

Cabinet

Tuesday 17 October 2023

11.00 am

Rooms GO2A, B and C, 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

Appendices – Part 1

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Item No.	Title	Page No.
10.	Generic Emergency Plan Appendix 1.	1 - 28
12.	Annual school place planning report financial and academic year 2023-24 Appendices 1 and 2.	29 - 104

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Date: 9 October 2023



GENERIC EMERGENCY PLAN

LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK
Corporate Emergency Handbook #1

CLASSIFICATION:

UNCLASSIFIED

Issue and Review Register

The council's Generic Emergency Plan will be reviewed annually by the Emergency Planning and Resilience Team.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES	ISSUE NUMBER	DATE
New issue	Issue 1	September 2005
General update and inclusion of business continuity information and the community risk register	Issue 2	
General update and inclusion of emergency support officers, mutual aid arrangements, updated mandate and specific contingency plans	Issue 3	August 2006
General review.	Issue 4	January 2008
Change of person details	Issue 5	August 2008
Complete review.	Issue 6	February 2012
Update and review. Addition of emergency scheme information.	Issue 7	February 2014
Update and review. Addition of emergency scheme information.	Issue 8	November 2016
Inclusion of JESIP principles. Updated links and contact details. Deleted command and control diagram	Issue 9	January 2017
Full re-evaluation of the Generic Emergency Plan to align with London EP 2020 and London local Authority Concept of Operations Plan.	Issue 10	July 2018
Addition of Silver handbook. Changes to SCG chair allocation of role.	Issue 11	June 2019
Annual review	Issue 12	January 2020
Review ahead of cabinet, pandemic considerations	Issue 13	June 2020
Annual review	Issue 14	January 2021
Review ahead of cabinet	Issue 15	June 2021
Annual review	Issue 16	January 2022
Review ahead of cabinet	Issue 17	May 2022
Annual Review. Added: business impact assessment, separate information on the role of elected members, Resilience Advisor role, diagram of major incident command structure, detail of different emergency centres, and detail of sub regional arrangements for mutual aid, STAC, staff welfare. Separated Activation and Command and control.	Issue 18	July 2023

Exercise and Training Schedule

All staff undertaking roles within this plan will receive regular training on their roles. This plan will be exercised annually in accordance with the requirements under the Civil Contingencies Act, and accompanying guidance.

Records of training and exercising will be maintained by the Emergency Planning and Resilience Team.

All queries relating to this document should be directed to the Emergency Planning and Resilience Team, Chief Executives Department.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Aim

This document details how Southwark Council complies with the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and sets the council's strategy for dealing with a broad range of incidents.

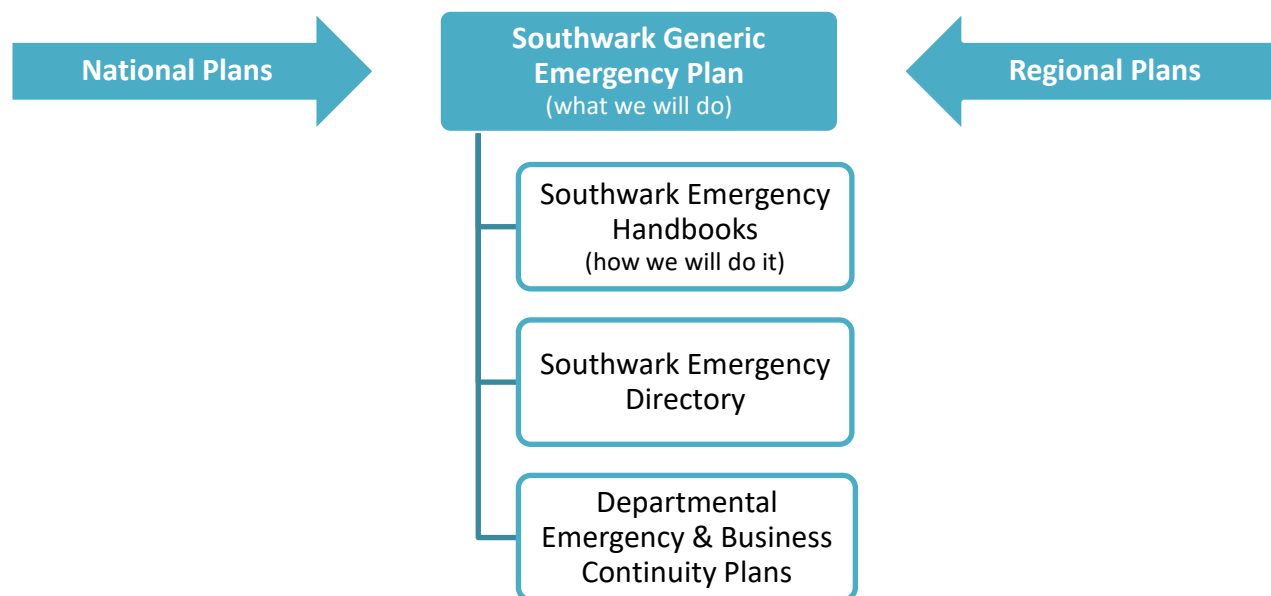
The council has clear legal and moral obligations to provide effective, robust and demonstrable emergency arrangements to mobilise its resources at short notice to deal with a broad range of incidents. This may be on a localised departmental level, where a simple out-of-hours activity is required, or on a much larger scale, where a multi-function response requires dedicated coordination, liaison and communication.

This document explains the structures in place to deal with emergency incidents in the borough that require a council response. The structures outlined in the plan are scalable depending on the nature of the response required.

1.2 Scope

The corporate Generic Emergency Plan is Southwark Council's published plan that brings together existing council Departmental Emergency and Business Continuity Plans, as well as linking with London-wide and national plans.

This document covers the operational requirements for Southwark Council only; and not the emergency arrangements for any other third party organisation, council or emergency service.



Underpinning the Generic Emergency Plan there are a series of internal Southwark Emergency Handbooks. These internal documents (referenced below #1 to #10) cover detailed operational procedures on how the council will respond to an incident, and are complemented by the Emergency Directory. Detailed operational procedures are not captured in the Generic Emergency Plan due to the complexity and occasional sensitive nature of the information contained therein.

GENERIC EMERGENCY PLAN
UNCLASSIFIED

Corporate Handbook #	DOCUMENT
#1	Generic Emergency Plan
#2	Local Authority Liaison Officer (LALO) Handbook
#3	Emergency Centre Manager (ECM) Handbook
#4	Borough Emergency Control Centre (BECC) Handbook
#4a	Borough Emergency Control Centre Set Up Instructions
#5	Council Gold Handbook
#5a	Council Silver Handbook
#6	London Local Authority Gold (LLAG) and Gold Support Team (GST) Handbook
#7	Corporate Business Continuity Handbook
#8	Recovery Handbook
#9	Borough Risk Register
#10	Councillors Handbook

Specific plans exist to deal with risks that may affect the borough. Examples include the pandemic flu plan, multi-agency flood plan, fuel shortage plan, animal health plan and the winter service plan.

The London Emergency Services Liaison Panel (LESLP) publishes a Major Incident Procedure Manual setting out these key responsibilities. The current version of the manual can be accessed from the LESLP web site

[LFB Letter \(london.gov.uk\)](https://www.london.gov.uk/leisure-and-recreation/lfb-letter)

The emergency response arrangements of the council are aligned with the principles of the Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Programme (JESIP)

[JESIP - Working together, Saving Lives](https://www.jesip.gov.uk/)

The London Local Authorities Concept of Operations for Emergency Response and Recovery Document (CONOPS) sets out how London's Local Authorities support their communities and partner organisations in the response to and recovery from an 'emergency', as defined in the Civil Contingencies Act 2004.

The London Local Authorities Concept of Operations can be accessed via the emergency planning team or directly via Resilience Direct [Guidance and Protocols \(resilience.gov.uk\)](https://resilience.gov.uk)

2 ROLE OF THE COUNCIL

2.1 Civil Contingencies Act

Under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA), as identified as a Category 1 responder, the council has seven responsibilities. The council abides by these duties through the Emergency Planning and Resilience Team.

Category 1 responders are the core responders which consist of the emergency services (Police, Fire Brigade and Ambulance), Environment Agency, Local Authorities and Port Authority.

Category 2 responders are the cooperating agencies which include transport providers, Health and Safety Executives and utility companies.

All Category 1 and 2 responders adhere to the same command and control arrangements as defined in the London emergency services liaison panel (LESLP) major incident procedure manual. This ensures that all partner agencies work to the same structure and communicate with each other at the equivalent levels.

Under the CCA, all Category 1 responders are required to:

- Assess the risk of emergencies occurring and use this to inform contingency planning
- Put in place emergency plans
- Put in place Business Continuity Management arrangements
- Put in place arrangements to make information available to the public about civil protection matters and maintain arrangements to warn, inform and advise the public in the event of an emergency
- Share information with other local responders to enhance coordination
- Cooperate with other local responders to enhance coordination and efficiency

Additionally, the council has responsibility to provide advice and assistance to businesses and voluntary organisations about business continuity management.

Further information on our duties under the Act can be found here:

[Preparation and planning for emergencies: responsibilities of responder agencies and others - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/preparation-and-planning-for-emergencies-responsibilities-of-responder-agencies-and-others)

As set out in the Act, cooperation and coordination is extremely important in preparedness, response and recovery. The council predominantly does this through the Borough Resilience Forum (BRF). This statutory forum meets quarterly and includes representatives from the emergency services, voluntary sector, utilities, transport, health and businesses.

2.2 Borough Risks

Under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, all Category 1 responders must contribute to and update a Community Risk Register, which assesses the risks within the community and the likelihood of them occurring. The London Community Risk Register is maintained and administered on behalf of all London local authorities by the London Resilience Group and may be found at:

[London Risk Register | London City Hall](#)

The local borough community risk register is maintained and administered by the Emergency Planning and Resilience team. It can be accessed by the Resilience Direct website.

[03. Risk Management \(resilience.gov.uk\)](#)

A link to the public version of the Southwark community risk register can be found on the council website:

[Specific hazards or events - Southwark Council](#)

2.3 Warning and Informing Arrangements

Category 1 responders under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 are required to maintain arrangements to warn the public if an emergency is likely to occur or has occurred. The council has a specific communications plan in place for this.

The council provides advice on steps that everyone can take to prepare for emergencies on the Southwark website, including a public guidance document titled 'My Emergency Plan':

[Be prepared - Southwark Council](#)

2.4 Identification of Vulnerable People

Southwark Council has a responsibility to ensure the economic, social and environmental well-being of our community. In emergencies, the council supports the emergency services in mitigating effects by coordinating the provision of welfare support to the community and taking the leading role in the recovery process. The council can support category 1 responders in an emergency by:

- Accessing information to identify known vulnerable people and to process the data into a useable format for multi-agency responders
- Working with multi-agency partners to identify all vulnerable people depending on the type of incident
- Sharing relevant information with other responders and relevant stakeholders.

2.5 Community Engagement and Cohesion

During and emergency event and subsequent recovery, the council has a key role in community engagement. This includes, but is not limited to, operational services with direct engagement in community matters, local elected councillors, Members of Parliament and, indirectly, through the plethora of voluntary agencies, charities and faith communities with whom the council liaises on a daily basis and all of which have key roles to fulfil in the incident management process. Engagement with relevant key stakeholders should commence at the earliest opportunity, often during the response phase of the incident, to ensure a coordinated and consistent approach.

This engagement leadership and coordination is especially important in times of large scale incidents that cause community disruption. The council will access and utilise existing relationships and systems that allow the council and its partners to act quickly and coherently to reduce, control or mitigate the impact of disturbances on community cohesion when they occur.

2.6 Role of Elected members

Many elected members are involved in community organisations, school governing bodies and local charities and are a valuable source of help and specialist advice during an emergency incident and during the recovery phase.

During the initial response phases of an incident, Council Gold/Silver will notify and liaise with the Leader of the Council and the relevant cabinet member. The duty press officer will liaise with the relevant ward councillors and other elected members.

The role of Councillors may include the following,

- assisting with, and being the council spokesperson when dealing with the media.
- assisting with VIP visits
- attending emergency centres
- advising council officers on local issues
- identifying vulnerable residents
- relaying information between the council and the community
- attending and 'chairing' local residents forums
- being the focus for community consultation procedures
- being involved to assist in creating the strategy and support in the 'recovery phase' of the incident.

Specific local Information can be found in our own guidance for elected members in the Councillors Handbook #10, the Emergency Planning and Resilience Team have copies.

Further information can be found in the publication “A Civil Resilience Handbook for Councillors in London Local Authorities” published by London Councils:

[Civil Resilience Handbook for London Councillors | London Councils](#)

2.7 Borough Resilience Forum

Southwark Borough Resilience Forum (BRF) is a statutory borough forum with the aim to co-ordinate, develop and implement a joint up approach to emergency response and management in Southwark. Membership is varied mostly including Category 1 & 2 responders along with others.

2.8 Business Continuity Planning and Resilience

To complement the council’s capability to respond to emergencies and in compliance with relevant legislation (CCA 2004), the council has its own business continuity arrangements in place ensuring that it can continue to provide its core services during an emergency or incident.

The council also promotes business continuity planning and provides advice to local businesses.

[Emergencies - Southwark Council](#)

2.9 Business Impact Assessment

A Business Impact Assessment is how the council assesses the criticality of services which guides the management of the council's Business Continuity arrangements. It is a structured process used to determine and evaluate the potential impacts of an interruption to critical business operations, due to disasters, accidents or emergencies.

The Council undertakes a business impact analysis of all of its key functions, determining the importance of the function from statutory and reputational risk perspectives, as well as factoring in the impact of the function on clients, especially vulnerable groups of people.

This analysis has been used to classify each function by priority rating and recovery timescale.

Priority ratings are categorised as bellow:

	Priority	Timeframe	Guide
CRITICAL	Priority 1	Must be kept operational. ASAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catastrophic financial impact upon LBS • Will attract adverse national and local publicity • Inability to effectively integrate with stakeholders • Would rely on mutual aid • Fatality of one or more or serious injury to numerous people
	Priority 2	Recovery within 24 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant-Moderate financial impact upon LBS • Potential adverse local publicity • Significant impact on performance across the Department • May require mutual aid • Long term injury, illness or fatality
	Priority 3	Recovery within 3 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to have moderate financial impact upon LBS • Potential adverse local publicity • Significant impact on performance across the Department • May require on mutual aid from within LBS • Internal performance disruption • Long term injury or illness
NOT CRITICAL	Priority 4	Recovery within 7 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to have minor financial impact • Minor impact on the performance of the service • Minor specialist personnel issues • Potential for complaints • Short term injury or illness
	Priority 5	Recovery over 7 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slight impact on performance of the service • Likely to have little financial impact • No specialist personnel issues

3 Activation

3.1 Procedures for Activation

An initial notification requiring the council to consider the deployment of the emergency arrangements may come from an internal or external source. Notifications are made via the 24-hour Customer Service Centre (CSC) number **0207 525 5000**, or via a Category 1 responder and in some circumstances directly to the duty LALO.

3.2 Triggers for Activation

The Generic Emergency Plan may be activated as a direct response to an event, or as a proactive measure to prevent or reduce the effects of a 'rising tide' incident.

The following is a guide as to whether or not the council will consider activating its plan to respond to an emergency:

- An event where the council is obliged to provide a direct service or services to mitigate its effects
- An event where the council may wish to take an interest in the mitigation process by a third party, providing support where required
- An event where the council would contribute to a multi-agency response to a event
- An event where assistance has been specifically requested by the emergency services or other public body

3.3 Emergency Response Responsibilities

The council's primary role during an incident or emergency in the borough is:

- To assess, mobilise, manage and coordinate the relevant resources and technical services of the council in response to the emergency, to support the community and residents, and to assist in the emergency response
- To provide specialist care or humanitarian services in the event where people have been displaced or affected by an emergency
- To assess, agree, assist and lead on the implementation of a recovery strategy with all key stakeholders
- To ensure that as far as reasonably practical, day-to-day critical services are maintained

Emergency Involvement Levels

The level of Local Authority involvement in an incident is split into three broad categories:

- **Monitoring:** a pre-response level, where a Local Authority maintains a watching brief for signs of an incident. This includes passive monitoring of regional and national alert systems and maintaining an all-year-round point of contact for the receipt of notifications about an emergency. A Local Authority remains at this level always when not responding to an emergency.

- **Information Sharing and Communications:** the level used where a Local Authority seeks to understand the scale of an emergency in another Local Authority's administrative area and share information with and in support of local authorities at "Incident Response and Coordination" level. Where a Local Authority anticipates either a spread of the impact into its geographic area or a request for mutual aid it may communicate with its operational services in the form of an early warning so that services may move to an enhanced state of readiness.
- **Incident Response and Coordination:** where a Local Authority responds to the emergency by activating and deploying its incident response resources to support those effected by the emergency, which may include loaning resources outside its administrative area via mutual aid. To support situational awareness, the London Resilience Group (LRG) Duty Manager is notified at the earliest opportunity after a Local Authority moves to the Incident Response and Coordination level

4 Command and Control

4.1 General Command and Control Structure

There are three levels of command and control – Gold (strategic), Silver (tactical) and Bronze (operational).

Function	Description	Who
Gold (Strategic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performs strategic actions. • Overall command of the incident. • Supported by Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) or most impacted service director. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Directors and Chief Executive
Silver (Tactical)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements tactical plans to achieve overall strategy set by Gold. • Delegated authority to coordinate the resources and advise on decision making. • Provides the link between strategic and operational levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be the LALO in initial stages of an incident • Silver Officers
Bronze (Operational)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements the tactical plan using the operational services of the council. • Commands the operational teams under existing management arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECM, ESO, departmental lead officers

4.2 Southwark Emergency Scheme

On-call Arrangements

The council has trained personnel to fulfil its duties under the Civil Contingencies Act (2004) and to respond to incidents out of hours.

The emergency scheme rota consists of a senior manager designated as local authority “Silver”, a Local Authority Liaison Officer (LALO), an Emergency Support Officer (ESO) and an Emergency Centre Manager (ECM) being on-call at any one time.

There is also a cohort of council staff trained to operate within the Borough Emergency Control Centre or Emergency Centres as required. These roles are on a voluntary basis, contact details for all volunteers are held in the emergency directory.

Gold (Strategic)

The role of Council Gold is to give clear strategic direction throughout the response phase and take the lead in the recovery process, working towards the restoration of normality. The council Gold chairs the Council Gold group who should:

- Assess and advise on the impact to corporate policies, strategic considerations, political management and reputation of the council as a result of the emergency and its effects
- Set the strategy for the council’s response and make resources available to respond to the incident
- Confirm with the Silver/BECC manager the agreed strategy together with appropriate mitigation steps that may be taken
- Set the internal and external communications strategy
- Consider and prepare for immediate and longer-term scrutiny and questioning, such as possible press conferences and enquiry panels
- Establish, monitor and review the Recovery Working Group and its priority work streams
- Ensure representation at multi-agency Gold groups
- Decide to request / approve mutual aid
- Determine whether to escalate to London Local Authority Gold (LLAG)
- Maintain regular communications with the BECC, and the LLAG if required.

Further information on Council Gold can be found in the Council Gold Handbook #5.

Silver (Tactical)

Silver is the tactical manager for the local authority response to the incident. The officer determines the best way to achieve the strategic priorities as determined by Council Gold. Silver should:

- Implement the strategic aim and objectives for the council response as directed by Gold
- Determine and monitor the response and resources as set out in the aim and objectives
- Assess, agree and implement a recovery strategy with Gold and key stakeholders
- Ensure that the BECC fulfils its mandate
- Ensure that Council Gold, strategic directors, members and other senior stakeholders are appropriately briefed regarding the emergency, the council's response and the longer-term issues.
- Line manage the BECC team, ensuring team working and welfare breaks and shift change
- Participate in a debrief post-event
- Nominate an individual to manage the BECC inbox and assign work

Further information on Council Silver can be found in the Council Silver Handbook #5a.

Local Authority Liaison Officer (LALO)

LALO's have delegated authority from the Chief Executive, allowing them to act as the initial council on scene Silver, to escalate and activate the emergency scheme at the appropriate level, mobilise council resources as necessary and make decisions on behalf of the council.

The LALO's responsibilities include:

- Providing 24-hour cover
- Assessing, mobilising, managing and coordinating council resources in response to an emergency for a level 2 or 3 response
- Maintaining the provision of information, liaison and advice to all public, political and emergency scheme stakeholders during the course of the emergency
- Line managing the departmental responders
- Assessing, agreeing and implementing a recovery strategy with all relevant council departments and key stakeholders
- Recording all relevant details of the incident and submitting a report following the closure of the incident

Depending on the circumstances, the LALO may be on-site at the incident and attend on scene tactical meetings. Alternatively, the LALO can carry out the duties remotely.

Further information can be found in the LALO Handbook #2.

Emergency Support Officer (ESO)

The primary role of the ESO is to provide support and assistance to the LALO, and / or the Emergency Centre Manager as required. This could include making / receiving phone calls, log keeping, procuring additional emergency centre essentials, supporting the

Emergency Centre Manager at the Emergency Centre and other tasks as delegated by the LALO.

If a BECC is required, it may be the ESO's role to establish and manage the BECC. Further instructions can be found in the BECC Handbook #4.

If the Chief Executive is deployed as the London Local Authority Gold, the ESO may be required to deploy in a supporting role, to the same location. Further information can be found in London Local Authority Gold and Gold Support Team Handbook #6.

Emergency Centre Manager (ECM)

The overall responsibility for setting up, operating and closing an emergency centre lies with the duty ECM. More information can be found in the Emergency Centre Manager Handbook #3.

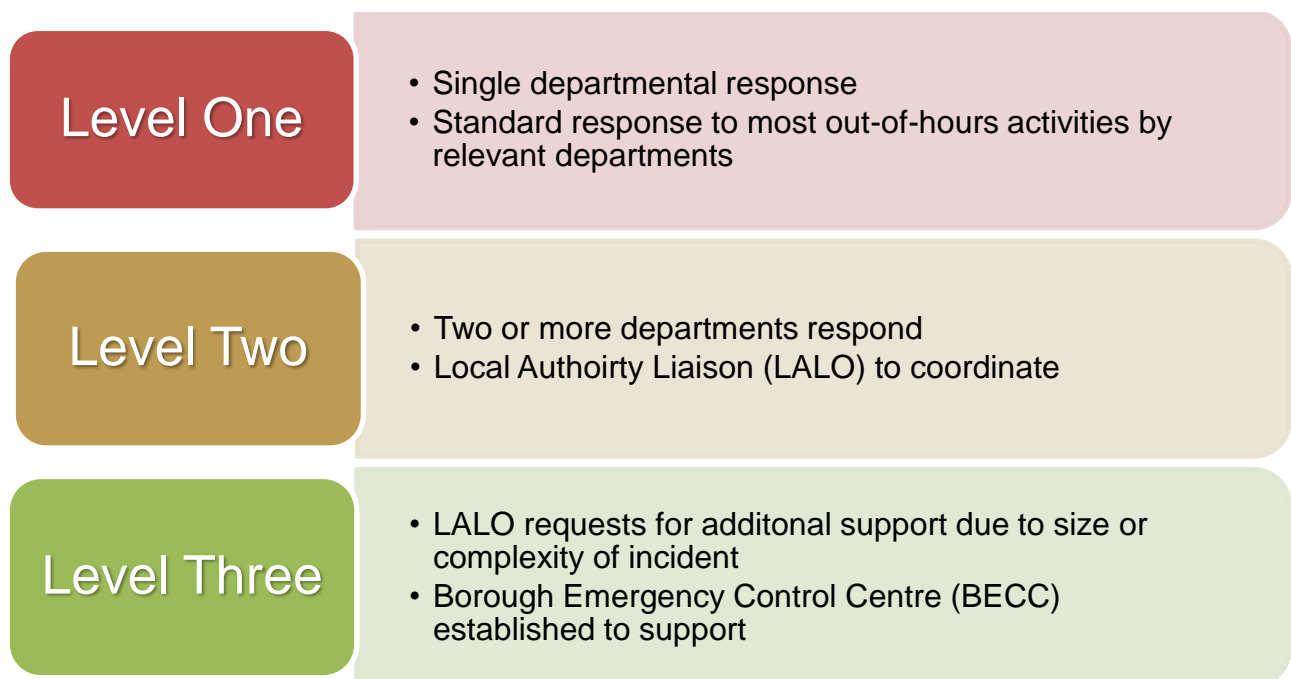
Resilience Advisor (RA)

The Resilience Advisor provides advice and guidance to commanders on emergency management arrangements to enable them to access the right information and networks of support. They work most closely with and on behalf of Council Gold and Council Silver.

The Resilience Advisor is a member of the Emergency Planning and Business Continuity team with a wide knowledge of the Local Authority's and London's emergency response and recovery arrangements.

4.3 Response Levels

The council's emergency scheme can be deployed at three different levels, depending on the initiating event or a subsequent assessment.



Level 1 Response

This is the standard response to most out-of-hours activities conducted by the relevant departments, as defined in their own departmental plans.

The LALO is not usually activated for this, although the duty LALO should be contacted if:

- A Level 1 response has the potential to escalate to a Level 2
- There is any doubt as to which level of response is required.

Level 2 Response

This response will be required when:

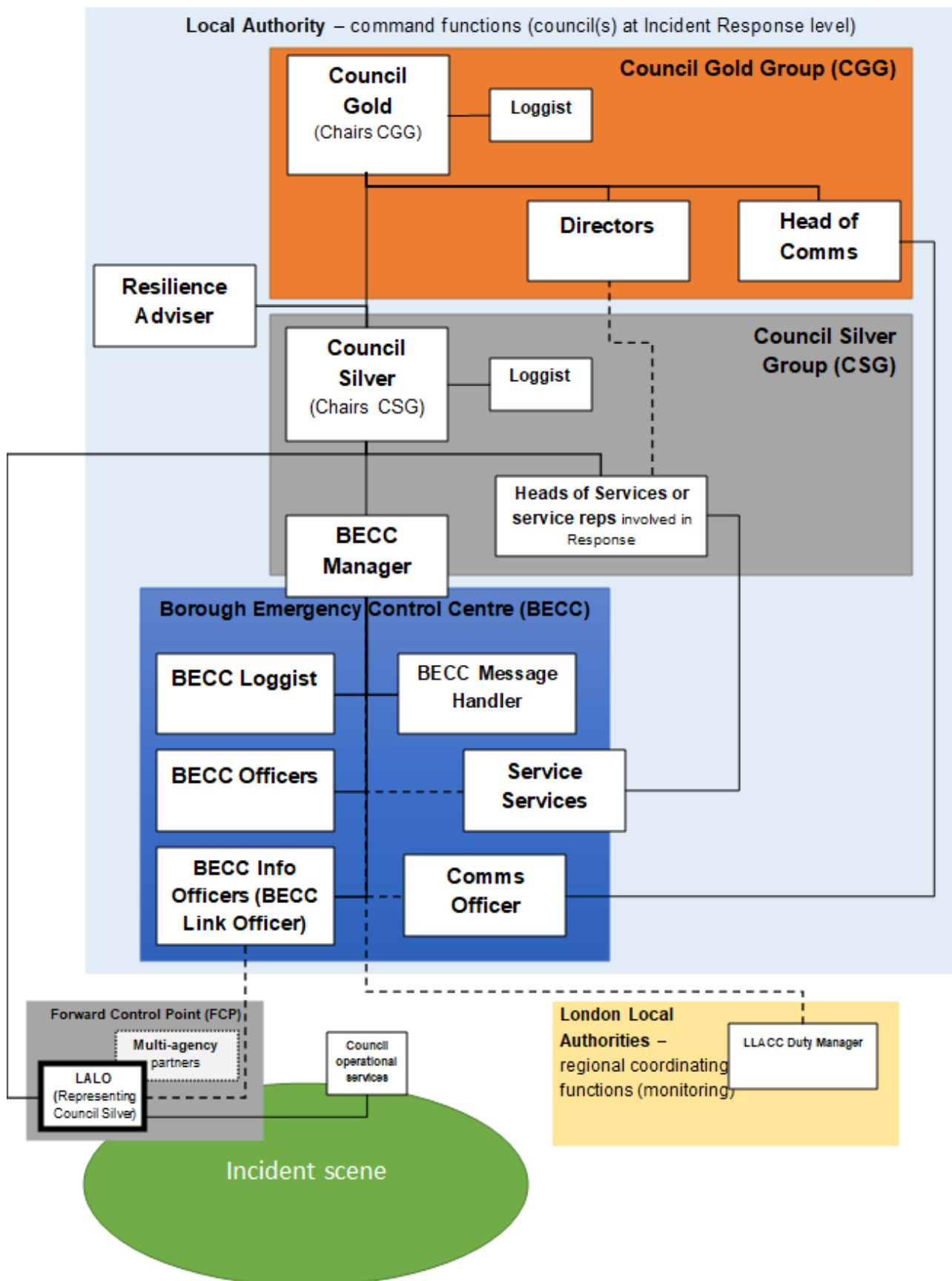
- Two or more departments have responded to the same incident
- A direct request has been made by the emergency services or the council for the LALO to attend an incident
- If, for any reason, the LALO needs to be alerted as a precautionary measure or for emergency advice

Level 3 Response

This may be deployed as a result of a major incident being declared by the emergency services, if the direct response to the incident warrants the enhanced level of support, a national crisis, or as a proactive measure in case of event escalation.

Level 3 underpins a full multi-departmental response, usually with a dedicated Borough Emergency Silver operating from the Borough Emergency Coordination Centre (BECC) coordinating all activities in the council's response.

In a level three response, Council Gold would be activated in order to give clear strategic direction and take the lead in the recovery process.

Major incident command and control structure diagram

4.4 BECC

The BECC provides a central location to coordinate the council for response, situation awareness, information gathering and decision making.

The primary BECC is located in the Tooley Street Offices. A secondary or fall-back facility is located in the Queens Road council offices.

In the event that council buildings are inaccessible, such as during a pandemic, the BECC can be operated remotely.

The BECC can be activated by the duty LALO, duty Silver, the Chief Executive or any of the emergency planning team in response to intelligence on an incident.

BECC activation can be initiated by the London Local Authority Coordination Centre (LLACC) to support a major incident in London.

Further instructions on BECC operations can be found in the BECC Handbook #4.

4.5 Emergency Centre's

The responsibility for the operation of Emergency Centres to support those affected by the incident either lies with the Local Authority, or has the Local Authority holding a major supporting role under the responsibility of the Police. In all cases, these centres can be supported by voluntary, community or faith agencies or organisations.

A database of premises that may be used as emergency centres is maintained, detailing the resources available and the contact details for their activation. – this can be found in the emergency directory.

All types of emergency centres have a general purpose of providing a mixture of practical and emotional support, including psychological first aid and provision of information, from a location that is safe, conducive to offering such services and in a location accessible to those affected by the incident. The following are most usual forms of emergency centres:

Rest Centre

A Rest Reception Centre serves as a place of safety for those who have been evacuated from their home, work or other place or are unable to return to that place, but who are uninjured and not directly affected by the incident. Rest Centres vary in size, depending on the incident in question.

Survivor Reception Centre (SRC)

Provides survivors, who do not require hospital treatment, a place to be directed to, where they can be met by police and other services to obtain initial information and support in the immediate aftermath of the incident and give details to police investigating officers. The responsibility for opening an SRC lies with the Police supported by one or more Local Authority. Other agencies attend as required and requested by the Police or a Local Authority.

Family and Friends Reception Centre (FFRC)

Established by the Police with one or more Local Authority and / or NHS support, the purpose of the FFRC is to help reunite friends and relatives with survivors by providing a place for the Police to record missing person enquiries and collect information that may aid their investigation. In addition, it provides family and friends a safe area to gather that is away from media attention while offering up-to-date and accurate information on the response arrangements as well as access to practical and emotional support.

Humanitarian Assistance Centre (HAC)

Provides a focal point for humanitarian assistance to bereaved individuals and families, survivors and impacted communities. Set up by the Local Authority, working in partnership with a range of statutory and voluntary organisations, this centre offers individuals and families to gain as much information as is currently available about family members and friends involved in the incident and for these people to access a range of facilities that help them to make informed choices according to their needs.

A HAC may remain open for weeks or months after the incident and may operate as part of a wider humanitarian assistance offering e.g. website and helpline.

5 LONDON-WIDE ARRANGEMENTS

The London Resilience Group coordinates and acts as support to all borough Emergency Planning Teams. In addition, a separate team, known as the Resilience Support Team provides additional specialist functions and support.

5.1 London Local Authority Gold (LLAG)

All London Local Authority chief executives, are on an annual rota for London Local Authority Gold, this ensures that there is always a strategic decision maker available to support any incident across London.

The LLAG is supported by the LLACC.

5.2 London Local Authority Coordination Centre (LLACC)

The majority of incidents are dealt with within the council through local arrangements, however if the incident is larger than the councils resources, or the incident has an impact on more than one council, the London Local Authority Coordination Centre (LLACC) is activated. The LLACC is operated by London Resilience to provide a strategic view across London, and to support the LLAG.

5.3 Mutual Aid

A London-wide Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is in place for mutual aid. The MOU provides for participating authorities to endeavour to provide assistance to another participating local authority in the form of provision of personnel and/or equipment in the event of, or in the reasonable anticipation of, an emergency or other disruptive or rising tide incident when asked to do so. The local authority requesting aid will undertake to reimburse the local authority providing it on a cost recovery basis.

In the event of mutual aid being needed or requested, boroughs should firstly request mutual aid from their sub-regional resilience forums (SRRF). LB Southwark is part of the South East SRRF which comprises of the following other boroughs:

- Bexley
- Bromley
- Greenwich
- Lewisham
- Lambeth

If mutual aid cannot be attained through the South East SRRF, mutual aid can be arranged via a request to the LLACC.

5.4 Humanitarian Assistance

Humanitarian assistance is guided by the multi-agency London Humanitarian Assistance Plan, and the responsibility to coordinate this London-wide activity falls to local authorities.

The LLAG appoints a senior Local Authority officer (normally a Director of Adult Social Care) to act as the Humanitarian Assistance Lead Officer (HALO). The HALO convenes and chairs a multi-agency body known as the Humanitarian Assistance Steering Group (HASG), which assesses the needs of all those affected and develops and oversees strategies to ensure the provision of appropriate activity.

The HALO may activate a number of Humanitarian Assistance capabilities through which assistance is offered. These include:

- Humanitarian Assistance Centre.
- Humanitarian Assistance website.
- Humanitarian Assistance telephone line.

Southwark's HALO Rep contact details can be found in Southwark's emergency directory.

5.5 Science and Tactical Advice Cell (STAC)

The purpose of the Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) is to ensure timely coordinated scientific and technical advice to the Strategic Coordinating Group (SCG) during the response to an emergency, which is particularly important where there may be significant wider health and environmental consequences.

It achieves this bringing together technical experts from those agencies involved in the response and who may provide scientific and technical advice. Local Authorities are a member of the STAC and deploy to the STAC senior officer(s) with expertise relevant to the incident e.g. Environmental Health Officer.

The STAC would operate in accordance with the regional London STAC Arrangements. Southwark's STAC contact details can be found in Southwark's emergency directory.

5.6 British Red Cross

A MOU is in place between the Resilience Support team and British Red Cross (BRC). This means that all London local authorities can request humanitarian support at any time dependent on BRC resources. The BRC can provide a range of functions and specific support in establishing and supporting the council at emergency centres.

6 RECOVERY

Recovery management encompasses the physical, social, psychological, political and financial consequences of an emergency. The council takes the lead on the recovery phase undertaking activities that will provide as rapid a return to normality as possible for the community and responders.

The recovery phase is formally established by the Chief Executive or the nominated Council Gold once the situation has been stabilised, however recovery working should start as soon as possible.

The Chief Executive or nominated deputising Strategic Director will be the lead of the recovery process and convene a Recovery Management Group (RMG). Several sub-groups will be convened underneath the RMG as needed, such as a Humanitarian Assistance Group or Business Recovery Group. In the case of any significant event, some services may not return to their original state and the return to normality may be classified as renewal.

The LLACC/London Resilience Group may support the recovery process.

The RMG sits, at decreasing frequency, until the point at which recovery management has passed entirely to 'business as usual' activities. Compared with the response phase, which may last a matter of hours or days, the recovery/renewal phase may last months or years.

Further guidance is contained within the Recovery Handbook #8.

7 POST INCIDENT

7.1 Stand Down Procedure

As and when it is clear that the emergency phase is winding down and recovery can be placed in to business as normal processes, initiating the standing down of the emergency response will be considered.

Stand down will be agreed and planned with other emergency responders and with council departments involved in the response. Suitable stand down actions will be identified and monitored as they are undertaken.

7.2 Debriefing

The council will undergo an internal debrief process as soon after the incident as possible in order to identify issues and lessons from the response.

Full participation in the debrief process at all levels will be encouraged.

The debrief report will be shared with relevant internal and external stakeholders. Any recommendations and lessons learnt will be forwarded to relevant officers and teams to action. Emergency Planning Team will maintain a log of recommended actions and completion.

The council will also fully participate in any multi-agency debrief.

7.3 Staff Welfare

Incidents, their management and the situations to which staff could be exposed are likely to be physically and mentally demanding and will present a range of Health & Safety and Welfare Risks. Mutual aid may increase these risks as staff operate in unfamiliar locations. Local Authorities manage these risks by taking steps before, during and after incidents.

These steps include:

- **Before** – risks assessments and training needs analyses of incident management roles. Training in incident management procedures and personal resilience and provision of equipment that is appropriate to an individual's incident management role.
- **During** - providing refreshments and opportunities to take breaks. Localisation inductions for mutual aid staff.
- **After** - access to support, including that provided by line management and Human Resource teams.

ANNEX 1 : ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	WHICH STANDS FOR...	WHICH MEANS....
ABECC	Alternative Borough Emergency Control Centre	Back-up control centre at Queens Road
BECC	Borough Emergency Control Centre	The location at which the council response to a level three incident is managed
BT	British Telecom	Utilities company. Category two responder.
BTP	British Transport Police	Responsible for policing the railways and the London underground. One of London's three police forces.
BRC	British Red Cross	Volunteer organisation
CCA	Civil Contingencies Act (2004)	Council has duties under the act as a category 1 responder
COLP	City Of London Police	Responsible for policing within the city of London – "the square mile". One of London's three police forces.
CONOPS	Concept of Operations for Emergency Response and Recovery	Guidance provided by London Resilience on London Emergency Planning & Response
CSC	Customer Service Centre	Council public facing line
EDO	Emergency Duty Officer	Out of hours call centre operative. Activates the LALO on receipt of a message from the emergency services.
EPRT	Emergency Planning and Resilience Team	Maintains and coordinates the emergency scheme and the council's readiness to respond.
ESO	Emergency Support Officer	On call officer as part of Southwark Council's emergency scheme. Supports the LALO at the scene of the incident. Extra pair of hands, eyes and ears.
FCP	Forward Control Point	Co-location point at the scene of an incident of commanders from each agency. Location at which the Silver meetings would take place.
FFRC	Friends And Family Reception Centre	A place for friends and family of those involved in the incident to gather. Run by the police but may require local authority assistance.
GCG	Gold Coordinating Group	The multi-agency Gold group who would convene at a nominated location to determine the strategic response to the emergency. Also known as SCG.
GIS	Geographic Information System	Software used for mapping purposes.
GST	Gold Support Team	Team activated to support Gold
GSST	Guys and St Thomas's Trust	NHS Foundation trust located in Southwark and Lambeth
HAC	Humanitarian Assistance Centre	A centre set up post incident to provide support and assistance to those who have been affected by a regional (pan London)

GENERIC EMERGENCY PLAN
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ACRONYM	WHICH STANDS FOR...	WHICH MEANS....
		emergency. Can also be used for taking witness statements post event.
ICP	Incident Control Point	Used by LFB to denote location of incident command function. See also FCP
JESIP	Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles	Principles to ensure joint working between multi-agency partners
LALO	Local Authority Liaison Officer	On call officer as part of Southwark Council's emergency scheme. Has delegated authority from the Chief Executive; responds to the scene of the incident, liaises with the emergency services at the Silver level and coordinates the resources of the council
LAS	London Ambulance Service	NHS Ambulance service located in London
LBS	London Borough Of Southwark	Southwark Council
LESLP	London Emergency Services Liaison Panel	London based body which meets quarterly and determines and agrees multi agency major incident procedures and protocols. Includes representatives of emergency services, local authorities and others.
LFB	London Fire Brigade	Responsible for emergency response to fires and other incidents in London.
LLACC	London Local Authority Coordination Centre	Coordinates the communication, activity and resources between the LLAG and all 33 London local authorities. Run by London Fire Brigade Emergency Planning and based at Merton.
LLAG	London Local Authority Gold	A single London local authority chief executive who would represent all London local authorities within the GCG in response to a pan London emergency. As part of a rota.
MPS	Metropolitan Police Service	Responsible for policing in 32 London Boroughs (not the City of London). One of London's three police forces.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment	Issued to emergency responders to ensure their protection against hazards and inclement weather.
RD	Resilience Direct	Online portal for plans and documentation. Used by LLACC in a response
ECM	Emergency Centre Manager	On call officer as part of Southwark Council's emergency scheme. Responsible for setting up, operating and closing a council run emergency centre
RMG	Recovery Management Group	Recovery Group activated and led by the Chief Executive
RVP	Rendezvous Point	Location to which emergency services vehicles should head initially for the response.
SCC	Strategic Coordination Centre	The location at which the GCG / SCG convenes.
SCG	Strategic Coordinating Group	The multi-agency Gold group who would convene at a nominated location to determine

GENERIC EMERGENCY PLAN
UNCLASSIFIED

ACRONYM	WHICH STANDS FOR...	WHICH MEANS....
		the strategic response to the emergency. 'Also known as GCG.
SCGC	Strategic Coordination group chairs	Local authority chief executives that chair the SCG
SPOC	Single Point of Contact	Normally the LALO, however it is good practice to have one contact for organisations to contact the council in a response
SuRC	Survivor Reception Centre	A place for survivors to be gathered together for evidence gathering / support providing purposes. Run by the police but may require local authority assistance.
TfL	Transport for London	Transport operator. Category two responder.

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APPENDIX ONE – GLA SCHOOL ROLL PROJECTIONS (SRP) FORECAST METHODOLOGY FOR 2023

<p>Data sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater London Authority (GLA) bespoke Borough Preferred Option population projections • Pupil level School Census data from National Pupil Database (Spring Census 2021 to 2023) • School level current roll data by sex and NC year (from Spring Census 2023) • Data on linked schools and maximum and minimum NC years from Edubase and school census data
<p>Data Processing</p> <p>The school roll projection model creates a roll projection for each school based on the GLA population projections of the wards where its pupils live.</p> <p>For each ward of residence in London, National Curriculum (NC) year (R to 11) and sex, the proportion of children of the corresponding age attending each mainstream state school is calculated. These proportions are carried forward as the pupils age through the school in the years being projected.</p> <p>For new pupils entering a school in future years, for example at reception, proportions are calculated as averages over the latest years of actuals, with 4 being the standard number of years used (2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023). The same approach is used at years 7 and 12, even if the school is an all through school as it is assumed that there will be significant changes in the cohort at this point.</p> <p>For the current round year (2023), the school level rolls submitted by London Boroughs to the GLA have no information on wards of residence of the pupils. For this year, the number of pupils from the roll attributed to each ward are estimated by averaging over the previous years' patterns, with the default being 3 years (2021, 2022 and 2023), and scaling to ensure that the total numbers at each school for each age and sex match the submitted rolls.</p> <p>The rolled forward and calculated new intake proportions for future years are then applied to the population projections to give projections of the number of children on roll by school by age and sex. Due to lower retention rates, sixth form projections are calculated using a survival ratio as the cohort ages through sixth form. School level projections are then aggregated to planning areas and borough totals.</p> <p>Population projections</p> <p>The GLA population projections are based on a hybrid cohort component and housing unit model. The population is projected forward based on trends in past births, deaths, migration, and household formation. The outputs include age, so the school roll projection model explicitly links to the populations of children. For full methodology see:</p> <p>https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/housing-led-population-projections</p>

Migration and housing developments.

The effects of migration and housing developments feed into the school roll projection model via the underlying population projections

Housing development

The amount of development projected in a local authority will affect that authority's population projections and in turn its school roll projections. More development generally means that the LA will attract more people and its population will therefore rise. If population increases, there will consequently be more children and so school roll projections will also rise. The impact of new housing development varies by area and is informed by historic levels of housing occupation in the local area and recent demographic trends. Future housing development trajectories are either provided to the GLA by the local authority for a bespoke population projection, or they use the London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). The SHLAA trajectory has been adjusted in the first 5 years to account for assumed lower housing delivery resulting from pandemic disruption to both supply and demand.

Migration

The GLA provides population projections based on 3 migration variants. It is up to the Local Authority to choose the most suitable variant for their area:

- Scenario 1: standard migration assumptions for the Covid period, high domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term.
- Scenario 2: standard migration assumptions for the Covid period, lower domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term. This is a high long-term population scenario.
- Scenario 3: high out migration assumptions for the Covid period, high domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term. This is a low short-term population scenario

In early 2018, the GLA identified problems with the official estimates of population and migration of children for London local authorities. Analysis of the official estimates alongside additional comparator datasets revealed that individual cohorts of children in many boroughs were becoming increasingly inflated over time, indicating an issue with estimated migration flows. For the 2019, 2020 and 2021 school roll projections, the GLA made comprehensive changes to the past estimates of population and international migration inputs used within the model. The changes were based on a multi-stage modelling process, that sought to identify a timeseries of past population more consistent with observed trends in administrative data sources. A consistent series of international migration flows were then created based on these updated population estimates and the standard birth, death and domestic migration components.

Cross Border Movement

The GLA model explicitly accounts for cross border mobility by calculating the contribution from all wards that the school draws pupils from, both from inside and outside of the borough. The model does not account for changes in cross border mobility patterns which may happen in the future due to factors such as changes in a school's popularity with parents, or schools opening and closing.

Changes made

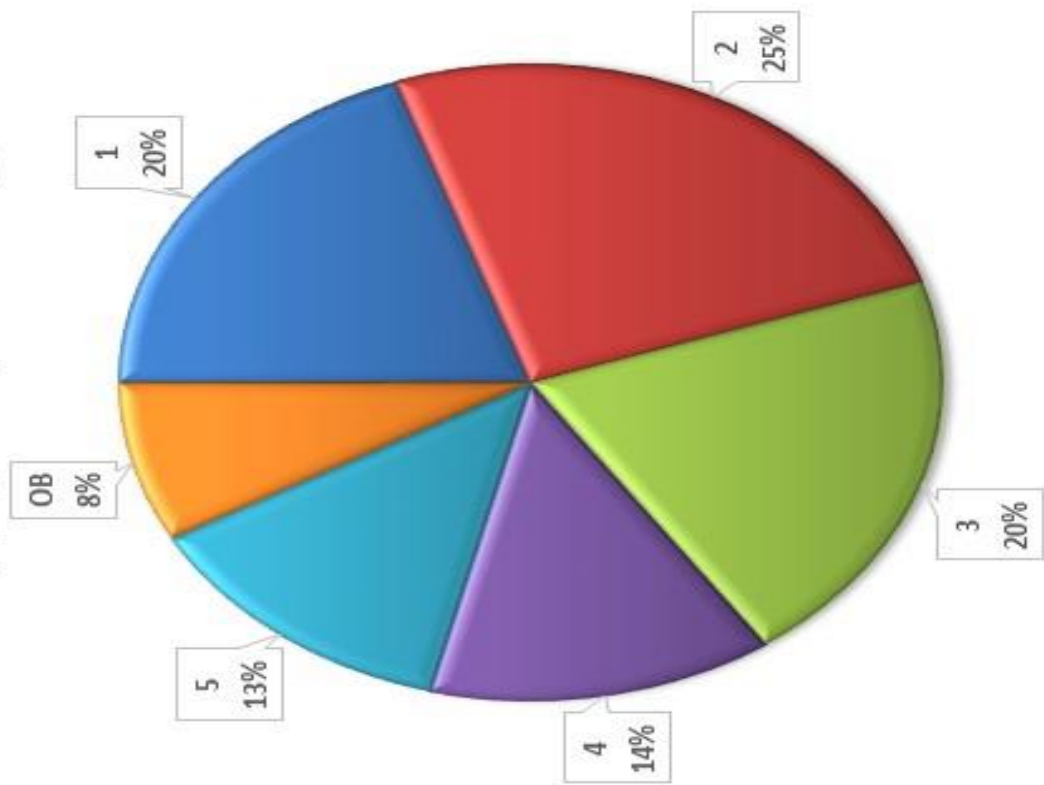
The migration assumptions that GLA population projections which feed into the school roll projection model have been updated to reflect new assumptions since the pandemic.

Quality assurance

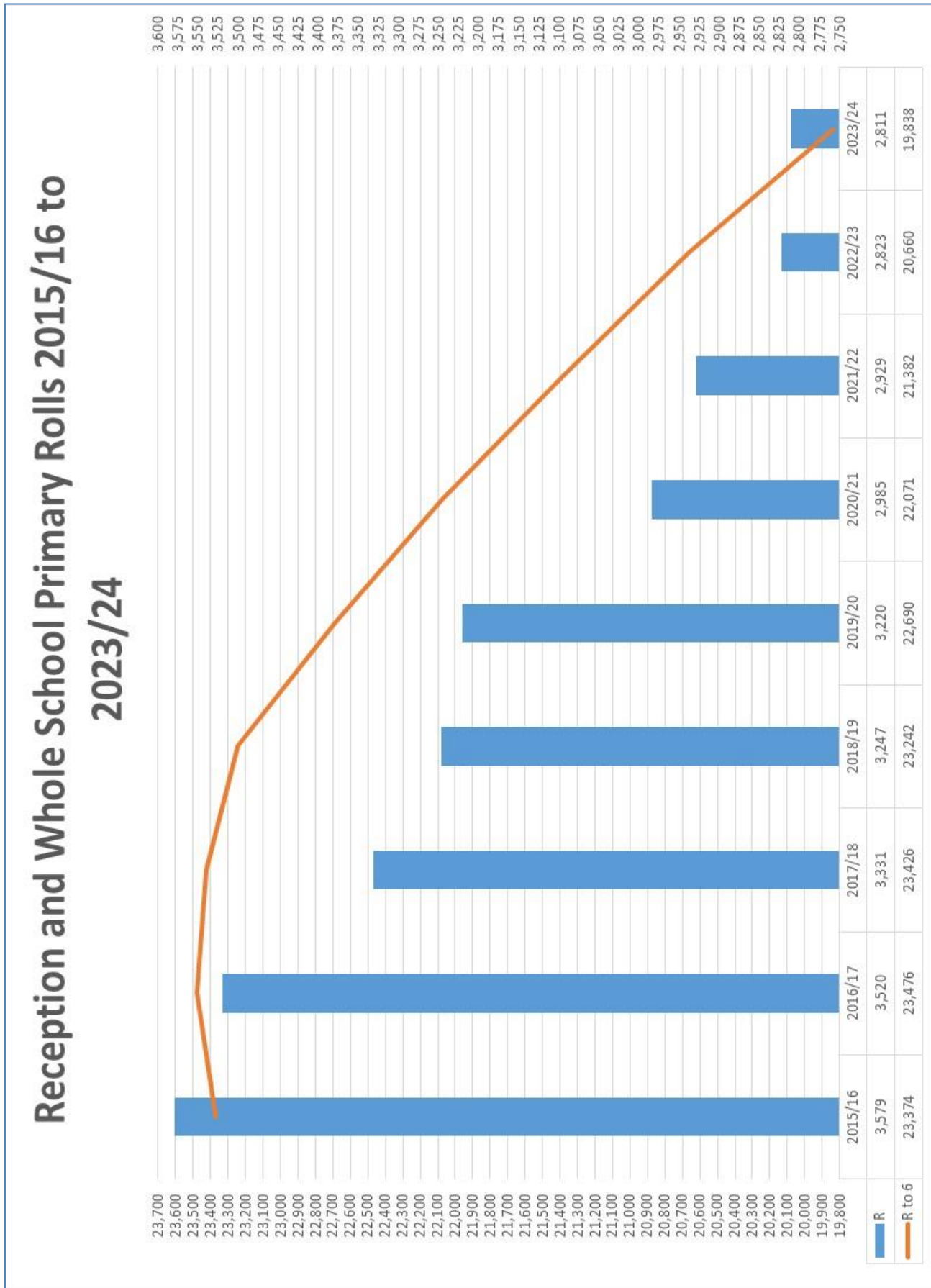
Comparisons are made with last year and with population and births data. Changes to information about specific schools are identified and flagged for checking.

APPENDIX 2- STATISTICAL APPENDIX

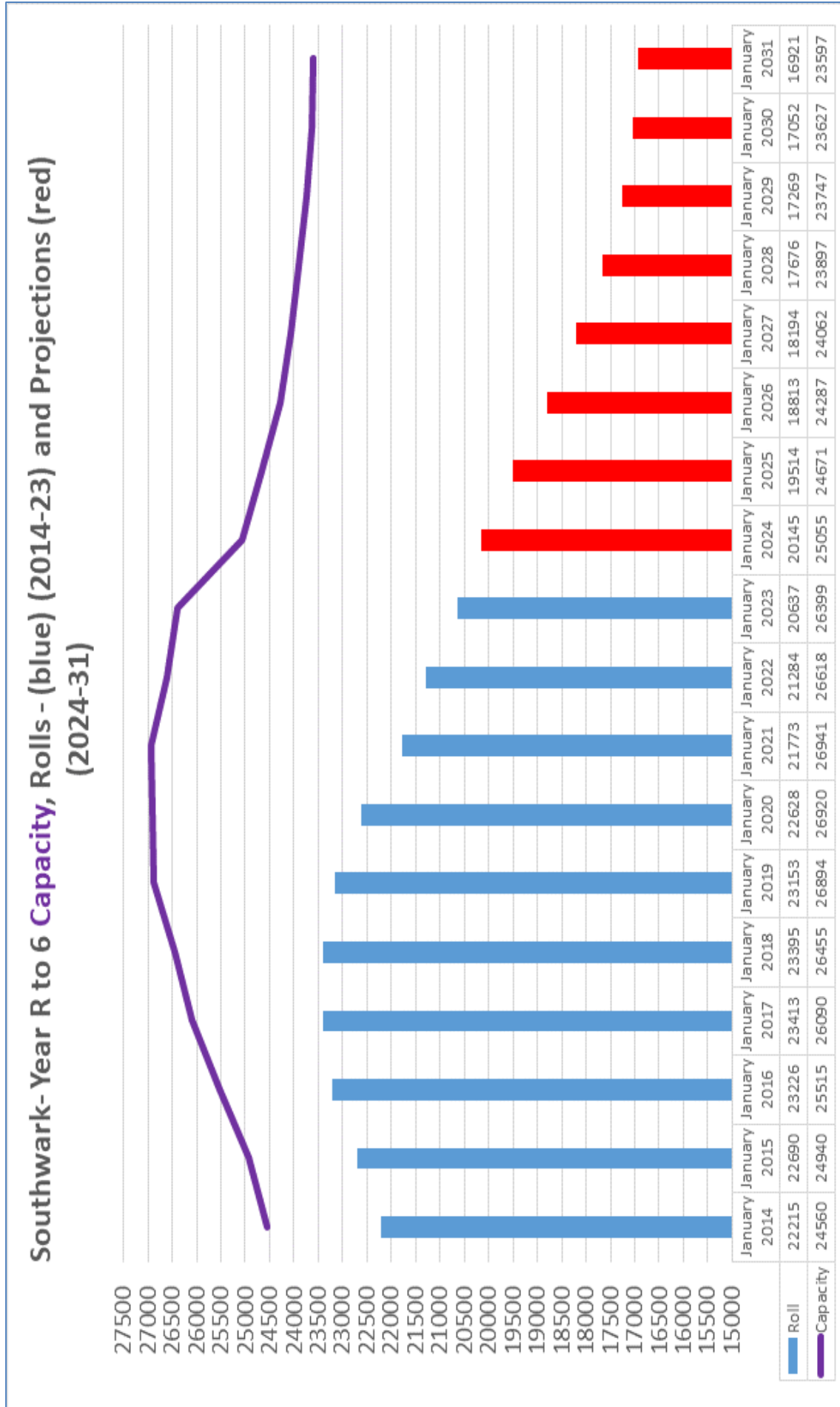
Number	Title
Section 1	Pupils by Planning Area chart
Section 2a	Primary Year R and Year R to 6 roll 2015-6 to 2023-24
Section 2b	Primary rolls and projections – Years R to 6 2016-31
Section 2c	Primary rolls and projections – Years R 2016-31
Section 3a	Map of Primary Planning Areas in Southwark
Section 3b	Map of Primary Schools in Southwark
Section 4	Primary Schools by Planning Area, Type, PAN, and wards
Section 5	List of wards and schools
Section 6a	Births by Planning Area and Borough
Section 6b	Births in Southwark, Actual (2012-21) projected (2022-31)
Section 7a	Primary reception Applications 2015-16 to 2023-24
Section 7b:	Primary Applicant Preferences 2019-20 to 2023-24
Section 7c	Primary Applicant Preferences 2019-20 to 2023-24 (Stack)
Section 8	Planning Area Summaries PA1 to PA5
Section 9	Primary Cross Border flows into and out of Southwark
Section 9	Map of Secondary Schools, PANs, list of schools by ward
Section 10	Preferences by Sector for Primary Reception Places
Section 11	Primary Preference per place by School type
Section 12a	Primary vacancies by school type – at reception
Section 12b	Primary vacancies by school type – YR to Y6
Section 13	Agreed Primary PAN reductions/closures 2019-23
Section 14	Secondary Summary
Section 15	Secondary Schools by ward and PAN – 2023-2024
Section 16	Secondary Cross border flows to and from Southwark
Section 17	Breakdown of rolls by school - Southwark/Non-Southwark
Section 18	Academies in Southwark and their sponsors

SECTION 1 Pupils by Planning Area**Primary pupils by Planning Area**

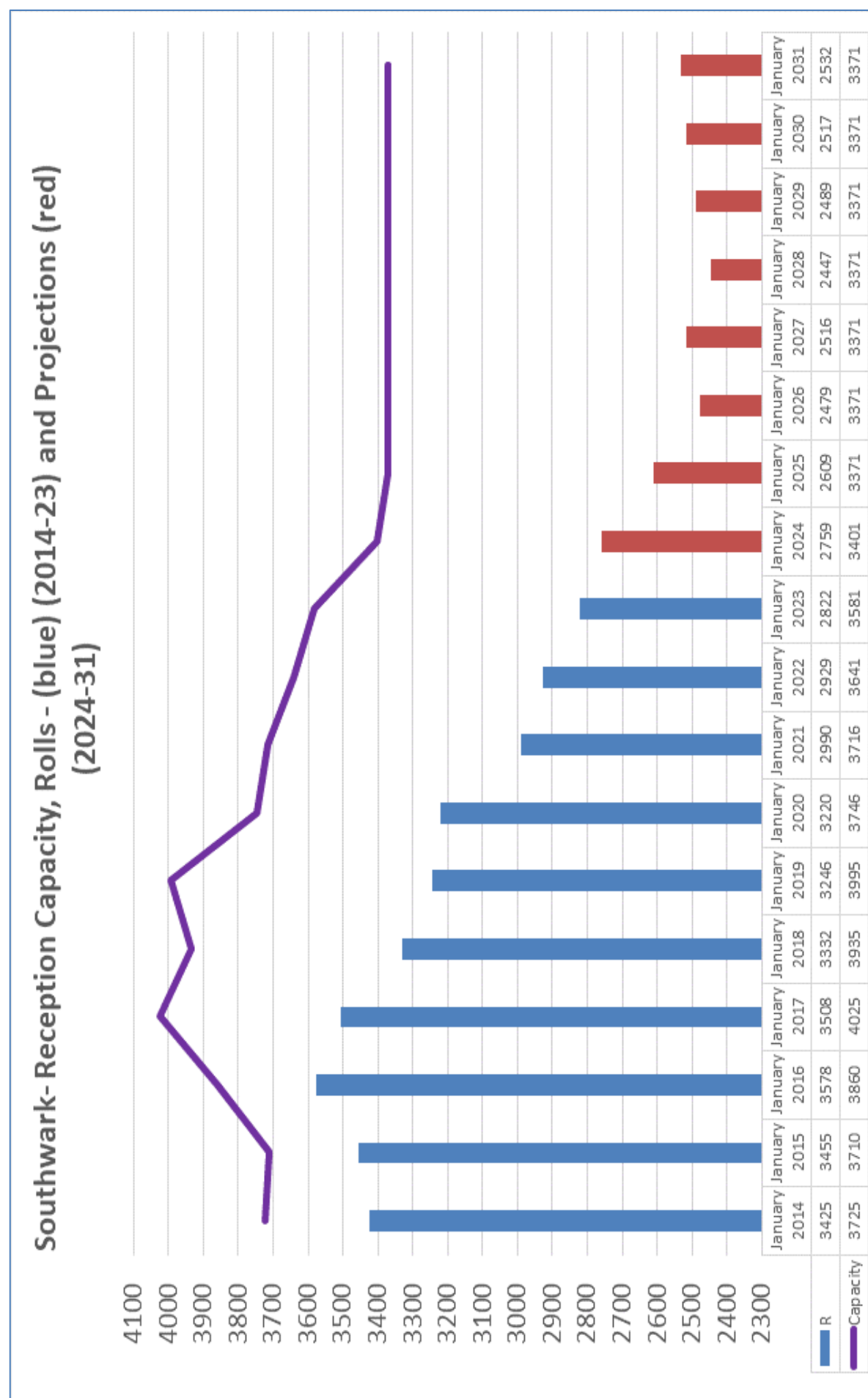
SECTION 2a PRIMARY YEAR R AND YEAR R TO 6 ROLLS 2016-23

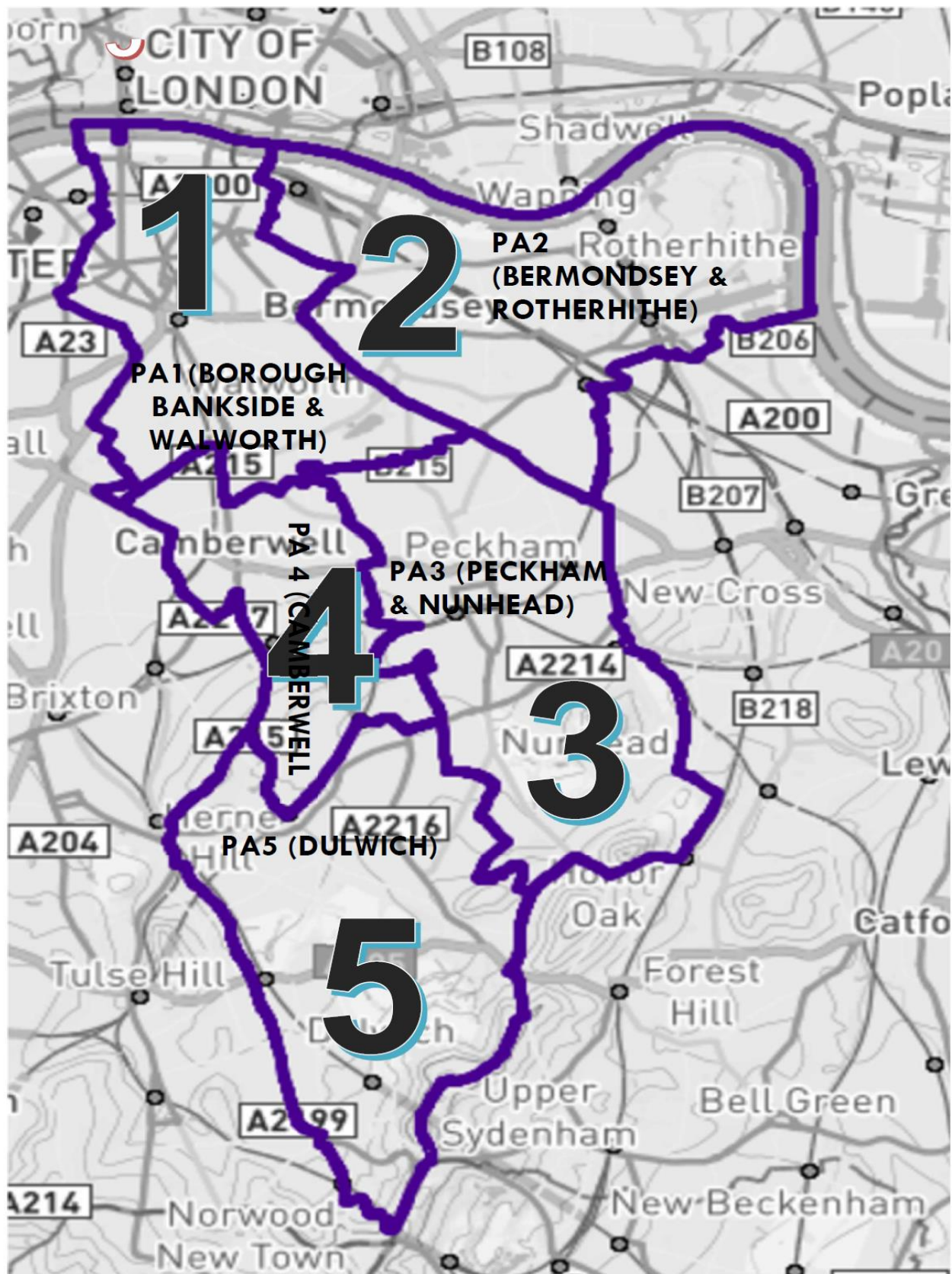


Section 2b Primary rolls and projections – Years R to 6 2016-31

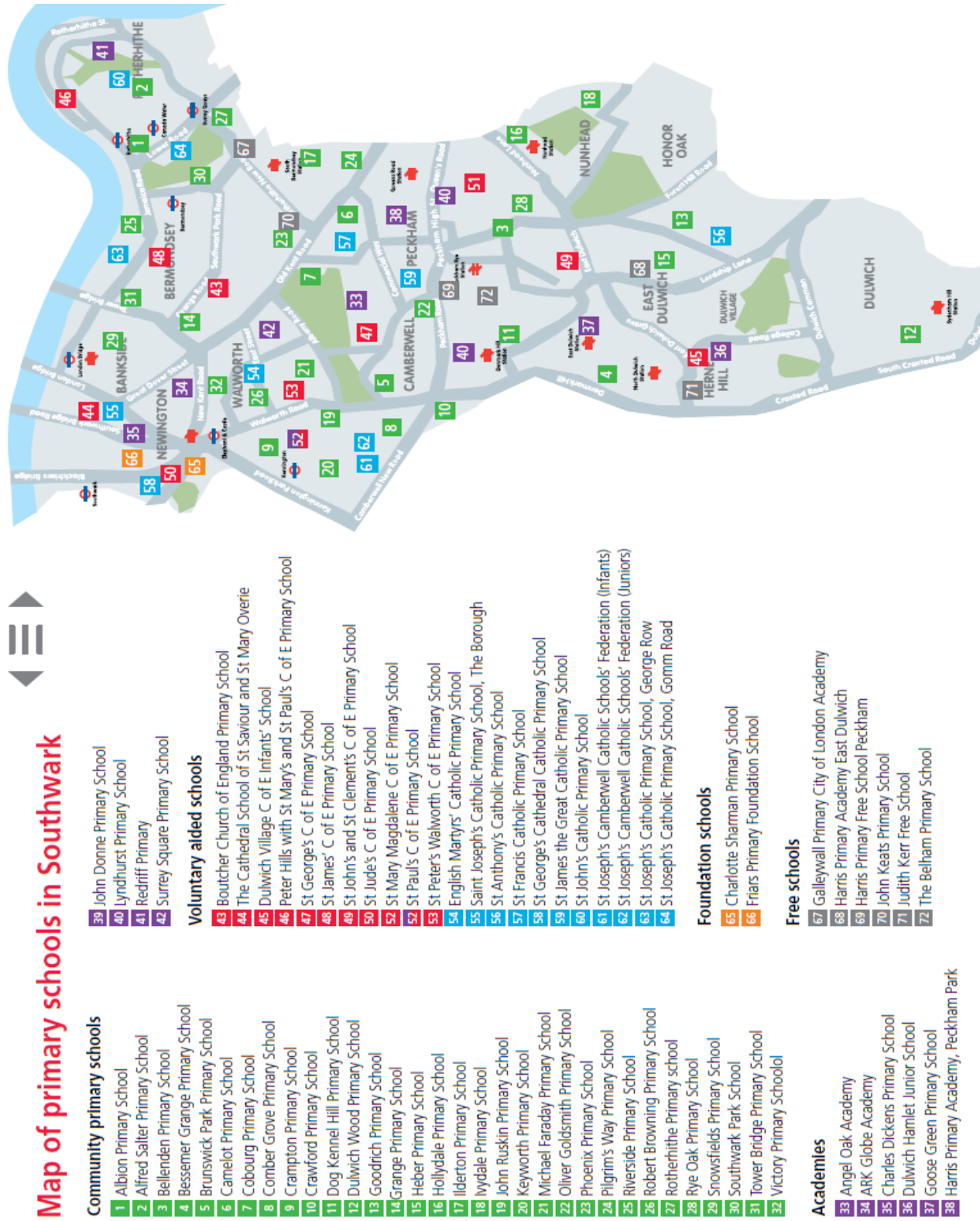


Section 2c Primary rolls and projections – Years R to 6 2016-31



SECTION 3a – MAP OF THE FIVE PRIMARY PLANNING AREAS**PRIMARY PLANNING AREA MAP**

SECTION 3b – MAP OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN SOUTHWARK



SECTION 4 – PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY PLANNING AREA, PANs, TYPES, WARDS 2023

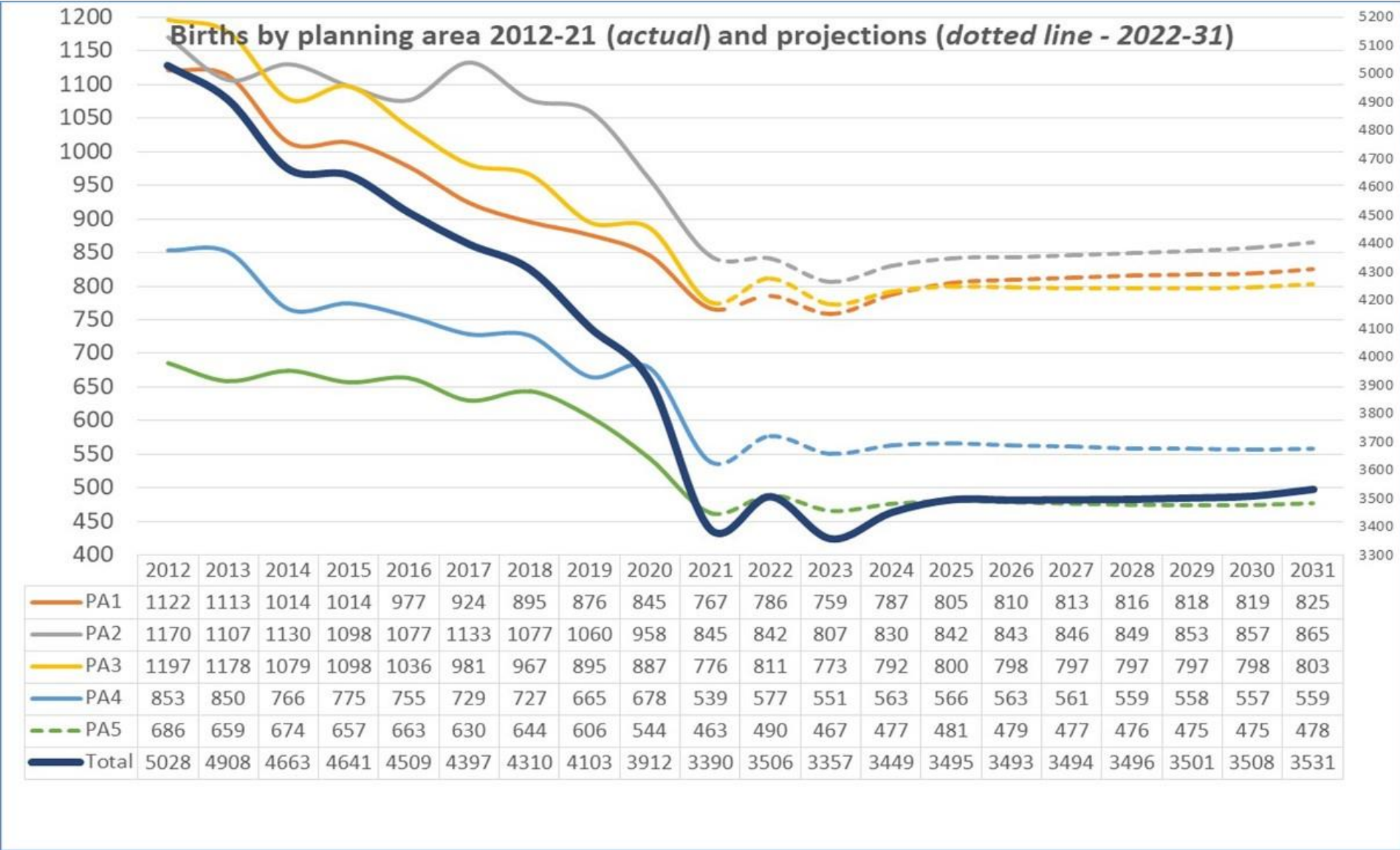
Primary School	PA	PAN	Type	Ward
Charles Dickens	1	60	Academy	Borough & Bankside
St Joseph's Borough RC		30	VA RC	Borough & Bankside
Cathedral School CE		30	VA CE	Borough & Bankside
Friars		30	Foundation	Borough & Bankside
ARK Globe Academy		60	Academy	Chaucer
Surrey Square		60	Academy	Faraday
Michael Faraday		60	Community	Faraday
St Peters Walworth CE		30	VA CE	Faraday
Crampton		30	Community	Newington
Keyworth		60	Community	Newington
St Paul's CE		45	Academy (CE)	Newington
Robert Browning		30	Community	North Walworth
Victory		30	Community	North Walworth
English Martyrs RC		30	VA RC	North Walworth
St Georges Cathedral RC		30	VA RC	St George's
St Jude's CE		30	VA CE	St George's
Charlotte Sharman		30	Foundation	St George's
Grange	2	60	Community	London Bridge & West Bermondsey
Snowsfields		30	Community	London Bridge & West Bermondsey
Tower Bridge		30	Community	London Bridge & West Bermondsey
Riverside		45	Community	North Bermondsey
Southwark Park		30	Community	North Bermondsey
St James CE		60	VA CE	North Bermondsey
St Joseph's George Row RC		45	Academy (RC)	North Bermondsey
John Keats Primary		60	Free School	Old Kent Road
Ilderton		30	Community	Old Kent Road
Pilgrims Way		30	Community	Old Kent Road
Phoenix		90	Community	Old Kent Road
Albion		60	Community	Rotherhithe
Alfred Salter		60	Community	Rotherhithe
Rotherhithe		60	Academy	Rotherhithe
St Joseph's Gomm Road		30	VA RC	Rotherhithe
Boutcher CE		30	VA CE	South Bermondsey
Galleywall		60	Free School	South Bermondsey
Peter Hills CE		30	VA CE	Surrey Docks
Redriff		60	Academy	Surrey Docks
St Johns RC		30	VA RC	Surrey Docks

Primary School	PA	PAN	Type	Ward
St John's & St Clements CE	3	60	VA CE	Goose Green
Hollydale		30	Community	Nunhead & Queen's Rd
John Donne		60	Academy	Nunhead & Queen's Rd
Camelot		60	Community	Old Kent Road
St Francis RC		60	VA RC	Old Kent Road
Angel Oak		60	Academy	Peckham
Harris Academy Peckham Park		30	Academy	Peckham
St James The Great RC		30	VA RC	Peckham
Ivydale		90	Community	Peckham Rye
Harris Primary Free Peckham		30	Free School	Rye Lane
Bellenden		30	Community	Rye Lane
St Mary Magdalene CE		30	VA CE	Rye Lane
Rye Oak		60	Community	Rye Lane
Lyndhurst	4	60	Academy	St Giles
Oliver Goldsmith		60	Community	St Giles
St Georges CE		30	VA CE	St Giles
Dog Kennel Hill		30	Academy	Champion Hill
Bessemer Grange		90	Community	Champion Hill
Belham		60	Free School	Rye Lane
Comber Grove		30	Community	Camberwell Green
Crawford		60	Community	Camberwell Green
John Ruskin		60	Community	Camberwell Green
Brunswick Park		60	Community	Camberwell Green
St Joseph's Camberwell Infants RC		60	VA RC	Camberwell Green
St Joseph's Camberwell Junior RC		60	VA RC	Camberwell Green
St Anthony's RC	5	60	VA RC	Dulwich Hill
Goodrich		90	Community	Dulwich Hill
Judith Kerr Free School		56	Free School	Dulwich Village
Dulwich Hamlet Juniors		90	Academy	Dulwich Village
Dulwich Village Infants CE		90	VA CE	Dulwich Village
Dulwich Wood Primary		60	Community	Dulwich Wood
Harris Primary Free East Dulwich		60	Free School	Goose Green
Heber		60	Community	Goose Green
Goose Green		60	Academy	Goose Green
SOUTHWARK		3,371		

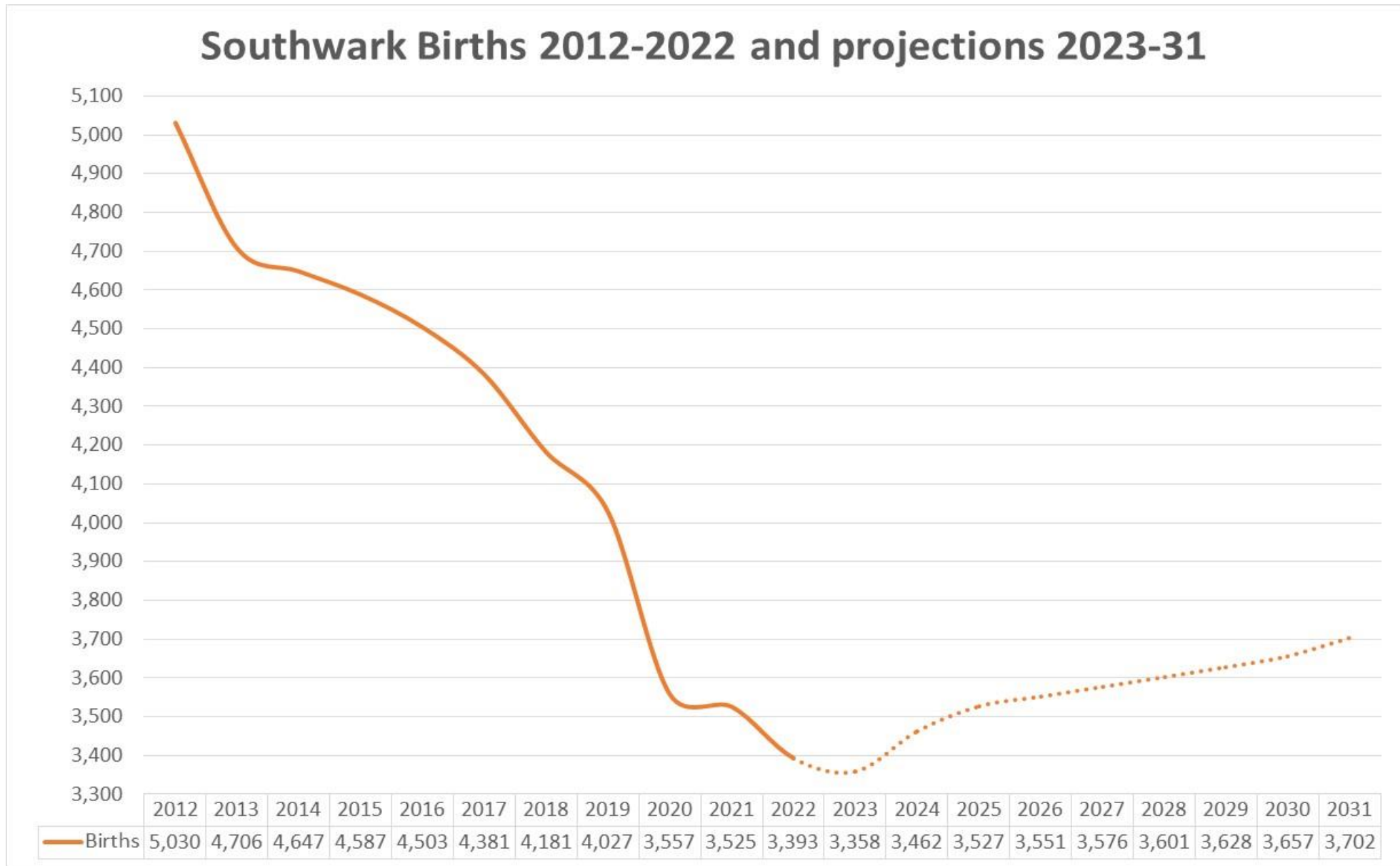
SECTION 5 - WARDS AND SCHOOLS

Ward	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
Borough & Bankside	Charles Dickens, St Joseph's Borough RC, Cathedral School CE, Friars	Haberbdashers' Aske's Borough
Camberwell Green	Comber Grove, Crawford, John Ruskin, Brunswick Park, St Joseph's Infants RC, St Joseph's Junior RC	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Secondary, ARK All Saints
Champion Hill	Dog Kennel Hill, Bessemer Grange	The Charter School North Dulwich
Chaucer	ARK Globe Academy (all through 4-18 school)	
	No 4-11 primaries	St Saviour's & St Olave's CE
Dulwich Hill	St Anthony's RC, Goodrich	Harris Boys East Dulwich
Dulwich Village	Judith Kerr, Dulwich Hamlet Juniors, Dulwich Village Infants CE	No secondaries
Dulwich Wood	Dulwich Wood Primary	Kingsdale Foundation
Faraday	Michael Faraday, St Peters CE, Surrey Square	ARK Walworth, South Bank University Academy
Goose Green	Harris Primary Free East Dulwich, St John's & St Clements CE, Goose Green, Heber	Charter School East Dulwich
London Bridge & West Bermondsey	Grange, Snowfields, Tower Bridge	No secondaries
Newington	Crampton, Keyworth, St Paul's CE Academy	No secondaries
North Bermondsey	Riverside, Southwark Park, St James CE, St Joseph's George Row	Charter Bermondsey, St Michael's Catholic College
North Walworth	Robert Browning, Victory, English Martyrs RC	No secondaries
Nunhead & Queen's Road	Hollydale, John Donne	The St Thomas the Apostle RC
Old Kent Road	John Keats, Ilderton, Pilgrims Way, Phoenix, Bird in Bush (formerly Camelot), St Francis RC	No secondaries
Peckham	Angel Oak, Harris Academy Peckham Park, St James The Great RC	No secondaries
Peckham Rye	Ivydale	Harris Girls East Dulwich
Rotherhithe	Albion, Alfred Salter, Rotherhithe, St Joseph's RC	Bacon's College
Rye Lane	Harris Free Peckham, Bellenden, St Mary Magdalene CE, Rye Oak, The Belham School	Harris Peckham Academy
South Bermondsey	Boutcher CE, Galleywall	City of London Academy Southwark, Harris Bermondsey
St George's	St Georges Cathedral RC, St Jude's CE, Charlotte Sharman	Notre Dame RC
St Giles	Lyndhurst, Oliver Goldsmith, St George's CE	No secondaries
Surrey Docks	Peter Hills CE, Redriff, St Johns RC	No secondaries

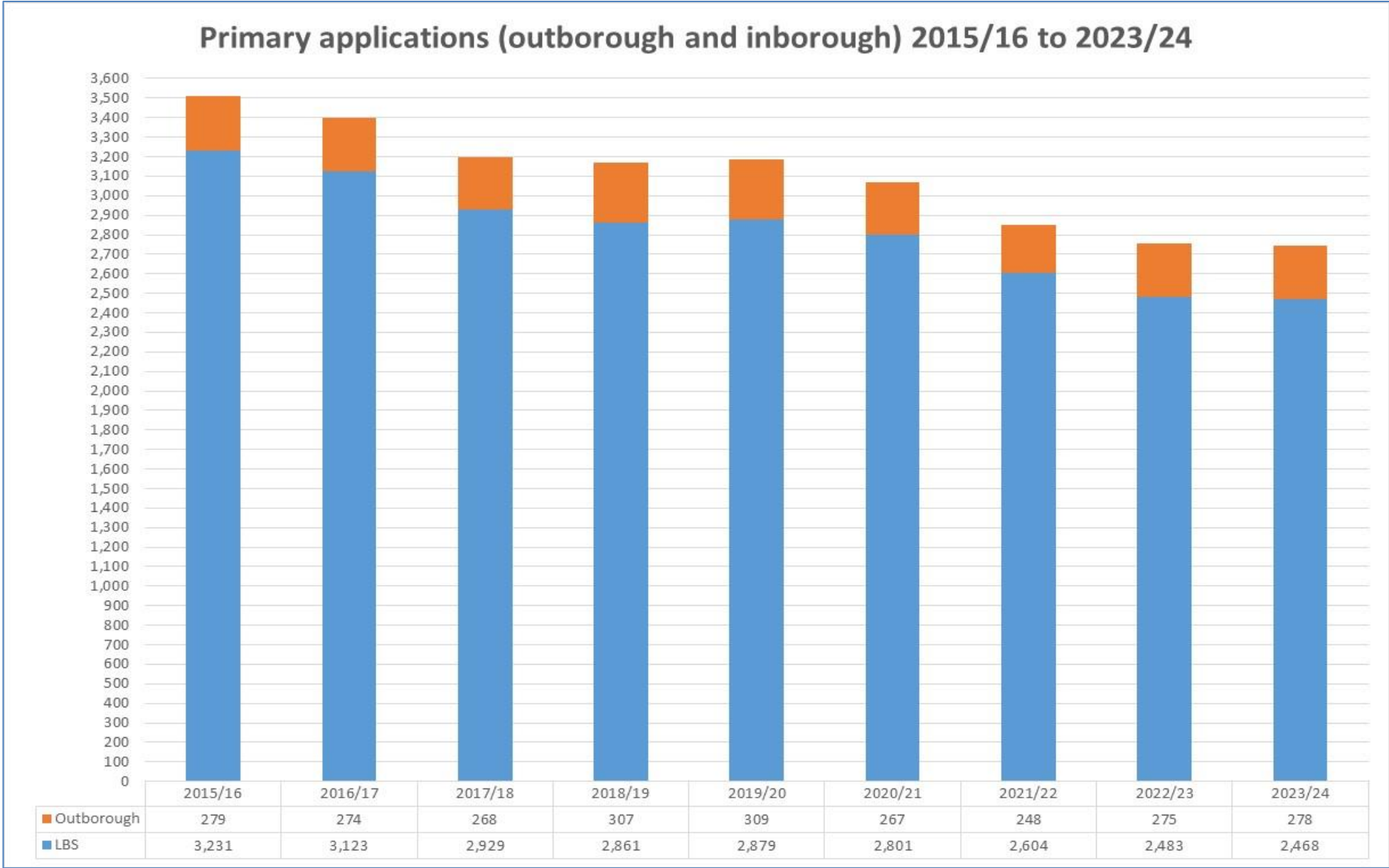
SECTION 6a – BIRTHS BY PLANNING AREA AND BOROUGH – ACTUAL AND PROJECTED



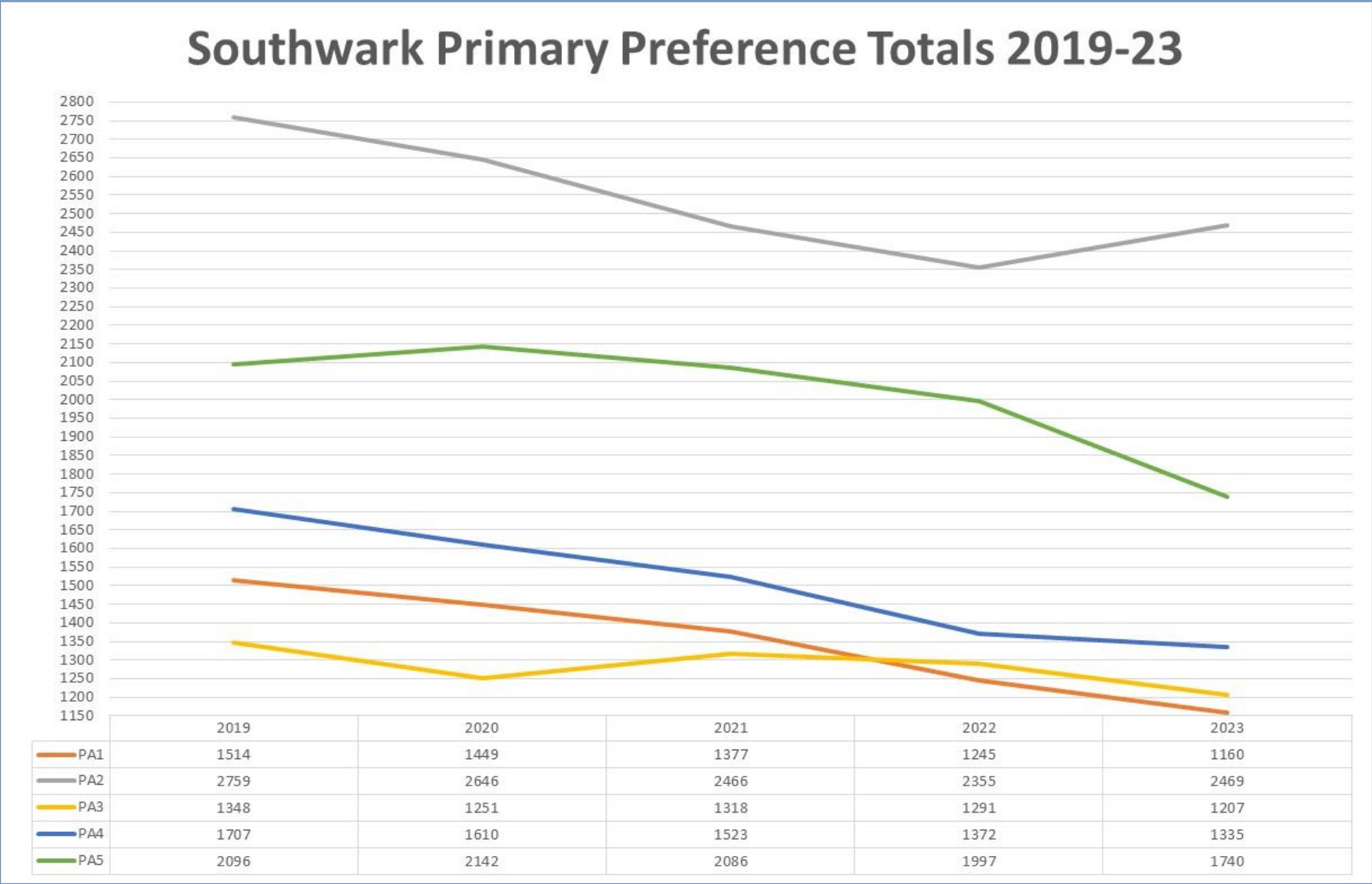
SECTION 6b – Births by calendar year in Southwark
Table 16: Births in Southwark (actuals 2012-2022, projections 2022-2031 – dotted line)



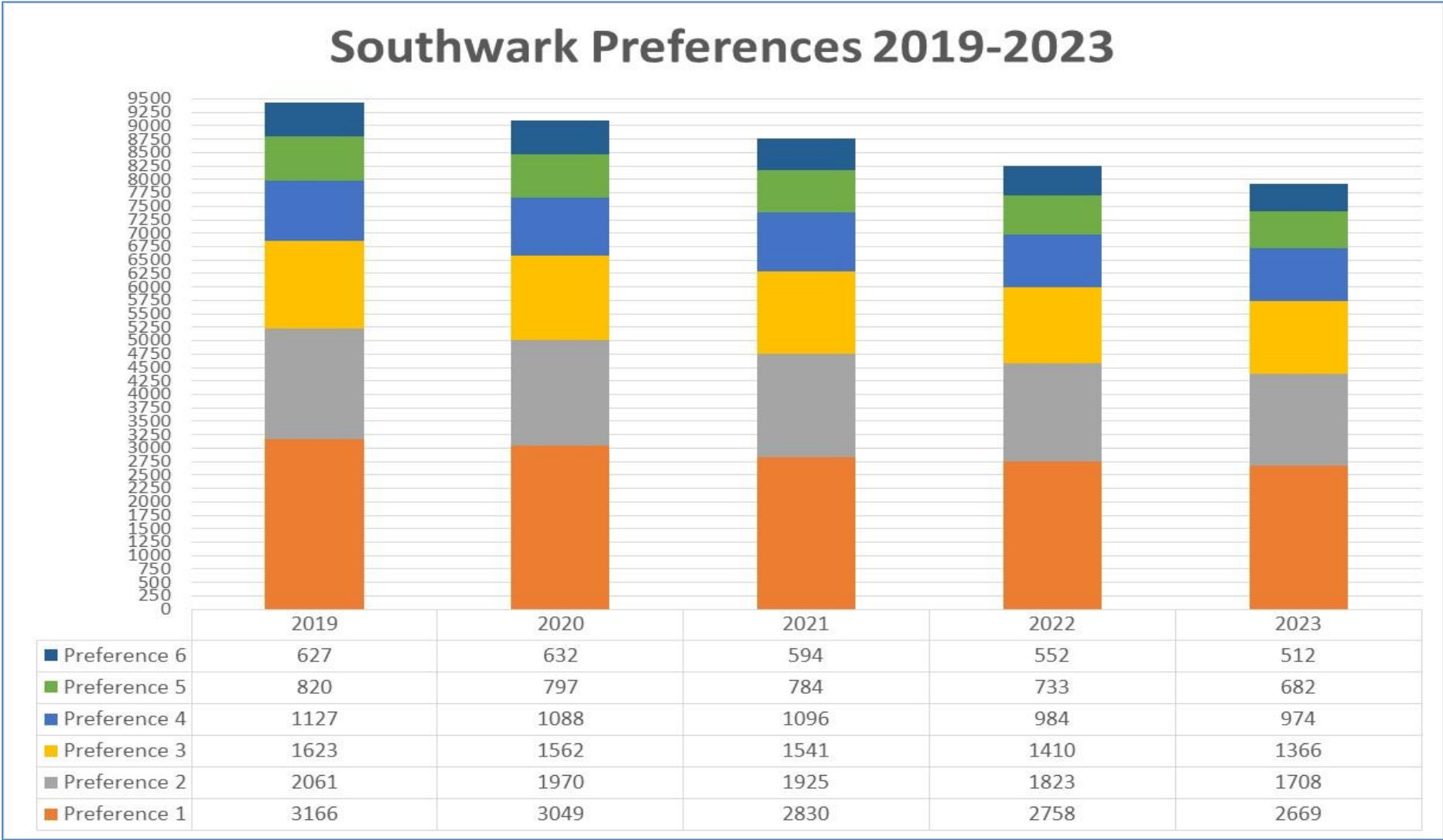
SECTION 7a: PRIMARY RECEPTION APPLICATIONS 2015-16 TO 2023-24



SECTION 7b: PRIMARY APPLICANT PREFERENCES 2019-20 TO 2023-24



SECTION 7c: PRIMARY APPLICANT PREFERENCES 2019-20 TO 2023-24



SECTION 8

PRIMARY PLANNING AREA SUMMARIES

PA1 – Borough, Bankside & Walworth

PA2 – Bermondsey & Rotherhithe

PA3 – Peckham & Nunhead

PA4 – Camberwell

PA5 – Dulwich

List of schools

Narrative

Preferences

Rolls and Projections for YR and YR to 6

Births

Cross Border flows

PLANNING AREA 1

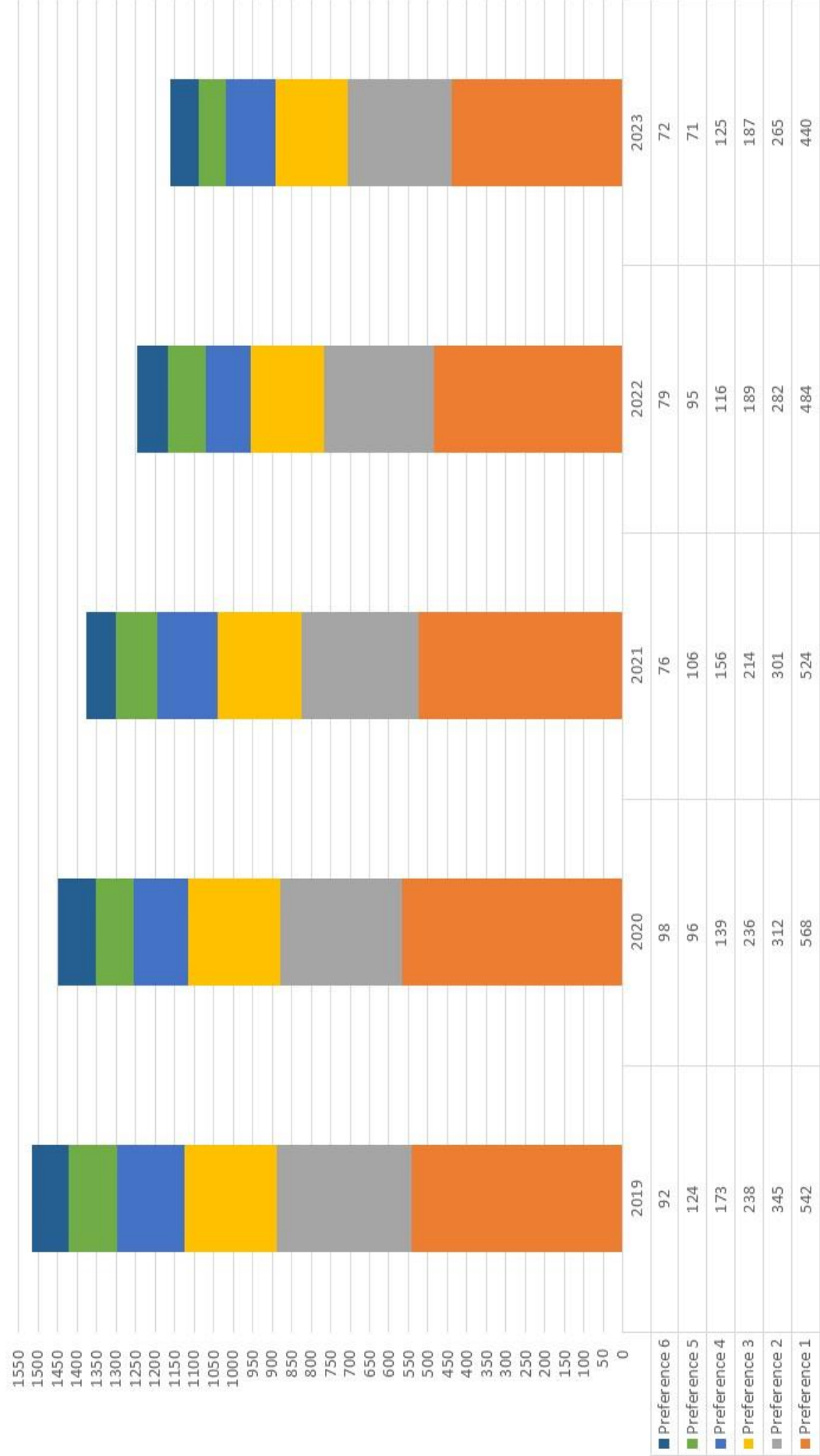
BOROUGH, BANKSIDE & WALWORTH

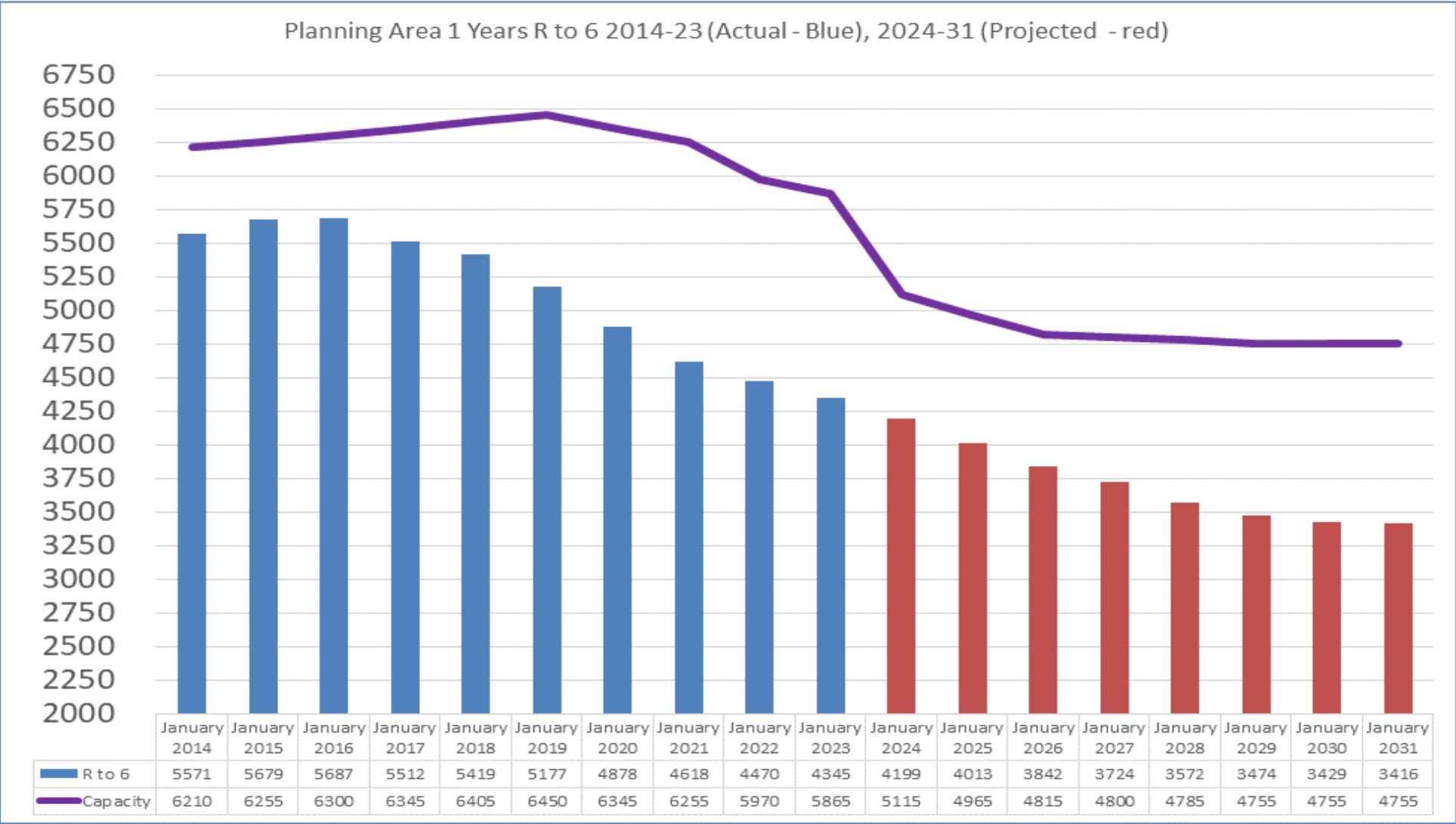
ARK Globe Academy (Primary Section)
Charlotte Sharman Primary School
Charles Dickens Primary School
Friars Primary School
Surrey Square Primary School
Cathedral Primary School
St Paul's Primary School
St Jude's CE Primary School
Crampton Primary School
St Peters CE Primary School
Keyworth Primary School
English Martyrs RC Primary School
Michael Faraday Primary School
St Georges Cathedral RC Primary School
Robert Browning Primary School
St Joseph's (Borough) RC Primary School
Victory Primary School

PA1– Borough, Bankside & Walworth						
Wards covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borough & Bankside, Chaucer, Faraday, Newington, North Walworth, Old Kent Road (<i>part</i>), St George's 					
Schools	Primary School	PAN	Type	Primary School	PAN	Type
	ARK Globe	60	ACAD	Charlotte Sharman	30	FOUND
	Charles Dickens	60	ACAD	Friars	30	FOUND
	Surrey Square	60	ACAD	Cathedral School CE	30	VA CE
	St Paul's CE	45	ACAD (CE)	St Jude's CE	30	VA CE
	Crampton	30	COMM	St Peters CE	30	VA CE
	Keyworth	60	COMM	English Martyrs RC	30	VA RC
	Michael Faraday	60	COMM	St Georges RC	30	VA RC
	Robert Browning	30	COMM	St Joseph's RC	30	VA RC
	Victory	30	COMM			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>17 Primary Schools</u>: 4 Academies (including 1 CE Academy), 5 Community, 2 Foundation, 3 VA CE schools and 3 VA RC schools 11 x 1FE schools, 1 x 1.5FE school, 5 x 2FE schools PA1 takes around 20% of all Southwark pupils (21% of reception pupils) 						
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As at September 2023 – there are 675 reception places, and 5,115 Years R to 6 places 					
Application trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2019, the number of applications for primary reception places in the planning area have fallen by 23%. First preferences have fallen by 19%, and 1st to 3rd preferences by 26% 					
Changes since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cobourg Primary School reduced its PAN from 60 to 30 with effect from September 2022, and then merged with Camelot School and closed in August 2023 English Martyrs RC Primary reduced its PAN from 60 to 30 in 2023 Townsend Primary School closed in August 2023 					
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Births in PA1 fell from 2012 to 2021 by -32%, and are projected to begin to rise slowly to 2031 by +5% (+0.5% per annum) At ward level, births in Borough & Bankside ward grew by +2% from 2012-21, and are forecast to grow by +12% by 2031; Chaucer fell by -31%, and is projected to fall a further -4%, Faraday, a -55% drop followed by a further -7% drop; Newington, -29% then -8%; North Walworth -17% then a +13% rise, St George's -4% then -4% 					
Reception and whole school vacancies – existing and projected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are approximately 185 spare reception places (9FE) across PA1 – 24% of all reception places In 2019, reception places were reduced by 135 (4.5FE) through PAN reductions to more closely match demand. However, this has essentially just kept pace with the reduction in rolls The GLA project 139 reception vacancies (5FE) in January 2024 (21%), and slowly increasing then reducing vacancy levels thereafter, culminating in 164 vacancies in January 2031 (24%) if no further action to reduce capacity is taken. There are 916 empty places from years R to 6 – 18% across PA1's primary capacity, a substantial reduction on 2022-23, as two schools have closed and PA capacity reduced. With present actions in place, this is projected to increase steadily to around 1,339 (28%) in January 2031 if no further action to reduce capacity is taken. 					

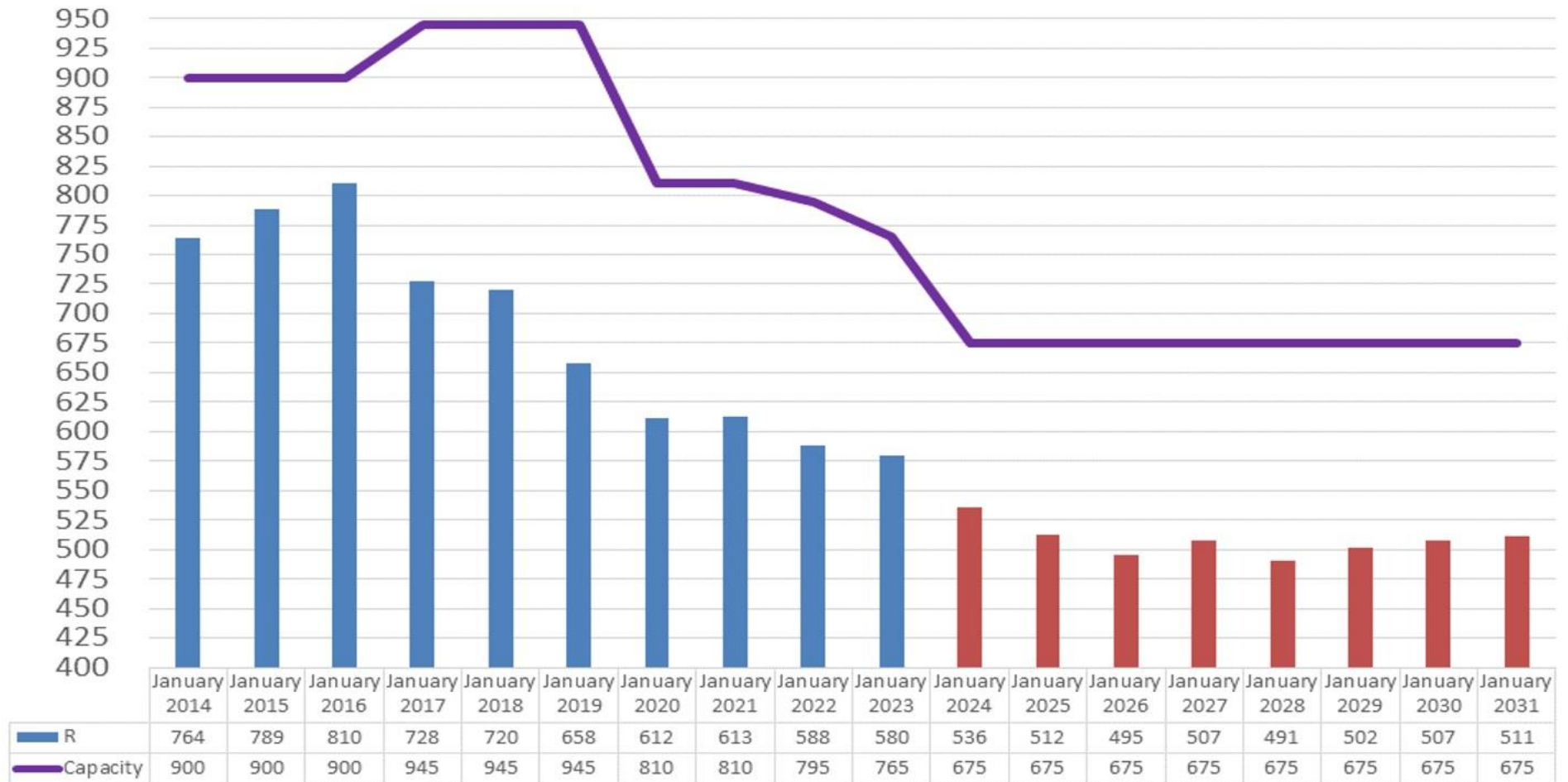
PA1– Borough, Bankside & Walworth	
Keeping Education Strong Actions/ Proposals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cobourg Primary – potential amalgamation/closure (net reduction of 30 reception and 390 primary places (already undertaken) • Closure of Townsend Primary (net reduction of 30 reception and 210 primary places (already undertaken) • St Paul's CE Primary Academy reduction of PAN from 45 to 30 (net reduction of 15 reception and 105 primary places) • Overall proposed/implemented reduction of 75 reception and 705 primary places
GLA Projections 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2031 at reception and across all year groups. The GLA project that reception rolls will reduce by a further 1FE (5%), and that YR to Y6 by 780 pupils (19%) by then, and reception capacity will fall by 360 places.(7%)
Pupil intake by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA1 is a net exporter of pupils, exporting just under 100 (4FE) YR to Y6 pupils (-2%) • St George's Cathedral Primary (29%), Charlotte Sharman (16%), Keyworth (11%) and Friar's (10%) take pupils from outside Southwark (<i>mainly from Lambeth</i>) • St George's Cathedral (49%), St Joseph's Borough (41%), Surrey Square (31%) all take a significant proportion (more than 30%) of their pupils from outside PA1. Conversely, John Ruskin in PA4 (60%), and Snowfields (32%) and Grange (28%) both in PA2 take a high percentage of its pupils from PA1. • Approximately 25% of pupils attending schools in this PA come from outside the planning area, mainly from other planning areas within Southwark (PAs 2 and 4) and around 6% from outside Southwark (<i>from Lambeth, Croydon and Lewisham</i>) • Nearly 27% of PA1 resident children attending state schools attend a school in another planning area or a school outside Southwark – again, mainly PAs 2 and 4 and a small number out of borough in Lambeth

PA1 Primary Preferences 2019-23

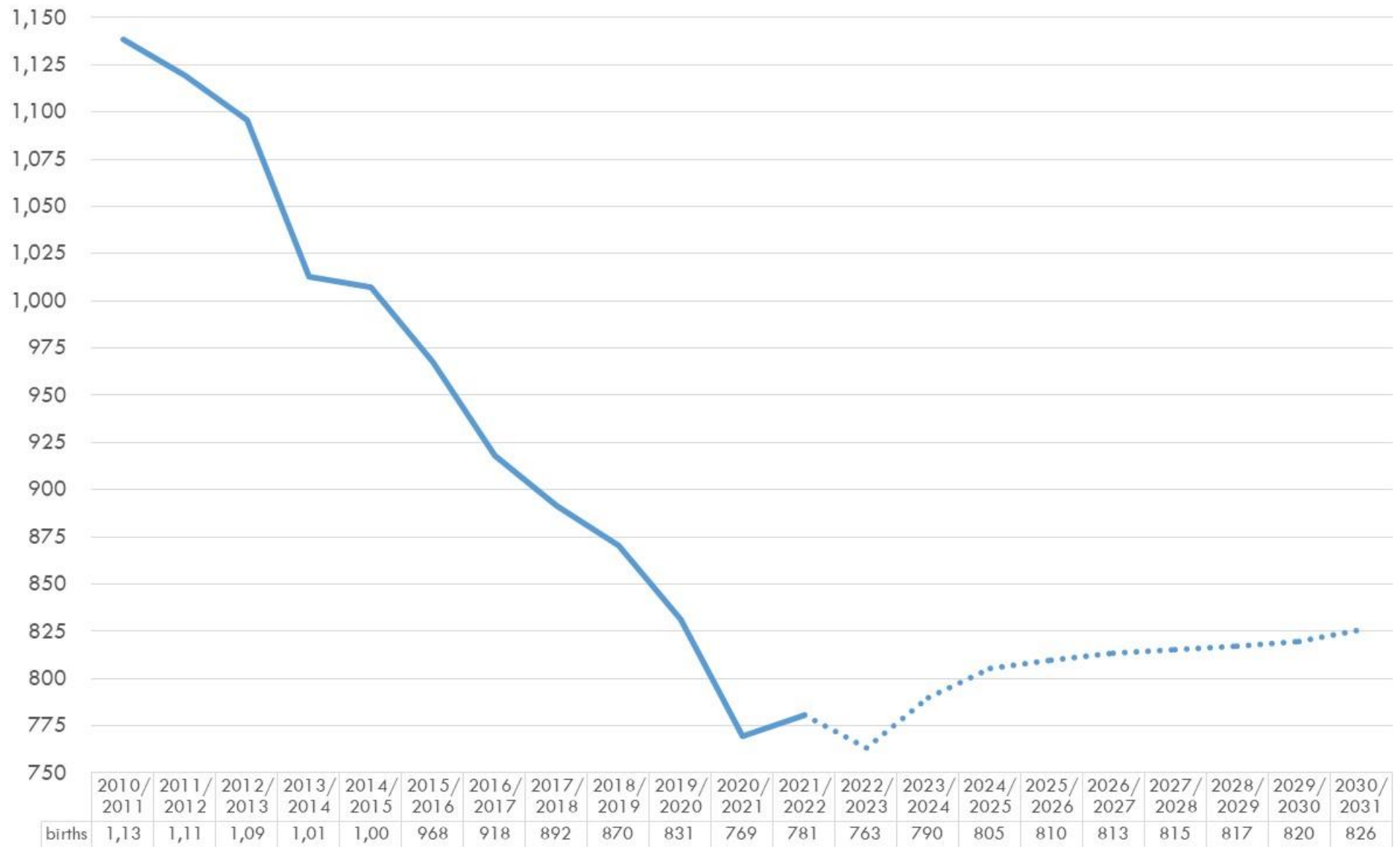




Planning Area 1 - Reception Capacity, Rolls - (blue) (2014-23) and Projections (red) (2024-31)



PA1 Births 2010-2021 (actual) 2022-31 (projected)



PLANNING AREA 2

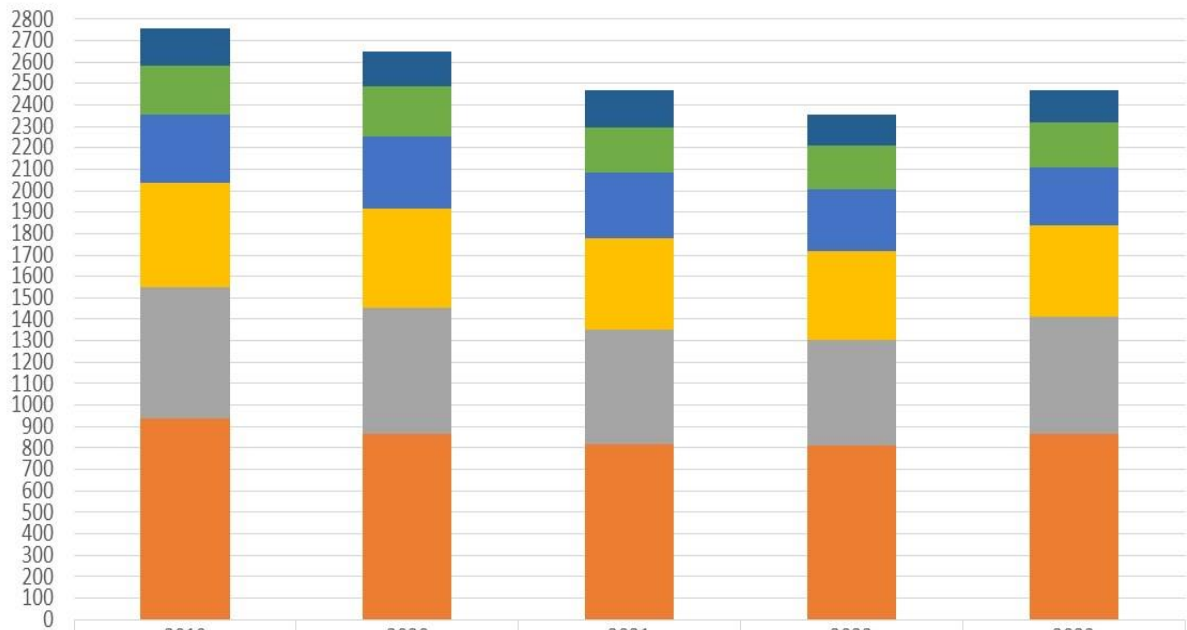
BERMONDSEY & ROTHERHITHE

Redriff Primary School
St Joseph's (*Gomm Road*) RC Primary
Rotherhithe Primary School
Albion Primary School
Alfred Salter Primary School
Grange Primary School
Ilderton Primary School
Phoenix Primary School
Pilgrims Way Primary School
Riverside Primary School
Snowsfields Primary School
Southwark Park Primary School
Tower Bridge Primary School
Galleywall Primary School
John Keats Primary Free School
Boutcher CE Primary School
Peter Hills CE Primary School
St James CE Primary School
St Johns RC Primary School
St Josephs (*George Row*) RC Primary

PA2 – Bermondsey & Rotherhithe						
Wards covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Bridge & West Bermondsey, North Bermondsey, Old Kent Road (part), Rotherhithe, South Bermondsey, Surrey Docks 					
Schools	Primary	PAN	Type	Primary	PAN	Type
	Redriff	60	ACAD	Snowsfields	30	COMM
	St Joseph's RC*	45	ACAD	Southwark Park	60	COMM
	Rotherhithe	60	ACAD	Tower Bridge	30	COMM
	Albion	60	COMM	Galleywall	60	FREE
	Alfred Salter	60	COMM	John Keats Primary	60	FREE
	Grange	60	COMM	Boutcher CE	30	VA CE
	Ilderton	30	COMM	Peter Hills CE	30	VA CE
	Phoenix	90	COMM	St James CE	60	VA CE
	Pilgrims Way	30	COMM	St Johns RC	30	VA RC
	Riverside	45	COMM	St Joseph's Gomm Rd RC	30	VA RC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * St George's George Row • <u>20 primary schools</u>: 10 Community, 3 Academies (including 1 x VARC Academy), 2 Free Schools, 3 VA CE, 2 VA RC • 8 x 1FE schools, 2 x 1.5FE school, 9 x 2FE schools, 1 x 3FE school • PA2 takes around 25% of all Southwark primary pupils (<i>the highest in Southwark</i>) (28% of reception pupils) (<i>also the highest in Southwark</i>) 					
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As at September 2023 – 960 reception places. 6,900 Years R to 6 places • PA2 provides 28% of places in reception and 25% of R to 6 places 					
GLA Projections 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be 164 (6FE) surplus reception places in September 2031, based on GLA projections (24%) • There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2031 at reception and across all year groups. GLA projections show that reception demand will fall by 68 places (3FE) (9%), R to 6 demand will fall by 938 pupils (17%) and that R to 6 provision will fall by 180 places (3%) by 2031 					
Application Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2019, the number of applications for primary reception places in the planning area have fallen by 44%. First preferences have fallen by 26%, and 1st to 3rd preferences by 21%. 					
Changes since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ilderton Primary School has reduced its PAN from 60 to 30 in September 2023 • St Joseph RC Primary (George Row) has academised – no change to PAN 					
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births in PA2 from 2012-2021 have fallen by -28% • From 2021 to 2031, births are projected to increase by +2% (+0.2% pa) • In the London Bridge & West Bermondsey ward, births fell by -19% from 2012 to 2021 and are projected to fall a further -10% by 2031; North Bermondsey -46% and then +2%; Old Kent Road -50% and +53%; Rotherhithe -22% and -5%, South Bermondsey -32% and -2%; Surrey Docks +2% and +1% 					
Reception and whole school vacancies – existing and projected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are presently around 209 spare reception places (7FE) across PA2 – 21% of all reception places • There are at least four schools in the planning area with the capacity to expand if additional provision is required, particularly with regard to the Canada Water and Rotherhithe peninsula regeneration areas • There are also numerous schools on the PA1 border with vacancies that could accommodate additional demand 					

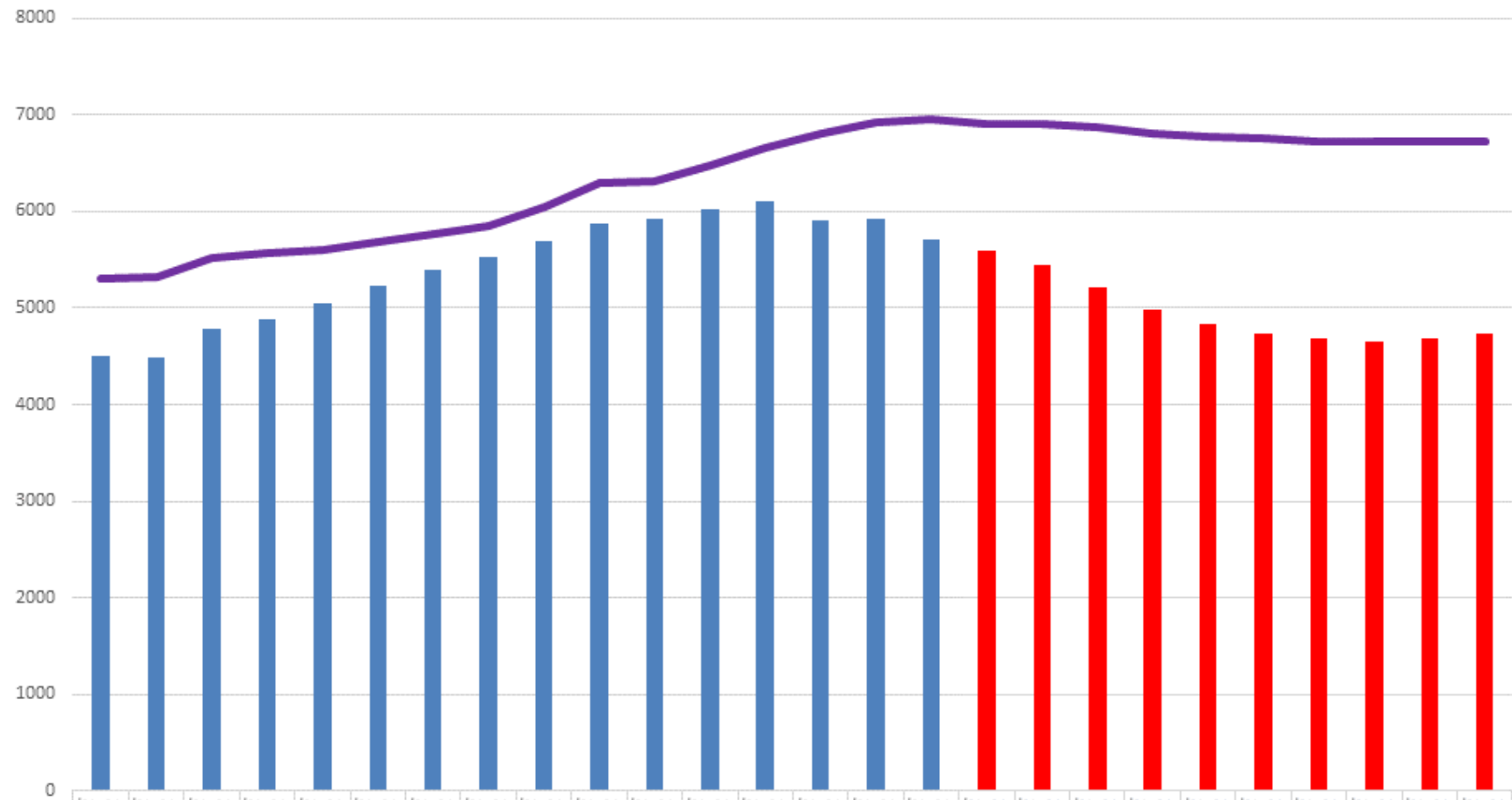
PA2 – Bermondsey & Rotherhithe	
Reception and whole school vacancies – existing and projected (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are presently around 1,250 vacancies in PA2 across Years R to 6 (18%) • This is projected to increase steadily to 2,060 year R to 6 vacancies in January 2031 (31%), but to fall away thereafter
Keeping Education Strong Actions/ Proposals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of PAN for Grange Primary School from 2FE to 1FE (net reduction of 30 reception places and 210 primary places)
Pupil intake by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA2 is a net exporter of pupils, losing around 800 pupils across all age groups (11%) • Rotherhithe, St Joseph's Gomm Road RC and St John's RC take 28%, 27% and 22% of their intake from outside Southwark – mainly Lewisham • Pilgrim's Way Primary, situated in PA2, takes most of its pupils from PA3 (82%). Other PA2 schools – Ilderton and John Keats Primary take 28%, and 32% of their intake from PA3 (Peckham & Nunhead) respectively • Around 22% of pupils attending schools in this planning area come from outside the planning area mainly from PA3 (8%) and PA1 (7%), with around 7% from outside Southwark (mainly Lewisham and Lambeth) • Conversely, nearly 25% of PA2 resident children attending state schools attend a school in another planning area (mainly PA1 and 3) or a school outside Southwark (<i>mainly Lewisham</i>) • Across all PA2 primary schools, there are 1,017 empty places from years R to 6 – 15% of PA2's primary capacity

PA2 Primary Preferences 2019-23

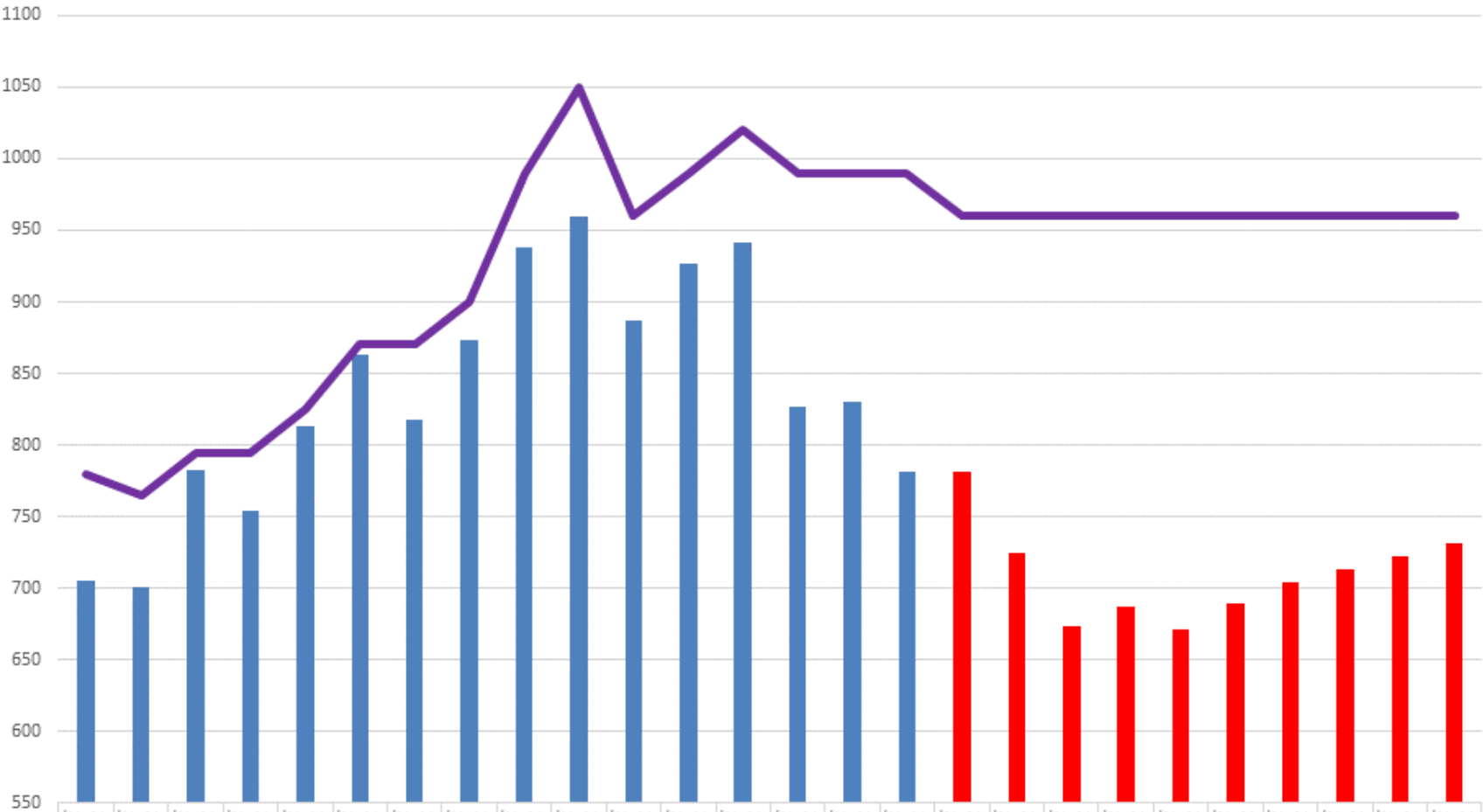


	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Preference 6	178	159	170	146	149
Preference 5	224	236	209	202	209
Preference 4	323	333	306	291	271
Preference 3	487	466	427	413	426
Preference 2	609	589	539	493	546
Preference 1	938	863	815	810	868

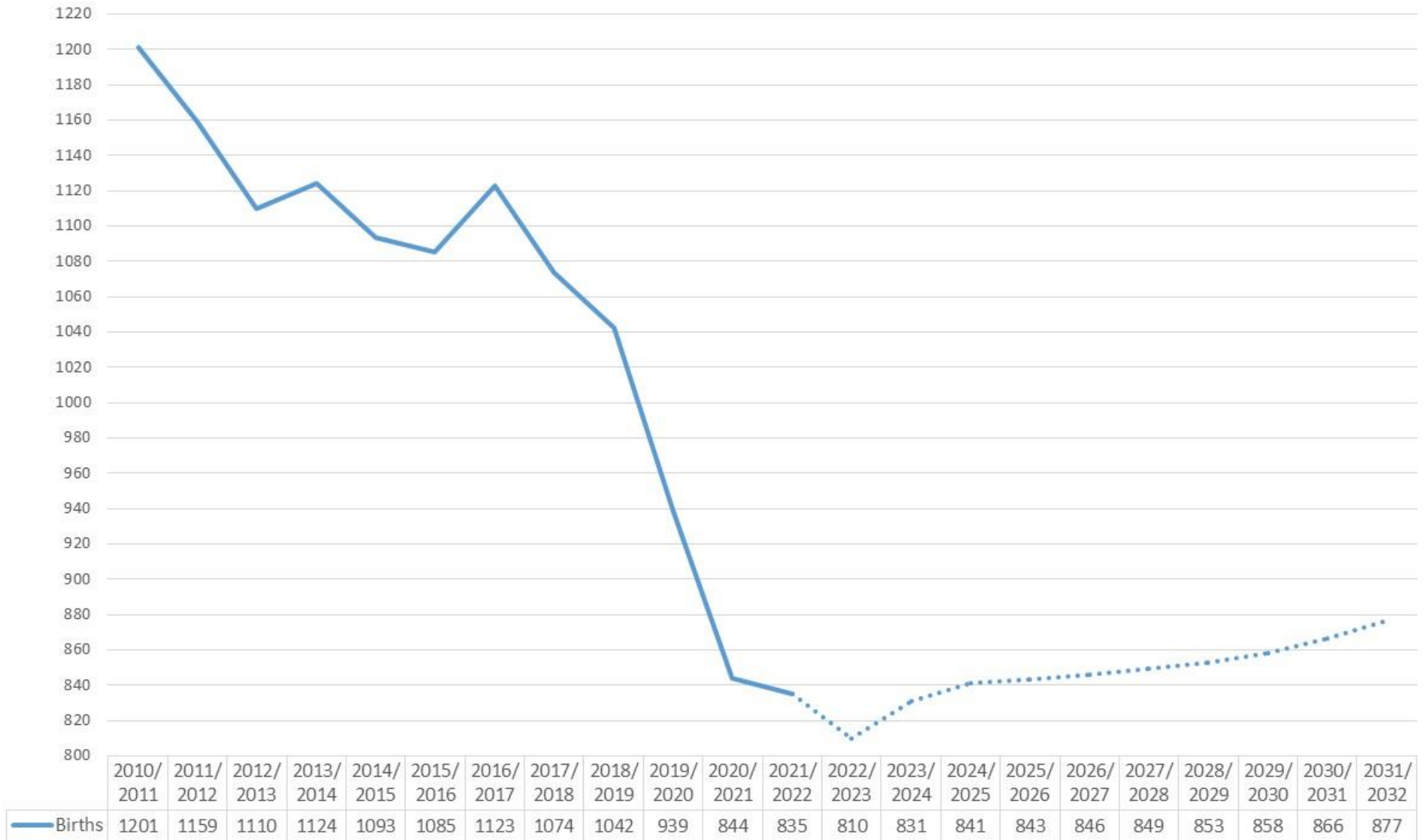
Planning Area 2 - Year R to 6 **Capacity**, Rolls - (blue) (2008-23) and
Projections (red) (2024-33)



Planning Area 2 - Year R Capacity, Rolls - (blue) (2008-23) and Projectionss (red) (2024-33)



PA2 Births 2010-2021 (actual) 2022-31 (projected)



PLANNING AREA 3

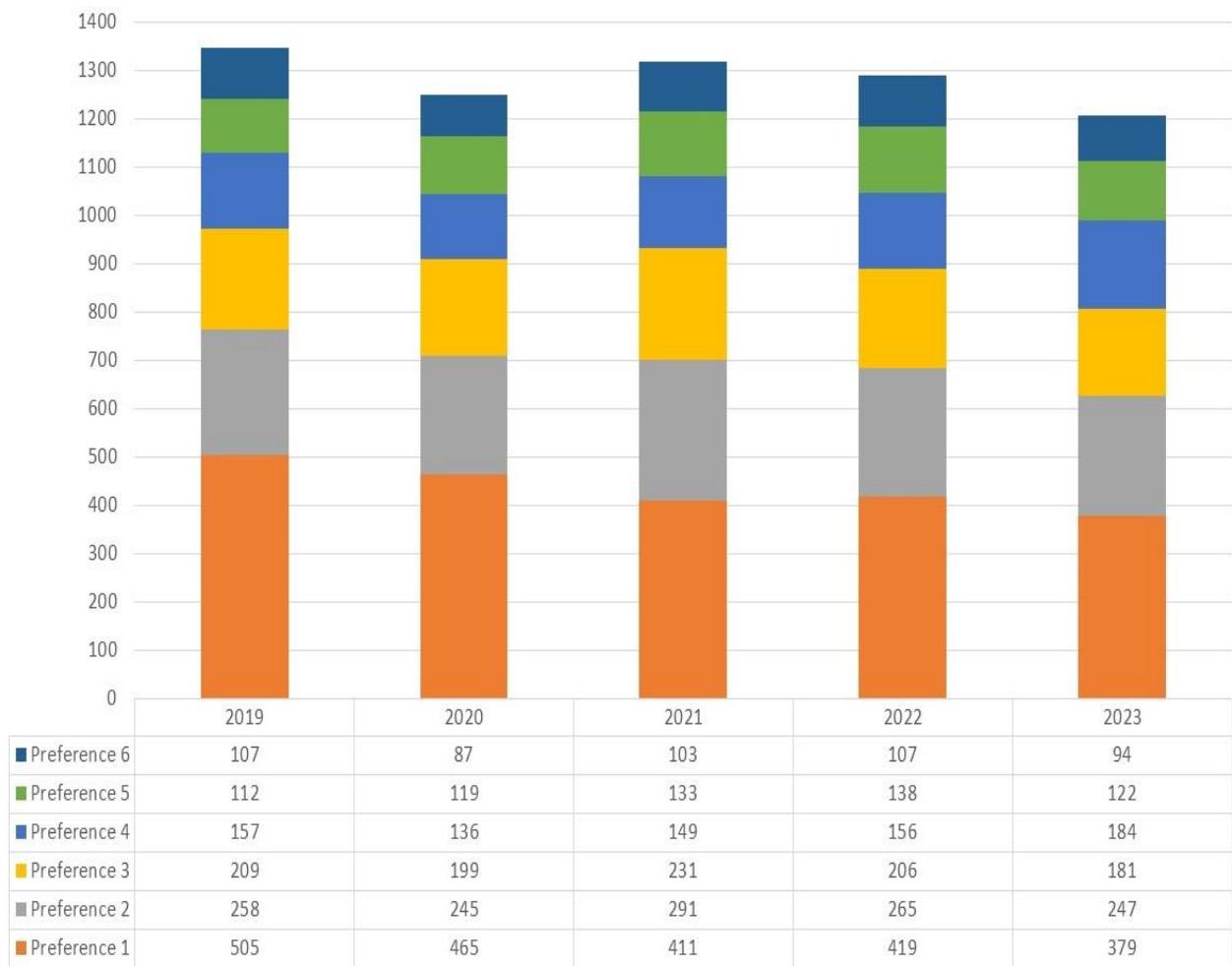
PECKHAM & NUNHEAD

Angel Oak Primary Academy
Harris Peckham Park Primary Academy
John Donne Primary School
Bellenden Primary School
Bird-in-Bush Primary School
Hollydale Primary School
Ivydale Primary School
Rye Oak Primary School
Harris Primary Free School Peckham
St John's/Clements CE Primary School
St Mary Magdalene CE Primary School
St Francis RC Primary School
St James The Great RC Primary School

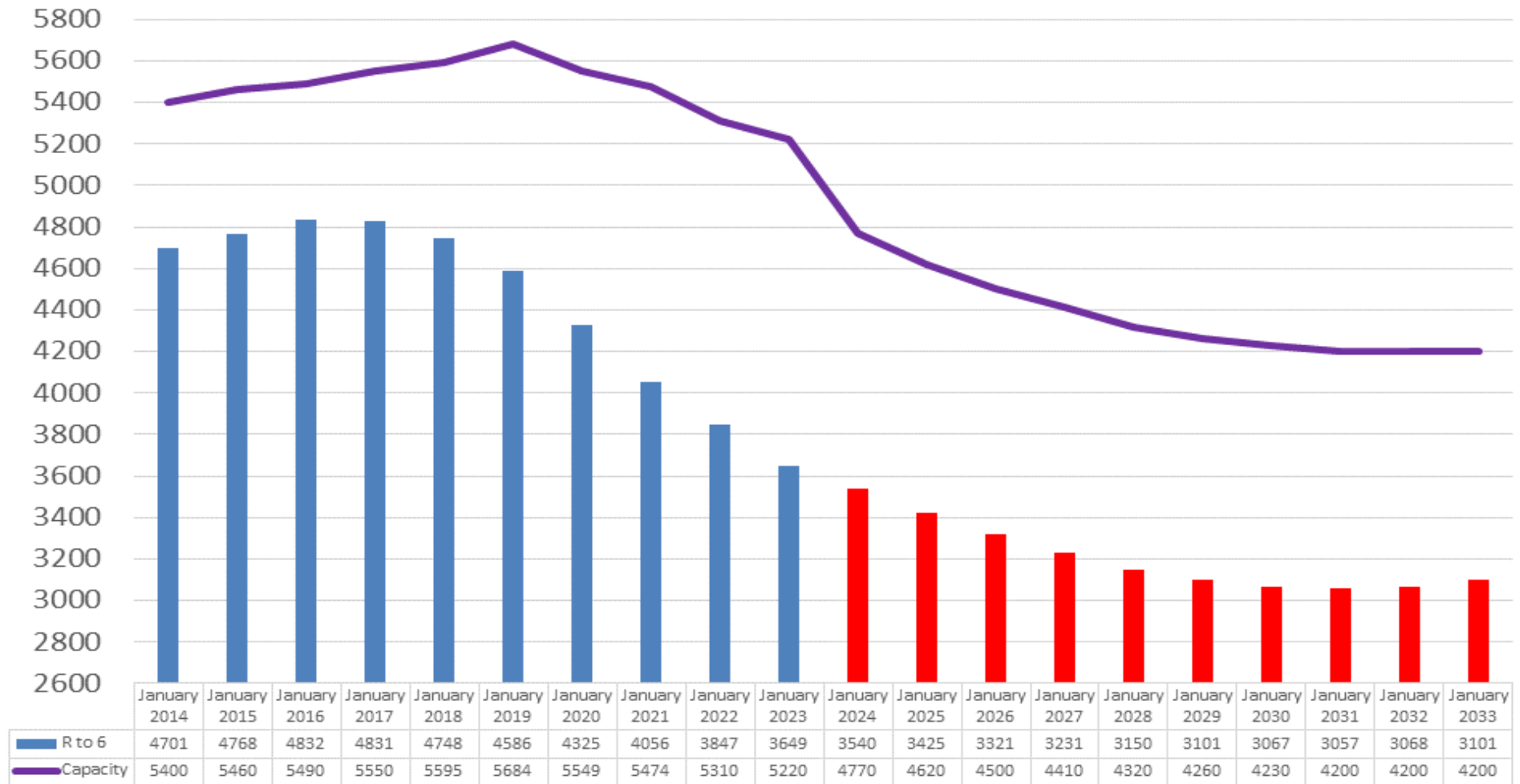
PA3 – Peckham & Nunhead						
Wards Covered	• Goose Green (<i>part</i>), Old Kent Road (<i>part</i>), Peckham, Peckham Rye, Rye Lane (<i>part</i>)					
Schools	Primary	PAN	Type	Primary	PAN	Type
	Angel Oak	60	ACAD	Rye Oak	60	COMM
	Harris Peckham Pk.	30	ACAD	Harris Free Peckham	30	FREE
	John Donne	60	ACAD	St John's/Clements CE	60	VA CE
	Bellenden	30	COMM	St Mary Magdalene CE	30	VA CE
	Bird-in-Bush*	60	COMM	St Francis RC	30	VA RC
	Hollydale	30	COMM	St James The Great RC	30	VA RC
	Ivydale	90	COMM	* formerly Camelot Primary School		
	• <u>13 primary schools</u> : 5 Community, 3 Academies, 1 Free School, 2 VA CE, 2 VA RC					
	• 8 x 1FE schools, 5 x 2FE schools, 1 x 3FE school					
• PA3 takes around 18% of all Southwark primary pupils (18% of reception pupils)						
Capacity	• As at September 2023 – 630 reception places, 4,770 Year R to 6 places					
Application Trends	• Since 2019, the number of applications for primary reception places in the planning area have fallen by 10%. First preferences have fallen by 26%, and 1 st to 3 rd preferences by 17%.					
Changes since the last report	• For this planning area deriving mainly from Old Kent Road development, the number of units delivered by year has been recast and the delivery period lengthened					
Births	• Births in the PA decreased from 2012-2021 by -35% , and are projected to further reduce from 2021 to 2031 by -1% • In the Peckham ward, births decreased by -42% from 2012 to 2021, and are projected to fall by a further -10% ; in Peckham Rye ward, the drop was -30% , to be followed by a further drop of -5% ; in Rye Lane ward, the figures were -46% and then an increase of +6%					
Reception and whole school vacancies – existing and projected	• In 2023, there are presently 154 spare reception places (6FE) across PA3 - 28% of all reception places. • The GLA now project 170 (6FE) vacancies in January 2031 (31%) • For vacancies in years R to 6, in September 2023 there are 1,230 vacancies (26%) projected to increase to 1,353 (31%) by January 2031					
Keeping Education Strong Actions/ Proposals	• St Francesca Cabrini RC Primary - Closure already undertaken - (net reduction of 30 reception places and 390 primary places) • St Francis RC Primary PAN Reduction 2FE to 1FE (net reduction of 30 reception places and 210 primary places) • Rye Oak Primary PAN Reduction 2FE to 1.5FE (net reduction of 15 reception places and 105 primary places) • St Mary Magdalene CE Primary -potential amalgamation/closure - (net reduction of 30 reception places and 210 primary places) • Harris Free Peckham – amalgamation with Harris Peckham Park have announced a proposal to merge the two schools on the Peckham Park site (net reduction of 30 reception places and 360 primary places if Harris Peckham Park remains as 1 FE) • Overall proposed reduction of 105 reception and 1275 primary places					

PA3 – Peckham & Nunhead	
GLA Projections 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2031 at reception and across all year groups. GLA projections show that reception demand will fall by 34 places (2FE) (7%), R to 6 demand will fall by 483 pupils (14%) and that R to 6 provision will fall by 570 places (12%) by 2031.
Pupil intake by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA3 is a net exporter of pupils, losing around 1,147 pupils across all age groups, the equivalent of around three two form entry primaries. The net import/export of pupils from within Southwark is a net loss of around 12%. • Around 29% of pupils in this planning area come from outside the planning area. Conversely, around 41% of PA3 resident children attending state schools attend a school in another Southwark planning area, or a school outside Southwark – about equally divided between the two. • St John's & St Clements CE takes 43% of pupils from outside PA3 (mainly PAs 4 and 5), Harris Primary Free Peckham (42%), St James the Great RC (40%) take pupils from outside their planning area, in both cases mainly from PA4 (Camberwell). Angel Oak, Camelot & St Francis RC all take around 1/3 of their pupils from outside PA3. • Conversely, Pilgrims Way (40%) in PA2, the Belham Primary Free School (73%), and St George's CE Primary (42%) and Oliver Goldsmith(43%) all in PA4 all take a substantial number of their pupils from PA3.

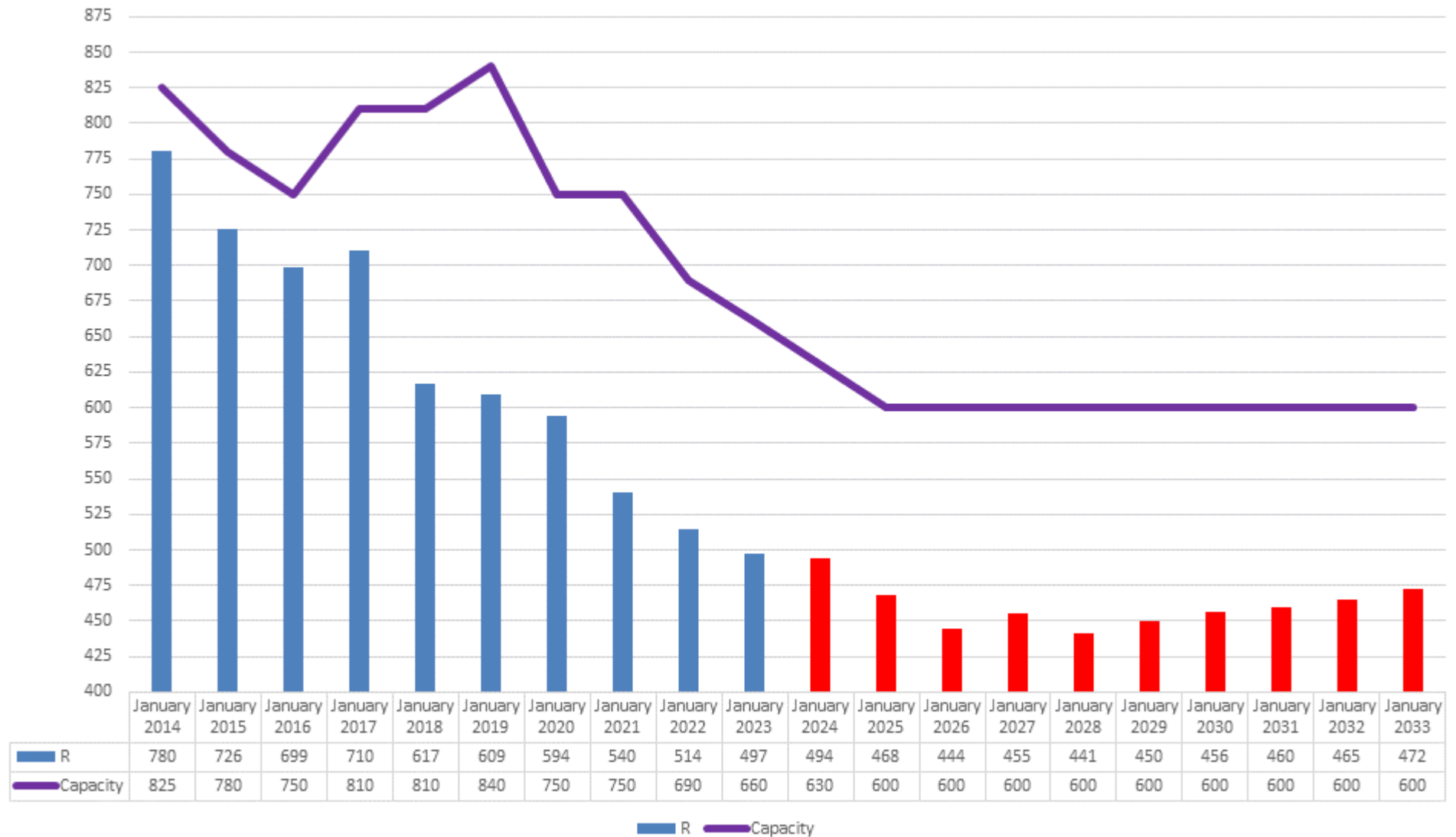
PA3 Primary Preferences 2019-23



Planning Area 3 - Year R to 6 Capacity, Rolls - (blue) (2014-23) and Projections (red) (2024-31)



Planning Area 3 - Year R Capacity, Rolls - (blue) (2014-23) and Projections
(red) (2024-31)



PA3 Births 2010-2021 (actual) 2022-31 (projected)



PLANNING AREA 4

CAMBERWELL

Lyndhurst Primary School
Dog Kennel Hill Primary School
Bessemer Grange Primary School
Brunswick Park Primary School
Comber Grove Primary School
Crawford Primary School
John Ruskin Primary School
Oliver Goldsmith Primary School
The Belham Primary School
St Georges CE Primary School
St Joseph's Camberwell RC Infants School
St Joseph's Camberwell RC Junior School

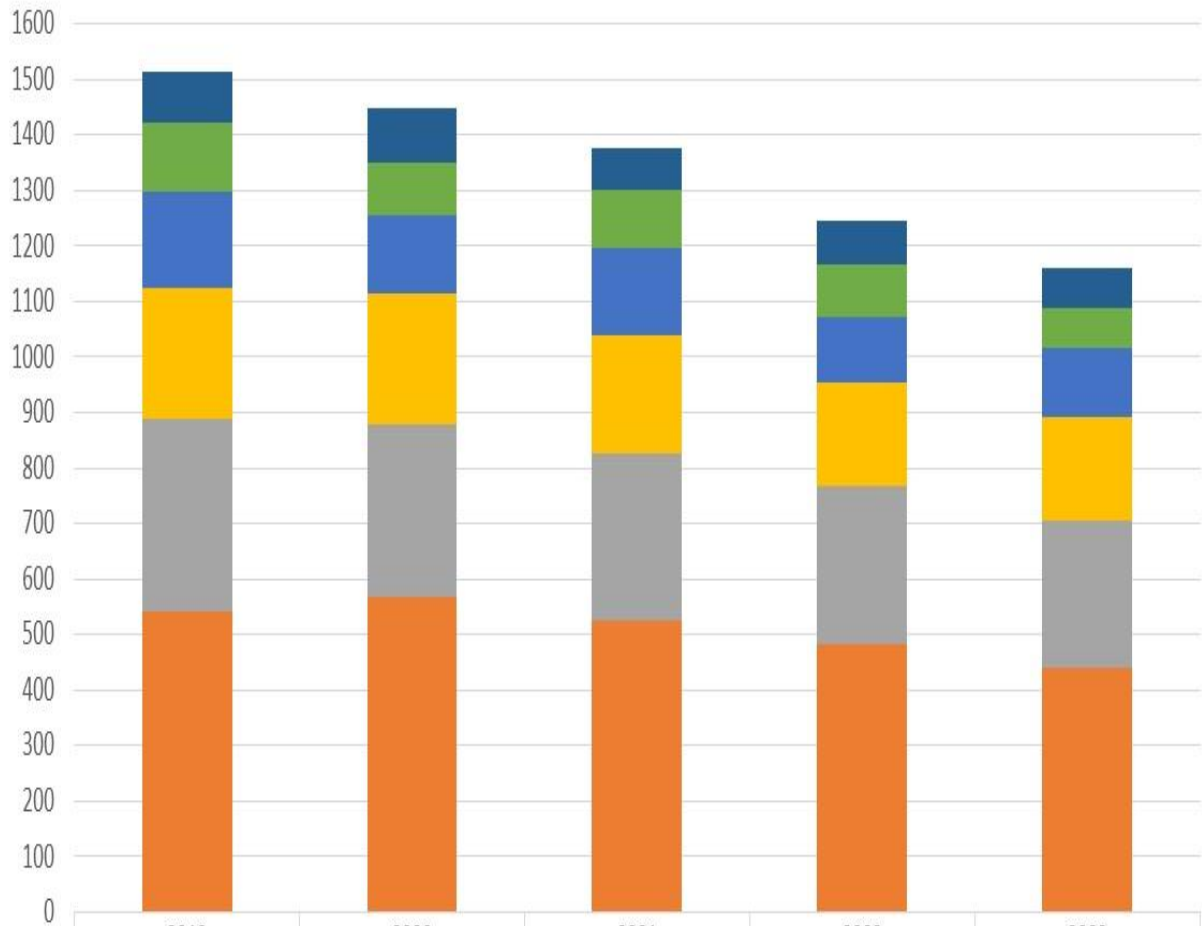
PA4 – Camberwell						
Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camberwell Green, Champion Hill, Rye Lane (<i>part</i>), St Giles 					
Schools	Primary	PAN	Type	Primary	PAN	Type
	Lyndhurst	60	ACAD	John Ruskin	60	COMM
	Dog Kennel Hill	30	ACAD	Oliver Goldsmith	60	COMM
	Bessemer Grange	90	COMM	Belham	60	FREE
	Brunswick Park	60	COMM	St Georges CE	30	VA CE
	Comber Grove	30	COMM	St Joseph's Infants RC	60	VA RC
	Crawford	60	COMM	St Joseph's Junior RC	60	VA RC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 primary schools: 6 Community, 2 Academies, 1 Free School, 1 VA RC, 1 VA RC Infant and 1 VA RC Junior 2 x 1FE schools, 8 x 2FE schools, 1 x 3FE school PA4 takes around 17% of all Southwark primary pupils (17% reception pupils) 					
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As at September 2023 – there were 600 reception places, and 4,530 Year R to 6 places 					
Application Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2019, the number of applications for primary reception places in the planning area have fallen by 22%. First preferences have fallen by 29%, and 1st to 3rd preferences by 23%. 					
Changes since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dog Kennel Hill reduced its PAN to 30 					
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Births in the area have decreased -35% from 2012 to 2021. From 2021 to 2031, births are projected to increase by +6% (+0.6% per annum) In the 3 wards that make up the planning area, Camberwell Green births reduced by -27% from 2012-21, but are projected to increase by +11% from 2021-31. Champion Hill ward reduced by -24% from 2012-21 and is projected to decrease further by -11% by 2031. St Giles decreased by -41% from 2012 to 2021 and will decrease by -5% from 2021 to 2031 					
Reception and whole school vacancies – existing and projected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are presently around 123 (5FE) spare places (20%) at reception this year, with a gradual projected decrease of demand thereafter. The GLA project 205 vacancies (7FE) in January 2031 (34%) if no further action is taken Across PA4 schools, there are 1024 empty places from years R to 6 – 23% of PA4's primary capacity. This is projected to reach 1,530 vacant R to 6 places (36%) by January 2031 if no further action is taken 					
Keeping Education Strong Actions/ Proposals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bessemer Grange Primary - PAN Reduction 3FE to 2FE (Net reduction of reception by 30 and primary roll by 210) Comber Grove Primary – Potential amalgamation/closure (net reduction of 30 and primary roll by 210) Overall proposed reduction of 60 reception and 420 primary places 					
GLA Projections 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2031 at reception and across all year groups. GLA projections show that reception demand will fall by 534 places (2FE) (12%), R to 6 demand will fall by 836 pupils (24%) and that R to 6 provision will fall by 330 places (7%) by 2031 					

PA4 – Camberwell

Pupil intake by area

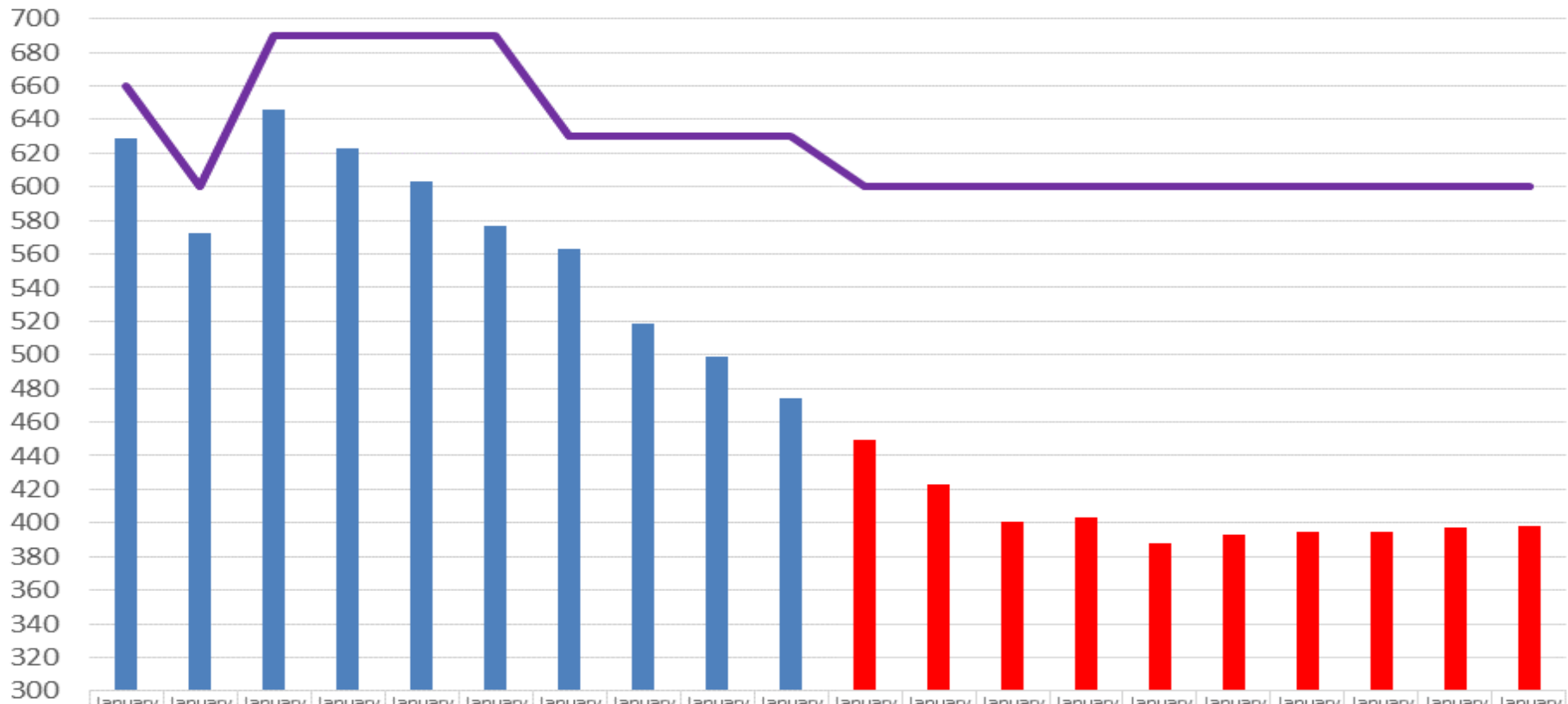
- PA4 is a net importer of pupils, gaining around 195 pupils across all age groups, the equivalent of just under a one-form entry primary.
- Around **35%** of pupils in this planning area come from outside the planning area, mainly from within Southwark (this is the highest percentage in Southwark). Conversely, around **35%** of PA4 resident children attending state schools attend a school mainly from within another Southwark planning area. Goose Green Primary in PA5 takes just over a quarter of its pupils from PA4
- Of schools in PA4 taking pupils from other planning areas, the Belham Primary Free School accommodates over **80%** of its pupils from outside PA4, as do John Ruskin Primary (over **70%**), St George's CE and Oliver Goldsmith primaries (both over **60%**)

PA4 Primary Preferences 2019-23

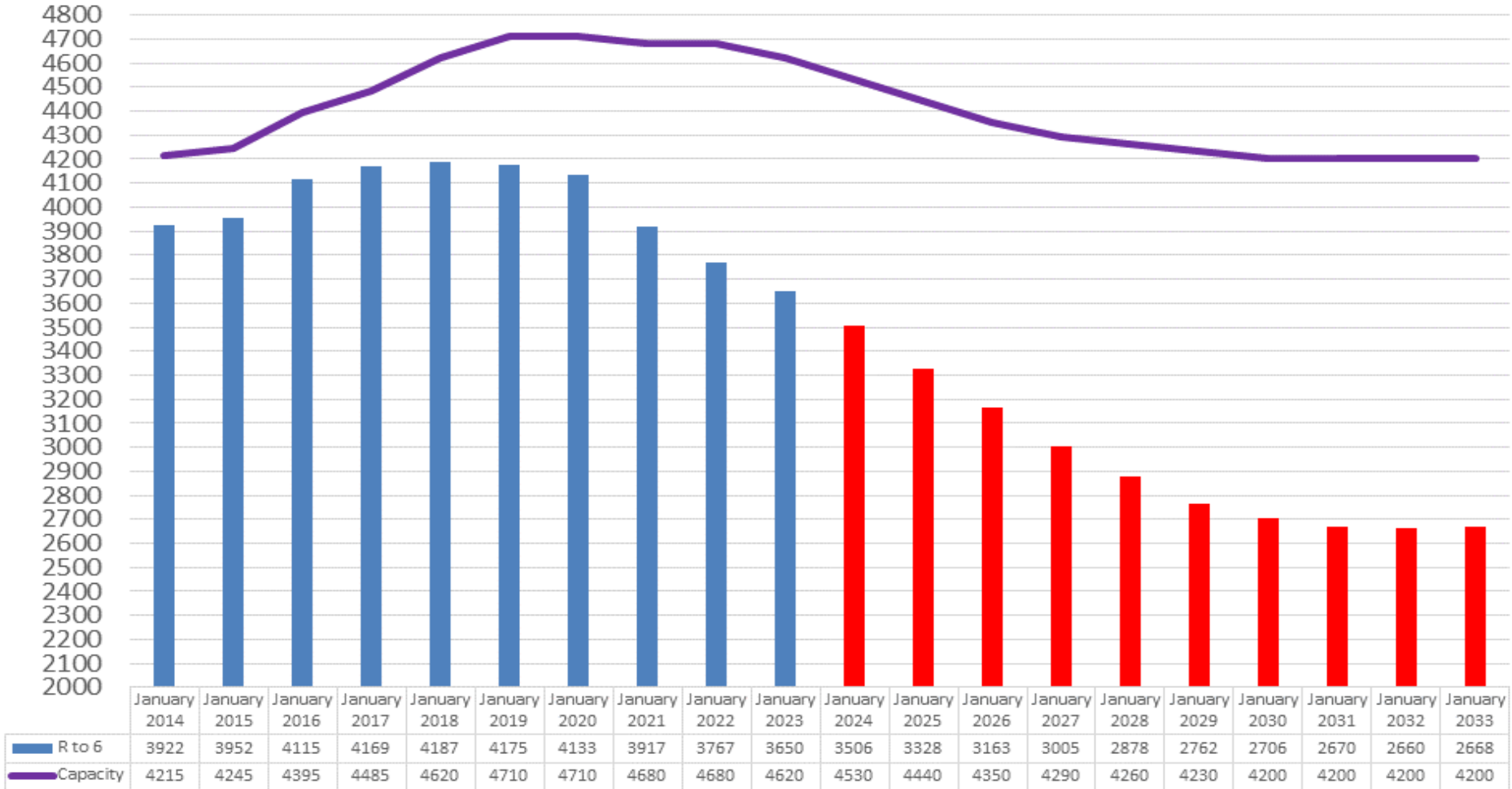


	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Preference 6	92	98	76	79	72
Preference 5	124	96	106	95	71
Preference 4	173	139	156	116	125
Preference 3	238	236	214	189	187
Preference 2	345	312	301	282	265
Preference 1	542	568	524	484	440

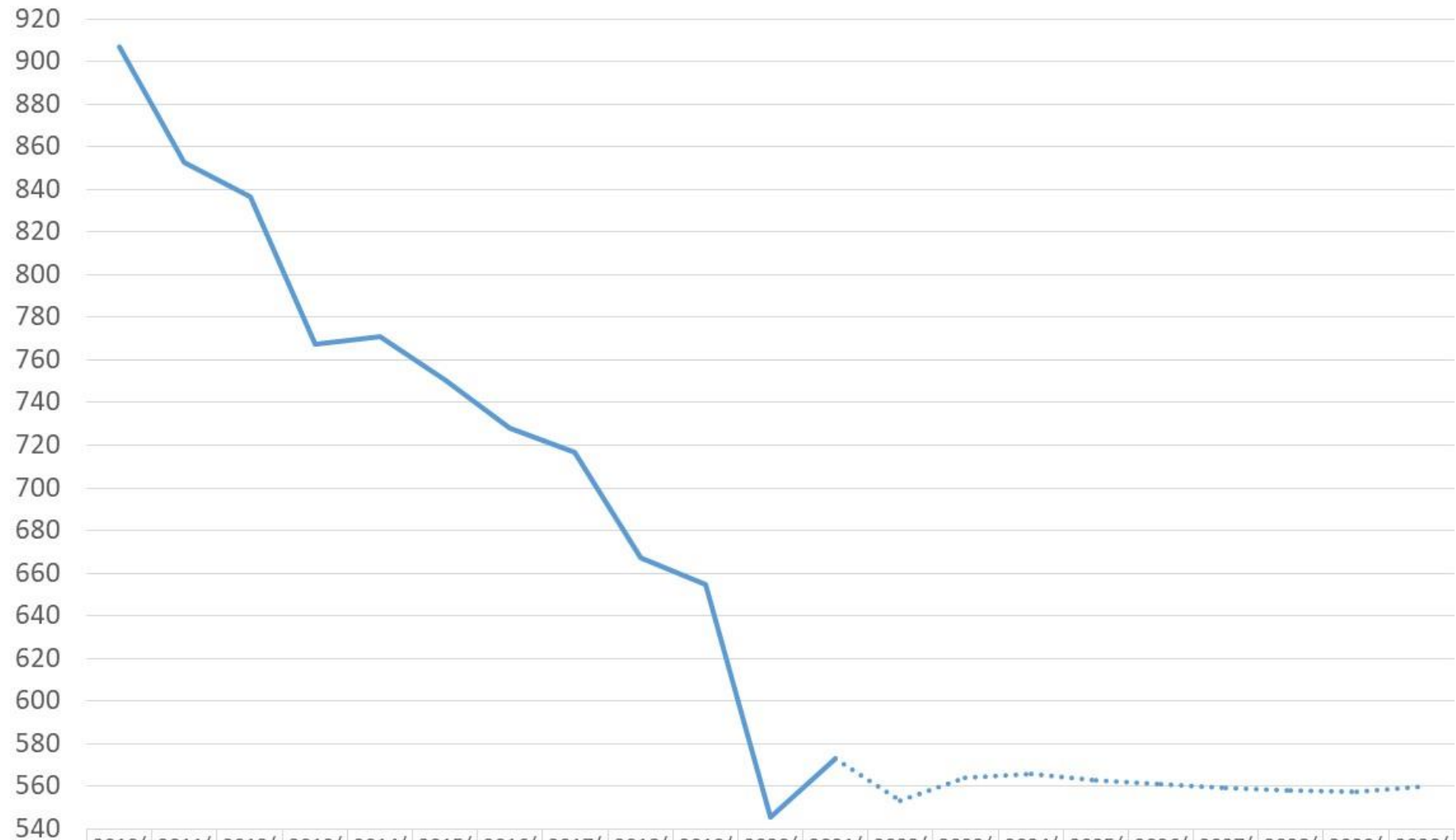
**Planning Area 4 - Year R Capacity, Rolls - (blue) (2014-23) and Projections
(red) (2024-33)**



Planning Area 4 - Year R to 6 Capacity, Rolls - (blue) (2014-23) and Projections (red) (2024-33)



PA4 Births 2010-2021 (actual) 2022-31 (projected)



Series1	907	853	836	767	771	751	728	716	667	655	545	573	553	564	566	563	561	559	558	558	560
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PLANNING AREA 5

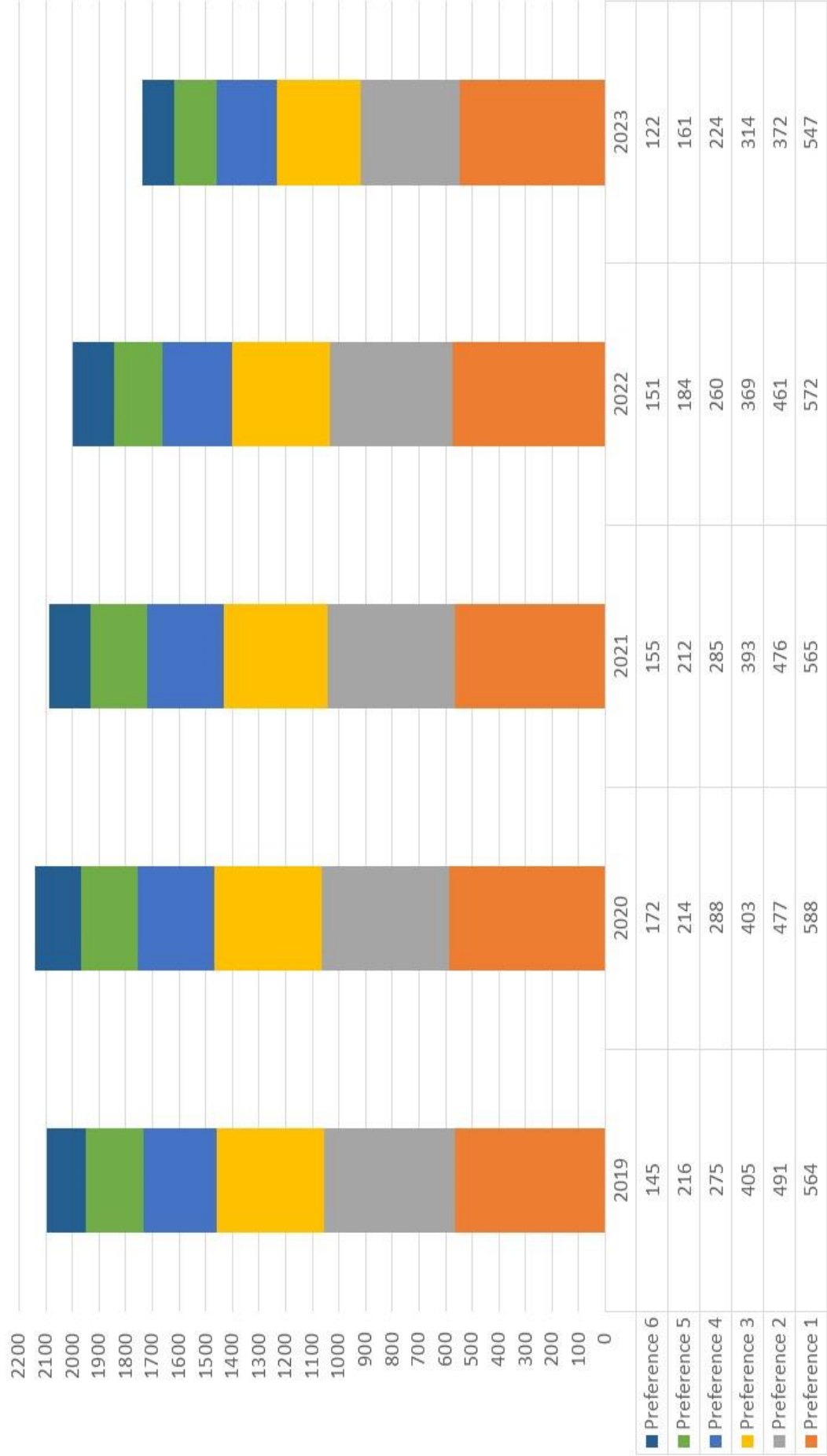
DULWICH

Dulwich Hamlet Junior School
Goose Green Primary School
Goodrich Primary School
Dulwich Wood Primary School
Heber Primary School
Judith Kerr Primary Free School
Harris Primary Free School East Dulwich
Dulwich Village CE Infants School
St Anthony's RC Primary School

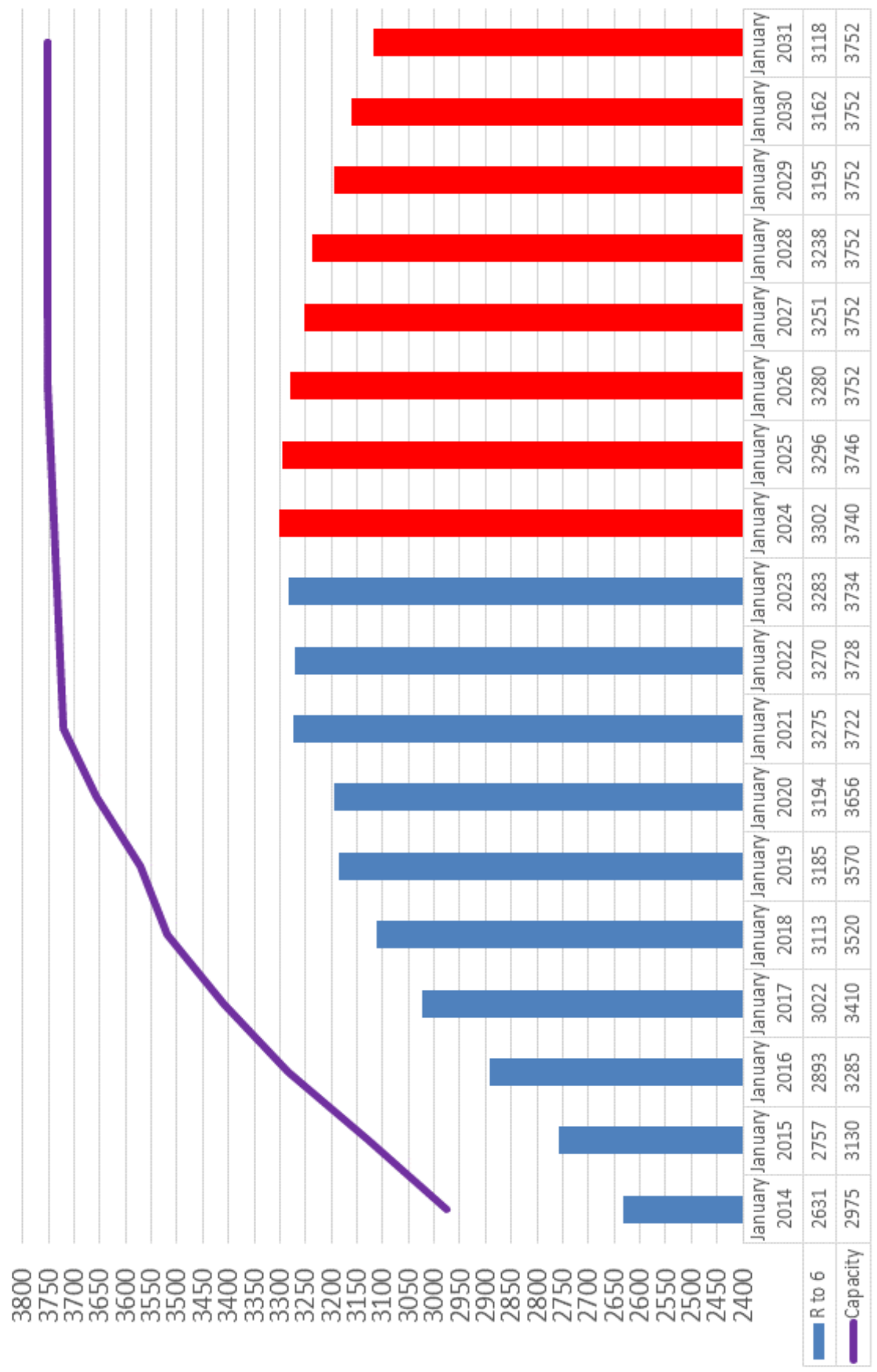
PA5 – Dulwich						
Wards	• Dulwich Hill, Dulwich Village, Dulwich Wood, Goose Green (<i>part</i>)					
Schools	Primary	PAN	Type	Primary	PAN	Type
	Dulwich Hamlet Juniors	90	ACAD	Judith Kerr Free	56	FREE
	Goose Green	60	ACAD	Harris Free East Dulwich	60	FREE
	Goodrich	90	COMM	Dulwich Village Infants CE	90	VA CE
	Dulwich Wood Primary	60	COMM	St Anthony's RC	60	VA RC
	Heber	60	COMM			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>9 primary schools</u>: 3 Community, 2 Academies (1 Junior Academy), 2 Free Schools, 1 VA RC and 1 VA CE Infant • 1 x 1.8FE school, 4 x 2FE schools, 1 x 3FE school, 1 x 3FE Infants, 1 x 3FE Junior • PA5 takes around 16% of all Southwark primary pupils (17% of reception pupils) – the lowest percentages in Southwark for a planning area 					
Capacity	• As at September 2023 – 536 reception places, 3,740 Year R to 6 places					
Application Trends	• Since 2019, the number of applications for primary reception places in the planning area have fallen by 17%. First preferences have fallen by 3%, and 1 st to 3 rd preferences by 16%.					
Changes since the last report	• No substantive changes to the projections for PA5 (Dulwich) are noted					
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births in the planning area decreased -27% from 2012-21, and are projected to reduce further by -1% from 2021-31. Conversely, reception pupil numbers <i>increased</i> by +12% from 2012-21 • In the wards that make up this planning area, Dulwich Hill's births have decreased by -30% from 2012-21, and are forecast to reduce a further -5% from 2021-31; Dulwich Village – a -35% decrease 2012-21, and a +6% increase 2021-31; Dulwich Wood a -21% decrease 2012-21, and a +1% increase 2021-31 and Goose Green, a -20% decrease 2012-21, and a -2% further decrease 2021-31 • In this locality birth figures are not a reliable indicator of demand, and the percentage of Dulwich resident parents attending Dulwich schools is reducing; schools recruit from further afield on an annual basis, both from inside and outside Southwark 					
Reception and whole school vacancies – existing and projected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are presently around 52 spare reception places (2FE) across PA5, 10% of all reception places - 46 vacancies are projected for January 2031 (9%). • Across PA5 schools, there are 419 empty places from years R to 6 – 11% of PA5's primary capacity, this is projected to decrease to 350 in January 2023 (9% of the primary capacity) 					
GLA Projections 2023	• There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2031 at reception and across all year groups. Projections show that reception demand will increase by 5 places (1FE) (1%), R to 6 demand will fall by 90 pupils (3%) and that R to 6 provision will increase by 24 paces (1%) by 2031					
Keeping Education Actions/ Proposals	• None					

PA5 – Dulwich	
Pupil intake by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA5 is a net importer of pupils, gaining around 600 pupils across all age groups; Judith Kerr (46%), Dulwich Wood (30%), and St Anthony's RC (18%), take a significant percentage of pupils from outside Southwark, from Lewisham and Lambeth Conversely, Bessemer Grange Primary (31%) and Dog Kennel Hill (38%) both in PA4 have a significant intake of pupils from PA5 • Schools in the Dulwich planning area remain extremely popular with applicants from adjoining planning areas – this is evidenced by the drop in births outlined above, but a substantial increase in demand for reception places. There is a high risk that provision of any additional capacity in this area would be abstractive of other planning areas and schools from neighbouring boroughs, and would not meet demand from local residents – indeed, it may actually reduce the percentage of local children attending schools in Dulwich instead • Around 33% of pupils in this planning area come from outside the planning area including 16% out borough (mainly Lewisham and Lambeth), and PA3 (9%) and PA4 (7%) • The net percentage inflow of Southwark children from other planning areas is (+13%) • Conversely, around 19% of PA5 resident children attend state primary schools attend a school in another Southwark planning area (PAs 3 and 4) or a school outside Southwark • There is a considerable concentration of private schools in this locality in Southwark. Of the 1,787 pupils attending private primary schools in Southwark, 1,644 (92%) of these were attending schools situated in PA5. That said, only 44 of the latter were LBS residents (3%).

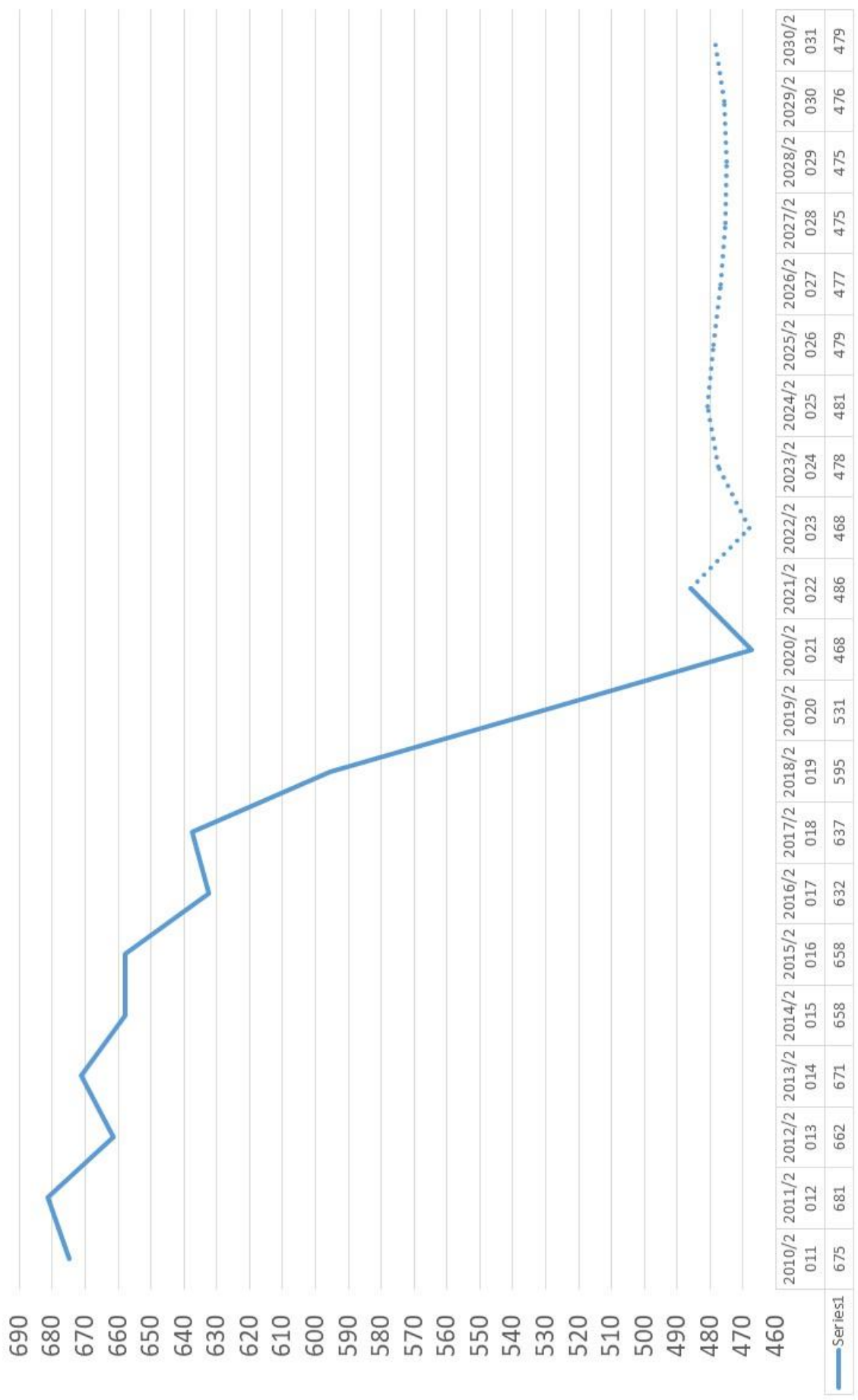
PA5 Primary Preferences 2019-23



Planning Area 5 - Year R to 6 Capacity, Rolls - (blue) (2014-23) and Projections
(red) (2024-33)



PA5 Births 2010-2021 (actual) 2022-31 (projected)

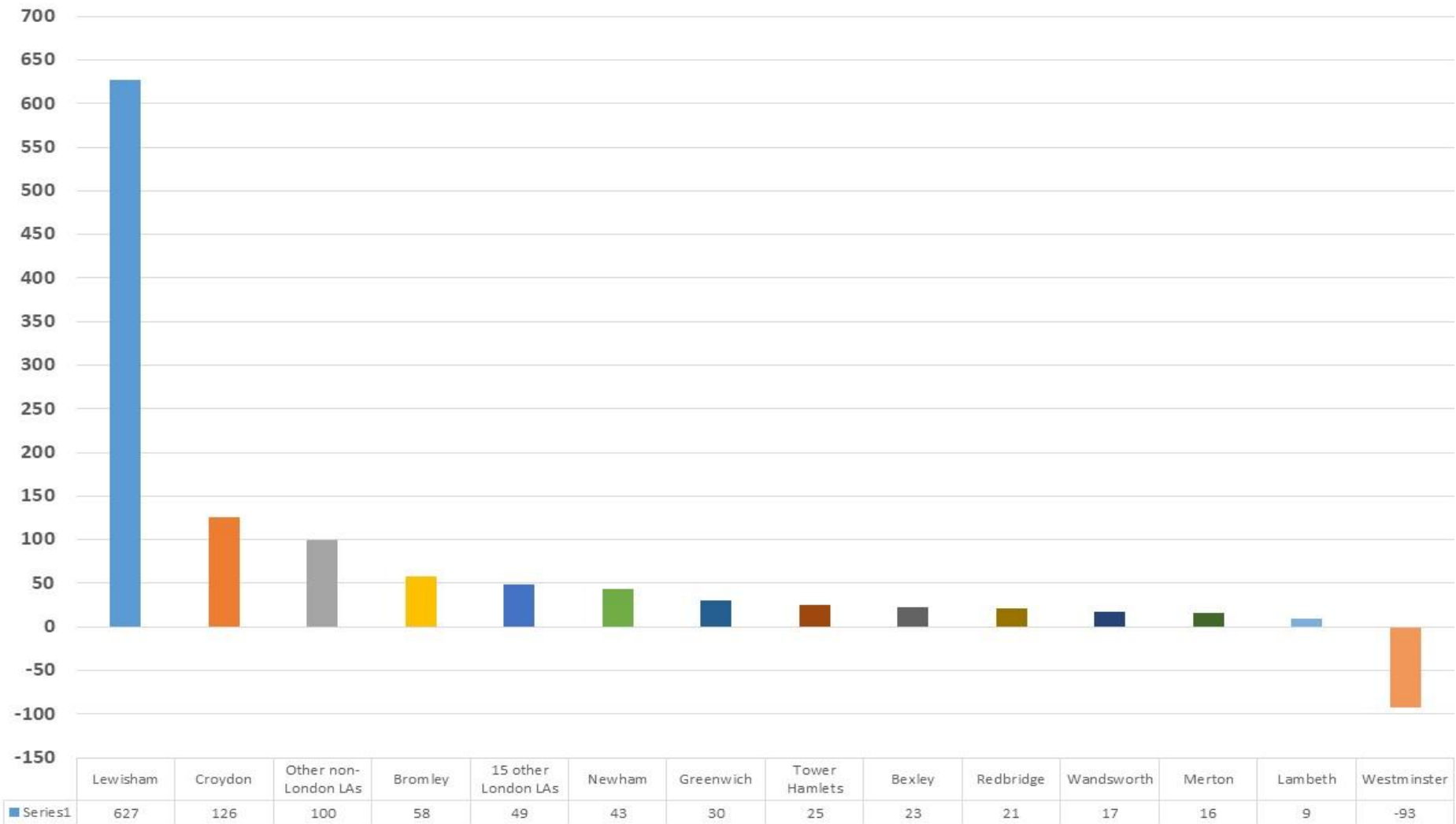


Section 9 – Primary Cross Border flows into and out of Southwark – 2021-22

Pupils in Southwark attending primary schools in other LAs/pupils from other LAs attending Southwark schools

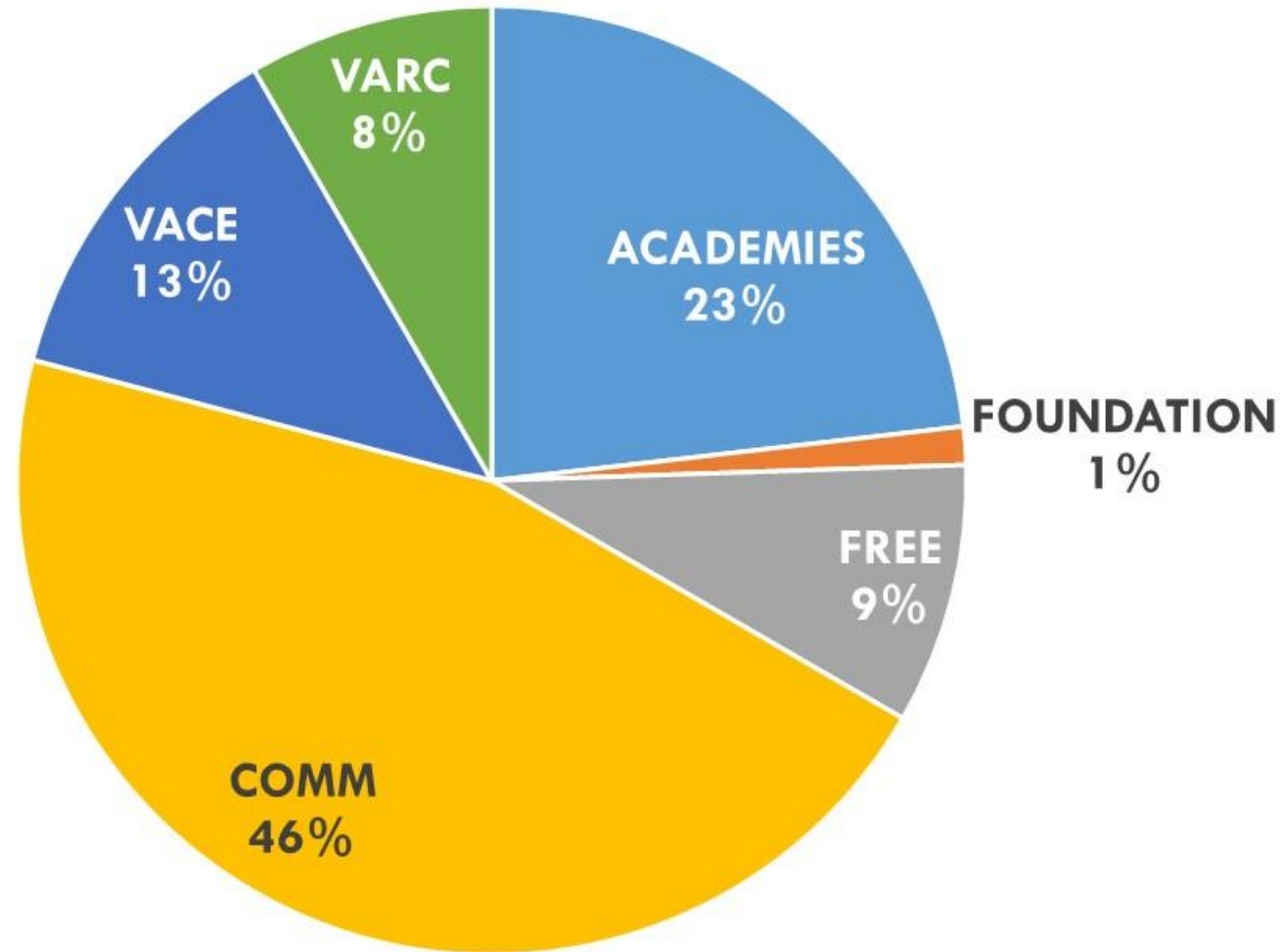
LA	Pupils from Southwark attending other LA's schools	Percentage of Southwark Out borough pupils	Pupils from other LAs attending Southwark Schools	Percentage Out borough pupils in Southwark	+/- flow
Lambeth	777	50%	824	33%	+47
Lewisham	545	36%	925	41%	+380
Westminster	85	6%	3	0.1%	-82
Greenwich	18	2%	54	2%	+36
Croydon	23	1%	136	6%	+113
Bromley	13	1%	66	3%	+49
Wandsworth	8	1%	34	1%	+26
Tower Hamlets	6	0.4%	31	1%	+25
Newham	1	0.1%	44	2%	+43
Bexley	4	0.2%	22	1%	+23
Redbridge	1	0.1%	22	1%	+21
Merton	4	0.2%	17	1%	+16
15 other London LAs	32	2.0%	81	3%	+49
Other non-London LAs	3	0.2%	103	4%	+100
All Cross borough	1,637	100%	2,034	100%	+838

Net inflow and outflow from Southwark - Primary pupils 2021



Section 10 – Preferences by Sector for Primary Reception Places

Applicant 1st choices for September 2023 by School type



Preference per place by school type - 2018-2023

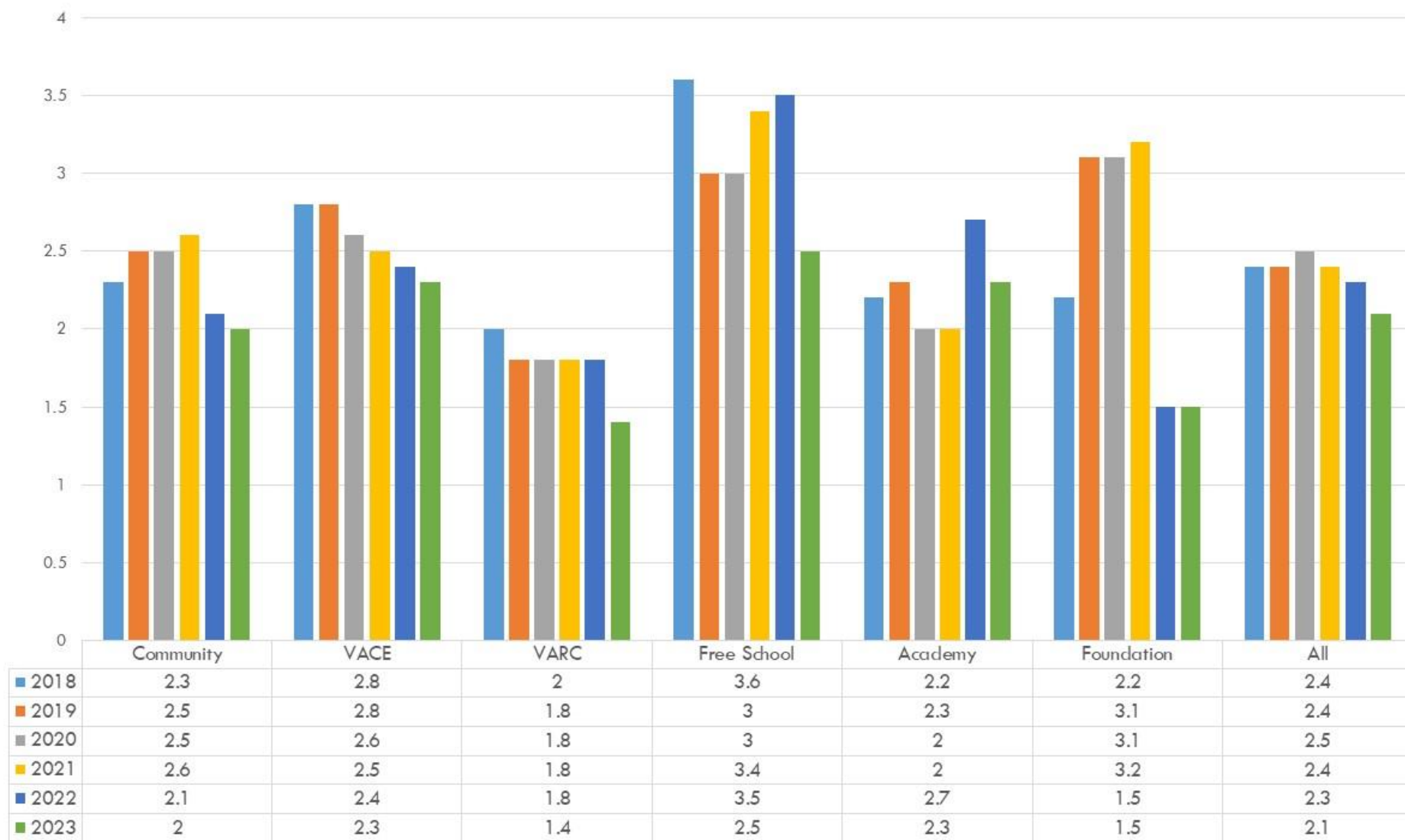
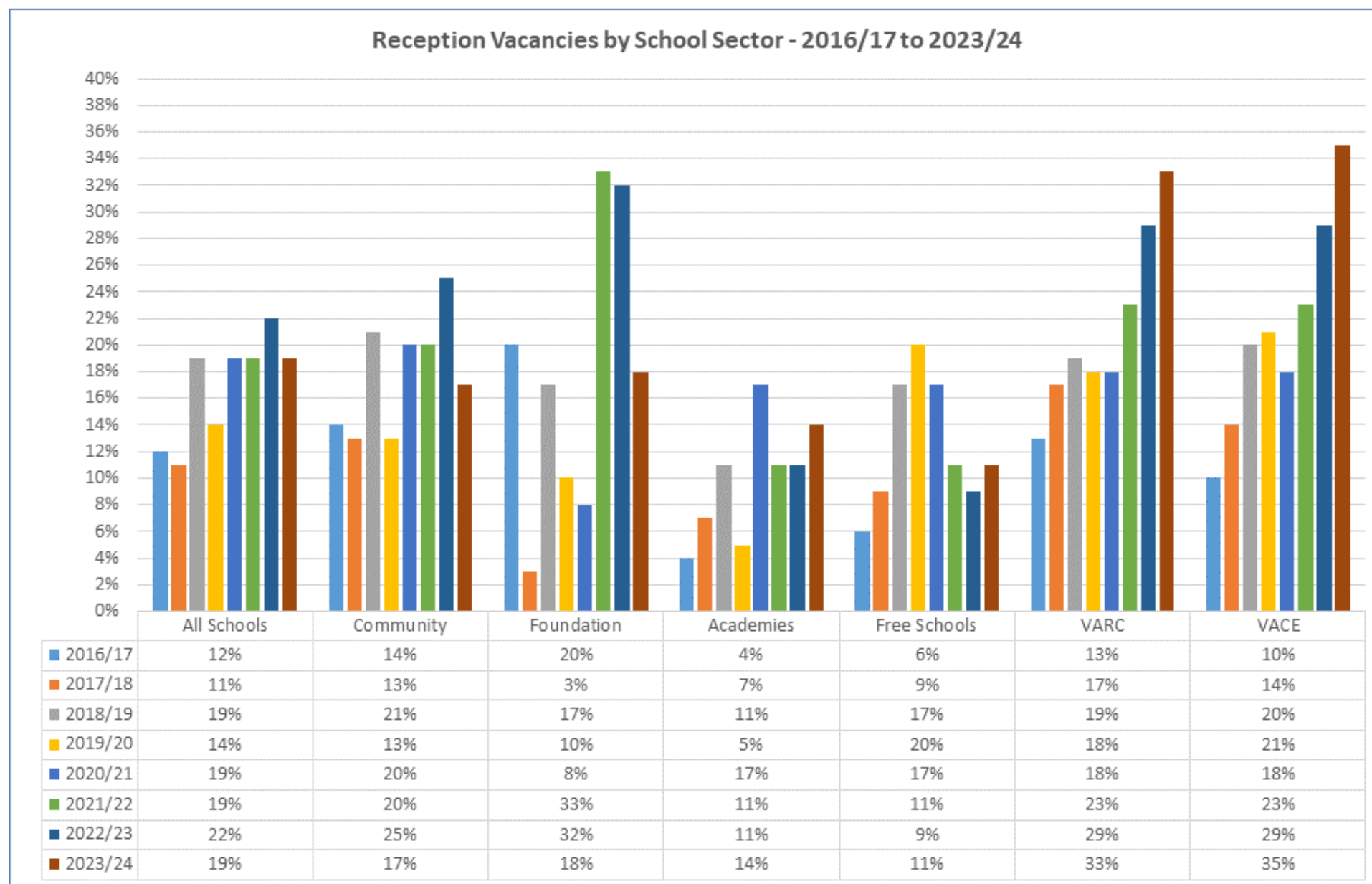


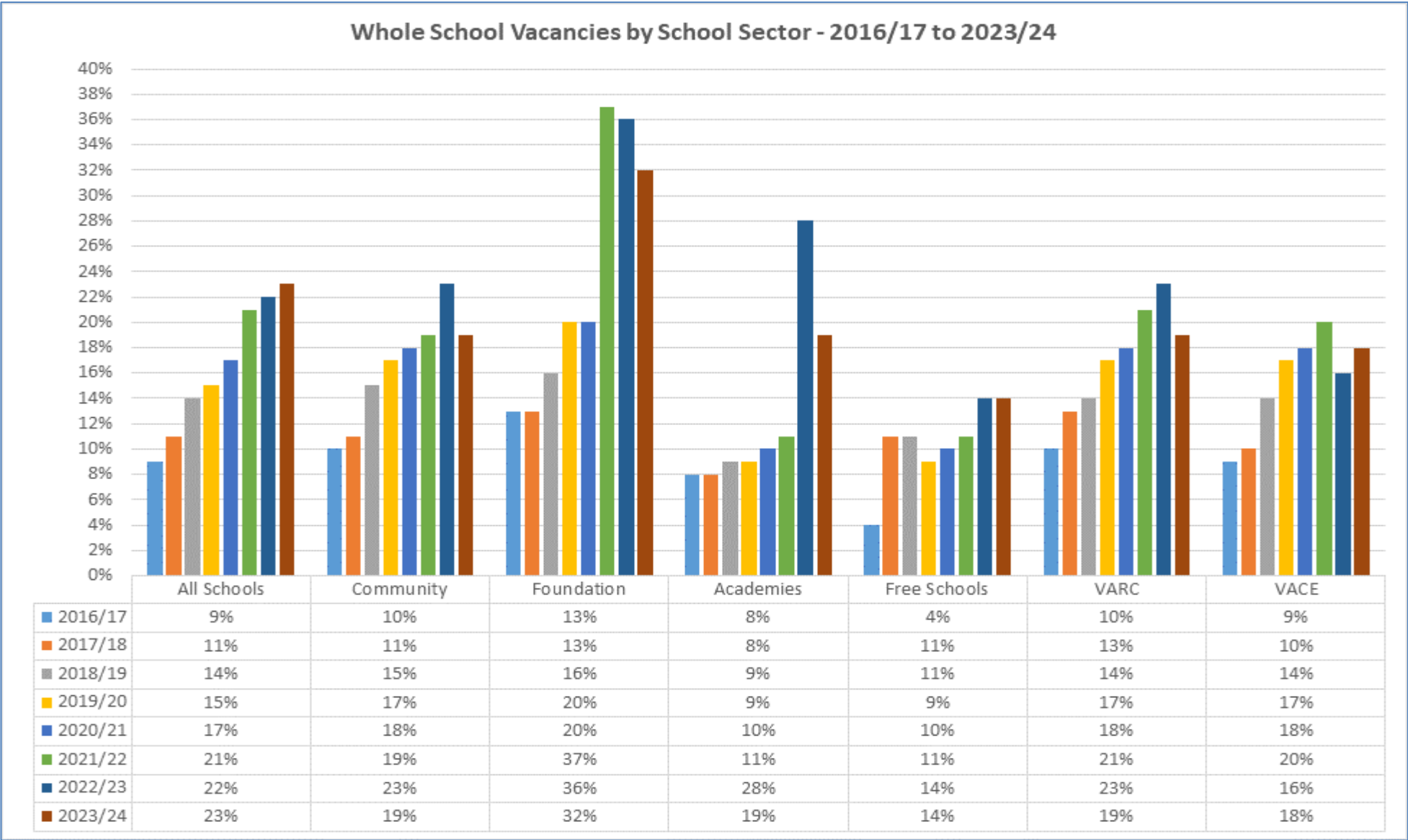
Table 16 – Preference per Primary place by school type

SECTION 12a – Primary vacancies by school type – at reception



SECTION 12b – OVERALL VACANCY RATES BY TYPE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL – WHOLE SCHOOL VACANCIES

Table 21 Percentage vacancy levels by school type – whole school (Years R to 6)



SECTION 13 – AGREED PAN REDUCTIONS AND CLOSURES FROM SEPTEMBER 2019 TO SEPTEMBER 2023

Table 22 School PAN reductions by school, by planning area – PANs reduced from September 2019 unless otherwise noted

PA	Primary School	Previous PAN	Agreed PAN	Reduction
1	St George's Cathedral RC	60	30	-30
	Cobourg	60¶ 30⌘	30¶ 0 ⌘ (closed)	-60¶ ⌘
	Charlotte Sharman	60	30	-30
	English Martyrs RC	60◇	30◇	-30◇
	Keyworth	90	60	-30
	Townsend ⌘	30	0 ⌘ (closed)	-30
	St John's Walworth‡	30‡	0‡ (closed)	-30‡
	Robert Browning	60	30	-30
2	Phoenix*	120*	90*	-30*
	Ilderton◇	60◇	30◇	-30◇
3	Hollydale	45	30	-15
	Bellenden	60	30	-30
	Camelot	75	60	-15
	Ivydale	120	90	-30
	Harris Primary Free Peckham	60¶	30¶	30
	Harris Peckham Park†	60†	30†	-30†
	St Francesca Cabrini RC† ⌘	30⌘ 60†	0 ⌘ (closed) 30†	-30⌘ -30†
4	Brunswick Park	75	60	-15
	Comber Grove	45	30	-15
	Dog Kennel Hill◇	60◇	30◇	-30
	Crawford	90	60	-30
Total agreed		1,410 (47FE)	810 (27FE)	-600 (20FE)

*PAN reduction agreed from September 2020 onwards †PAN reduction agreed from September 2021 onwards

¶ PAN reduction agreed from September 2022 onwards ◇ PAN reduction agreed from September 2023 onwards

‡ Closure of school agreed from September 2021 ⌘ School closed in September 2023

SECTION 14

SECONDARY SUMMARY

Map of schools

Narrative

Rolls and Projections for YR and YR to 6

Preferences

Cross Border flows

Map of secondary schools in Southwark

Map of secondary schools in Southwark

Key

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

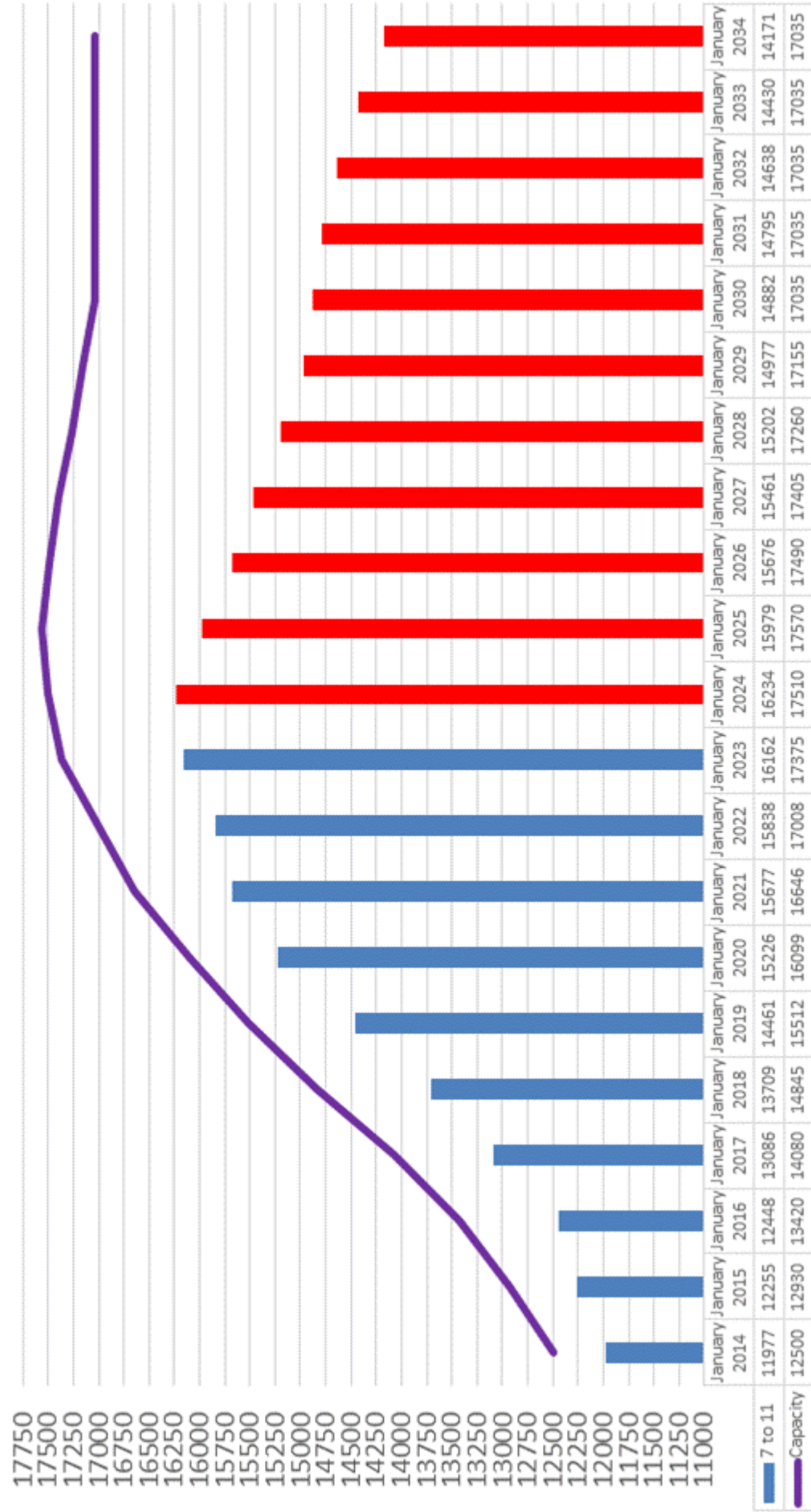
The schools

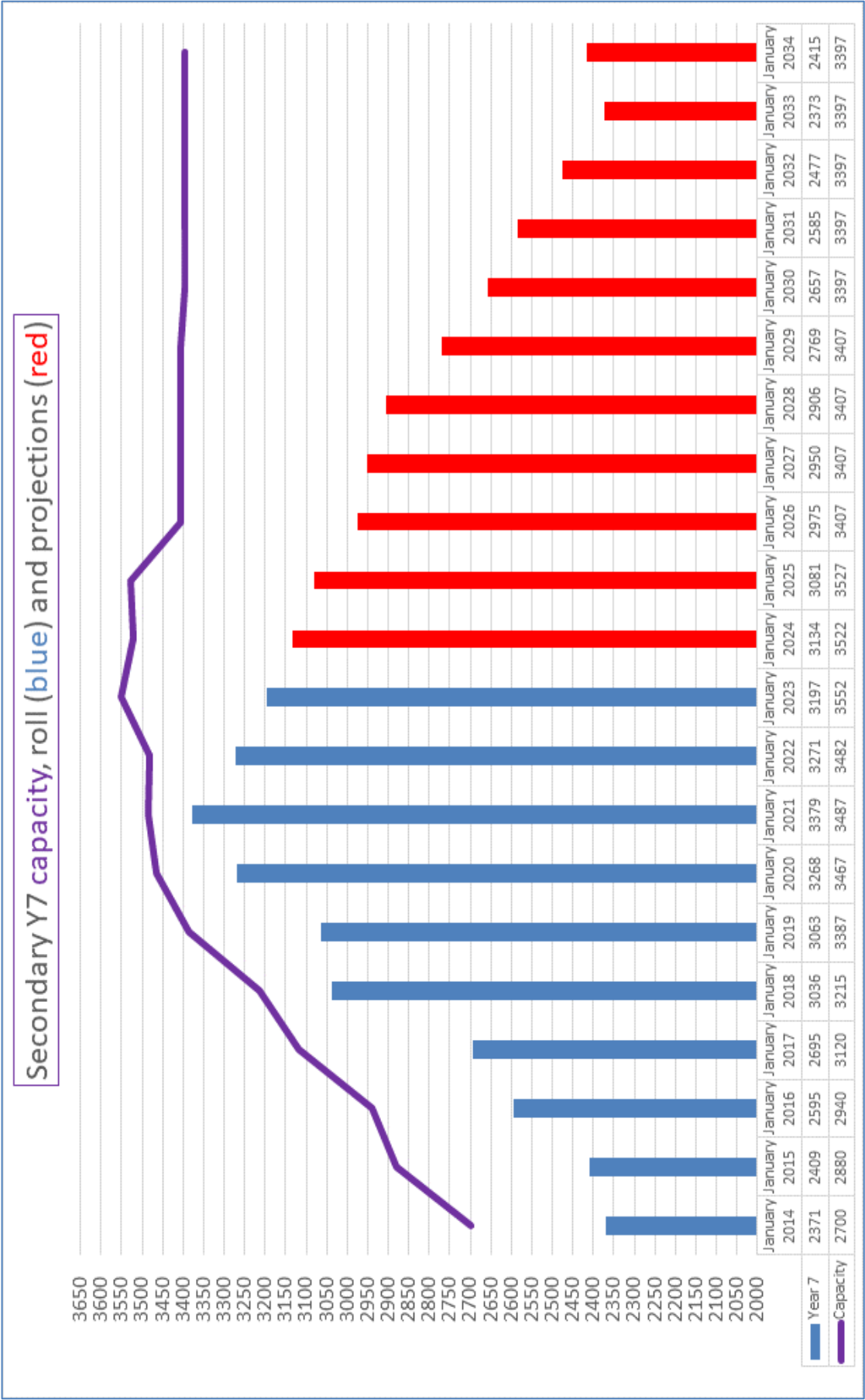
- 1 ARK All Saints Academy
- 2 ARK Globe Academy
- 3 Bacon's College
- 4 Compass School Southwark
- 5 Haberdashers' Aske's Borough Academy
- 6 Harris Academy Bermondsey
- 7 Harris Academy Peckham
- 8 Harris Boys' Academy East Dulwich
- 9 Harris Girls' Academy East Dulwich
- 10 Kingsdale Foundation School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



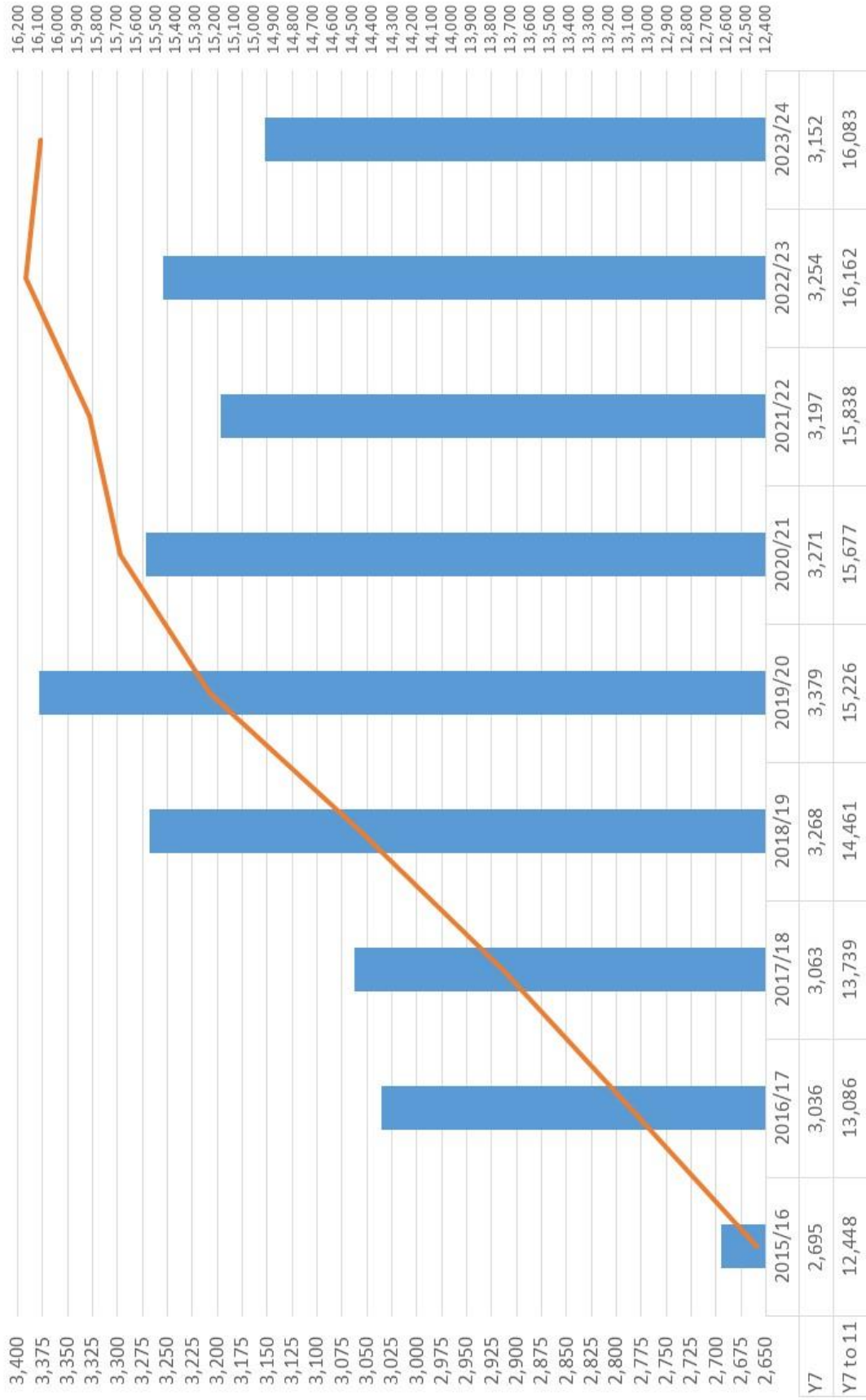
PA6 – Southwark Secondary Schools						
Wards	Camberwell Green, Chaucer, Rotherhithe, Champion Hill, South Bermondsey, North Bermondsey, Rye Lane, Dulwich Hill, Peckham Rye, Dulwich Wood, St George's, Chaucer, Nunhead & Queen's Road, Faraday, Goose Green, Borough & Bankside					
Provision	School	PAN	Type	School	PAN	Type
	ARK All Saints	120	ACAD	Charter North Dulwich	192	ACAD
	Harris Boys' ED	150	ACAD	City of London Academy	240	ACAD
	Harris Bermondsey	180	ACAD	Kingsdale Foundation	420	ACAD
	St Michael's College	150	ACAD	Notre Dame RC Girls'	124	ACAD
	Harris Peckham	180	ACAD	Charter East Dulwich	240	FREE
	Harris Girls' ED	150	ACAD	Haberbdashers Borough	180	FREE
	Sacred Heart RC	124	ACAD	South Bank Academy	150	FREE
	ARK Globe Academy	180	ACAD	Charter Bermondsey	120	FREE
	ARK Walworth	180	ACAD	The St Thomas the Apostle	152	VARC
	Bacon's College	180	ACAD	St Saviour's & St Olave's	124	VACE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>20 secondary schools</u>: 1 x VA CE, 1 x VA RC, 4 x Free Schools, 14 x Academies (including 1 x "All Through" 4-18 Academy) • 2 x 4FE, 3 x 4.1FE, 4 x 5FE, 1 x 5.1FE, 7 x 6FE, 1 x 6.4FE, 1 x 8FE, 1 x 14FE 					
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As at September 2023 – 3,5227 Y7 places, 17,510 Year 7 to 11 places 					
GLA Projections 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2031 • There will be 494 surplus Y7 places in September 2031, based on expected demand (15%), in line with decreased primary rolls 					
Changes since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No substantive changes for secondary are noted and capacity is not projected to be exceeded by demand for the foreseeable future 					
Y6 figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y6 primary figures in Southwark increased by +25% from 2012-19 (665 places), but have fallen further from 2020-23 by 343 pupils (-10%) and are projected to reduce further by 555 pupils (-19%) by 2031 • It is difficult for us to use previous and projected Y6 figures as a proxy for future demand, as there is a considerable influx of non-Southwark pupils in Y7 (ca 30% against an estimated 8% for primary pupils. That said, the decrease in demand matches our own projections for a similar decrease in secondary in the coming decade based on a reduction in primary numbers 					
Y7 vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are presently around 355 spare Y7 places (12FE) across the secondary estate - 10% of all Y7 places • 388 Y7 vacancies (14FE) are projected for January 2024 (11%), and 812 vacancies (28FE) by 2031 (24%) 					
Y7-11 vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Across all secondary schools, there are 1,276 empty places from years 7 to 11 – 7% of Southwark's Secondary capacity - within accepted guidelines for vacancies. This is projected to increase to 2,240 in January 2031 (13% of secondary capacity) 					
Pupil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southwark is a net importer of secondary pupils, gaining around across all age groups; take a significant percentage of pupils from outside Southwark, (mainly from Lewisham and Lambeth) Conversely, Oasis South Bank in Lambeth takes around 30% of its pupils from Southwark residents • The net percentage inflow of Southwark children from other local authority areas is (+3%) 					

Secondary Y7 to Y11 capacity, roll (blue) and projections (red)



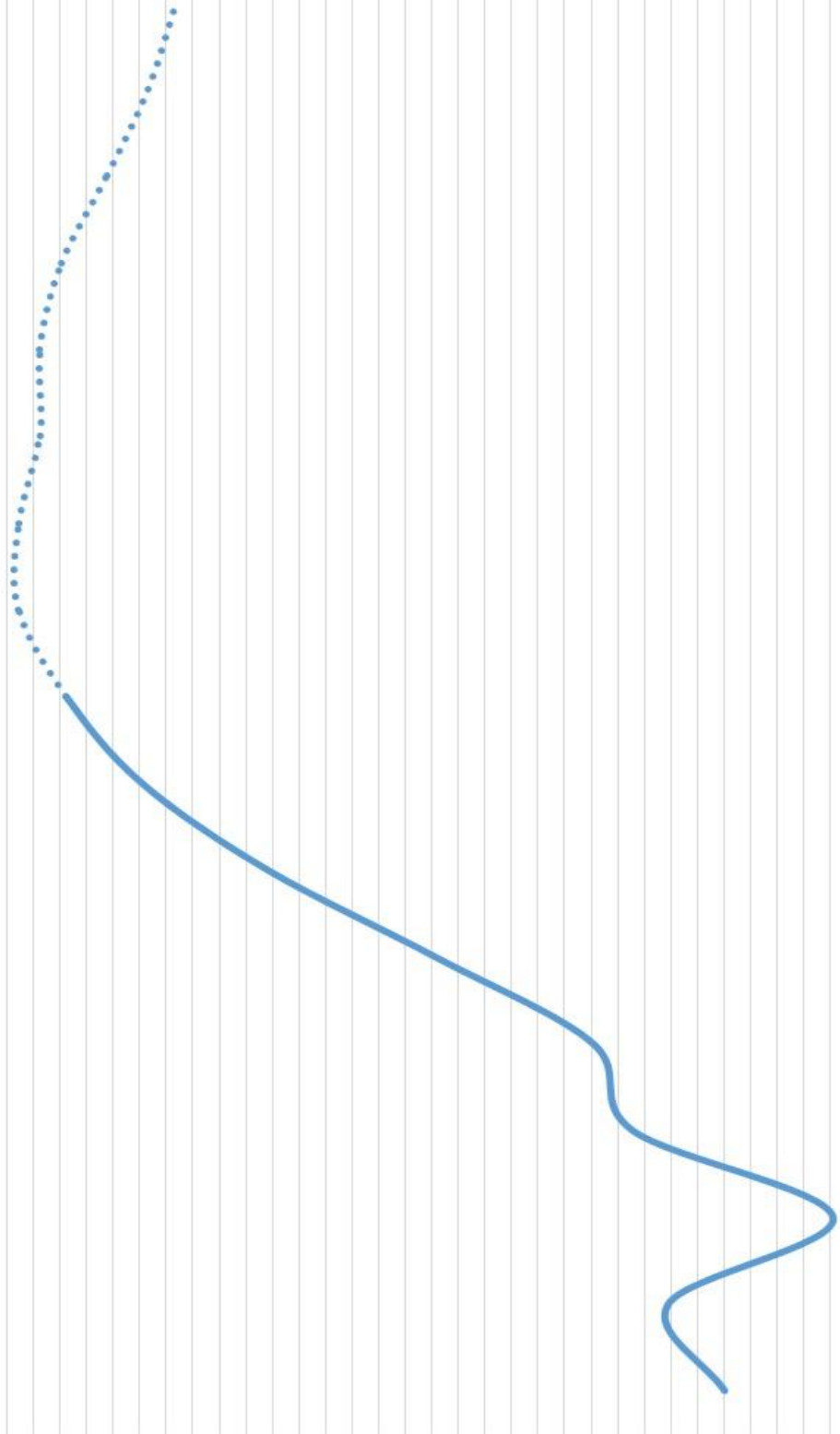


Y7 and Y7-11 Secondary Rolls 2015/16 to 2023/24



Y12/Y13 rolls - Actual 2015-23, Projected 2024-31

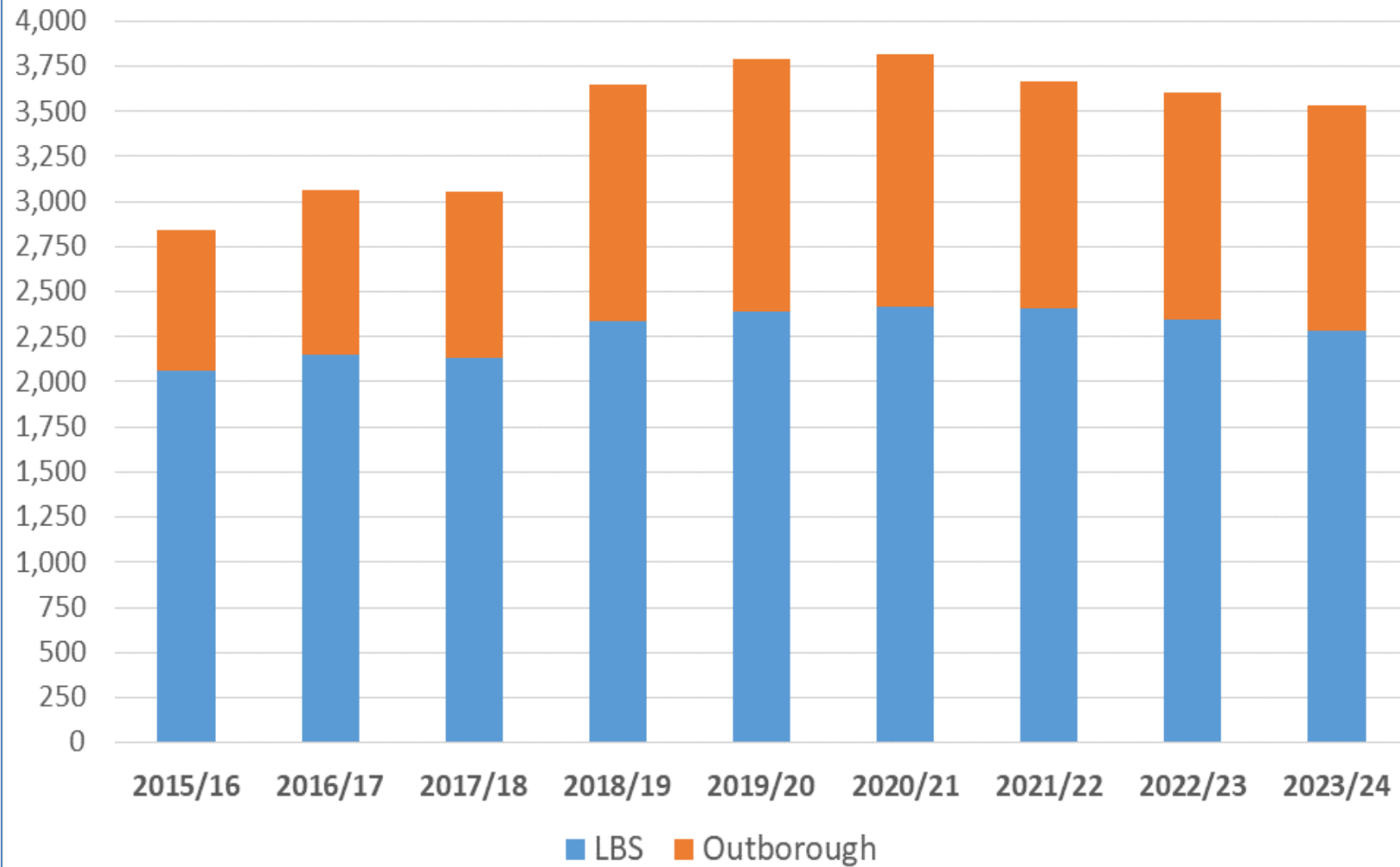
3,450
3,400
3,350
3,300
3,250
3,200
3,150
3,100
3,050
3,000
2,950
2,900
2,850
2,800
2,750
2,700
2,650
2,600
2,550
2,500
2,450
2,400
2,350
2,300
2,250
2,200
2,150
2,100
2,050
2,000
1,950
1,900
1,850
1,800



Series1

2015/	2016/	2017/	2018/	2019/	2020/	2021/	2022/	2023/	2024/	2025/	2026/	2027/	2028/	2029/	2030/	2031/
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
2,099	2,205	1,895	2,272	2,346	2,643	2,958	3,195	3,338	3,429	3,428	3,388	3,388	3,347	3,261	3,184	3,133

Secondary Y7 applicants 2015-2023



SECTION 15– SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY WARD, SEPTEMBER 2023, and PAN (Y7, 2023-2024)

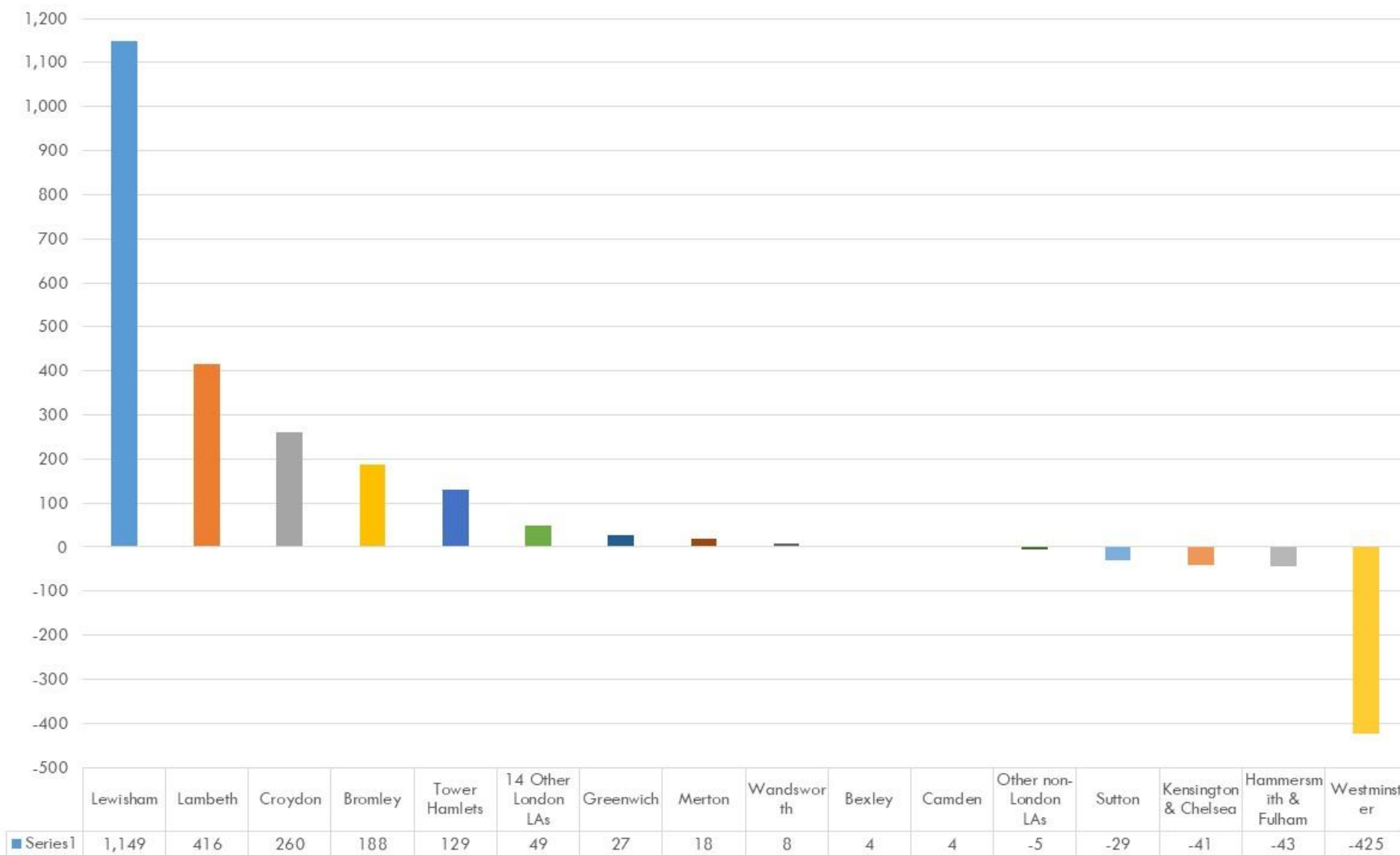
Secondary School	Type	PAN	Council Ward
ARK All Saints Academy	Academy (CE)	120	Camberwell Green
ARK Globe Academy (<i>Secondary</i>)	Academy	180	Chaucer
Bacon's College	Academy (CE)	180	Rotherhithe
The Charter School	Academy	192	Champion Hill
City of London Academy (Southwark)	Academy	240	South Bermondsey
Compass School Southwark	Free School	120	North Bermondsey
Harris Academy Bermondsey	Academy	180	South Bermondsey
Harris Academy Peckham	Academy	180	Rye Lane
Harris Boys' Academy East Dulwich	Academy	150	Dulwich Hill
Harris Girls' Academy East Dulwich	Academy	150	Peckham Rye
Kingsdale Foundation School	Academy	450	Dulwich Wood
Notre Dame Roman Catholic Girls' School	Academy	124	St George's
Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Secondary	Academy (RC)	124	Camberwell Green
St Michael's Catholic College	Academy (RC)	150	North Bermondsey
St Saviour's and St Olave's C of E School	VA CE	124	Chaucer
The St Thomas the Apostle College	VA RC	152	Nunhead & Queen's Road
ARK Walworth Academy	Academy	180	Faraday
South Bank University Academy	Free School	150	Faraday
Charter School East Dulwich	Free School	210	Goose Green
Haberbdashers' Aske's Borough Academy	Free School	180	Borough & Bankside
Southwark Total		3,522	
Academies	Academy	2,598	73% of Secondary Y7 places
Free Schools	Free School	630	18% of Secondary Y7 places
VA CE	VA CE	124	4% of Secondary Y7 places
VA RC	VA RC	152	4% of Secondary Y7 places
Southwark Total		3,522	

SECTION 16 – SECONDARY Cross border flows to and from Southwark

Table 19 Pupils attending secondary schools in other LAs/pupils from other LAs attending Southwark schools

LA	Pupils from Southwark attending other LA's schools	Percentage of Southwark Out borough pupils	Pupils from other LAs attending Southwark Schools	Percentage Out borough pupils in Southwark	+/- flow
Lambeth	1,106	41%	1,522	34%	+416
Lewisham	646	24%	1,795	41%	+1,149
Westminster	441	16%	16	0%	-425
Croydon	116	4%	376	9%	+260
Greenwich	75	3%	102	2%	+27
Wandsworth	49	2%	57	1%	+8
Hammersmith & Fulham	46	2%	3	0%	-43
Kensington & Chelsea	42	2%	1	0%	-41
Bromley	33	1%	221	5%	+188
Sutton	34	1%	5	0%	-29
Tower Hamlets	21	1%	150	3%	+129
Merton	17	1%	35	1%	+18
Bexley	16	1%	20	0.5%	+4
Camden	7	0.3%	11	0.2%	+4
14 Other London LAs	34	1%	83	2%	+49
Other non-London LAs	36	1%	31	1%	-5
All cross borough	2,719	100%	4,428	100%	+1,709

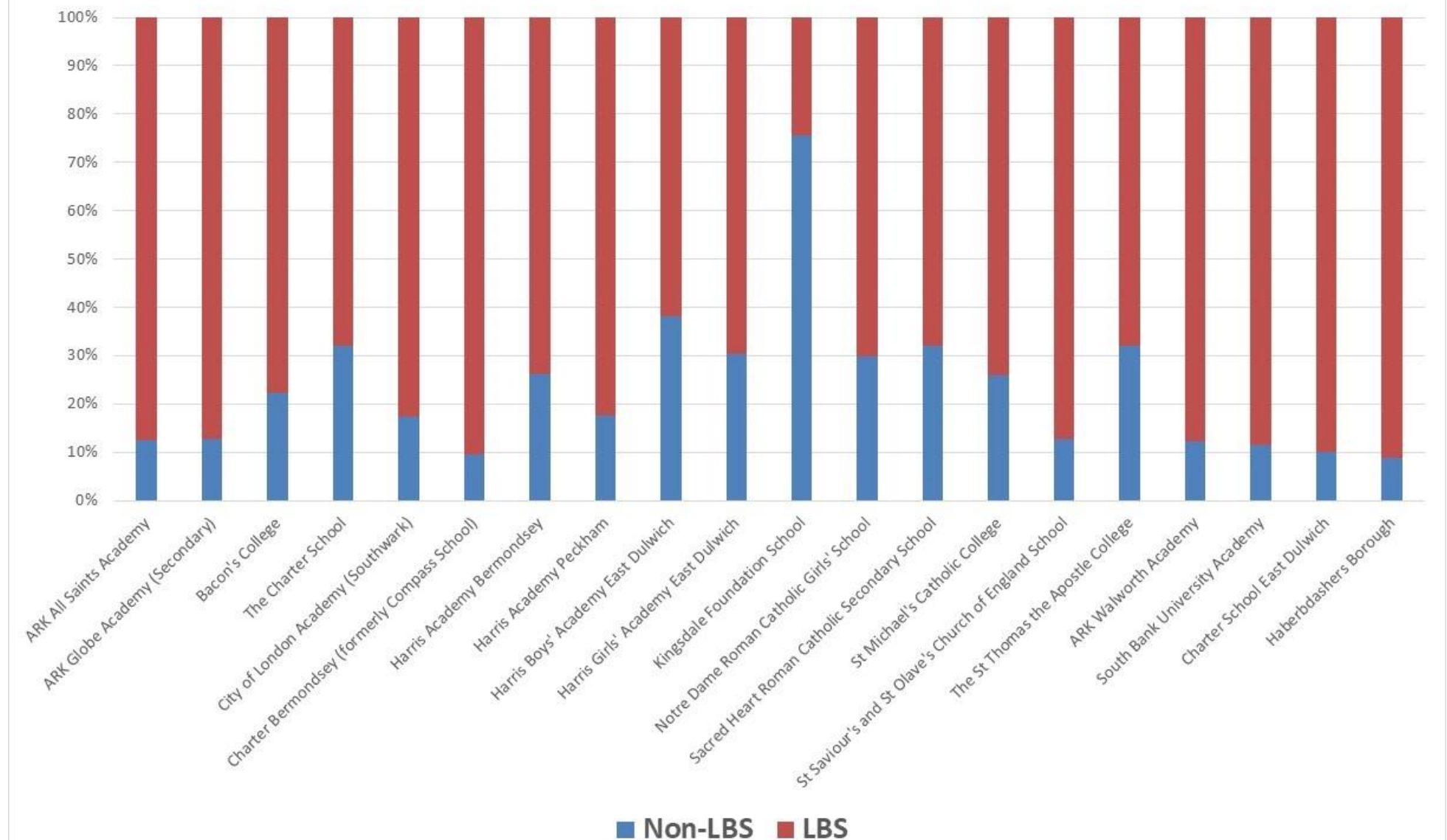
Secondary pupils net gain and losses - 2022



Section 17 – Breakdown of Secondary school rolls by school and by borough (Southwark/Non-Southwark)

School	% Southwark	% Outborough	Main Outborough %	Other LAs above 1%
St Thomas the Apostle College (STAC)	68%	32%	Lewisham (23%)	Lambeth (2%), Greenwich (1%), Croydon (1%), Bexley (1%)
Notre Dame RC	70%	30%	Lambeth (11%)	Lewisham (9%), Croydon (4%), Greenwich (1%)
Ark Walworth	88%	12%	Lewisham (6%)	Lambeth (2%), Croydon (1%), Newham (1%), Wandsworth (1%)
Ark All Saints	88%	12%	Lambeth (9%)	Croydon (1%), Newham (1%), Lewisham (1%)
Ark Globe (Secondary)	87%	13%	Lewisham (6%)	Lambeth (3%), Greenwich (1%), Croydon (1%), Newham (1%)
Bacon's College	78%	22%	Lewisham (19%)	Bromley (1%), Greenwich (1%)
City of London Academy (Southwark)	83%	17%	Lewisham (7%)	Lambeth (2%), Greenwich (1%), Newham (1%), Richmond (1%), Croydon (1%), City of London (1%)
Charter Bermondsey	90%	10%	Lewisham (5%)	Croydon (1%)
Haberdasher's Borough	91%	9%	Lambeth (7%)	Croydon (1%)
Harris Bermondsey	74%	26%	Lewisham (19%)	Lambeth (3%), Greenwich (2%)
Harris Peckham	82%	18%	Lewisham (8%)	Lambeth (2%), Croydon (2%), Bromley (1%), Newham (1%)
Harris Boys East Dulwich	62%	38%	Lewisham (30%)	Lambeth (3%), Greenwich (1%), Croydon (1%), Bromley (1%)
Harris Girls East Dulwich	70%	30%	Lewisham (20%)	Lambeth (6%), Croydon (1%), Greenwich (1%), Bromley (1%)
Kingsdale	24%	76%	Lambeth (31%)	Lewisham (22%), Croydon (12%), Bromley (9%), Greenwich (1%), Wandsworth (1%)
St Saviour's & St Olave's CE	87%	13%	Lambeth (5%),	Lewisham (5%), Croydon (1%), Tower Hamlets (1%)
South Bank University Academy	88%	12%	Lambeth (5%),	Lewisham (5%), Croydon (1%), Greenwich (1%)
St Michael's College RC	74%	26%	Tower Hamlets (12%)	Lambeth (6%), Lewisham (3%), Islington (1%), Camden (1%)
Charter School ND	68%	32%	Lambeth (26%)	Lewisham (4%), Croydon (1%), Bromley (1%)
Sacred Heart RC	68%	32%	Lambeth (23%)	Lewisham (4%), Croydon (2%), Newham (1%), Greenwich (1%), Bromley (1%)
Charter School ED	90%	10%	Lambeth (5%)	Lewisham (4%), Croydon (1%)
Southwark total	72%	28%	Lewisham (11%) Lambeth (9%)	Bromley (2%), Croydon (2%), Greenwich (1%), Tower Hamlets (1%)

Percentage Secondary Pupils Southwark/Outborough 2022/23



SECTION 18 – ACADEMY SCHOOLS BY SPONSOR

Table 23 Academies and Free Schools in Southwark and their sponsors (*these MATs have schools in other LAs)

Sponsor/Number of Academies (40)	Primary & All through (19)	Secondary & all through (17)	Special (3)
ARK (3)*		ARK All Saints Academy ARK Walworth Academy	
	ARK Globe School (4-19)		
Harris Federation (7)*	Harris Peckham Park Harris Primary Free Peckham Harris Primary Free East Dulwich	Harris Bermondsey Harris East Dulwich Girls Harris East Dulwich Boys Harris Peckham	
Charter Educational Trust (7)	Charles Dickens Academy Lyndhurst Primary The Belham Primary Dulwich Hamlet Junior Academy	Charter North Dulwich Charter East Dulwich Charter Bermondsey (ex-Compass)	
Spa Educational Trust (3)			Spa Bermondsey (11-19) Spa Camberwell (5-19) Park College (19-25)◇
The Kingsdale Foundation (1)		Kingsdale Foundation	
City of London Academies Trust (3)*	Redriff Primary Galleywall Primary	City of London Academy (COLA) Southwark	
Nexus Educational Trust* (5)	Goose Green Primary John Donne Primary John Keats Free Rotherhithe Dog Kennel Hill		
STEP Academy Trust (1)*	Angel Oak Academy		
St Thomas Aquinas C of E Trust (1)*	St Paul's Walworth C of E		
Academies Enterprise Trust (AET) (1)*			Newlands Academy
Anthem Schools Trust (1)*	Judith Kerr Primary		
United Learning Trust (1)*		Bacon's College	

Sponsor/Number of Academies (40)	Primary & All through (19)	Secondary & all through (17)	Special (3)
Sacred Heart Catholic Trust (1)*		Sacred Heart Catholic School	
St Michaels Catholic College Trust (1)		St Michael's Catholic College	
SE London RC Academies Trust (2)*	St Joseph's RC	Notre Dame Girls School	
Haberdasher's Aske's Trust (1)*		Haberdashers' Aske's Borough	
South Bank Educational Trust (1)		South Bank University Academy	

◇ *Post compulsory age, not counted in total*

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