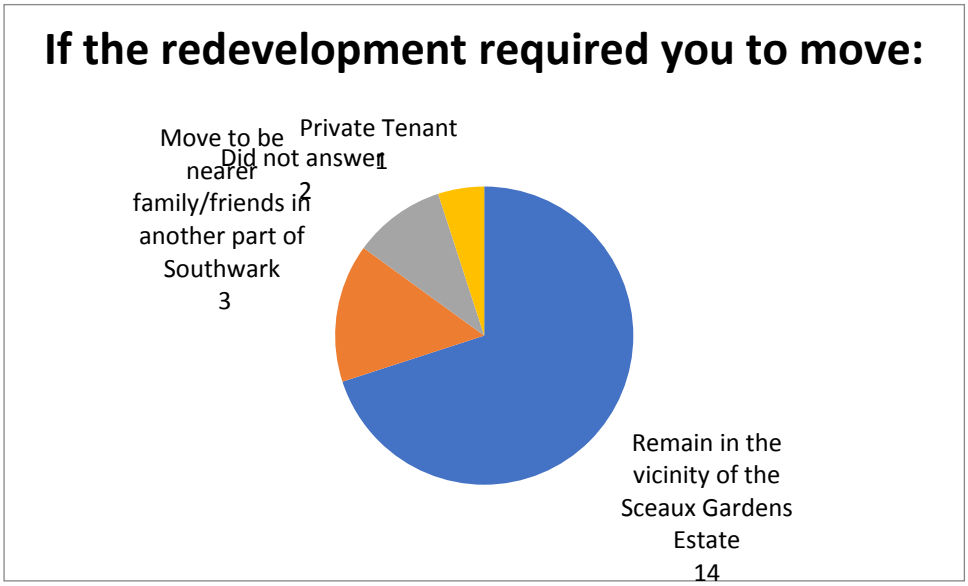
Sexual Orientation

The great majority of the 15 who responded to the question on sexual orientation were heterosexual.

	Heterosexual / Straight	**Bi Sexual**	**No Response**
Number	14	1	5

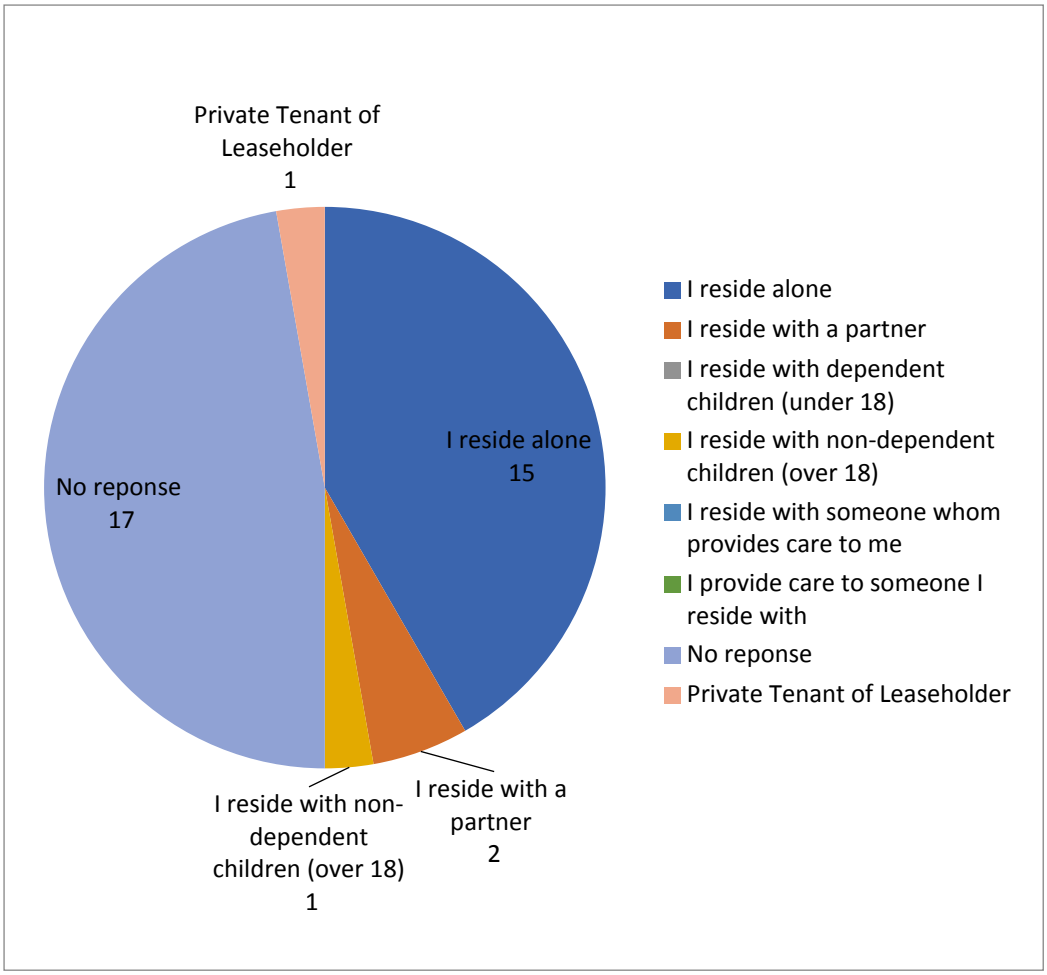
Rehousing Preferences

Alongside the collection of equalities data, residents were asked if they would prefer to remain in the Sceaux Gardens Area, move elsewhere in Southwark, or to move out of Southwark. Of the 17 who answered the question, 14 households want to remain in the vicinity of Sceaux Gardens Estate.



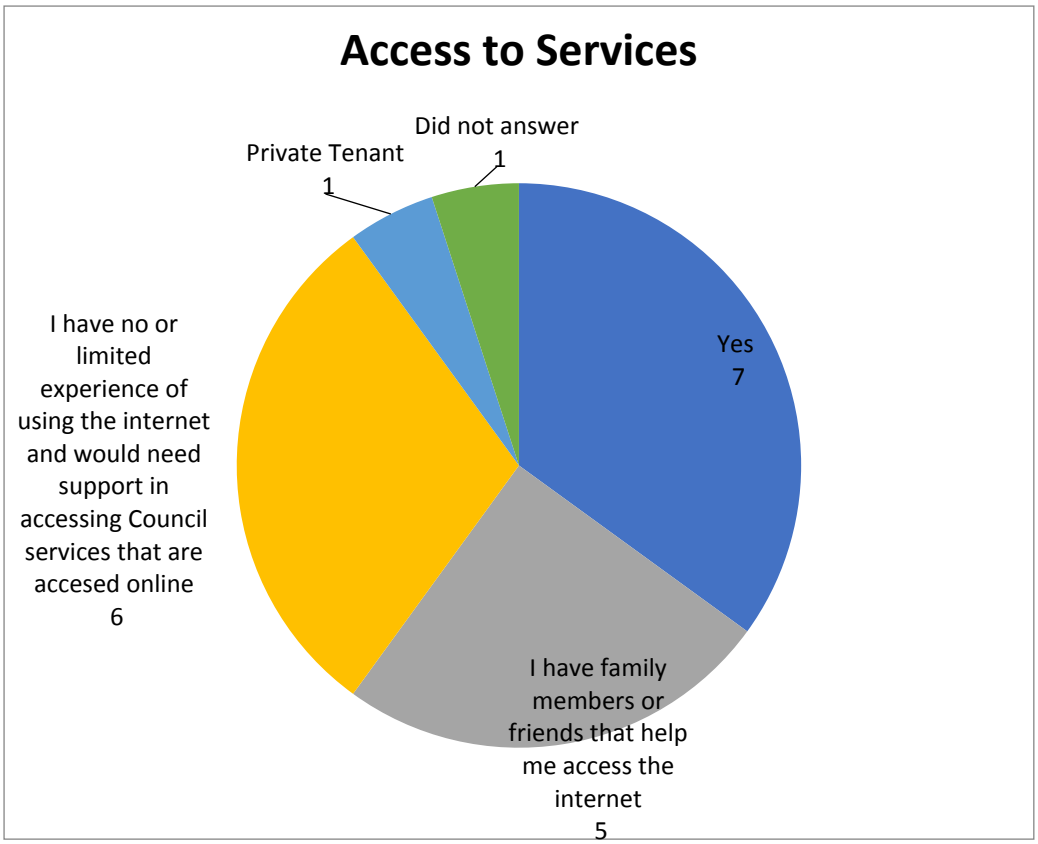
Household Size

As all of the homes in Florian and Racine are small one bedroom homes, they meet housing need for one person households, or a couple. Of 18 respondents, 15 were single person households. There is only one household where there is a larger household living in the property, with a single person and a non dependent child over 18 sharing the bungalow. Two of the homes are occupied by couples.



Access to the Bidding Process

To access the Council's Choice Based Letting System, and to look at and bid for properties, residents need to access internet, or get help from someone to do this on their behalf. Seven residents have internet access and five can help from family or friends to access the internet. 30% of those interviewed have no access to the internet and will need help or support to be able to bid for homes on the Council's Lettings System. This support will be provided by the Council's New Homes Delivery Team, together with the Council's Community Engagement Team and Resident Service.



Consultation Process

There has been a comprehensive consultation process with residents living in Florian and Racine alongside residents living on Sceaux Gardens Estate, and local community organisations that could be affected by proposals, including Sceaux Gardens TRA and South London Gallery. The consultation schedule is below.

Date	Event	Details
15th July 2015	New Homes Delivery Team presentation to Sceaux Gardens T&RA	Initial proposal to presentation Sceaux Gardens T&RA
19th April 2016	T&RA meeting	Attendance at by New Homes delivery team to Sceaux Gardens T&RA to present update
24th May 2016	Sceaux Gardens Resident Design Group meeting	Attended RDG meeting to update members on proposals and to advise of future consultation.

15th July 2016	T&RA meeting	Attendance at by New Homes delivery team to Sceaux Gardens T&RA to present update
27th September 2016	Drop in meeting showing red line boundary and proposal to develop sites	All residents and businesses within 100m invited to attend drop in session. Red line boundary of proposed development area shown. Attendees invited to be part of project group, questionnaire completed.
8th November 2016	Florian and Racine door knocking exercise	Spoke withFlorian and Racine households and/or left letters. Completion of equalities impact assessments and gather of data.
8th November 2016	Project group meeting 1	Self-appointed group of Sceaux Gardens T&RA members and residents of Florian and Racine ("The Project Group" Initial introductory training session by Open Communities
12th January 2017	Project group meeting 2	Design development meeting chaired by Calford Seaden attended by project group
20th January 2017	Initial telephone conversations with non-residents homeowners	1 & 10 Florian, also sent equalities impact assessments via email
2nd March 2017	Project group meeting 3	Design development meeting with project group chaired by Open Communities with presentation from architects, Q&A with New Homes Team and CalfordSeaden
9th March 2017	Florian and Racine door knocking exercise	Door knocking exercise with Private tenants of 1 & 10 Florian. Completion of equalities impact assessments.
19th June 2017	Project group meeting 5	Design development meeting with project group chaired by Open Communities with presentation from architects, Q&A with New Homes Team and CalfordSeaden
3rd August 2017	Project group meeting 5	Design development meeting with project group chaired by

		Open Communities with presentation from architects, Q&A with New Homes Team and CalfordSeaden
18th July 2017	T&RA Meeting	Attendance at by New Homes delivery team to Sceaux Gardens T&RA to present update
3rd August 2017	Project group meeting 6	Design development meeting with project group chaired by Open Communities with presentation from architects, Q&A with New Homes Team and CalfordSeaden

Conclusions

Residents in Florian and Racine are varied in age, with a high level of disability. For the rehousing process to meet the needs of residents, considerable support will be needed to assist residents to register on the Council's Housing Register, and to explain the options available for residents to move, and to help residents to bid and view properties through the Choice Based Letting System. The current proposals to develop new homes on the estate, include an option for anyone who wants to return to the estate, to be able to. There will be a local letting scheme which will give local residents first refusal on new homes in Sceaux Gardens area. Tenants with decant status in Florian and Racine will have Priority 1, and will therefore be in a strong position to access new homes through the decant process.

Appendix

Equality Analysis Template

July 2014

Guidance notes

Things to remember:

Under the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) public authorities are required to have due regard to the aims of the general equality duty when making decisions and when setting policies. Understanding the affect of the council's policies and practices on people with different protected characteristics is an important part of complying with the general equality duty. Under the PSED the council must ensure that:

- Decision-makers are aware of the general equality duty's requirements.
- The general equality duty is complied with before and at the time a particular policy is under consideration and when a decision is taken.
- They consciously consider the need to do the things set out in the aims of the general equality duty as an integral part of the decision-making process.
- They have sufficient information to understand the effects of the policy, or the way a function is carried out, on the aims set out in the general equality duty.
- They review policies or decisions, for example, if the make-up of service users changes, as the general equality duty is a continuing duty.
- They take responsibility for complying with the general equality duty in relation to all their relevant functions. Responsibility cannot be delegated to external organisations that are carrying out public functions on their behalf.
- They consciously consider the need to do the things set out in the aims of the general equality duty not only when a policy is developed and decided upon, but when it is being implemented.

Best practice guidance from the Equality and Human Rights Commission recommends that public bodies:

- Consider all the protected characteristics and all aims of the general equality duty (apart from in relation to marriage and civil partnership, where only the discrimination aim applies).
- Use equality analysis to inform policy as it develops to avoid unnecessary additional activity.
- Focus on the understanding the effects of a policy on equality and any actions needed as a result, not the production of a document.
- Consider how the time and effort involved should relate to the importance of the policy to equality.
- Think about steps to advance equality and good relations as well as eliminate discrimination.
- Use good evidence. Where it isn't available, take steps to gather it (where practical and proportionate).
- Use insights from engagement with employees, service users and others can help provide evidence for equality analysis.

Equality analysis should be referenced in community impact statements in Council reports. Community impact statements are a corporate requirement in all reports to the following meetings: the cabinet, individual decision makers, scrutiny, regulatory committees and community councils. Community impact statements enable decision makers to identify more easily how a decision might affect different communities in Southwark and to consider any implications for equality and diversity.

The public will be able to view and scrutinise any equality analysis undertaken. Equality analysis should therefore be written in a clear and transparent way using plain English. Equality analysis may be published under the council's publishing of equality information, or be present with divisional/departmental/service business plans. These will be placed on the website for public view under the council's Publications Scheme.

Equality analysis should be reviewed after a sensible period of time to see if business needs have changed and/or if the effects that were expected have occurred. If not then you will need to consider amending your policy accordingly. This does not mean repeating the equality analysis, but using the experience gained through implementation to check the findings and to make any necessary adjustments.

Engagement with the community is recommended as part of the development of equality analysis. The council's Community Engagement Division and critical friend, the Forum for Equality and Human Rights in Southwark can assist with this (see section below on community engagement and www.southwarkadvice.org.uk).

Section 1: Equality analysis details

Proposed policy/decision/business plan to which this equality analysis relates	To inform a decision on whether to decant Florian and Racine and build new Council Homes on Sceaux Gardens Estate.

Equality analysis author		Neal Purvis, Open Communities			
Strategic Director:		Gerri Scott			
Department			**Division**		
Period analysis undertaken		September 2016 to July 2017			
Date of review (if applicable)		TBC			
Sign-off		**Position**		**Date**	

Section 2: Brief description of policy/decision/business plan

1.1 Brief description of policy/decision/business plan
Decision to rehouse the residents of Florian and Racine, to demolish and redevelop the Florian, Racine and garage site on Sceaux Gardens Estate, as part of the Council's commitment to build 11,000 new Council Homes.

Section 3: Overview of service users and key stakeholders consulted

2. Service users and stakeholders	
Key users of the department or service	The key users that will be impacted by this decision are as follows: 1. 29 Secure Tenants of Florian and Racine 2. 3 remaining leaseholders (2 are non resident) a) 2? sub-tenants of the non-resident leaseholders b) 1 resident home owner occupier
Key stakeholders were/are involved in this policy/decision/business plan	The key community stakeholders have been consulted about the proposal to develop new homes at Sceaux Gardens are as follows: 1. Residents in Florian and Racine through drop in sessions on (dates) and individual consultation door to door with 20 households. 2. The Sceaux Gardens TRA and the South London Gallery are represented on the Resident Steering Group that has met 4 times to develop design proposals, and consultation methods. 3. Direct Delivery Officers have attended Sceaux Gardens TRA meetings to keep the TRA up to date on the proposals (2) times, and the Lakanal Resident Project Team based on the estate, twice. 4. The Racine and Florian Residents were invited to attend a drop-in Consultation with all the residents affected by the proposal Internal stakeholder divisions that have been involved in the decision to decant Florian and Racine to enable new build are: 1. New Homes Delivery 2. Specialist Housing Services including Resident Services and the Leasehold Management Team 3. Legal services

Section 4: Pre-implementation equality analysis

This section considers the potential impacts (positive and negative) on groups with 'protected characteristics', the equality information on which this analysis is based and any mitigating actions to be taken.

Age - Where this is referred to, it refers to a person belonging to a particular age (e.g. 32 year olds) or range of ages (e.g. 18 - 30 year olds).
Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan
1. None of the residents are school age. There is no impact on young people. 2. Majority of respondents are of working age; if they move outside of London, it may have an impact on their ability to find work. 3. For vulnerable people and those aged 55+ moving or leaving their established community may have a negative impact on general well-being. Access to existing medical and support services may be disrupted. 4. Retired leaseholders who are mortgage free may not be able to raise another mortgage to buy a new home (*have you interviewed the resident leaseholder?*). *5.* Decanting will address the single household overcrowding. Current proposals to develop new homes on the estate, include an option for anyone who wants to return to the estate, to be able to. There will be a local letting scheme which will give local residents first refusal on new homes in Sceaux Gardens area. Tenants with decant status in Florian and Racine will have Priority 1, and will therefore be in a strong position to access new homes through the decant process. *6.* The internal layout is poor, and space standards in the current accommodation are low and tenants will be able to move to more suitable accommodation for their physical condition.
Equality information on which above analysis is based
A survey in September of 2016 – March 2017 of two thirds of the households showed • More than half of the households are aged between 34-64. • Three quarters of the residents suffer from impaired health, mostly physical or mobility • The great majority of households are single person households • Around three quarters of tenants want to remain in the Sceaux Gardens area
Mitigating actions to be taken
1. Through choice based lettings policy, tenants would have a certain degree of choice about where they can move to. Current proposals to develop new homes on the estate, include an

option for anyone who wants to return to the estate, to be able to. There will be a local letting scheme which will give local residents first refusal on new homes in Sceaux Gardens area. Tenants with decant status in Florian and Racine will have Priority 1, and will therefore be in a strong position to access new homes through the decant process.

2. One Resident leaseholder will get rehousing support from Housing Management Services and the New Homes Delivery Team. The Council has adopted rehousing policies for homeowners affected by decanting of Council Housing.
3. Two Sub-tenants made homeless as a result of leaseholder buyout are able to obtain alternative accommodation via Southwark if they qualify for housing assistance.

Disability - A person has a disability if s/he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

Possible impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan

1. Move would impact on residents/ occupants in particular who have mobility problems and have had their current home adapted to meet their disability. Their new home would need to be adapted for their use as well.
2. Residents/ occupants affected by a disability would need to re-establish, new medical support networks if the move disrupts their current support networks, such as hospital, GP etc.
3. On a positive note residents/ occupants affected by a disability could gain a home more suitable which complies with the requirements of Equality Act 2010 and built to Life Time Home Standards and/or adapted for wheelchair use.
4. All new homes on Sceaux Gardens will be built to Lifetime Homes Standard and 10% of the new homes built on Sceaux Gardens will be to wheelchair accessible standards.

Equality information on which above analysis is based

75% of survey respondents had household members with some form of health issue that restricts daily living. disability or access need. Physical disability and lack of mobility accounted for the very great majority of the types of disability reported.

Mitigating actions to be taken

1. Choice based lettings will enable tenants' choice in finding a suitable property. The new build homes on the estate will all be built to Lifetime Home Standards and will include 10% wheelchairs.
2. The Council will offer help to pack/unpack and organise moving for tenants who are decanted.
3. Leaseholders who qualify for rehousing assistance will be registered for the the choice based lettings system. The Council offers rehousing assistance through ownership or reversion to tenancy. Leaseholders who do not qualify for Council assistance can choose

their next home, in line with their housing needs, within the budget they have following buyout.
4. Sub-tenants made homeless as a result of the leaseholders selling to the Council are able to obtain alternative, accommodation via Southwark if they qualify for housing assistance.

Gender reassignment - The process of transitioning from one gender to another.
Possible impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan
Rehousing residents that have reassigned their gender could expose them to harassment in their new community. There are small minority of people with reassigned gender and currently rehousing policy does not discriminate against them. Choice Based Letting gives the tenant options to decide where they would prefer to live and crucially where they would not.
Equality information on which above analysis is based.
2 respondents reported having a member of their household with a reassigned gender.
Mitigating actions to be taken
1. Both Southwark housing management and housing associations have policies and officers in specialist teams to deal with anti-social behaviour such as the Southwark Anti-Social Behaviour Unit. 2. Choice based letting system, with a local letting scheme for new build homes on Sceaux Gardens will give tenants/ residents a choice of where they can move to. 3. Eligible sub-tenants who wish to remain in the area can register on the Council's housing waiting list.

Marriage and civil partnership - Marriage is defined as a 'union between a man and a woman'. Same-sex couples can have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must be treated the same as married couples on a wide range of legal matters. **(Only to be considered in respect to the need to eliminate discrimination.**
Possible impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan
Just under one third of total respondents are married or in a civil partnership. However, the rehousing policy will not discriminate against residents/ occupants who are either single, married or in a civil partnership.
Equality information on which above analysis is based
The survey found that 4 of the respondents were married while 9 confirmed they were single.
Mitigating actions to be taken
N/A

Pregnancy and maternity - Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth, and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.
Possible impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan
1. The lettings policy does not take into account unborn children in determining housing need. However, babies under 26 weeks old would be considered when determining housing need. 2. Leaseholders who are on maternity leave may have difficulty qualifying for a mortgage. 3. Rehoused households with new babies may not have the same access to access to nursery places, childminders or family/support networks.

Equality information on which above analysis is based
None of the residents were pregnant at the time of the survey.
Mitigating actions to be taken
None necessary.

Race - Refers to the protected characteristic of Race. It refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins.
Possible impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan
The majority of respondents were identified as White, with around a third identified as Black. However, the rehousing policy does not disadvantage or discriminate against any race or ethnic group as both are applied fairly and equally to all groups throughout the process, and offers all tenants the option to remain within half a mile of their existing home at Sceaux Gardens.
Equality information on which above analysis is based
53% of respondents were White and 37% were confirmed as Black overall.
Mitigating actions to be taken
N/A

Religion and belief - Religion has the meaning usually given to it but belief includes religious

and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.
Possible impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan
Residents, who are predominately Christian and Muslim, may have to move away from their preferred place of worship.
Equality information on which above analysis is based
56% of respondents said they were of the Christian faith while 13% said they were Muslim in faith
Mitigating actions to be taken
Choice based letting, and the local letting scheme priority over new build will give tenants the ability to remain the area. Tenants need one or two bedroom homes and there is a regular supply of this size of home through the Council's Choice Based Letting Scheme.

Sex - A man or a woman.
Possible impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan
There are slightly more respondents who were male (56%). However, rehousing policy (will not disadvantage or discriminate against any gender as it is applied equally to all groups throughout negotiations.
Equality information on which above analysis is based
9 of the respondents were male, 7 were female.
Mitigating actions to be taken
N/A

Sexual orientation - Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes
Possible impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan
The majority of respondents were confirmed as heterosexual. However, the rehousing policy (i.e. choice based letting, option to return and the leaseholder assistance package) will not disadvantage or discriminate against sexuality as it is applied equally to all groups throughout negotiations.
Equality information on which above analysis is based
14 of the respondents were heterosexual, with 1 bisexual.
Mitigating actions to be taken
N/A

Human Rights There are 16 rights in the Human Rights Act. Each one is called an Article. They are all taken from the European Convention on Human Rights. The Articles are The right to life, Freedom from torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, Freedom from forced labour , Right to Liberty, Fair trial, Retrospective penalties, Privacy, Freedom of conscience, Freedom of expression, Freedom of assembly, Marriage and family, Freedom from discrimination and the First Protocol
Possible impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan
There is no “right to family life” impact as all household residents have the option to be rehoused together (including older children living with their families).
Information on which above analysis is based
One household includes an adult child living with a parent.
Mitigating actions to be taken
1. Tenants have been given priority for new build on the estate. 2. There is a variety of bedroom sizes as part of the newbuild. 3. Officers work closely with families to ensure their housing needs continue to be met through supportive, focussed case work 4. Leaseholders are reimbursed the cost of appointing professional advisers to represent them in negotiations to secure market value in accordance with CP legislation and guidelines for buyout. Resident leaseholders qualify for a 10% of the market value as a home loss payment as well as rehousing assistance for ownership or reversion to tenancy. 5. Leaseholders that cannot afford to buy elsewhere are offered rehousing assistance.

Section 5: Further actions and objectives

5. Further actions			
Based on the initial analysis above, please detail the key mitigating actions or the areas identified as requiring more detailed analysis.			
Number	**Description of issue**	**Action**	**Timeframe**
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

5. Equality objectives (for business plans)				
Based on the initial analysis above, please detail any equality objectives that you will set for your division/department/service. Under the objective and measure column please state whether this objective is an existing objective or a suggested addition to the Council Plan.				
Objective and measure	**Lead officer**	**Current performance (baseline)**	**Targets**	
			2013/14	**2014/15**

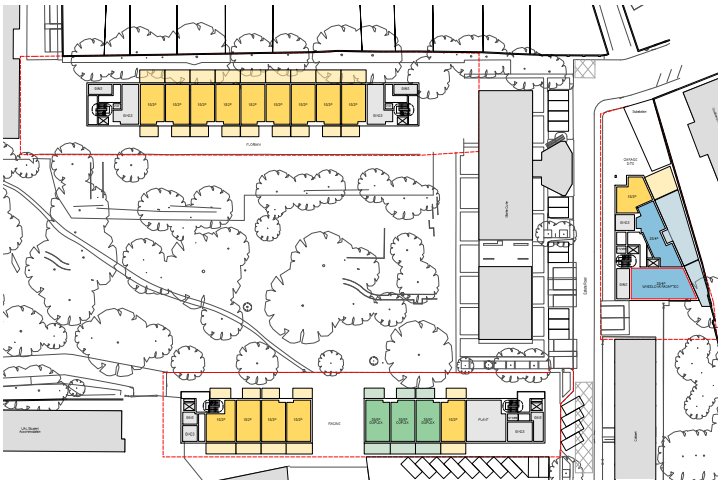
APPENDIX 3

Study 01 - Plans

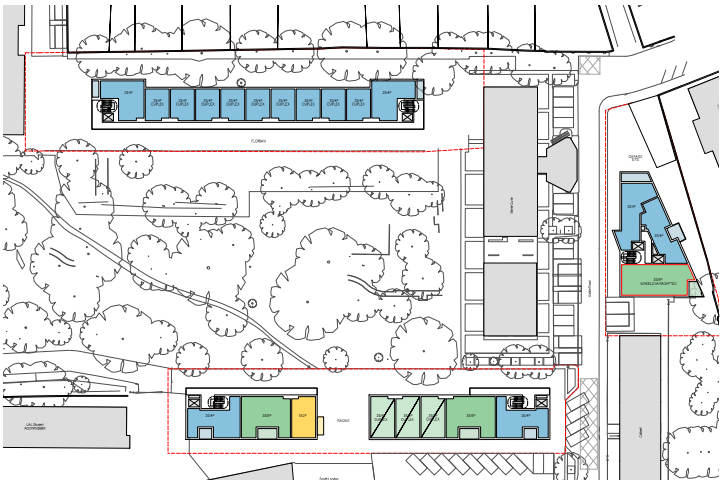
Unit Key

- 1 bed
- 2 bed
- 2 bed WC
- 3 bed
- 3 bed WC
- 4 bed

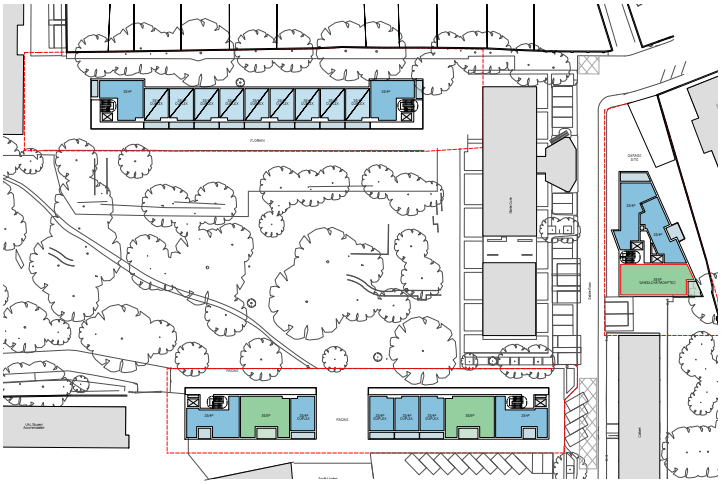
Ground Floor



First Floor

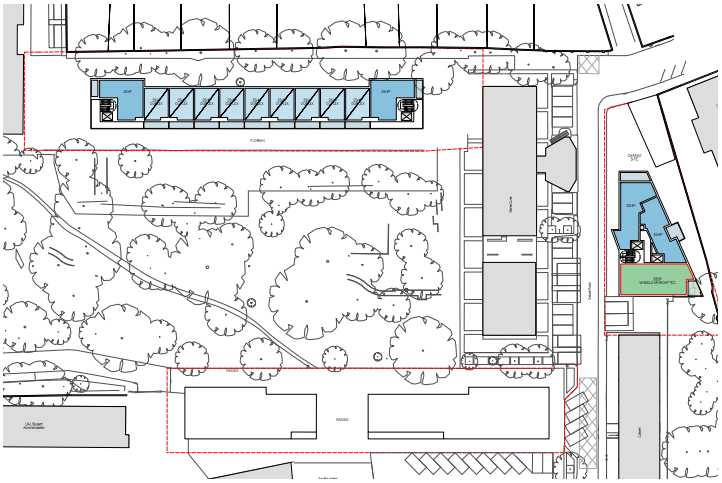


Second Floor

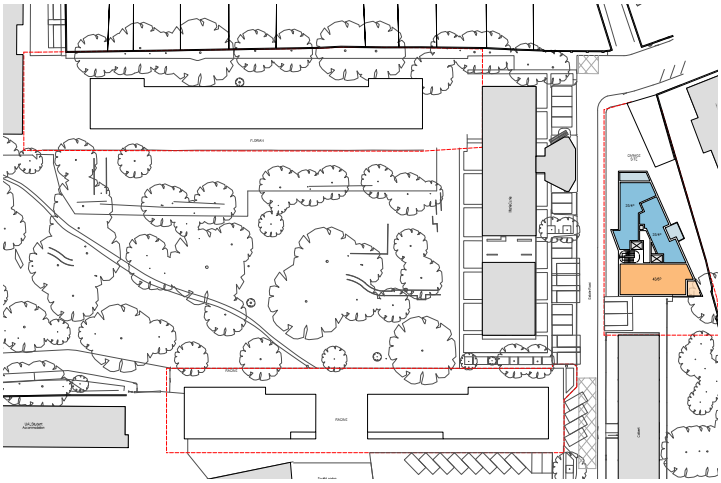


Third Floor

Fourth Floor



Fifth and Sixth Floor



Sceaux Gardens
Camberwell

Southwark Council

WestonWilliamson+Partners

Study 01 - Accommodation Schedule

Across all blocks

Unit Mix

1 bed	16
2 bed	48
2 bed WC	1
3 bed	10
3 bed WC	4
4 bed	2
TOTAL	**81**

Analysis

2B+	80%
3B+	20%
WC	9.6%
1 beds @ GF	15

Block breakdown

Florian Site

Unit type	Nº
1 bed	9
2 bed	26
3 bed	0
TOTAL	**35**

Racine Site

Unit type	Nº
1 bed	6
2 bed	9
3 bed	10
TOTAL	**25**

Garage Site

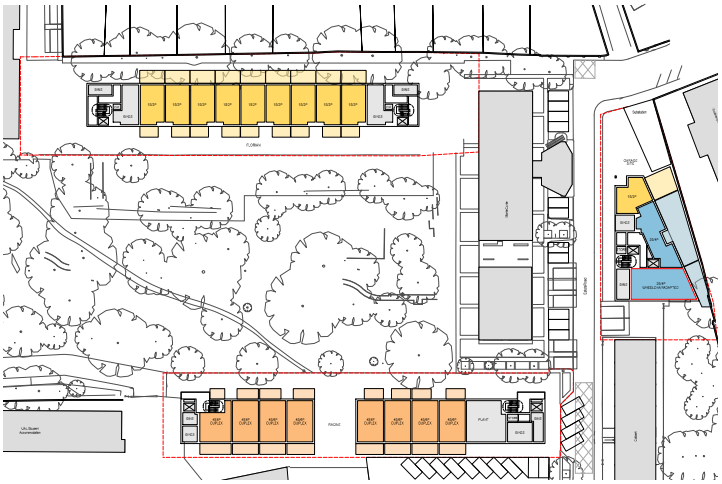
Unit type	Nº
1 bed	1
2 bed	13
2 bed WC	1
3 bed	0
3 bed WC	4
4 bed	2
TOTAL	**21**

Study 02 - Plans

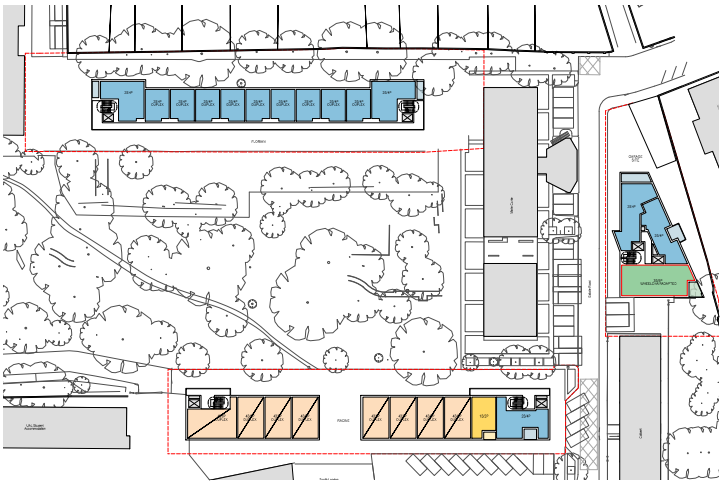
Unit Key

- 1 bed
- 2 bed
- 2 bed WC
- 3 bed
- 3 bed WC
- 4 bed

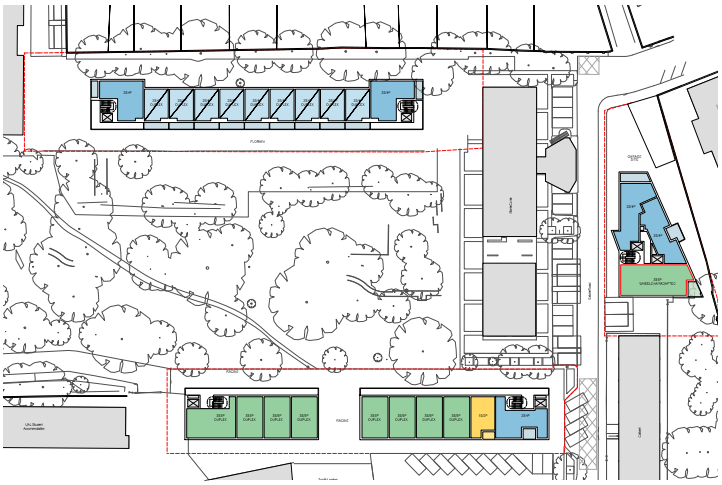
Ground Floor



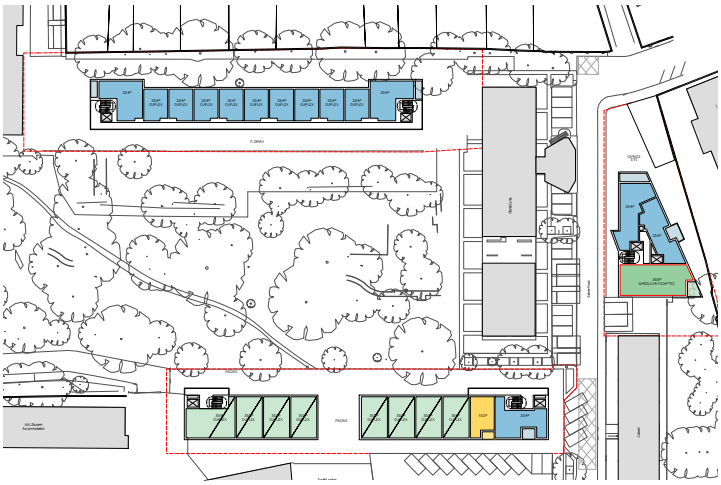
First Floor



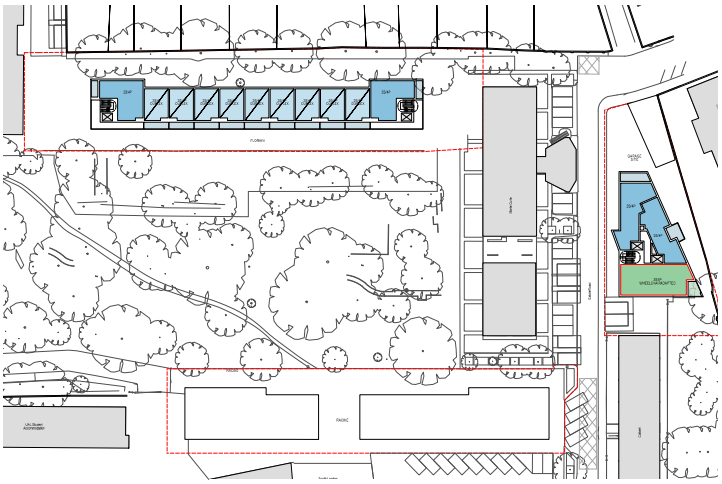
Second Floor



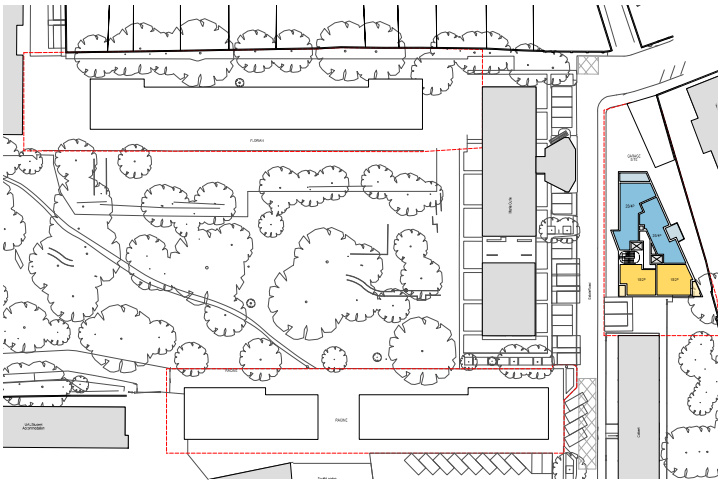
Third Floor



Fourth Floor



Fifth and Sixth Floor



Sceaux Gardens
Camberwell

Southwark Council

WestonWilliamson+Partners

Study 02 - Accommodation Schedule

Across all blocks

Unit Mix

1 bed	17
2 bed	41
2 bed WC	1
3 bed	9
3 bed WC	4
4 bed	8
TOTAL	**80**

Analysis

2B+	79%
3B+	26%
WC	9.3%
1 beds @ GF	10

Block breakdown

Florian Site

Unit type	Nº
1 bed	9
2 bed	26
3 bed	0
TOTAL	**35**

Racine Site

Unit type	Nº
1 bed	3
2 bed	3
3 bed	8
4 bed	8
TOTAL	**22**

Garage Site

Unit type	Nº
1 bed	5
2 bed	13
2 bed WC	1
3 bed	0
3 bed WC	4
4 bed	0
TOTAL	**23**

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