

Cabinet

Tuesday 4 February 2025

11.00 am

LEX2 Livesey Exchange, 567 Old Kent Road, SE1 5EW

Membership

Councillor Kieron Williams (Chair)
Councillor Jasmine Ali

Councillor Evelyn Akoto
Councillor John Batteson

Councillor Stephanie Cryan

Councillor Helen Dennis

Councillor Natasha Ennin

Councillor Sarah King
Councillor James McAsh

Councillor Portia Mwangangye

Portfolio

Leader of the Council
Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for
Children, Education and Refugees
Cabinet Member for Health and Wellbeing
Cabinet Member for Climate Emergency,
Jobs and Business
Cabinet Member for Equalities, Democracy
and Finance
Cabinet Member for New Homes and
Sustainable Development
Cabinet Member for Community Safety
and Neighbourhoods
Cabinet Member for Council Homes
Cabinet Member for Clean Air, Streets and
Waste
Cabinet Member for Leisure, Parks and
Young People

INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

Access to information

You have the right to request to inspect copies of minutes and reports on this agenda as well as the background documents used in the preparation of these reports.

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If you are a resident of the borough and have paid someone to look after your children, an elderly dependant or a dependant with disabilities so that you could attend this meeting, you may claim an allowance from the council. Please collect a claim form at the meeting.

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Contact: Email: paula.thornton@southwark.gov.uk; constitutional.team@southwark.gov.uk

Members of the committee are summoned to attend this meeting

Althea Loderick

Chief Executive

Date: 27 January 2025



Cabinet

Tuesday 4 February 2025

11.00 am

LEX2 Livesey Exchange, 567 Old Kent Road, SE1 5EW

Order of Business

Item No.	Title	Page No.
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PART A - OPEN BUSINESS

MOBILE PHONES

Mobile phones should be turned off or put on silent during the course of the meeting.

1. APOLOGIES

To receive any apologies for absence.

2. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

In special circumstances, an item of business may be added to an agenda within five clear working days of the meeting.

3. NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CONDUCT BUSINESS IN A CLOSED MEETING, AND ANY REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED

1

To note the items specified which will be considered in a closed meeting.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

Members to declare any interests and dispensations in respect of any item of business to be considered at this meeting.

Item No.	Title	Page No.
5.	PUBLIC QUESTION TIME (15 MINUTES)	
	To receive any questions from members of the public which have been submitted in advance of the meeting in accordance with the cabinet procedure rules. The deadline for the receipt of public questions is midnight Wednesday 29 January 2025.	
6.	DEPUTATION REQUESTS	
	To consider any deputation requests. The deadline for the receipt of deputation requests is midnight Wednesday 29 January 2025.	
7.	MINUTES	2 - 24
	To approve as a correct record the minutes of the open section of the meeting held on 7 January 2025.	
8.	DELIVERING SOUTHWARK 2030	To follow
	To note progress against the current council delivery plan as captured in the mid-term report.	
9.	POLICY AND RESOURCES STRATEGY REPORT: MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY UPDATE AND 2025-26 GENERAL FUND BUDGET PROPOSALS	To follow
	To agree the 2025-26 general fund budget to be recommended to council assembly. To note the medium-term financial strategy update, council tax setting and capital programme and to agree the 2025-26 housing revenue account budget.	
10.	ADMISSION ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOLS – SEPTEMBER 2026	25 - 178
	To agree the admission arrangements for community primary schools for September 2026.	
11.	FORMER FOLGATE ESTATE REDEVELOPMENT	179 - 192
	To decide on a delivery route for the redevelopment of the former Folgate Estate.	
	DISCUSSION OF ANY OTHER OPEN ITEMS AS NOTIFIED AT THE START OF THE MEETING	

EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

The following items are included on the closed section of the agenda. The Proper Officer has decided that the papers should not be circulated to the press and public since they reveal confidential or exempt information as specified in paragraphs 1-7, Access to Information Procedure Rules of the Constitution. The specific paragraph is indicated in the case of exempt information.

The following motion should be moved, seconded and approved if the cabinet wishes to exclude the press and public to deal with reports revealing exempt information:

“That the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraphs 1-7, Access to Information Procedure Rules of the Constitution. “

PART B - CLOSED BUSINESS**12. FORMER FOLGATE ESTATE REDEVELOPMENT**

DISCUSSION OF ANY OTHER CLOSED ITEMS AS NOTIFIED AT THE START OF THE MEETING AND ACCEPTED BY THE CHAIR AS URGENT

Date: 27 January 2025



Notice of Intention to conduct business in a closed meeting, and any representations received

Cabinet 4 February 2025

The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 require that the council give a 28-notice period for items to be considered in private/closed session. This has been implemented through the publication of the council's forward plan.

The council is also required under these arrangements to give a further five days notice of its intention to hold the meeting or part of the meeting in private/closed session and give details of any representations received in respect of the private meeting.

This notice issued in accordance with The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 is to confirm that the cabinet meeting to be held on 4 February 2025 at 11.00am LEX2 Livesey Exchange, 567 Old Kent Road, SE1 5EW will be held partly in closed session for consideration of the following items listed on the agenda:

Item 12: Former Folgate Estate Redevelopment

The proper officer has decided that the agenda papers should not be made available to the press and public on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of confidential or exempt information as specified in categories 1 -7 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules of the Constitution. The reason for both reports is that they contain information falling within category 3: information relating to the financial affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

In most cases an open version of a closed report is produced and included on the agenda.

No representations have been received in respect of the items listed for consideration in closed session. Any representations received after the issuing of this notice will be reported at the meeting.

Paula Thornton
For Proper Constitutional Officer

Dated: 27 January 2025



Cabinet

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Cabinet held on Tuesday 7 January 2025 at 11.00 am at Walworth Town Hall, 151 -155 Walworth Road, London SE17 1RS

PRESENT: Councillor Kieron Williams (Chair)
Councillor Jasmine Ali
Councillor John Batteson
Councillor Stephanie Cryan
Councillor Helen Dennis
Councillor Natasha Ennin
Councillor Sarah King

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Evelyn Akoto and James McAsh.

2. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

The chair gave notice of the following late and urgent item:

- Item 15: Tustin Estate update and phase 2 compulsory purchase order

Reasons for urgency and lateness will be specified in the relevant minute.

3. NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CONDUCT BUSINESS IN A CLOSED MEETING, AND ANY REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

Councillors Natasha Ennin and Portia Mwangangye declared a disclosable pecuniary interest in respect of Item 9: Housing Revenue Account – Final Rent and Charges report 2025-26.

5. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME (15 MINUTES)

There were none.

6. DEPUTATION REQUESTS

There were none.

7. MINUTES

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the meeting held on 3 December 2024 be approved as a correct record and signed by the chair.

8. CORPORATE PARENTING ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24

RESOLVED:

1. That the report including progress of the corporate parenting strategy, areas of focus for 2024-25 and work of the corporate parenting committee be noted.
2. That it be noted that a child friendly easy read version of the report will be shared widely with children in care and care leavers and made publicly available and easily accessible on the council's website.
3. That the updated corporate parenting strategy be brought back to cabinet for agreement this year.
4. That the strategy should include full proposals for a high-quality space for children in care and care-leavers, to meet their needs, with details how this can be delivered.

9. HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT - FINAL RENT AND CHARGES REPORT 2025-26

Having declared a disclosable pecuniary interest, Councillors Natasha Ennin and Portia Mwangangye withdrew from the meeting while this item was being

discussed.

RESOLVED:

That the following be noted:

1. The change to the concessionary garage charging policy as previously agreed under individual decision making (IDM) by the cabinet member for council housing as set out in paragraph 22 of the report.
2. The resident feedback from the engagement event that took place on 10 December 2024, attached at Appendix 2 of the report.

That the following be approved:

3. The rent increase of 2.7% for all directly and tenant managed (TMO) housing stock within the council's Housing Revenue Account. This is in accordance with the government's guideline rent formula of CPI+1% (based on September 2024 Consumer Price Index) as set out at paragraphs 14-16 of the report with effect from 7 April 2025.
4. The rent increase of 2.7% for the council's shared ownership stock as set out at paragraph 17 of the report with effect from 7 April 2025.
5. The increases to tenant service charges, comprising estate cleaning, grounds maintenance, communal lighting and door entry maintenance as set out in paragraphs 18-19 of the report with effect from 7 April 2025.
6. The increase in sheltered and supported housing service charges as set out in paragraph 20 of the report with effect from 7 April 2025.
7. The increase in charges for garages as set out in paragraph 21 of the report with effect from 7 April 2025.
8. The freezing of tenant heat network charges for 2025-26 at existing levels, with the exception of the borough-wide metered charge for new homes, which will reduce as set out in paragraphs 23-40 of the report with effect from 7 April 2025.

10. COUNCIL TAX BASE 2025-26

An updated Appendix A was circulated and published.

RESOLVED:

1. That the council tax base for 2025-26 is set at 112,357 (112,166 in 2024-25) band D equivalent dwellings (Appendix A of the report) be agreed.

2. That the schedule of discounts and exemptions in paragraph 12 of the report be recommended to council assembly, including the premiums applicable for long-term empty dwellings.
3. That the assumed council tax collection level for 2025-26 be changed to 96.50% (2024-25 97.20%).
4. That the 2025-26 council tax base for St. Mary Newington parish is set at 11,732 (12,881 in 2024-25) band D equivalent dwellings be agreed.
5. That the proposed continuation of the current council tax section 13A (1)(c) policy¹ covering discretionary relief terms (refer to paragraphs 17 to 18 of the report) be agreed:
 - to continue council tax discretionary relief (0% to 100%) for young people leaving care aged 18 to 24 years for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026
 - to continue foster carers' discretionary relief (0% to 100%) for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026.
6. That the following be noted concerning the council tax reduction scheme:
 - no changes to the council tax reduction scheme (CTRS) for 2025-26, as set out in paragraphs 19 to 23.

Any minor and consequential amendments to the CTRS written policy will remain delegated to the strategic director of resources in consultation with the monitoring officer.

11. POLICY AND RESOURCES: REVENUE MONITORING REPORT 2024-25

RESOLVED:

1. That the housing revenue account (HRA) forecast of an adverse variance of £8.2m be noted.
2. That the adverse variance of £17.8m forecast for the general fund (GF) in 2024-25 be noted.
3. That the key adverse variations and budget pressures and mitigating actions underlying the position be noted:
 - Housing revenue account (paragraphs 13-27 of the report)

¹ Southwark council tax section 13A (1)(c) policy

- General fund (paragraphs 28-80 of the report)
- Demand pressures in temporary accommodation (TA) (housing)
- Increased costs for those who have 'No Recourse to Public Funds' (NRPF) (environment, sustainability and leisure)
- Increased demand for adult care packages and increased placement costs for children with complex needs and a shortage of available foster placements (children's and adults)
- Planning and growth – less than expected income and cost of maintaining void properties in the general fund (resources)
- Customer services – additional resources into the contact centre to address capacity issues (resources).

4. The dedicated schools grant (DSG) in-year pressure of £0.8m be noted.

12. **POLICY AND RESOURCES: CAPITAL MONITORING REPORT 2024-25 AND SOUTHWARK 2030 STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT**

RESOLVED:

That the following be noted:

1. The month 8 2024-25 forecast spend and resources and future years for both the general fund and housing investment programmes as detailed in Appendices A1 and C of the report.
2. The alignment of the general fund capital programme to the Southwark 2030 priorities at Appendix A2.
3. The significant borrowing requirement of £313m which needs to be identified for the general fund programme to be fully delivered over the remaining term of the programme, as detailed in Appendix A of the report.
4. The significant borrowing requirement of £426m for the housing investment programme to be fully delivered over the remaining term of the programme, as detailed in Appendix C of the report.

That the following be approved:

5. The virements and variations to the general fund and housing investment capital programme as detailed in Appendix D of the report.
6. The new capital bids in Appendix E and F of the report for inclusion into the capital programme.

13. STREETS FOR PEOPLE DELIVERY PLAN

RESOLVED:

Decisions of the Cabinet

1. That the outcome of the borough-wide engagement exercise undertaken between September 2023 and March 2024 be noted.
2. That the improvements and schemes delivered to date be noted.
3. That the streets for people overall vision and 2025-26 delivery plan as attached at Appendix 1 to the report be approved and that the funding secured to date for 2025-26 be noted.
4. That the implementation of interventions in the first five zones be approved.
5. That it be noted that further annual reports will be brought to cabinet outlining future year delivery plans and associated funding.

Decision of the Leader of the Council

6. That the authority to approve revisions to the borough's traffic circulation plan be delegated to the cabinet member for clean air, streets and waste

14. ALLOCATIONS FOR STRATEGIC COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY FUNDING

RESOLVED:

1. That the allocation of strategic community infrastructure levy funding of up to £1,500,000 towards the fit out of the LGBTQ+ space at Bankside Yards be agreed.
2. That the allocation of strategic community infrastructure levy funding of £2,373,563 towards the development of 634-636 Old Kent Road be agreed.
3. That the allocation of strategic community infrastructure levy funding of £30,000 towards the Bakerloo Line Extension Funding Study be agreed.
4. That the allocation of strategic community infrastructure levy funding of £50,000 towards design work to improve accessibility at Nunhead Station be agreed.

15. TUSTIN ESTATE UPDATE AND PHASE 2 COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER

It was not possible to circulate this report five clear days in advance of the meeting. The chair agreed to accept this item as urgent to secure vacant possession of Heversham House at Tustin Estate (which it is contractually obliged to do) to enable the scheme, including the demolition works scheduled to commence in summer 2025, to proceed.

RESOLVED:

1. That the following be noted:
 - i. The current position in relation to the delivery of 295 new homes at Phase 2 of the Tustin Estate redevelopment:
 - ii. As referred to in the 16 September 2024 cabinet report:
 - A development partnership with BY Development Ltd (trading as Linkcity) to deliver the Estate Redevelopment, along with the financial plan to deliver the scheme, was agreed by cabinet in October 2022.
 - The council appointed BY Development Ltd (trading as Linkcity) to bring forward the phased rebuilding of the Tustin Estate under a Development Agreement dated 8 November 2022.
 - iii. A planning application for Phase 2 was submitted in August 2024, with an expected target date for planning permission in January 2025.
 - iv. The council has now successfully acquired 13 leaseholder interests in Heversham House.
 - v. Only 15 leaseholder interests now remain outstanding in Heversham House.
 - vi. The council is taking and will continue to take reasonable steps to acquire remaining leaseholder interests situated within Heversham House by agreement; and
 - vii. The council is offering to rehouse all resident leaseholders who want to stay on the rebuilt Tustin Estate, a new leasehold home on a shared ownership or shared equity loan basis in Phase 1 or 2. Phase 1 is anticipated to complete in April 2025.
2. That compulsory purchase powers under Section 226(1)(a) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 ("the 1990 Act") and section 13 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 for the acquisition of all land and interests (which are not already owned by the council) within the area of land shown edged black and bold on the plan at Appendix 2 of the

report (“the CPO Land”) for the purposes of facilitating the redevelopment, development and improvement of the land and securing the delivery of new homes on the site in line with the planning application for Phase 2 and thereby securing the continued redevelopment of the Tustin Estate, be agreed.

3. That the director of planning and growth, in consultation with the managing director of Southwark Construction, be authorised on behalf of the council to:
 - i. Take all necessary steps to secure the making, confirmation, and implementation of the Compulsory Purchase Order (“CPO”), including land referencing, serving any requisitions for information, preparing all necessary documentation (including the CPO, the Order Plan and Statement of Reasons), the submission of the CPO to the Secretary of State, the publication and service of all notices and the presentation of the council’s case at public inquiry should one be called.
 - ii. Acquire for planning purposes all land and interests in land and new rights (which are not already owned by the council) within the CPO Land and wider masterplan area as may be necessary to facilitate the Scheme either by agreement or compulsorily, including entering into negotiations with any third parties for the acquisition of the land interests and/or for new rights over their land (as appropriate), the payment of compensation and dealing with any blight notices served in connection with the CPO.
 - iii. Dealing with objections to the CPO including approving agreements with landowners setting out the terms for the withdrawal of objections to the CPO, including where appropriate seeking the exclusion of land or new rights from the CPO or giving undertakings as to the enforcement of the terms of the CPO.
 - iv. Remove from the CPO any plot or interest therein no longer to be acquired compulsorily and to then amend the interests in the scheduled CPOs (if so advised).
 - v. Make any minor additions, deletions, or amendments to the extent of the land as shown on the plan at Appendix 2 should the need arise, to include all land and interests in land and rights required to facilitate the construction, maintenance, and use of the Scheme.
 - vi. Take all necessary actions in relation to any legal proceedings relating to the CPO, including defending or settling (as appropriate) any compensation claims referred to the Lands Chamber of the Upper Tribunal due to the making, confirmation or implementation of the CPO, and to take all necessary steps in respect of any other legal proceedings that relate to the making, confirmation or implementation

of the CPO.

- vii. Appoint and/or retain such external professional advisors and consultants as are necessary to assist the council in facilitating the Scheme, including in the promotion of the CPO and the settlement of any compensation claims.
 - viii. Make any amendments to the Statement of Reasons annexed at Appendix 5 to this report as are considered necessary prior to its submission to the Secretary of State.
 - ix. Confirm the CPO if granted the power to do so by the Secretary of State.
 - x. Exercise the compulsory purchase powers authorised by the CPO by way of General Vesting Declaration(s) and or notice(ss) to treat.
4. That the director of planning and growth be delegated authority to negotiate and enter into off-plan sales agreements in Phases 1 and 2 of the new development with resident leaseholders on the estate who qualify for a new council home.
5. That it be resolved to:
- i. Approve the commencement of statutory consultation with secure tenants, pursuant to Part 5 of Schedule 2 to the Housing Act 1985, regarding the proposal to seek the Secretary of State's approval for the redevelopment Scheme for the purpose of Ground 10A, Schedule 2 Housing Act 1985.
 - ii. Agree to obtain vacant possession of Heversham House and Kentmere House pursuant to Ground 10/10A of Schedule 2 of the Housing Act 1985 in order to deliver the Scheme.

16. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM COUNCIL ASSEMBLY

RESOLVED:

The climate emergency in Southwark: a fair transition to net zero

That the motion referred from council assembly as a recommendation to cabinet, set out below be agreed.

- 1. Council Assembly Notes:
 - a. That the climate emergency requires continued action to keep global warming below 1.5 degrees and that the UK, along with other wealthier

nations, holds greater responsibility for reducing emissions given larger current and historic contributions.

- b. The UK's legally binding target to reduce emissions by 78% by 2035 compared to 1990 levels, and to be Net Zero by 2050.
 - c. Southwark Council's declaration of a climate emergency in 2019 and our ambitious target of being carbon neutral by 2030.
 - d. That as an urban borough bordering the Thames, Southwark is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change such as flooding, and that hotter summers in an urban environment will greatly impact our vulnerable residents.
 - e. The need for the transition to net zero to be fair to all residents and businesses and the importance of a collective effort from central government, local government, community groups, voluntary organisations and the private sector to work together to meet this goal.
2. Council Assembly welcomes:
- a. The new government's commitment to tackling the climate emergency.
 - b. The establishment of Great British Energy and a change in policy allowing new onshore windfarms to clean our energy supply along with further commitments in the government's mission to make Britain a clean energy superpower, including a new warm homes plan.
 - c. The new government's commitment to work with businesses and investors to ensure we have a fair and just transition to net zero.
3. Council Assembly further notes:
- a. That despite a lack of leadership and funding from the previous government, Southwark Council and the local community have brought forward action to tackle the climate emergency.
 - b. The council has seen year on year emission reductions since launching our Climate Action Plan in 2021.
 - c. That £25m in the Climate Capital Fund has now been fully assigned to specific projects or project areas which will be delivered over the next 12 months.
 - d. That buildings account for 79% of emissions in the borough and the council has made great progress in reducing these emissions by:
 - i. Remaining on track to halve emissions in council-operated

buildings by 2026.

- ii. Moving over 2,000 council homes onto clean, water-source heat pumps on the Consort, Newington, and Wyndham estates.
 - iii. Launching the Schools Climate Action Guide to help schools reach net zero.
 - iv. Adopting ambitious planning policies which go further than the London Plan and require new developments in Southwark to achieve higher green standards and more operational carbon reductions.
 - v. Encouraging private sector competition in the north of the borough for building low-carbon office space.
 - vi. Introducing a green buildings fund, using developer contributions to subsidise the decarbonization of buildings in the borough.
- e. That transport contributes significant carbon and other toxic emissions which Southwark has made progress on by:
- i. Reducing the need to own a car through the streets through the Streets for People campaign, which also includes cleaning air by reducing traffic around schools and in Low Traffic Neighbourhoods.
 - ii. Encouraging uptake of active travel, particularly in cycling with £2.5m committed to install 3,000 new cycle hangars, and the opening of new cycle routes.
 - iii. Making it easier for people to walk and wheel in Southwark, with a target of 87% of journeys being made by walking, cycling or wheeling by 2030.
 - iv. Campaigning for an extension of the Bakerloo Line and improving all forms of public transport.
 - v. Where driving remains a necessity, encouraging the uptake of EV cars by rolling out over a 1,000 new EV charging points by 2026.
- f. That the natural environment needs to be preserved and expanded in order to combat the climate emergency, which Southwark is achieving by:
- i. Making Southwark the first inner London borough to have over 100,000 trees on council land, providing greater shade for residents and cooling the borough during hot weather, with 13,000

trees planted since 2022.

- ii. Having some of the best parks in London, with 30 parks maintaining their green flag status.
 - iii. Rolling out the Biodiversity Fund, which will provide £500,000-worth of grants to projects which will increase biodiversity and resilience to climate change.
 - iv. Establishing a new park in Canada Water as part of the area's development, designed in consultation with residents and creating new green space in the north of the borough.
- g. That for the climate emergency to be tackled, the economy must be cleaner and greener, and that the council is leading the way in this area by:
- i. Launching the Southwark Green Finance Initiative, with £1m raised for green projects in the borough in round one, and the second round currently open.
 - ii. Creating 1,817 green jobs since 2022 and on track to surpass our target of 2,000 by 2026.
 - iii. Establishing a Green Skills Hub at London South Bank University, so local residents can enter rewarding careers in the green sector.
 - iv. Focusing the Southwark Construction Skills Centre on developing skills for retrofitting homes and buildings, ensuring the workforce has the capacity to decarbonise the borough.
 - v. Increasing recycling rates across the borough and rolling out food waste recycling on estates.
 - vi. Cutting the council's own emissions, including reducing the carbon footprint of the pension fund by 83%.
- h. The renewable and sustainable energy are essential for the borough's future, which is being addressed by:
- i. The Southwark Community Energy Fund, providing £400,000 to 22 projects schools and faith groups to make green improvements to their buildings and make them more efficient.
 - ii. Exploring renewable energy options within the LASER Energy contract including a potential Green Power Purchase Agreement with other councils.

- iii. Improving infrastructure across the borough to more efficient systems, such as upgrading all of our streetlights to LEDs by 2026.
- 4. Council Assembly recognises, celebrates and thanks:
 - a. The commitment of the community, residents and organisations to reducing emissions in Southwark, including the Community Stakeholder Panel, Citizens' Jury on Climate Change, Southwark Climate Action Schools, Southwark Climate Collective, the Southwark Biodiversity Partnership and others who have played their part in tackling the climate emergency.
 - b. Participants in Southwark's annual Climate Day, with residents and organisations showcasing their fantastic work to combat the climate emergency in Southwark and over 350 people who live, work and spend time in the borough coming together to learn how they can play their part.
- 5. Council Assembly therefore resolves to call upon Cabinet to:
 - a. Continue its nationally leading campaign on *Securing the Future of Council Housing*, working with the new Labour government and Southwark's coalition of over 100 councils to establish a new 'Green and Decent Homes Programme' for councils and housing associations to decarbonise our country's social homes.
 - b. Help establish 'Retrofit London' – a hub of retrofit expertise to help decarbonise the city.
 - c. Update the hugely successful climate strategy and climate action plan, utilising the opportunity of working with a new government to ensure the council has a big an impact as possible in helping the country reach net zero.
 - d. Bring forward its early climate review of the Southwark Plan in 2025 to ensure that policies on energy and sustainability represent current best practice.
 - e. Continue its work on Streets for People, bringing forward an ambitious new action plan.
 - f. Bring forward a new plan for enhancing and expanding green spaces across the borough.
 - g. Ensure that the climate emergency plays a central role in Southwark 2030, applying to each goal and seeking opportunities to make even greater progress toward net zero.

- h. Continue to campaign for the upgrade and extension of the Bakerloo line, which would take 20,800 cars off our roads every day.
- i. Continue and strengthen the council's partnerships with neighbouring boroughs, Greater London Authority, the Local Government Association and the new government in order to ensure Southwark has the resources it needs to be a net zero borough.
- j. Work with and support residents, organisations and businesses toward a collective goal of a fair transition to net zero.

Supporting older people this winter

That the motion referred from council assembly as a recommendation to cabinet, set out below be agreed.

1. Council Assembly notes:
 - a. The difficult position that many residents – especially pensioners – find themselves in when paying bills in the winter months.
 - b. Since 2010, the impact of Conservative and Liberal Democrat cruel and misguided austerity measures have left many of our older residents having to make the real and very difficult decision as to whether to heat their homes or eat.
 - c. The new Labour Government has inherited a £22 billion black hole in the nation's finances from the previous Government.
 - d. Since the start of the Cost of Living crisis in 2021, this Labour council has distributed financial help worth more than £53 million to Southwark residents. That support has reached more than one hundred thousand residents – with more support going to those on lowest incomes and those who are most vulnerable to the impacts of rising food and fuel costs.
 - e. That since the summer of 2022, with the support of our Consortium of Older People's Services in Southwark (COPSINS) organisations, the council ran a campaign to increase both awareness of and the take up of Pension Credit which resulted in an additional 900 pension aged households being added to the Pension Credit roll in Southwark.
 - f. That according to the most recent official statistics for February 2024, which were published in August, Southwark had the largest Pension Credit claimant count of all of the South London Boroughs, despite it having one of the smallest pension age populations.

- g. That the Southwark Energy Savers Scheme has helped support 560 residents with advice on their fuel bills this year and has generated income maximisation of over £660,000.

2. Council Assembly therefore:

- a. Welcomes the introduction of the government's £150 Warm Home Discount for low-income households from October, the extension of the Household Support Fund of £1 billion and the maintenance of the Winter Fuel Allowance for 1.3 million households in England and Wales.
- b. Acknowledges this Labour administration's proactive response in ringfencing £380,000 of Household Support Fund for the purpose of supporting pensioners who fall just outside of Pension Credit eligibility. This will support around 1,200 pension age households not in receipt of Pension Credit, and who are on low incomes, with a one-off payment of £150. Other pensioners not in receipt of any means-tested benefits, who are struggling, at risk, or in crisis, will be supported with a £200 payment through a community referral scheme (Pensioners Referral Pathway) via our voluntary and community sector partners.
- c. Recognises and supports an additional one-off payment of £100 to residents receiving domiciliary care.
- d. Welcomes the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement in the Autumn Statement to an above inflation increase of 4.1% to the State Pension which gives over 12 million pensioners an additional £470 from next April.
- e. Welcomes the Pension Credit Standard minimum guarantee increase from £11,499 per year to £11,850 per year for a single pensioner.
- f. Asks Cabinet to ensure that the Pension Credit Campaign is advertised as widely as possible to encourage further take up this winter.
- g. Resolves to work with our voluntary partners to open up our warm hubs this winter, where elderly and vulnerable residents can come for a warm meal, a chat, and to receive free advice and sign-posting.
- h. Remains committed to supporting our older people and vulnerable residents as these changes take effect. The exchequer department are working closely with colleagues in Adult Services on the

distribution of Cost of Living Support, including by identifying residents who are housebound or suffering from dementia or similar conditions to ensure tailored plans are in place as needed.

Rethinking winter fuel payment cuts

That the motion referred from council assembly as a recommendation to cabinet, set out below be agreed.

1. Council Assembly notes:
 - a. The £22bn black hole in the UK's finances caused by reckless decisions of previous Governments.
 - b. That Winter Fuel Payments should be means tested, to ensure that those most in need are supported.
 - c. According to Policy in Practice, there are around 4,400 households in Southwark who are eligible to claim Pension Credit, and thus the Winter Fuel Payment, who do not currently claim it.
 - d. That the deadline for claiming Pension Credit to be eligible for the 2024/2025 Winter Fuel Payment is fast approaching on 21 December 2024.
 - e. Existing work the council is doing to encourage uptake of pension credit for those who are eligible, but have not claimed it.
 - f. That the Household Support Fund (HSF), which funds Southwark's Cost of Living Fund, has been extended by the Chancellor in her Autumn Budget.
 - g. That the council fund an energy support scheme to help residents impacted by the rise in energy costs.
 - h. The support being provided by the council to pensioners this winter including:
 - i. A one-off payment of £150 to low income pensioners not eligible for pension credit.
 - ii. A one-off payment of £100 to residents receiving domiciliary care.
 - iii. A one-off payment of £150 to residents living in a property rated EPC D or lower.

- i. That the Energy Price Cap rose by 10% in October, which combined with the removal of Winter Fuel Payments will push thousands of local pensioners into fuel poverty.
 - j. Additional barriers to claiming pension credit – such as rules around pensioner couples (if only one is of pensionable age) and the fact that the threshold is nationwide, despite higher living costs in areas like London
 - k. Recent polling that shows 6 in 10 people think that this change is wrong.
2. Council Assembly believes that:
- a. The Labour Government's commitment to protect the State Pension Triple Lock, increasing the State Pension by an above inflation rate of 4.1% will benefit low income pensioners across Southwark by an additional £470 a year.
 - b. The Labour Government's commitment to increase the Pension Credit Standard minimum guarantee by 4.1% will support many low income pensioners in Southwark.
3. Council Assembly resolves to:
- a. Ask Cabinet to look at how the extension of the Household Support Fund can be used to continue to support pensioners on low income.
 - b. Continue to work with our voluntary and community sector partners to sign up those who are eligible for pension credit to claim their Winter Fuel Payment before 21 December 2024 deadline.

Right to grow

That the motion referred from council assembly as a recommendation to cabinet, set out below be agreed.

- 1. Southwark Council notes:
 - a. The Cost of Living crisis and the continued impact on Southwark residents.
 - b. Recovery from the pandemic brings a new focus on ensuring that residents have access to enough fresh food for day to day living.
 - c. The increasing need to put the health and well-being of residents at the heart of council policy.

- d. The powerful evidence which demonstrates the link between people's health and wellbeing and the availability of fresh locally produced food.
 - e. That the cost-of-living crisis is creating real hunger, reinforcing the need for healthy fresh food at an affordable price.
 - f. That communities coming together to grow food and carry out wildlife gardening can radically reduce costs to NHS and social care budgets by reducing loneliness, improving access to nature and providing healthy food.
 - g. That there is under-used publicly owned land in the borough which could be used for community food growing and/or wildlife planting, while also improving the public realm.
2. Southwark Council agrees to, where possible, take a Right to Grow approach on council owned land which is suitable, or which could be de-paved and made suitable, or which could accommodate planters, for cultivation.
3. As a result, Council Assembly asks Cabinet to consider:
- a. Identifying and producing a map of council owned land suitable for community cultivation, including spaces that are currently covered by hard standing that could be de-paved and/or accommodate planters.
 - b. Exploring where land can be made available for cultivation by a simple license to community organisations at no cost, building upon the council's existing growing scheme.
 - c. Promoting the use of structurally suitable and accessible rooftops for growing.
 - d. Considering community food growing and wildlife gardening on sites awaiting development for other uses on a fixed term basis.
 - e. Working with Southwark's MPs in supporting Southwark's community gardeners, the Incredible Edible campaign and national 'right to grow' campaign.
 - f. Working with partners and stakeholders and encouraging anchor institutions and civil society to join it in the above endeavour.

Supporting the Climate and Nature Bill

That the motion referred from council assembly as a recommendation to cabinet,

set out below be agreed.

1. Council Assembly notes

- a. This summer, the world has witnessed the highest temperatures on record, with hundreds of excess deaths attributed to heat waves estimated in London alone in 2023, which was the second warmest summer on record in the UK.
- b. Alongside this, there is the looming danger of the cost of living crisis due to fuel price shocks following the pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which could be mitigated in the long-term by increases in zero-carbon energy sources.
- c. Our over-reliance on fossil fuels and the need for a transition to renewable energy has never been so clear.
- d. Humans have already caused irreversible climate change, the impacts of which are being felt in the UK and around the world. The global temperature has already increased by 1.3°C above pre-industrial levels, and the natural world has reached crisis point, with 28% of plants and animals threatened with extinction.
- e. A recent UN Environment report found that there is currently no credible pathway to 1.5°C in place. In tandem with this, there is a severe biodiversity crisis.
- f. The UK is one of the most nature-depleted countries in the world. More than one in seven of our plants and animals face extinction, and more than 40% are in decline.
- g. If we fail to halt and, crucially, reverse biodiversity loss by 2030, we increase the risk of further pandemics, rising global temperatures and loss of species. The UK needs a legally enforceable nature target so that, by 2030, nature is visibly and measurably on the path to recovery, in line with the Global Goal for Nature.

2. Council assembly further notes

- a. That the Climate and Nature Bill brings forward the development of an integrated strategy to ensure that the UK's climate and environmental response is in line with the latest science.
- b. The Bill was proposed in previous forms across Parliament which received support from a cross-party coalition of politicians and organisations, including the London Assembly, London Councils and Mayor Sadiq Khan.

- c. That Private Member's Bills are the prerogative of Members of Parliament to debate in the House of Commons.
- d. The Bill aims to ensure that:
 - i. The intertwined climate and nature crises is tackled in a joined-up way;
 - ii. The Paris Agreement aim is enshrined into law to ensure that the UK does its full and fair share to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5°C;
 - iii. The UK halts and reverses biodiversity loss by 2030 to ensure that the UK's ecosystems are protected and restored;
 - iv. The UK takes responsibility for its greenhouse gas footprint, including international aviation and shipping, and by accounting for consumption emissions related to the goods and services that are imported and consumed in the UK;
 - v. The UK takes responsibility for its ecological footprint in order to better protect the health and resilience of ecosystems, including along domestic and global supply chains; and
 - vi. No-one and no community is left behind in the just transition by providing retraining for those currently working in fossil fuel industries; and
 - vii. An independent, temporary Climate and Nature Assembly is set-up, representative of the UK population, to engage with the UK Parliament and UK Government to help develop the strategy. This would be setup on broadly similar lines to the Climate Assembly 2020 which was very successful and very well received on all sides of the political divide.

3. Council Assembly further recognises:

- a. Existing work Southwark Council has embarked on to play its role in tackling the climate and nature crises since declaring a climate emergency in 2019 – reducing emissions year on year.
- b. This administration's success in restoring nature by expanding the borough's green spaces, including 30 parks which have been awarded Green Flag status for the 5th year running, planting thousands of trees to reach 100,000 trees on council land, and encouraging greater biodiversity through initiatives such as the biodiversity fund.

4. Therefore, Council Assembly asks Cabinet to:

- a. Continue the hard work in combatting the climate emergency in Southwark and reversing the depletion of the natural environment, including reducing emissions year on year and expanding the borough's green spaces – plantings tens of thousands of new trees and increasing biodiversity across Southwark.
- b. Support the new Labour government in its record-breaking ambitions to tackle the climate and nature crisis, reducing the country's carbon emissions by 81% by 2035 based on 1990 levels, and working with our communities to restore the natural world.

Support renters in Southwark

That the motion referred from council assembly as a recommendation to cabinet, set out below be agreed.

1. Council Assembly notes:

- a. Private rents in Southwark are amongst the highest in the country increasing by 8.2% over the past year with the average rent now being £2,274 per month.
- b. Spiralling private sector rents are one of the leading causes of homelessness in our borough and city, with 1 in 21 children in London now homeless, the equivalent of more than one in every classroom.
- c. Some lettings agents in the borough have been engaging in unethical sales practices known as bidding wars, where they pit prospective tenants against each other, pressuring them to bid above the asking price.
- d. We welcome the inclusion of a ban on bidding wars in the new government's Renters Rights Bill, and commend the work of ACORN, the community union, for their campaigns on this issue.
- e. We also welcome the inclusion of proposed bans on huge above market rate rent hikes during tenancies, no fault evictions, and discriminating against tenants in receipt of benefits or with children in the new government's bill. These are changes that the council has long campaigned for alongside ACORN, Generation Rent, Shelter and many others.
- f. We further note and welcome the council's work rolling out more protections for private renters though a selective private rented

licencing scheme, which now covers the majority of Southwark

- g. However, we recognise that more work needs to be done to address private renting affordability and quality in the borough, and that until this bill is passed, predatory letting agents will continue to increase rents as much as possible, pricing more people out of their homes.

2. Council Assembly resolves to ask Cabinet to:

- a. Support ACORN Southwark's campaign to 'Ban the Bids' in the borough, and the call for an end to letting agents and landlords asking for, encouraging, or accepting bids above the advertised price for a private rented home.
- b. Contact lettings agents in Southwark that have not pledged to stop using bidding wars practices, as highlighted in ACORN's campaign, asking them to stop.
- c. Write to the Minister for Housing and all Southwark MPs setting out the council's support for the Renters Rights Bill.
- d. Extend the council's successful selective private rented licencing scheme to cover the whole borough.
- e. Review the council's support for private renters to ensure it is easy to access and effective and that the council is ready to start using the new powers in the Renters Rights Bill for local authorities to enforce higher standards in the private rented sector as soon they are enacted.

The meeting ended at 12.45pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:

DEADLINE FOR NOTIFICATION OF CALL-IN UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PROCEDURE RULES IS MIDNIGHT, WEDNESDAY 15 JANUARY 2025.

THE ABOVE DECISIONS WILL NOT BE IMPLEMENTABLE UNTIL AFTER THAT DATE. SHOULD A DECISION OF THE CABINET BE CALLED-IN FOR SCRUTINY, THEN THE RELEVANT DECISION WILL BE HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING THE OUTCOME OF SCRUTINY CONSIDERATION.

Meeting Name:	Cabinet
Date:	4 February 2025
Report title:	Admission Arrangements for Community Primary Schools - September 2026
Cabinet Member:	Councillor Jasmine Ali, Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Refugees
Ward(s) or groups affected:	All
Classification:	Open
Reason for lateness (if applicable):	N/a

FOREWORD - COUNCILLOR JASMINE ALI, DEPUTY LEADER AND CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN, EDUCATION AND REFUGEES

This report sets out the proposed admissions arrangements for Southwark community primary schools for September 2026, which must be agreed by Cabinet. The attached report proposes Pupil Admission reduction at three primary schools. Southwark Council has a statutory responsibility for coordinating school admission applications on behalf of all Southwark residents applying for a place at a primary, junior or secondary maintained school/non-maintained state funded school in England. The Admissions Code requires all admission authorities to consult when proposing to change their admission arrangements.

The council, as the admissions authority for community schools, has a statutory duty to ensure its admissions arrangements are clear, fair and compliant with the statutory guidance, School Admissions Code 2021.

This report must be seen in the context of continued demographic change right across London. The impact of Brexit, the steep fall in birthrates, increasing housing costs and 35% of families leaving London.

In 2022, Southwark Council implemented its school strategy, Keeping Education Strong, to ensure the quality of teaching remained high for every child despite the low funds available. Education remains strong in Southwark where our pupils do as well if not better than those from schools in more well-heeled boroughs.

The subsequent Keeping Education Strong plan has agreed actions between the Council and the schools to consider amalgamation and decreasing pupil intake and, if necessary, closure.

The arrangements for community primary schools remain unchanged from the previous year when the council last consulted. There have been no changes for the September 2026 intake.

However, the report does propose changes to reduce the Pupil Admission Numbers (PAN) at three of our primary community schools for 2026.

Our Education Team have worked closely with the following schools to reduce their PAN numbers. Ivydale Primary School will reduce its PAN from 90 to 60, Goodrich Primary School will reduce its PAN from 90 to 60 and Crawford Primary School will reduce its PAN from 60 to 30.

I can confirm that each of the proposed PAN reductions are in response to falling numbers of children and have the support of the Governing Bodies at Ivydale, Goodrich and Crawford schools.

I am in agreement with council officers and local schools as articulated through our recent consultation with schools from 25 November 2024 to 6 January 2025. A total of 25 responses were received from key stakeholders. Of those expressing a preference (agree/disagree), 90% were in favour of PAN reduction at Ivydale (19 for/ 2 against); 93% at Goodrich (13/1) and 100% at Crawford (13/0).

I recommend that Cabinet approve this report so that we can reduce the PAN at the three named Southwark community primary schools from September 2026. Officers would then work with the schools to approach the Office for Schools Adjudicator (OSA) to seek an in-year variation that would enable us to reduce the PANs in September 2025. This will help the schools better organise their finances for the incoming academic year and beyond.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for the Cabinet

1. That the cabinet agree the Southwark Community Primary Schools Admission Arrangements ("the Arrangements") for September 2026 onwards as set out in Appendix one of this report.
2. That the cabinet agree the published admissions numbers (PANs) for primary community schools for September 2026 onwards as set out in Appendix 2 of this report, including the following changes:
 - Ivydale Primary School – reduction in PAN from 90 to 60
 - Goodrich Primary School – reduction in PAN from 90 to 60
 - Crawford Primary School – reduction in PAN from 60 to 30.

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

3. The Council is responsible for annually determining the primary community school admission arrangements. The current admission arrangements have proved effective and no changes have been proposed to the 2026/27

arrangements, other than the proposed PAN reductions.

4. The proposal to reduce the PANs by 30 reception places in each case is to more closely match demand for places at each school and to ensure the schools' organisational and financial viability for the future.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

5. An alternative option considered was for the PANs at Crawford, Goodrich and Ivydale Primary Schools to remain the same as at present. This is not recommended as the schools have requested these reductions in order to plan their budgets and ensure that resources are prioritised for children's learning.

POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

6. Following the decision by cabinet, the following actions will be taken:

Key Activity	Target completion date
Communicate determined admission arrangements to all stakeholders including schools.	28 February 2025
Confirm PAN reductions to Crawford, Goodrich and Ivydale Primary Schools	28 February 2025

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

7. Southwark Council ("the council") is the admission authority for community primary schools within Southwark and must determine the admission arrangements for those schools by 28 February each year, for application in the following academic year. Academies, voluntary aided, free and foundation schools are their own admissions authorities, with their admissions arrangements set by their governing body or academy trust.
8. [The School Admissions Code 2021](#) ("the code"), which applies to all maintained schools, academies and free schools came into force on 1 September 2021. When determining admission arrangements, admission authorities are required to act in accordance with all mandatory provisions contained in the code.
9. Admission arrangements must also adhere to the requirements of the [School Standards and Framework Act 1998](#) ("SSFA 1998"), the [School Admissions \(Admission Arrangements and Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#) (as amended) ("the Regulations") and the [School Admissions \(Infant Class Sizes\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#).

10. At the cabinet meeting on 19 March 2013, the leader of the council delegated authority to the cabinet member for children's services to agree the admission arrangements for community primary schools for 2015 admissions and onwards where there were no changes made from the previous year. This report is being brought to cabinet for agreement as there are proposed changes to the PAN at three community primary schools as set out in paragraph 20 of this report.
11. The regulations and paragraph 1.45 of the code require all admission authorities to consult when proposing to change their admission arrangements. A full consultation in respect of September 2026 admission arrangements for Southwark community primary schools was carried out this year between 25 November 2024 and 6 January 2025. The consultation was published on the council's online consultation hub and on the school admissions web page. The consultation was circulated by email to all maintained nursery, primary and secondary schools in the borough, neighboring local authorities, the diocesan boards and Southwark councillors and MPs. A formal notice about the consultation was published in Southwark News and the consultation was also publicised on the council's social media pages alongside the resident newsletter. 25 responses were received by 6 January 2025 confirming agreement/disagreement to each of the proposals set out in the consultation document. A summary of the responses received by the closing date, 6 January 2025 are provided in Appendix 4 of this report.
12. All admissions authorities must as a minimum consult on their admissions arrangements at least once every seven years, even if there are no changes to their existing arrangements. Consultation on admission arrangements must run for a period of at least six weeks and be completed by 31 January in the year preceding the year the change is to be effected (i.e. 31 January 2025 for September 2026 admissions). The council has written to all admission authorities in Southwark with a reminder of this for their school.
13. Admission arrangements for September 2026 admissions must be determined by 28 February 2025.
14. Full details of the admission arrangements for 2026, along with those of all other own admission authorities in the borough, will be included in the Starting Primary school booklet for September 2026. Many families will use this booklet as a main source of information when selecting a primary school and will be able to download the booklet from the school admissions web page or view a hard copy upon request.
15. The full admission arrangements, including supplementary information forms and any proposed changes for Southwark admission authorities consulting on their September 2026 arrangements have been checked by officers to ensure compliance with the Code. Comments were provided in respect of any issues of non-compliance or, where a proposed change

could adversely impact on the community or be amended to improve clarity. All comments provided must be considered before determination of arrangements.

16. Any serious breach of compliance can be referred to the Office of the Schools' Adjudicator by the local authority or other key stakeholders if not remedied through discussion with the admission authority directly.
17. A list of the published admission numbers for all Southwark primary schools for the September 2026 intake is attached at Appendix 2.
18. Should any changes to either 2025 or 2026 determined admission arrangements be required by an admission authority in Southwark, this would now be subject to a request for an in-year variation to the Office of the Schools Adjudicator (OSA).

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

19. The number of children needing a primary school place is falling across London, and in many other parts of the country. The number of children being born in Southwark has reduced by 36% since 2010, with nearly 1900 fewer children each year – equivalent to 62 classes of children. This is feeding through into increasing vacancies in our schools, and there is no indication that numbers will increase back to their former levels in the foreseeable future.
20. The annual place planning report to cabinet presented in October 2023 confirmed the trend of falling rolls in the borough, which has continued into 2024. This year, the 2024/25 place planning report is included as an annex to the admissions report, to allow members to see the admissions report and the background data in context – see Appendix 6 for further details. There is currently an oversupply of approximately 4,803 primary school places, 773 of these are in reception year, which equates to 23% of reception capacity currently vacant.
21. School funding is linked to pupil numbers – fewer children equal less funding and this contributes towards schools moving into a deficit budget. Education officers are currently consulting and working with school leaders to address this situation. One of the agreed measures is to take steps to 'right-size' capacity by reducing the PAN, that is the maximum number of children that a primary school can admit in the reception year. This enables schools to reorganize resources towards the smaller intake and, provides greater stability.
22. Consultation took place during the autumn term 2024 with head teachers and governors of schools where rolls have been falling consistently over recent years to consider reducing the PAN. It should be noted that a PAN reduction would only apply to the reception year of a school.

23. School leaders at three community primary schools have proposed a reduction in their PAN for 2026 at Ivydale, Crawford and Goodrich Primary Schools. If agreed, the PAN reductions will take place from September 2026 onwards. However, if the request is not upheld for any reason, the PAN would remain at its current level for that year.
24. Southwark has consulted on proposed reduction to PANs at these three schools as follows:

School	PAN	Proposed PAN	Reduction
Crawford	60	30	30
Ivydale	90	60	30
Goodrich	90	60	30
Reduction	240	150	90

25. These proposals will achieve a reduction of 90 places (3 FE) across Southwark's primary school places capacity in total.
26. The proposal to reduce the PANs by 30 reception places in each case is to more closely match demand for places at each school and to ensure the schools' organisational and financial viability for the future. Reducing the PAN will help these schools to plan their budgets and ensure that resources are prioritised for children's learning.
27. At Crawford Primary School the number of pupils taking up a school place in the reception year has fallen from 58 in 2019 to 28 in 2024, a 52% reduction. In 2024 parents of 31 children selected Crawford as their first preference school. We are proposing to reduce the PAN from 60 to 30 to reflect this.
28. At Ivydale Primary School the number of pupils taking up a school place in the reception year has fallen from 87 in 2019 to 62 in 2024, a 29% reduction. In 2024 parents of 54 children selected Ivydale as their first preference school. We are proposing to reduce the PAN from 90 to 60 to reflect this.
29. At Goodrich Primary School the number of pupils taking up a school place in the reception year has fallen from 87 in 2019 to 50 in 2024, a 43% reduction. In 2024 parents of 37 children selected Goodrich as their first preference school. We are proposing to reduce the PAN from 90 to 60 to reflect this.
30. In the event of demand increasing in future PAN reductions may be revised upwards once more.
31. This report is therefore seeking to reduce the admission number at three schools as set out at paragraph 24.
32. No changes are proposed in PAN for other community schools. Academy, free school and voluntary aided schools may consult and decide on

making changes to their PAN. In these cases the council is not the decision maker.

Policy framework implications

33. Southwark 2030 sets out a long-term partnership vision that 'Together, we will build a fair, green and safe Southwark where everyone can live a good life as part of a strong community'.
34. One of the six key goals of the strategy is 'A good start in life', that 'Children and young people have a great childhood that builds on a very solid foundation for adult life'. Ensuring that all children are able to access a school place is an essential component of 'A good start in life'.

Community, equalities (including socio-economic) and health impacts

Community impact statement, including equalities (including socio-economic) impact statement.

35. The 2026 Arrangements, together with the council's participation in the coordinated admissions scheme for primary admissions is designed to produce fair and equitable access to school places for all children. Allocation of places is delivered through strict application of admissions and oversubscription criteria of each school in Southwark through a central (pan-London) computerised system.
36. Support is provided to families that find it difficult to navigate the admissions system through our school admission officers, school staff and the Southwark Information, Advice and Support (SIAS) Team. This involves a significant amount of training, outreach support and drop-in sessions for families throughout the year. SIAS officers also provide support to specific English as Additional Language (EAL) communities as well as parents/carers of children, who may have a protected characteristic under the [Equality Act 2010](#).
37. In addition, Southwark residents also have direct access to one-to-one telephone or video call support from the school admissions team during the application stage of the admissions process – this is on request from families or through referrals from schools and other agencies.
38. [The Public Sector Equality Duty](#), at section 149 of the Equality Act, requires public bodies to consider all individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work in shaping policy, in delivering services and in relation to their own employees.
39. It requires public bodies to have due regard when carrying out their activities to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between people with protected characteristics and those with none. The council's approach to equality ("the approach") commits the council to ensuring that equality is an integral part of our day-

to-day business.

40. “Protected characteristics” are the grounds upon which discrimination is unlawful - the characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. In this case, the characteristics covering gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, and sexual orientation are unlikely to be issues for consideration. Managing the capacity of primary provision to meet demand has the potential to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people with protected characteristics and those with none. An Equalities Impact Needs Assessment (EINA) assessment has been carried out - no negative impacts of the new arrangements have been identified, so no mitigating actions are required, and no equality objectives will derive from these specific proposals – see Appendix 5.
41. We have had due regard in preparing the arrangements and will have due regard when carrying out the proposed activities, for the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between people with protected characteristics and those with none. Provision of new school places and fair and equitable admissions policies:
 - a) *“advances the cause of the elimination of discrimination” by removing potential discrimination based on the protected characteristics.*
 - b) *“advances equality of opportunity” by ensuring that all groups, irrespective of background, have equal access to school places.*
 - c) *“fosters good relations” by implementing a demonstrably fair and equitable policy for school admissions across the borough for people with protected characteristics and those without.*

Health impact statement

42. There are no specific identified health impacts resulting from any of the recommendations, so a health impact statement is not necessary for this report.

Climate change implications

43. Following the council assembly meeting on the 14 July 2021, the council has committed to considering the climate change implications of any decisions made.
44. As the numbers of pupils in the authority area falls, and the numbers of pupils attending particular schools reduce, then it is likely that less pupils will be travelling to schools, thereby potentially reducing travel (and carbon emissions) overall, and, where utilised, car use.

45. There will be a negligible effect on the other categories outlined - enhancing the environment and green space, green jobs and businesses, sustainable energy and reducing waste, as these are not substantively addressed or required in this report.
46. No direct measures have been taken to reduce or enhance the impact on climate change as part of this school admissions report, as no substantive negative effects have been identified. Additionally, as no direct measures have been taken to reduce or enhance the impact on climate change as part of this admissions process, no monitoring will be required. As explained above, the falling numbers of pupils is likely, if anything, to have a net positive effect on climate change, as fewer pupils attend school and are therefore transported by car or other forms of transport. Reducing the number of school places will not directly enhance the environment and green space, nor will it create “green” jobs and businesses, or benefit sustainable energy or reduce waste, albeit that less pupils in a particular school could potentially use less energy and produce less waste.
47. There are no substantive negative effects anticipated as a result of the recommendations and proposals.

Resource implications

48. Resource implications are covered in the finance implications at paragraph 46.

Legal implications

49. Please see the concurrent from the Assistant Chief Executive – Governance and Assurance.

Financial implications

50. The responsibilities for funding and the sources for that funding pertinent to this report are clearly set out in the relevant funding and grant regulations. All the funding for schools comes from the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and does not impact on core funding.

Consultation

51. A full consultation on 2026 school admission arrangements for Southwark community primary schools was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in the School Admissions Code, 2021 between 25 November 2024 and 6 January 2025. The consultation was published on the Council’s online consultation hub and on the school admissions web page. The consultation was circulated by email to all maintained nursery, primary and secondary schools in the borough, neighboring local authorities, the Diocesan Boards, Southwark Councillors and MPs. A formal notice about the consultation was published in Southwark News and the consultation was also publicised on the Council’s social media pages

alongside the resident newsletter. 25 responses were received by 6 January 2025 confirming agreement/disagreement to each of the proposals set out in the consultation document. Responses from the consultation are summarised in Appendix 4 of this report.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Head of Procurement

52. As no services are being procured, no comment is required.

Assistant Chief Executive (Governance and Assurance) [RW 8.1.25]

53. The recommendations in this report are included in the matters reserved to full Cabinet in Part 3C of the council's constitution.
54. Cabinet is advised that school admission arrangements are governed by the SSFA 1998, together with the Regulations and Code, as stated within the body of the report. Cabinet is advised that the proposed arrangements for 2026 comply with the applicable law.
55. Cabinet is asked to note that the Council is not required to consult on proposed admission arrangements so long as they remain unchanged, for the period of up to 7 years from the last consultation. However, there is a requirement for consultation to take place where there is a proposal to change admission arrangements. In this case there is a proposal to reduce the PAN for 3 schools, therefore a full consultation in respect of September 2026 admission arrangements for Southwark community primary schools was carried out. Such a consultation has to take place for a minimum of 6 weeks between 1 October and 31 January. The consultation took place between 25 November 2024 and 6 January 2025 as set out in paragraph 51 of this report. Responses to this consultation are set out in Appendix 4 to this report to which cabinet should have regard when making this decision.
56. Cabinet is reminded of the public sector equality duty under section 149 Equality Act 2010 when making this decision. This requires that, due regard be given to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between people with relevant protected characteristics and those with none. In particular Cabinet will note the adjustments in place to enable full access to support and information for all communities in Southwark, outlined in the Community Impact Statement. That Statement also makes clear that whilst an equality impact assessment has been carried out in relation to the proposed changes, no negative impacts on people with a particular protected characteristic have been identified. The Equality Impact Assessment is included at Appendix 5 to this report.

Strategic Director of Resources [REF: CAS24-20]

57. This report seeks approval from Cabinet to the Southwark Community Primary Schools Admission Arrangements for September 2026 as set out in Appendix 1 of the report. Paragraph 46 confirms that the costs associated with the admissions process are met from the Dedicated Schools Grant, and that there is no direct financial implication on the council's revenue budgets.
58. However, the excess capacity within our school system poses financial risk to the council. Therefore, there is a risk if PAN numbers are not reduced in line with the falling pupil numbers then this might restrict the school's ability to take necessary steps to reduce their expenditure to mitigate the effect of falling rolls.

Other officers

59. There have been no other officers appropriate to advise.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
The School Standards and Framework Act 1998	Children and Families Directorate, Children and Adult Services, 4 th floor, 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH	Neil Gordon-Orr 020 7525 5234
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/31/contents		
2. The School Admissions (Admission Arrangements and Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2012	Children and Families Directorate, Children and Adult Services, 4 th floor, 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH	Neil Gordon-Orr 020 7525 5234
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/8/made		
3. The School Admissions Code 2021	Children and Families Directorate, Children and Adult Services, 4 th floor, 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH	Neil Gordon-Orr 020 7525 5234
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/60ebfeb08fa8f50c76838685/School_admissions_code_2021.pdf		

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
4. School Admissions (Infant Class Sizes) (England) Regulations 2012.	Children and Adult Services, 4 th floor, 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH	Neil Gordon-Orr 020 7525 5234
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/10/made		
5. Council's Delivery Plan 2022-26	Children and Adult Services, 4 th floor, 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH	Neil Gordon-Orr 020 7525 5234
https://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/documents/s116779/Appendix 1 Southwark Council Delivery Plan Annual Performance Report.pdf		
6. Equality Act 2010	Children and Adult Services, 4 th floor, 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH	Neil Gordon-Orr 020 7525 5234
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents		
7. The Public Sector Equality Duty	Children and Adult Services, 4 th floor, 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH	Neil Gordon-Orr 020 7525 5234
https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/psed_essential_guide_-_guidance_for_english_public_bodies.pdf		

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix 1	Southwark Community Primary Schools Admission Arrangements - September 2026
Appendix 2	Southwark Primary Schools – Published Admission Number for September 2026
Appendix 3	Southwark Secondary Schools – Published Admission Number for September 2026
Appendix 4	Summary of responses to Southwark Council's Admissions consultation 2026-27
Appendix 5	Equality Information Needs Analysis (EINA) for the PAN reductions of Ivydale, Goodrich and Crawford Primaries in August 2026
Appendix 6	Pupil Place Planning Annex 2024-25

AUDIT TRAIL

Cabinet Member	Councillor Jasmine Ali, Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Refugees		
Lead Officer	David Quirke-Thornton, Strategic Director of Children and Adult Services		
Report Authors	Neil Gordon-Orr, Assistant Director, Education Access and Statutory Services Rizwana Natha, Compliance Officer, Education Access and Statutory Services		
Version	Final		
Dated	21 January 2025		
Key Decision?	Yes		
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER			
Officer Title		Comments Sought	Comments Included
Assistant Chief Executive -Governance and Assurance		Yes	Yes
Strategic Director of Resources		Yes	Yes
List other officers here		N/a	N/a
Cabinet Member		Yes	Yes
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team			21 January 2025

Appendix one- Southwark community primary schools

Admission arrangements for September
2026 intake

A child with an Education, Health and Care Plan whose plan names a school must be admitted to the school in accordance with section 37 of the Children and Families Act 2014. This is a separate process from the coordinated admission arrangements set by Southwark Council.

1.1 Oversubscription criteria for Southwark community primary schools (all years excluding nursery)

In the event of there being more applications than places available, places will be allocated in the following order of priority:

1. Looked after children and children who were previously looked after but ceased to be so because they were adopted (or became subject to a child arrangements order or special guardianship order) immediately following having been looked after. It also includes children who appear to the Local Authority [the “LA”] to have been in state care outside of England and ceased to be in state care as a result of being adopted [see note (a)]
2. Children with siblings who are already on roll at the school and will still be on roll at their date of entry [see note (b)]
3. Children with exceptional medical, social or psychological needs, where it is agreed by the Local Authority [“LA”] and the headteacher that these can best be addressed at a particular school [see note (c)]
4. Children of permanent staff employed at the school [see note (d)]
5. Children living nearest to the school as measured by a straight line from the child’s home to the main school gate/entrance [see note (e)]

Notes

- a) A ‘looked after child’ is a child who is (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accommodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see definition in Section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989) at the time of making an application to a school.

All references to previously looked after children in the School Admissions Code 2021 mean such children who were adopted (or subject to child arrangements orders or special guardianship orders) immediately following having been looked after and those children who appear (to the admission authority) to have been in state care outside of England and ceased to be in state care as a result of being adopted.

This includes children who were adopted under the Adoption Act 1976 (see section 12 adoption orders) and children who were adopted under the Adoption and Children’s Act 2002 (see section 46 adoption orders).

Child arrangements orders are defined in section 8 of the Children Act 1989, as amended by section 12 of the Children and Families Act 2014. Child arrangements orders replace

residence orders and any residence orders in force prior to 22 April 2014 is deemed to be a child arrangements order.

Section 14A of the Children Act 1989 defines a 'special guardianship order' as an order appointing one or more individuals to be a child's special guardian (or special guardians).

A child is regarded as having been in state care outside of England if they were in the care of or were accommodated by a public authority, a religious organisation, or any other provider of care whose sole or main purpose is to benefit society.

- b) Sibling includes full, half, step, foster and adopted brother or sister living in the same family unit and at the same home address as the child.

The home address is where the parent/carer lives and the child permanently resides unless otherwise directed by a Court Order. This will also apply to informal care arrangements. Where a child spends time with both parents/carers in separate homes and both have parental responsibility, the school will need to establish where the majority of school nights (Sunday to Thursday) are spent. This will then be treated as the home address.

Siblings attending the nursery or in Year 6 who will be transferring to secondary school will not be regarded as a sibling under this criterion.

- c) Supporting evidence to substantiate that the child or their family has a medical, social or psychological need must be provided at the time of application. The evidence must be in a written format and should set out the reasons why, in their view, a particular school is the most suitable and the difficulties that would be caused if the child had to attend another school.

This evidence must be current and either from the child's registered general practitioner or any another relevant qualified professional that the child has been referred to and/or who is providing direct care/support/treatment to the child on an ongoing basis in their professional capacity e.g. a child or educational psychologist, a child psychiatrist, an orthopaedic consultant or a social worker.

- d) Applications will be prioritised where permanent staff employed at Southwark community primary schools are applying for a place for their child at the school they work in. For the purposes of this criterion, the 'permanent staff' member must:
- Be employed at the Southwark community primary school they are applying to for a minimum of two years at the time of submitting the application
 - Work as a teaching assistant or a qualified teacher at that school on a permanent basis; and
 - Work at the school for a minimum of 0.6fte (16.5 hours teaching staff).

Supporting evidence and verification from the headteacher at the school must be provided at the time of application to substantiate that the permanent staff member is employed as per the requirements set out above. Where supporting evidence has not been provided, priority will not be given under this criterion.

‘Children of permanent staff’ includes the natural, step, foster or adopted child living in the same family unit and at the same home address as the staff member making the application.

Priority is limited to a maximum of 1 child per form of entry per academic year at each Southwark community primary school as per the table below. If the staff member has multiple birth children or more than one child in the same academic year, Southwark community schools will admit all qualifying children under this criterion.

Published admission number at the Southwark community primary school	Maximum limit for children prioritised under criterion 4
120	4
90	3
60	2
30	1

- e) The LA uses the eastings and northings linked to an applicant’s address to calculate a straight-line distance measurement to all of our community schools in Southwark, which is generated by our Capita pupil database.

Due to Ivydale School being based at two sites, the distance for this school only will be calculated using a straight line from each applicant’s home address to the main gate/entrance of both school sites. The shorter of the two distances will then be used.

If a child lives in a block of flats where a communal entrance is used, the LA will use the grid references for the block, not for the individual flat. When dealing with multiple applications from a block of flats to the same community school, lower door numbers will take priority.

- f) A child’s attendance at a co-located nursery class does not guarantee admission to the school for primary education. A separate application must be made for transfer from nursery to primary school.
- g) Multiple births – if only one place is available at the school and the next child who qualifies for a place is one of multiple birth siblings, Southwark community schools will admit all qualifying siblings as ‘excepted pupils’ by going over their published admission number.

1.2 Tie break

Where two applications are equal in any given criterion, places will first be offered to children living nearest to the school measured by a straight line as described under criterion 5 of the oversubscription criteria. If however there is still a tie break, lots will be drawn to decide which child is offered a place.

1.3 Proof of address

Any offer of a school place will be conditional until proof of address has been provided within 15 days of the date of the offer of the place. Original copies of the following documentation will be required:

- Council tax bill; and
- One other proof of address such as a bank statement, TV licence or credit/store card statement

Occasionally, if the LA has reason to suspect that a family does not live at the address stated on their application an investigation will be carried out. Should the LA discover that a parent has stated a fraudulent address, the offer of a school place will be withdrawn.

1.4 Dates of entry

Southwark Council will provide for the admission of children into the Reception year group in the September following their fourth birthday. However, a child is not required to start school until they have reached compulsory school age. Compulsory school age is set out in section 8 of the Education Act 1996 and The Education (Start of Compulsory School Age) Order 1998. A child reaches compulsory school age on the prescribed day following his/her birthday (or on his/her birthday if it falls on a prescribed day). The prescribed days are 31 December, 31 March and 31 August.

Deferred entry

In accordance with Paragraph 2.17 of the School Admissions Code 2021, families are able to:

- Defer their child's entry to school until later in the same academic year (but not beyond the point at which the child reaches compulsory school age); or
- Take up their child's Reception place part time in the same academic year, until s/he reaches compulsory school age.

Where entry is deferred until later in the same academic year, the child's school place will be held and not offered to another child. Please view [Southwark Council's policy on deferring entry to primary school](#) for further information.

Admission of children outside of their normal age group

Families with summer born children who have not reached compulsory school age may request to delay their child's entry to Reception until the following academic year.

Please view [Southwark Council's policy on the admission of children outside of their normal age group](#) for further information.

For updates on the admission of summer born children you can also view the [Department for Education's website](#).

1.5 Waiting lists

Southwark Council will continue to co-ordinate admissions beyond offer date. Waiting lists for all oversubscribed community schools will be maintained for a minimum of one term (until at least 31 December 2026).

Children will only automatically be placed on the waiting lists of those schools which have been stated as higher preferences on their application unless there are exceptional circumstances which will be considered by the local authority. Each child on the waiting list will be ranked in line with the oversubscription criteria stated at paragraph 1.1 above. Looked after children or previously looked after children allocated a place at the school in accordance with a Fair Access Protocol must take precedence over those on a waiting list.

Any parent/carers wishing to know of their child's ranking on the waiting list and the criteria that applies to them has the right to be informed should they request this information.

Appendix two - Southwark primary schools

Published admission number ["PAN"] for
September 2026 intake

The tables in this document show the published admission numbers for all mainstream primary schools in Southwark for the September 2026 intake.

Please note, academies, voluntary aided, foundation and free schools may consult separately on their published admission number for 2026/27 which will supersede the information below.

1.1 Community primary schools

School	PAN
Albion	60
Alfred Salter	60
Bellenden	30
Bessemer Grange	60
Bird in Bush (formerly Camelot)	60
Brunswick Park ¹	60
Crampton	30
Crawford ⁶	30
Dulwich Wood	60
Goodrich ⁵	60
Grange	30
Heber	60
Hollydale	30
Ilderton	30
Ivydale ⁵	60
John Ruskin ²	58
Keyworth	60
Michael Faraday	60

School	PAN
Oliver Goldsmith	60
Phoenix	90
Pilgrims Way	30
Riverside	45
Robert Browning ³	28
Rye Oak ¹	60
Snowsfields ¹	30
Southwark Park	60
Tower Bridge	30
Victory	30

1.2 Academies

School	PAN
Angel Oak	60
Ark Globe	60
Charles Dickens	60
Dog Kennel Hill	60
Dulwich Hamlet ⁴	90
Goose Green	60
Harris Academy Peckham Park	30
John Donne	60
Lyndhurst	60
Redriff ¹	60
Rotherhithe	60
St Anthony's RC	60
St Joseph's RC, George Row	45

School	PAN
St Paul's CE	45
Surrey Square	60

1.3 Voluntary aided schools

School	PAN
Boutcher C of E	30
Dulwich Village C of E	90
English Martyrs RC	30
Peter Hills with St Mary's & St Paul's C of E	30
Saint Joseph's Catholic, Borough	30
St Francis RC	30
St George's C of E	30
St George's Cathedral RC	30
St James C of E	60
St James the Great RC	30
St John's RC	30
St John's & St Clement's C of E	60
St Joseph's RC, Gomm Road	30
St Joseph's RC Infants	60
St Joseph's RC Juniors ⁴	60
St Jude's C of E	30
St Mary Magdalene C of E	30
St Peter's C of E	30
The Cathedral School of St Saviour & St Mary Overie	30

1.4 Free schools

School	PAN
Galleywall Primary School – A City of London Academy	60
Harris Primary Academy, East Dulwich	60
John Keats Primary School	60
Judith Kerr Free School	56
The Belham Primary School	60

1.5 Foundation schools

School	PAN
Charlotte Sharman	30
Friars	30

Notes

- 1 These schools have a designated ASD Base. Places at the ASD Base are reserved for children with autism who have a statement of special educational needs or an Education Health and Care Plan, but who may benefit from inclusion in a mainstream school.
- 2 In addition to the 58 places, 2 places are allocated to children accessing the specialist support provided.
- 3 In addition to the 28 places, 2 places are allocated to children accessing the ASD base.
- 4 Admission limit for year 3.
- 5 PAN reducing from 90 to 60 places each from September 2026 onwards.
- 6 PAN reducing from 60 to 30 places each from September 2026 onwards.

Appendix 3-Southwark secondary schools

Published admission number for September
2026 intake

The tables in this document show the published admission numbers ["PAN"] for all mainstream secondary schools in Southwark for the September 2026 intake.

Please note that academies, voluntary aided and free schools may consult separately on their published admission numbers for 2026/27 which will supersede the information below.

1.1 Academies

School	PAN
Ark All Saints	120
Ark Globe	120 ¹
Ark Walworth Academy	180
Bacon's College	180
Haberdashers' Aske's Borough Academy	180
Harris Academy Bermondsey	180
Harris Academy Peckham	120
Harris Boys' Academy East Dulwich	150
Harris Girls' Academy East Dulwich	150
Kingsdale Foundation School	420
Sacred Heart	120
St Michael's Catholic College	150
The Charter School North Dulwich	192
The City of London Academy	240
University Academy of Engineering Southbank	150

1.2 Voluntary aided schools

School	PAN
St Saviour's & St Olave's School	125
Notre Dame RC Girls' School	124
St Thomas the Apostle College	152

1.3 Free schools

School	PAN
Compass School Southwark	110
The Charter School East Dulwich	240

Notes

1 The PAN of 120 relates to the number of places available to external applicants only. As Ark Globe Academy is an all through school, an additional 60 places are reserved for internal pupils who are transferring from year 6 in to year 7 at the Academy. If fewer than 60 of the Academy's own year 6 pupils transfer into year 7, additional external pupils will be admitted until year 7 meets its capacity of 180.

Appendix 4

Responses to Southwark Council's consultation on admissions 2026/27

The following responses to Southwark council's consultation on admission arrangements for 2026/27 were received during the consultation period, 22 November 2024 to 6 January 2025 (11.59pm).

Twenty five (25) responses have been received as at 1 pm on the deadline date.

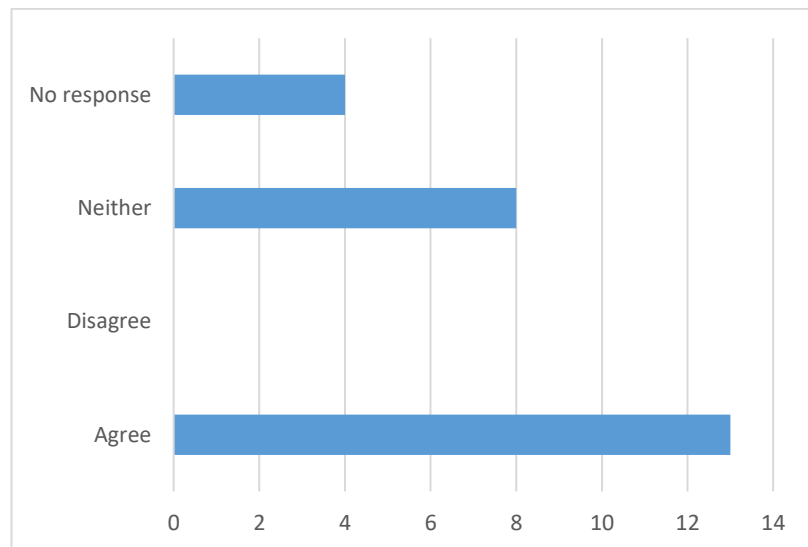
[nb appendix to be finalised following completion of consultation at 11:59 pm on 6th January 2025]

Question 1

Do you agree with Southwark Council's proposal to reduce the PAN at Crawford Primary School from 60 to 30 places for the September 2026 intake onwards? (Please see document B).

Response

Agree	13
Disagree	0
Neither	8
No response	4



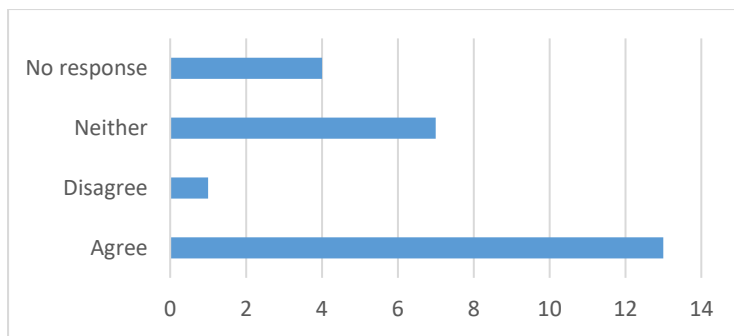
Summary of comments received	Officer response
No comments received.	N/A

Question 2.

Do you agree with Southwark Council's proposal to reduce the PAN at Goodrich Primary School from 90 to 60 places for the September 2026 intake onwards? (Please see document B).

Response

Agree	13
Disagree	1
Neither	7
No response	4



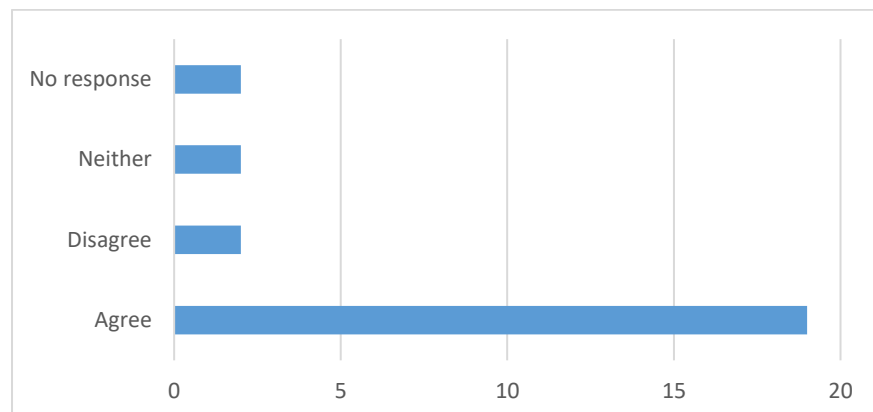
Summary of comments received	Officer response
No comments received.	N/A

Question 3

Do you agree with Southwark Council's proposal to reduce the PAN at Ivydale Primary School from 90 to 60 places for the September 2026 intake onwards? (Please see document B)

Response

Agree	19
Disagree	2
Neither	2
No response	2



Summary of comments received	Officer response
<p>1. <i>"I'm not against the change in principle but am concerned about reduced access to outside space and facilities, and don't think the school's proposals for the Bellwood site have fully addressed this.</i></p> <p><i>I would be fully onboard if plans were made to allow sharing of the existing facilities with the new school on the Inverton site.</i></p> <p><i>Will there be space for all current after school clubs? Could facilities</i></p>	<p>The playground space at Bellwood is sufficient for a 2 form entry school, with the playgrounds either side of the main building which forms a natural separation for early years/KS1 and KS2 pupils. Should Ivydale wish to take any of the external play equipment with them then that is fine, such as the slide and canopy.</p> <p>It will be for the new school on the Inverton site to agree with Ivydale whether any facilities can be shared.</p> <p>There may also potential for Ivydale to use other 3G pitches located in the area.</p>

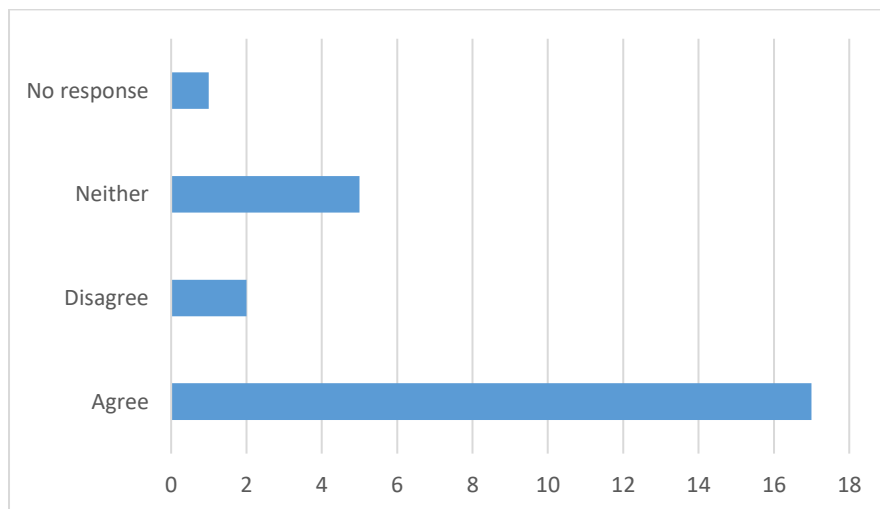
<i>like sports pitches be shared with the new school? I think it would be of benefit to pupils at both schools if they are not treated as two completely separate entities in this way."</i>	
2. <i>"I strongly support a reduction in PAN for Ivydale Primary School from 90 to 60 places in 2026-27. This in my opinion will firmly secure the school's financial future as part of ongoing plans to ensure long term sustainability."</i>	Noted.

Question 4

Although there are no changes, do you agree with Southwark Council's proposed admission arrangements 2026-27 for community primary schools in the borough? (Please see Document A)

Response

Agree	17
Disagree	2
Neither	5
No response	1



Summary of comments received	Officer response
1. <i>"In light of the reduction in the numbers of children starting school in Southwark, this seems like a sensible proposal."</i>	Noted.
2. <i>"Community Schools with 90 place intakes should all be reduced at this time to be 60 place intakes for a fairer"</i>	If proposals set out in this consultation are implemented there will only be one remaining community school with a 90 place intake and this will be kept under review.

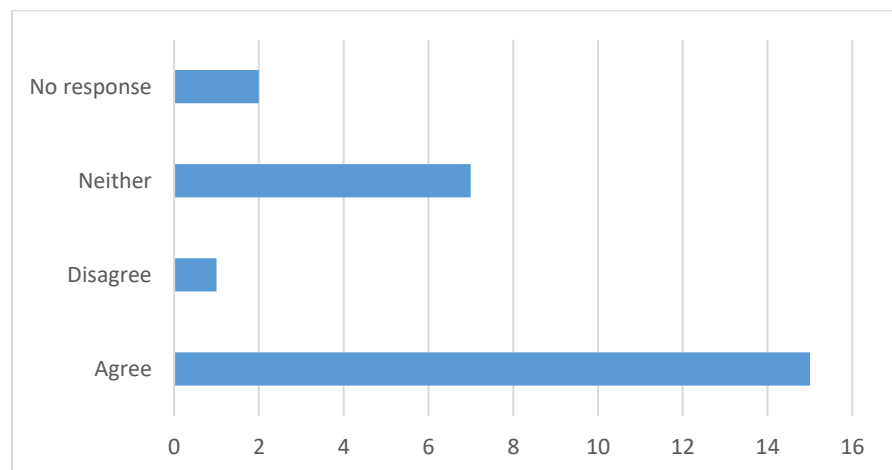
<p><i>distribution of the pupils in the LA at this time.</i></p> <p><i>It also appears that community, church and foundation schools are more regularly consulted on PAN reductions and until the data for all schools intake into their Reception year is shared, it is not necessarily equitable to continue to focus on these schools.</i></p> <p><i>More transparency on admissions across Academy schools is needed as there has been little reduction in PANs across these schools.”</i></p>	<p>The power to reduce the PAN at Academy schools does not sit with the Council, but Southwark is continuing to engage with Multi Academy Trusts about pupil place planning including encouraging them to review PANs.</p>
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Question 5

Although there are no changes, do you agree with Southwark Council’s proposed co-ordinated schemes for admission of children to Reception, Junior, Year 7 and Year 10 for 2026-27 (Documents D, E, F, and G)?

Response

Agree	15
Disagree	1
Neither	7
No response	2



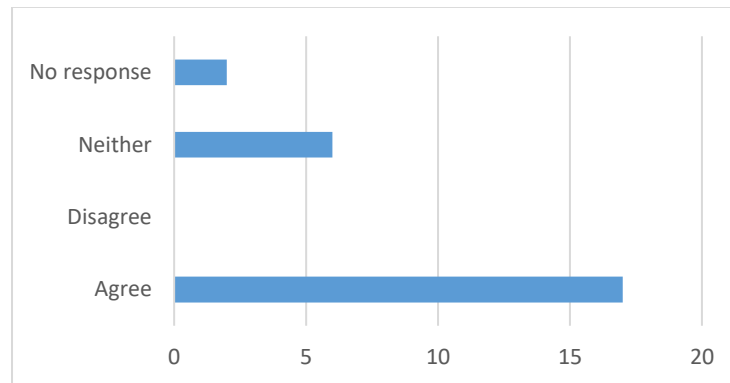
Summary of comments received	Officer response
1. “See comments before. Greater parity across Community, Church, Foundation, Free and Academy Schools is needed.”	Noted.

Question 6

Do you agree with Southwark Council's 'relevant area' remaining the same as the administrative area for the council?

Response

Agree	17
Disagree	0
Neither	6
No response	2



Summary of comments received	Officer response
No comments received.	N/A

APPENDIX 5

***Equality Information
Needs Analysis (EINA) for
the PAN reductions of
Ivydale, Goodrich and
Crawford Primaries in
August 2026***

Guidance notes

Things to remember:

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

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

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

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

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

The public will be able to view and scrutinise any equality analysis undertaken. Equality analysis should therefore be written in a clear and transparent way using plain English. Equality analysis may be published under the council's publishing of equality information, or be present with divisional/departmental/service business plans. These will be placed on the website for public view under the council's Publications Scheme. Equality analysis should be reviewed after a sensible period of time to see if business needs have changed and/or if the effects that were expected have occurred. If not then you will need to consider amending your policy accordingly. This does not mean repeating the equality analysis, but using the experience gained through implementation to check the findings and to make any necessary adjustments. Engagement with the community is recommended as part of the development of equality analysis. The council's Community Engagement Division and critical friend, the Forum for Equality and Human Rights in Southwark can assist with this (see section below on community engagement and www.southwarkadvice.org.uk).

Whilst the equality analysis is being considered, Southwark Council recommends considering Socio-Economic implications, as socio-economic inequalities have a strong influence on the environment we live and work in. As a major provider of services to Southwark residents, the council has a legal duty to reduce socio-economic inequalities and this is reflected in its values and aims. For this reason, the council recommends considering socio-economic impacts in all equality analyses, not forgetting to include identified potential mitigating actions. Similarly, it is important for the Council to consider the impact of its policies and decisions in relation to tackling the climate emergency. This includes both the potential carbon emissions of a policy or decision and its potential effect on the borough's biodiversity. You are asked to consider the impact on climate of your policy and decision under discussion by completing the Climate impact section below.

Section 1: Equality impact and needs analysis details

Proposed policy/decision/business plan to which this equality analysis relates		The proposed reduction of PANs at Crawford, Ivydale, and Goodrich Primaries on the 31 st August 2026			
Equality analysis author		Ric Euteneuer			
Strategic Director:		David Quirke-Thornton			
Department		Children’s’ & Adults’	Division	Education	
Period analysis undertaken		October 2024			
Date of review (if applicable)		Not applicable			
Sign-off	Alasdair Smith	Position	DCS	Date	

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

2.1 Brief description of policy/decision/business plan

Ivydale Primary School and Goodrich Primaries are both presently 3FE primary schools and Crawford a 2FE primary school, all of whom have seen a reduction in demand since 2019. This lower level of admissions has had a considerable financial and organisational impact on the schools over the years, which has led to growing in year financial deficits, which are unsustainable. Roll projections show little prospect of being able to be addressed. Given the vacancy levels in the vicinity of the school, the consideration of PAN reduction proposals is recommended – Ivydale and Goodrich from 3FE to 2FE, and Crawford from 2FE to 1FE.

Section 3: Overview of service users and key stakeholders consulted

3. Service users and stakeholders

Key users of the department or service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children (2-11 years old) attending a primary, infants, juniors or attached nursery setting in Southwark • Parents, carers and families of those children. • School staff (teaching or non-teaching) • Governors of those schools • Local Authority departments (Children's Social Care, Education)
Key stakeholders were/are involved in this policy/decision/business plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head teachers of all primary schools in Southwark • Governors of all primary schools in Southwark • Members of the Council • Leadership teams in Education and Children's and Adults' services • Finance, Sustainable development, Schools' HR, Legal, Communications colleagues

Section 4: Pre-implementation equality impact and needs analysis

This section considers the potential impacts (positive and negative) on groups with 'protected characteristics', the equality information on which this analysis is based, any mitigating actions to be taken and importantly any improvement actions to promote equality and tackle inequalities. It is important to also understand impacts as including needs of different groups. **Due regard is about considering the needs of different protected characteristics in relation to each part of the duty as relevant and proportionate to the area at hand.**

An equality analysis also presents as an opportunity to improve services to meet diverse needs, promote equality, tackle inequalities and promote good community relations. It is not just about addressing negative impacts. It is important to consider any actions which can be considered to advance equality of opportunity through positive actions, for example.

The columns include societal issues (discrimination, exclusion, needs etc.) and socio-economic issues (levels of poverty, employment, income). As the two aspects are heavily interrelated it may not be practical to fill out both columns on all protected characteristics.

The aim is, however, to ensure that socio-economic issues are given special consideration, as it is the council's intention to reduce socio-economic inequalities in the borough. Key is also the link between protected characteristics and socio-economic disadvantage, including experiences of multiple disadvantage.

Socio-economic disadvantage may arise from a range of factors, including:

- *poverty*
- *health*
- *education*
- *limited social mobility*
- *housing*
- *a lack of expectations*
- *discrimination*
- *multiple disadvantage*

The public sector equality duty (**PSED**) requires us to find out about and give due consideration to the needs of different protected characteristics in relation to the three parts of the duty:

1. Eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation
2. Advancing equality of opportunity, including finding out about and meeting diverse needs of our local communities, addressing disadvantage and barriers to equal access; enabling all voices to be heard in our engagement and consultation undertaken; increasing the participation of under represented groups
3. Fostering good community relations; promoting good relations; to be a borough where all feel welcome, included, valued, safe and respected.

The PSED is now also further reinforced in the two additional Fairer Future For All values: that we will

- *Always work to make Southwark more equal and just*
- *Stand against all forms of discrimination and racism*

Age - Where this is referred to, it refers to a person belonging to a particular age (e.g. 32 year olds) or range of ages (e.g. 18 - 30 year olds).																																																																																																					
Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.					Potential Socio-Economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)																																																																																																
<p>The PAN reductions at Crawford, Goodrich and Ivydale Schools could potentially reduce choice for parents wanting a secular education in the locality for their child. It could <i>potentially</i> affect all age groups from 4-11 (children) and parents (generally 18-50) differentially. This, however, does not take into account the</p> <p><i>i) reduction in pupil numbers and applications for the school</i> <i>ii) reduction in the births in the locality</i> <i>iii) the outmigration of children from the locality and Southwark as a whole</i></p> <p>There has been a considerable fall in demand for places at the schools concerned. Therefore, the loss of “choice” will largely be theoretical.</p>					<p>As outlined in the adjacent “<i>potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy</i>” column, the potential socio-economic impacts of closing the school as regards to age will be minimal. Reducing the schools PANs will not effectively change the intake and relative demographics of the children attending other schools in the locality.</p> <p>As most of the pupils attending the school live locally, and this is the case with other local schools, the PAN reduction at the primary schools will not in itself change the local demographics or socio-economic profile.</p>																																																																																																
Equality information on which above analysis is based					Socio-Economic data on which above analysis is based																																																																																																
<p>i) The reduction of pupil numbers at the schools concerned is self-evident – there has been a 26% loss of pupils (413 pupils) since 2018/9 across the 3 schools</p> <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>R</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>Total</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>236</td><td>250</td><td>239</td><td>207</td><td>200</td><td>236</td><td>238</td><td>1606</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>232</td><td>236</td><td>254</td><td>231</td><td>199</td><td>200</td><td>230</td><td>1582</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>198</td><td>215</td><td>210</td><td>231</td><td>210</td><td>186</td><td>191</td><td>1441</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>216</td><td>178</td><td>193</td><td>180</td><td>202</td><td>179</td><td>205</td><td>1353</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>188</td><td>206</td><td>169</td><td>186</td><td>180</td><td>194</td><td>181</td><td>1304</td></tr><tr><td>2023/24</td><td>184</td><td>181</td><td>201</td><td>166</td><td>172</td><td>166</td><td>185</td><td>1255</td></tr><tr><td>2024/25</td><td>150</td><td>181</td><td>174</td><td>195</td><td>161</td><td>167</td><td>165</td><td>1193</td></tr></table> <p>(Source, School Censuses 2019-24)</p>					Year	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	2018/19	236	250	239	207	200	236	238	1606	2019/20	232	236	254	231	199	200	230	1582	2020/21	198	215	210	231	210	186	191	1441	2021/22	216	178	193	180	202	179	205	1353	2022/23	188	206	169	186	180	194	181	1304	2023/24	184	181	201	166	172	166	185	1255	2024/25	150	181	174	195	161	167	165	1193	<p>The Census 2021 data shows that the same percentage of the population aged 0-19 lives in the ward (21%) than live in the borough (21%).The under 4 component of the ward population has fallen by 281 (26%) since 2011, and the 5-9 cohort by 191 children (21%). Overall, under 19s have fallen by 9% since the last census.</p> <table><tr><td>Age</td><td>2011</td><td>2021</td><td>+/-</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>0-4</td><td>1,082</td><td>801</td><td>-281</td><td>-26%</td></tr><tr><td>5-9</td><td>909</td><td>718</td><td>-191</td><td>-21%</td></tr><tr><td>10-14</td><td>738</td><td>855</td><td>+117</td><td>+16%</td></tr></table>					Age	2011	2021	+/-	%	0-4	1,082	801	-281	-26%	5-9	909	718	-191	-21%	10-14	738	855	+117	+16%
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The rolls by school show a similar pattern. Goodrich shows a reduction of 127 pupils (**22%**) since 2019.

Goodrich	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2018/19	75	89	83	79	81	79	77	563
2019/20	87	77	89	77	81	80	75	566
2020/21	76	82	77	79	69	74	76	533
2021/22	84	66	72	73	73	60	74	502
2022/23	72	79	62	66	63	63	51	456
2023/24	76	67	74	60	63	55	61	456
2024/25	52	75	66	71	58	60	54	436

Crawford shows a drop of almost **40%** (208 pupils) over the same time period

Crawford	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2018/19	78	79	85	68	60	74	83	527
2019/20	58	79	80	82	60	60	74	493
2020/21	54	58	72	76	80	54	58	452
2021/22	44	51	49	50	59	59	73	385
2022/23	47	49	49	54	61	63	73	396
2023/24	40	44	52	49	50	56	60	351
2024/25	32	41	42	50	49	48	57	319

Ivydale has seen a reduction of 78 pupils (**15%**)

Ivydale	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2018/19	83	82	71	60	59	83	78	516
2019/20	87	80	85	72	58	60	81	523
2020/21	68	75	61	76	61	58	57	456
2021/22	88	61	72	57	70	60	58	466
2022/23	69	78	58	66	56	68	57	452
2023/24	68	70	75	57	59	55	64	448
2024/25	66	65	66	73	54	59	54	438

In terms of applications for the schools, the numbers show a steep fall overall both in terms of first choices and choices overall. Over the 3 schools, a reduction in preferences overall since 2019 totaled 205 – a **34%** reduction. These were even steeper at Crawford (**51%**), and Goodrich (**54%**). Ivydale's preferences rose from 2018/19 to 2020/21, but have fallen by 53 preferences (**23%**) since then. Overall there has been a drop of 79 in first preferences (**39%**), and a fall of 179 in 1st to 3rd preferences (**41%**). Crawford has seen a steep drop in 1st preferences of **47%**, and Goodrich **56%**. Ivydale has seen a **7%** drop since 2019, but a **33%** drop since 2020/21

15-19	735	792	+57	+8%
0-19	3,464	3,166	-298	-9%

(Source ONS Census 2021)

Overall the under 19 component of the population has fallen and the 0-4 cohort are the future primary pupils in the ward.

therefore it is likely that pupil numbers in this ward will continue to fall (Source, ONS Census 2021)

Crawford	Preference 1	Preference 2	Preference 3	Preference 4	Preference 5	Preference 6	Total	PAN
2018/19	58	28	21	16	11	7	141	90
2019/20	53	18	22	17	16	7	135	60
2020/21	39	19	16	18	6	5	103	60
2021/22	40	19	9	10	8	10	96	60
2022/23	35	24	12	11	12	5	99	60
2023/24	31	10	15	6	5	2	69	60
Goodrich	Preference 1	Preference 2	Preference 3	Preference 4	Preference 5	Preference 6	Total	PAN
2018/19	85	50	84	42	41	11	313	90
2019/20	65	49	69	49	33	30	295	90
2020/21	75	57	59	30	30	24	275	90
2021/22	51	37	58	44	35	15	240	90
2022/23	81	52	53	35	27	18	266	90
2023/24	37	20	34	23	14	16	144	90
Ivydale	Preference 1	Preference 2	Preference 3	Preference 4	Preference 5	Preference 6	Total	PAN
2018/19	58	28	21	16	11	7	141	90
2019/20	63	31	21	29	30	21	195	90
2020/21	80	34	32	36	30	18	230	90
2021/22	68	29	32	27	30	15	201	90
2022/23	67	32	27	31	19	11	187	90
2023/24	54	28	25	29	21	20	177	90
Total	Preference 1	Preference 2	Preference 3	Preference 4	Preference 5	Preference 6	Total	PAN
2018/19	201	106	126	74	63	25	595	270
2019/20	181	98	112	95	79	58	625	240
2020/21	194	110	107	84	66	47	608	240
2021/22	159	85	99	81	73	40	537	240
2022/23	183	108	92	77	58	34	552	240
2023/24	122	58	74	58	40	38	390	240

(Source, Applications records - 2019-24)

ii) the schools are situated in the following wards and planning areas (PA)

School (PA)	Ward of School
Crawford (4)	Camberwell Green
Ivydale (3)	Peckham Rye
Goodrich (5)	Dulwich Hill

The schools take their pupils from a variety of locations inside and outside Southwark. Distribution by planning area and ward are show below.

School	PA Intakes above 5%
Crawford (4)	PA4 (53%), PA3 (8%), PA1 (7%), Lambeth (24%)
Ivydale (3)	PA3 (84%), Lewisham (12%)
Goodrich (5)	PA5 (82%), PA3 (8%), Lewisham (5%)

School	Ward Intakes above 5%
Crawford (4)	Camberwell Green (44%), St Giles (8%), Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction (<i>Lambeth</i>) (14%)
Ivydale (3)	Peckham Rye (71%), Nunhead & Queen's Road (8%), Telegraph Hill (<i>Lewisham</i>) (7%)
Goodrich (5)	Dulwich Hill (57%), Dulwich Wood (8%), Goose Green (8%), Peckham Rye (8%)

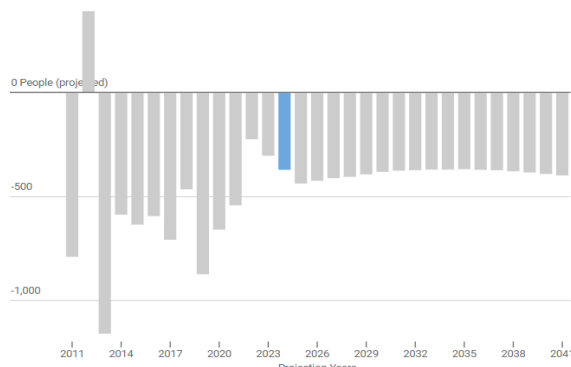
It can be seen that the schools concerned take the majority of their pupils from the planning areas they are situated in, and the

largest proportion of pupils come from the wards the pupils are situated in.

All of these localities have seen a reduction in births (including Lewisham) over the last 5 years, and this is projected to continue in the near future (*Source, School Census 2024, ONS Census and Birth data 2021-22, GLA population projections*)

iii) In terms of outmigration, there has been net outmigration of pupils aged from 4-11 in recent years since 2013, and this continues to be the case – the net migration figures by age for Southwark as a whole are given below (GLA migration estimates, 2024). This shows a projected net outmigration of primary aged pupils this year of 373 children, and for this trend to continue for the foreseeable future.

Total Net Migration Projection: Southwark
Housing Targets, Borough Total, All Persons, 4 - 11



Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken

As there have been no differential negative impacts relating to age identified, no mitigating or improvement actions are proposed.

Disability - A person has a disability if s/he has a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Please note that under the PSED due regard includes: Giving due consideration in all relevant areas to "the steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities." This also includes the need to understand and focus on different needs/impacts arising from different disabilities.

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.

Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)

<p>The PAN reduction at the 3 schools will have a negligible effect on disabilities, as the facilities, adaptations and services offered at school campuses for pupils and staff will remain available at the schools concerned</p>	<p>There will be little or no potential socio-economic impacts arising from socio-economic disadvantage as regards disability, as schools in the locality will remain in their present location with the same facilities</p>												
<p>Equality information on which above analysis is based</p>	<p>Socio-economic data on which analysis is based</p>												
<p>No central record of disability is maintained by the LA, but a proxy measure is the number of children with Education and Healthcare Plans (EHCPs), or children who have been identified as SEND Support at a variety of geographies. The three primaries have a lower level of EHCPs nationally and Londonwide, in the main due to low pupil numbers. The SEND Support percentages are generally above local, regional and national averages.</p>	<p>As there is no perceptible potential socio-economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage for people with disabilities, no data has been identified.</p>												
<table><tr><td>Type</td><td>Ivydale</td><td>Crawford</td><td>Goodrich</td></tr><tr><td>EHCP</td><td>3.7%</td><td>1.3%</td><td>1.8%</td></tr><tr><td>SEND Support</td><td>14.3%</td><td>29.4%</td><td>21.2%</td></tr></table>	Type	Ivydale	Crawford	Goodrich	EHCP	3.7%	1.3%	1.8%	SEND Support	14.3%	29.4%	21.2%	
Type	Ivydale	Crawford	Goodrich										
EHCP	3.7%	1.3%	1.8%										
SEND Support	14.3%	29.4%	21.2%										
<table><tr><td>Type</td><td>LBS</td><td>London</td><td>England</td></tr><tr><td>EHCP</td><td>4.0%</td><td>4.1%</td><td>4.8%</td></tr><tr><td>SEND Support</td><td>16.6%</td><td>11.7%</td><td>13.6%</td></tr></table>	Type	LBS	London	England	EHCP	4.0%	4.1%	4.8%	SEND Support	16.6%	11.7%	13.6%	
Type	LBS	London	England										
EHCP	4.0%	4.1%	4.8%										
SEND Support	16.6%	11.7%	13.6%										
<p>(Source, School Census January 2024- EHCPs and SEN Support, DfE Statistics 2024)</p> <p>In terms of staffing, no register of staff disability is maintained – disability does not form part of the selection process for staff recruitment or redundancy, so is unlikely to affect disabled staff disproportionately. In England, in the 2021 Census, a smaller proportion but larger number of people were disabled (17.7%, 9.8 million), compared with 2011 (19.3%, 9.4 million). In Southwark, the prevalence is 18.6%, and in London, 15.8%, so Southwark has a higher than England and London average.</p>													
<p>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</p>													
<p>As no reduction in facilities are proposed, there are no mitigating or improvement actions required</p>													

Gender reassignment: - The process of transitioning from one gender to another. Gender Identity - Gender identity is the personal sense of one's own gender. Gender identity can correlate with a person's recorded sex or can differ from it.	
Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.	Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)
<p>Gender reassignment is unlikely to involve children of primary age, though it could potentially involve parents or carers. That said, the reduction in capacity at the schools concerned would have no differential impact on transgender or transitioning adults.</p> <p>As regards staffing, there are no staff undergoing gender reassignment at any of the primaries concerned, but, were this to be the case, the gender would form no part of the recruitment or indeed the redeployment process, so would not negatively impact on staffing.</p>	<p>There will be minimal socio-economic impacts/ needs/ issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage resulting from gender reassignment; this will not affect pupils and is unlikely to affect parents/carers and staff.</p>
Equality information on which above analysis is based.	Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based
<p>Data is not collected for children, parents or carers on gender reassignment.</p> <p>It is likely to be such a small number as to make it statistically insignificant. In the 2021 Census, 0.6% of the UK population identified themselves as not having the same gender they were born with. In London, this rose to 1.4%, and Southwark, 1.2%.</p> <p>Such a percentage would mean that the lack of a transgender staff member would not be statistically significant. (<i>Source, ONS Census 2021</i>)</p>	<p>As there is no perceptible potential socio-economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage for people with gender reassignment, no appropriate or useful data has been identified.</p>
Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken	
<p>As there have been no negative impacts relating to gender reassignment identified, no mitigating or improvement actions are proposed.</p>	
Marriage and civil partnership – In England and Wales marriage is no longer restricted to a union between a man and a woman but now includes a marriage between a same-sex couples. Same-sex couples can also have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must not be treated less favourably than married couples and must be treated the same as married couples	

on a wide range of legal matters. (Only to be considered in respect to the need to eliminate discrimination.)			
Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan		Potential socio-economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)	
<p>Marriage or civil partnership is unlikely to directly involve children of primary age, although they may be the children of married or unmarried parents or civil partners. The marital status of the parents or carers of school pupils forms no part of the admissions process, and children are admitted to the three schools concerned based on sibling, medical social or distance criteria alone</p> <p>As regards staffing, no records of the marital status of the staff at the schools are kept at the school at present, but, were this to be the case, the marital or civil partnership status of a staff member or potential applicant would form no part of the recruitment or indeed any redeployment process, so would not negatively impact on staffing.</p>		<p>As mentioned in the adjacent “potential impacts of the proposed policy”, the marital status of the parents or carers of school pupils forms no part of the admissions process.</p> <p>Children are admitted based on sibling presence, medical needs or distance criteria alone. Therefore there are no realistic socio-economic impacts, needs or issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage relating to marital status</p>	
Equality information on which above analysis is based		Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based	
<p>No records are maintained on the marital or civil partnership status of parents & carers, or staff members of the schools concerned, so it would be challenging to evidence any level of discrimination or disadvantage.</p> <p>Figures at a ward, borough, regional and national level for the percentage of the local population by marital and civil partnership status are given below.</p> <p>Dulwich Hill and Peckham Rye wards are slightly higher than the Southwark average for marital status, but some way adrift of the London and England averages (<i>Source, ONS Census 2021</i>)</p>		<p>As there is no potential socio-economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage identified, no appropriate data has been located.</p>	
Area	%	Area	%

Peckham Rye	29.7%	Southwark	26.4		
Camberwell Green	23.6%	England	44.5		
Dulwich Hill	31.7%	London	39.7		

Mitigating actions to be taken

As there have been no differential negative impacts relating to gender reassignment identified, no mitigating or improvement actions are proposed.

Pregnancy and maternity - Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth, and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.

Potential socio-economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)

Pregnancy and maternity are unlikely to directly involve children of primary age, though may involve parents and carers.

As regards staffing primary school staff's contracts mean that they are paid for some of their pregnancy and maternity leave; the pregnancy status of a staff member or potential applicant would form no part of the recruitment or indeed the redeployment process, so would not negatively impact on staffing.

As mentioned in the adjacent "potential impacts of the proposed policy", the pregnancy/maternity status of the parents /carers of school pupils forms no part of the admissions process, and pupils are admitted based on sibling/medical/social distance criteria alone. This would not form part of the recruitment process. Therefore there are no socio-economic impacts, needs or issues arising from disadvantage relating to pregnancy or maternity status.

Equality information on which above analysis is based

Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based

<p>Fertility is measured at a range of rates and geographies by the ONS. These include the “GFR” and “TFR”. The “<i>General Fertility Rate (GFR)</i>” is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the number of births per woman aged 15-44</p> <table><tr><th>Area</th><th>GFR</th><th>TFR</th></tr><tr><td>Southwark</td><td>44</td><td>1.14</td></tr><tr><td>Inner London</td><td>48</td><td>1.28</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>56</td><td>1.52</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>56</td><td>1.62</td></tr></table> <p>(Source, GLA/ONS 2021 (latest figures))</p> <p>From this, we can see Southwark has very low fertility rate compared the rest of London and England. This is another explanation, together with outmigration – why pupil numbers in Southwark are falling.</p>			Area	GFR	TFR	Southwark	44	1.14	Inner London	48	1.28	London	56	1.52	England	56	1.62	<p>As there is no perceptible potential socio-economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage for people with pregnancy or maternity status, no appropriate or useful data has been identified.</p>
Area	GFR	TFR																
Southwark	44	1.14																
Inner London	48	1.28																
London	56	1.52																
England	56	1.62																
<p>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</p> <p>As there have been no negative impacts relating to pregnancy or maternity status identified, no mitigating or improvement actions are proposed.</p>																		
<p>Race - Refers to the protected characteristic of Race. It refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins. N.B. Gypsy, Roma and Traveller are recognised racial groups and their needs should be considered alongside all others</p>																		
<p>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</p>			<p>Potential socio-economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</p>															
<p>A potential impact of the proposed PAN reductions could be that the pupils from Global Ethnic Majority (GEM) backgrounds could be disproportionately affected. They could potentially be placed in less diverse schools than the schools proposed for PAN reduction.</p> <p>Given that a relatively small number of pupils displaced by the PAN reduction, it is not felt that there is evidence therefore that PAN cuts would dediversify the schools concerned</p>			<p>A potential impact of the PAN reduction could be that the school becomes less diverse socio-economically than it is at present. This is unlikely, as there has been no major development or innmigration near the schools What is evident is that people in Southwark are having less children, and those that are, tend to be from the families that have remained, and are the</p>															

						same socio-economic class as the present parents and carers – just fewer of them.
Equality information on which above analysis is based						Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based
A table giving the relative percentages of the local population at schools and in the locality is given below, broken down by ethnicity.						The Census 2021 and School Census 2024 figures opposite show that the school population is considerably more diverse than the population at large, and provided the children attending school remain inborough, that the population of Southwark will continue to become more diverse as time advances. Evidence is given elsewhere that the birth rate is falling in the locality, under “pregnancy and maternity”.
Group	Ivydale	Goodrich	Crawford	Southwark primary pupils	Southwark population	
Bangladeshi	0.6%	1.4%	1.1%	2.3%	1.8%	
Indian	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%	2.0%	
Pakistani	0.0%	2.2%	1.6%	0.7%	0.7%	
Other Asian Background	0.2%	1.4%	3.7%	1.8%	2.7%	
Black African	8.4%	6.5%	42.0%	25.2%	15.7%	
Black Caribbean	4.5%	3.2%	11.2%	6.3%	5.9%	
Any Other Black Background	1.4%	2.2%	2.7%	5.2%	3.5%	
Chinese	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	1.3%	2.7%	
Mixed - White & Black African	4.1%	0.2%	3.2%	2.2%	1.2%	
Mixed - White & Caribbean	5.1%	2.8%	8.3%	3.3%	2.1%	
Mixed - White & Asian	4.3%	3.4%	0.5%	1.7%	1.5%	
Any Other Mixed Background	7.4%	7.9%	3.5%	6.5%	2.4%	
White British	48.0%	47.9%	5.3%	21.1%	35.5%	
White Irish	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	2.0%	
Gypsy / Roma	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	
Traveller of Irish Heritage	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	
Any Other White Background	8.2%	12.7%	4.0%	9.3%	13.4%	
Any Other Ethnic Group	2.5%	3.2%	7.5%	7.7%	1.0%	
Unknown / Missing	4.9%	3.2%	4.0%	4.1%	5.3%	
GEM = Non-White UK+Missing	47.1%	49.9%	91.7%	74.8%	59.2%	
Ivydale and Goodrich are less diverse than the Southwark primary pupil population, and the population as a whole, whereas Crawford Primary is over 90% GEM. Ivydale and Goodrich are also less diverse than the planning areas they are situated in, whereas Crawford is more diverse. PAs 3 and 4 are similar to the boroughwide percentages.						
Group	PA5 School pupils	PA4 School pupils	PA3 school pupils	Southwark primary pupils	Southwark population	
Bangladeshi	0.9%	1.5%	1.6%	2.3%	1.8%	
Indian	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	2.0%	

Pakistani	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Other Asian Background	1.1%	1.9%	1.6%	1.8%	2.7%
Black African	11.3%	32.6%	24.8%	25.2%	15.7%
Black Caribbean	5.2%	7.6%	6.1%	6.3%	5.9%
Any Other Black Background	1.9%	3.6%	4.1%	5.2%	3.5%
Chinese	0.3%	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%	2.7%
Mixed - White & Black African	1.6%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%	1.2%
Mixed - White & Caribbean	3.5%	2.7%	3.4%	3.3%	2.1%
Mixed - White & Asian	3.8%	1.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%
Any Other Mixed Background	7.8%	5.3%	7.0%	6.5%	2.4%
White British	39.0%	15.3%	20.5%	21.1%	35.5%
White Irish	1.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	2.0%
Gypsy / Roma	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%
Traveller of Irish Heritage	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Any Other White Background	12.8%	6.7%	9.3%	9.3%	13.4%
Any Other Ethnic Group	3.7%	8.8%	8.1%	7.7%	1.0%
Unknown / Missing	3.9%	7.9%	4.8%	4.1%	5.3%
GEM = Non-White UK+Missing	56.1%	76.8%	74.7%	74.8%	59.2%

(Source, Pupil Census, 2024, ONS Census 2021)

Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken

As there have been no negative impacts relating to race identified, no mitigating or improvement actions are proposed.

<p>Religion and belief - Religion has the meaning usually given to it but belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.</p>	
<p>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</p> <p>The removal of 90 places from schools with no religious foundation could potentially remove choice and the availability of secular primary places in Southwark and beyond.</p> <p>Additionally, guidance when deciding this type of decision requires us to consider the balance of religious places in the borough. All of this said, the effect on the provision of secular places is likely to be minimal – for one, the take up of religious places has been falling for years – as indeed it has for other secular provision. Secondly, the effect of a loss of 90 places (3FE), seen in the context of the overall number of places is also minimal. As regards staffing, selection of staff for employment is not affected by the religion of the staff member, as religious observance in an alternative Southwark school is not a requirement.</p>	<p>Potential socio-economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</p> <p>Religious schools in the past have often had a markedly different intake to academy, foundation and community schools, socio-economically. This is no longer the case, and very often, voluntary aided schools are more diverse ethnically and socio-economically than community schools or academies</p>
<p>Equality information on which above analysis is based</p> <p>The percentages of religious/non-religious places (Non-VA) in Southwark are given in the table below, both before (2022 and 2023) and after the proposals in 2026. As a percentage of places this is as shown below. Figures <i>in italics</i> are estimates. Secular places (Non-VA remain at between 77-78% throughout)</p>	<p>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</p> <p>Non-religious parents may wish for a secular education, but this is unlikely to be based on socio economic background. A table is given overleaf of the level of religious observance extracted from the 2021 Census. No breakdown of Christian faith is recorded for Rye Lane (RL) ward. No</p>

Places	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
VA	22%	22%	21%	21%	22%
Non-VA	78%	78%	79%	79%	78%

The percentage uptake of places are shown below.

Type	2022	2023	2024	2025
VA	25%	24%	24%	24%
Non-VA	75%	76%	76%	76%

This shows the demand for secular places has increased, but only by **+1%** of pupils overall.

As noted above, there is no requirement for staff to be of a particular religion or none and therefore no record of staff's religious belief is maintained. It is therefore unlikely that a school capacity reduction will have any discernible effect on secular/non-religious education in Southwark as regards staffing and as regards pupil choice. Similarly, any restructuring as regards staff is also unlikely to have repercussions on any particular religious group or another.

religious register is kept of staff or pupils.

Religion	RL	Southwark
Christian	42%	46%
Buddhist	1%	1%
Hindu	1%	10%
Jewish	1%	0%
Muslim	8%	7%
Sikh	0.1%	0%
Other/No religion/ not stated	41%	37%

(Source, ONS Census 2021)

This shows that there is a slightly lower level of Christian and slightly higher Muslim religious belief in the Rye Lane, but no solid conclusions can be drawn from this.

Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken

As there have been no negative impacts relating to religion or belief identified, no mitigating or improvement actions are proposed.

Sex - A man or a woman.	
Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.	Potential socio-economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)
If there was a significant imbalance in the provision or uptake of places at the school then the reduction of the schools capacities may affect this. Prevalence of male to female pupils in the both at the school and in the locality are approaching 50:50, so the school closing will not have an effect on the mix of pupils in terms of gender. Similarly as regards staffing, a large proportion of the staff are female, but this is normal for primary schools of any type across the UK	There are no potential socio-economic impacts or issues arising from disadvantage as regards the reduction of capacity of the school with respect to the gender of pupils. As regards staffing, it could be that female staff are affected more, due to their prevalence in the workforce
Equality information on which above analysis is based	Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based

The percentage of girls to boys varies from year to year. At Y1, and Y6, there are more girls than boys, across other year groups more boys than girls. Overall, numbers are 49% girls to 51% boys, though this varies on a year-to-year basis

Goodrich								
Sex	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
F	36	36	39	25	39	27	31	261
M	40	31	35	35	24	28	30	247
All	76	67	74	60	63	55	61	508

Ivydale								
Sex	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
F	15	32	44	34	26	28	26	227
M	23	36	26	41	31	31	29	259
All	38	68	70	75	57	59	55	486

Crawford								
Sex	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
F	16	23	31	28	20	24	26	175
M	24	21	21	21	30	32	34	198
All	40	44	52	49	50	56	60	373

Three Schools								
Sex	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
F	67	91	114	87	85	79	83	663
M	87	88	82	97	85	91	93	704
All	154	179	196	184	170	170	176	1367

Goodrich								
Sex	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
F	47%	54%	53%	42%	62%	49%	51%	51%
M	53%	46%	47%	58%	38%	51%	49%	49%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Ivydale								
Sex	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
F	39%	47%	63%	45%	46%	47%	47%	47%
M	61%	53%	37%	55%	54%	53%	53%	53%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Crawford								
Sex	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
F	40%	52%	60%	57%	40%	43%	43%	47%
M	60%	48%	40%	43%	60%	57%	57%	53%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Three schools								
Sex	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
F	44%	51%	58%	47%	50%	46%	47%	49%
M	56%	49%	42%	53%	50%	54%	53%	51%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The number of female staff on the workforce are generally high. It is not felt that the PAN reduction therefore will disproportionately affect women more than men, save that there are more female staff than male across most of our schools in any case

Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken

As there have been no negative impacts relating gender identified, no mitigating or improvement actions are proposed.

Sexual orientation - Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.

Potential socio-economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)

At age 4-11, it is unlikely that children will have identified with one sexuality or another, but they may have parents or carers who are LGBTQ+. In either case, admissions do not take into account the sexuality of the child or parent/carer. Reducing the capacity of the schools will therefore have no differential effect on parents whatever their sexuality. Similarly, with regard to staff, sexuality or sexual orientation forms no part of the selection for recruitment or redundancy, so a capacity

There are no potential socio-economic impacts or issues arising from disadvantage as regards the PAN reduction of the school with respect to the sexual orientation of pupils, parents/carers or staff.

reduction will not disproportionately affect staff members as regards their sexual orientation.									
Equality information on which above analysis is based									Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based
The prevalence of different sexualities was covered in the 2021 Census for the first time. This is not (yet) available at a ward level, but the figures for Southwark show the following figures for the population over 16.									As mentioned above, there are no potential socio-economic impacts as regards the PAN reduction of the school or issues arising from disadvantage with respect to the sexual orientation of pupils, parents/carers or staff. The figures for prevalence are given in the column adjacent to this one.
Area	Straight or Heterosexual	Gay or Lesbian	Bisexual	Pansexual	Asexual	Queer	All other sexual orientations	Not answered	
Southwark	82.71	4.53	2.57	0.67	0.07	0.17	0.06	9.21	
London	86.19	2.23	1.52	0.37	0.05	0.06	0.04	9.54	
England	89.37	1.54	1.29	0.23	0.06	0.03	0.02	7.46	
Southwark is lower than the national and London-average for heterosexuality and more than twice the London average for gay and lesbian residents over 16.									
Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken									
As there have been no negative impacts relating to sexual orientation identified, no mitigating or improvement actions are proposed or required.									

Human Rights
There are 16 rights in the Human Rights Act. Each one is called an Article. They are all taken from the European Convention on Human Rights. The Articles are The right to life, Freedom from torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, Freedom from forced labour, Right to Liberty, Fair trial, Retrospective penalties, Privacy, Freedom of conscience, Freedom of expression, Freedom of assembly, Marriage and family, Freedom from discrimination and the First Protocol
Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan
In respect of the 16 rights listed, the proposal to reduce PANs will not affect any of those listed. This said, the "First Protocol", this states " <i>The first sentence of Article 2 of Protocol No. 1 guarantees an individual right to education. The second guarantees the right of parents to have their children educated in conformity with their religious and philosophical convictions</i> ". Removal of 3 forms of entry (3FE) from Southwark Primary Schools will not endanger this freedom, as there are numerous school places available in schools within walking distance of the schools. This proposal will also not affect the rights of staff members.
Information on which above analysis is based
At the last census time (May 2024), there were 4,385 spare places in Southwark primary schools. For non-religious education, there are numerous alternative schools very close to the schools concerned with numerous spare places available
Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken
As there have been no negative impacts relating to human rights identified, no mitigating or improvement actions are proposed or required.

Conclusions

Summarise main findings and conclusions of the overall equality impact and needs analysis for this area:

Section 5: Further equality actions and objectives

5. Further actions			
Based on the initial analysis above, please detail the key mitigating and/or improvement actions to promote equality and tackle inequalities; and any areas identified as requiring more detailed analysis.			
Number	Description of issue	Action	Timeframe
As no mitigating or improvement actions to promote equality and tackle inequalities have been proposed, no further actions are required or proposed			

5.1 Equality and socio-economic objectives (for business plans)				
Based on the initial analysis above, please detail any of the equality objectives outlined above that you will set for your division/department/service. Under the objective and measure column please state whether this objective is an existing objective or a suggested addition to the Council Plan.				
Objective and measure	Lead officer	Current performance (baseline)	Targets	
			Year 1	Year 2
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
6. Review of implementation of the equality objectives and actions				
As no mitigating or improvement actions to promote equality and tackle inequalities have been required or proposed, no further reviews of the equality objectives and actions are required				

7. Implementation Equality Impact and Needs Analysis

No issues as regards equalities and needs have been identified – therefore no mitigating or improvement actions to promote equality and tackle inequalities have been proposed as a result of this analysis.

Further actions and objectives

Further actions
Based on the initial analysis above, please detail the key mitigating actions or the areas identified as requiring more detailed analysis.
No negative impacts of the arrangements have been identified, so no mitigating actions are required, and no actions will derive from these specific proposals.

Number	Description of issue	Action	Timeframe	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Equality objectives (for business plans)				
Based on the initial analysis above, please detail any equality objectives that you will set for your division/department/service. Under the objective and measure column please state whether this objective is an existing objective or a suggested addition to the Council Plan.				
No negative impacts of the arrangements have been identified, so no mitigating actions are required, and no equality objectives will derive from these specific proposals.				
Objective and measure	Lead officer	Current performance (baseline)	Targets	
			Year 1	Year 2
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health objectives (for business plans)				
Based on the initial analysis above, please detail any health objectives that you will set for your division/department/service. Under the objective and measure column please state whether this objective is an existing objective or a suggested addition to the Council Plan.				
No negative impacts of the arrangements have been identified, so no mitigating actions are required, and no health objectives will derive from these specific proposals.				
Objective and measure	Lead officer	Current performance (baseline)	Targets	
			Year 1	Year 2
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX 6

APPENDIX 6 – PUPIL PLACE PLANNING 2024/25

Prepared by Ric Euteneuer, Planning & Strategy Officer (School Places)

Executive summary

1. Southwark Council's duty under the [Education Act 1996](#) (as amended by the [Education and Inspections Act 2006](#)) is to "*ensure that a sufficient capacity of school places exist for children of statutory school age*". Monitoring and analysis of appropriate data and trends are carried out to produce this annual report on place planning, to ensure that "sufficient capacity" exists. This report therefore aims to provide an overview of school place capacity, as well as forward place planning for Southwark.
2. The number of primary pupils has been falling for several years, and the report outlines some of the measures taken to address this. The highlights from the report for 2024-25 are as follows.
 - Southwark has more than sufficient pupil places to meet existing demand in both primary and secondary phases of education in Southwark. The authority was able to offer a primary and/or secondary school place for the 2024-2025 academic year, to all on-time Southwark applicants at the normal points of entry and has sufficient provision available to accommodate late and in year applicants for both phases.
 - All the indicators for the short to medium term are that primary rolls will continue to fall. From September 2015 to the present time (September 2024 for rolls, December 2023 for births)
 - *The number of primary pupils overall has fallen by 17%*
 - *The number of reception pupils has fallen by 30%*
 - *The number of births has fallen by 29%*
 - *The number of reception applications has fallen by 32%*
 - There are areas of Southwark where a steeper decline in primary demand has been observed - PA1 "Borough & Bankside" and PA3 "Peckham and Nunhead" localities have seen a drop at reception of **45%** and **38%** respectively over the same time period, and PA1 a **33%** drop in primary numbers (years R to 6) overall.
 - Southwark has been taking decisive action to reduce surplus capacity with a [Keeping Education Strong strategy agreed in December 2002](#). Six schools have closed since 2021 and there have been reductions in the Published Admissions Number at 18 further schools since 2019. This has taken out 720 places but further action is likely to be required as numbers continue to fall.
 - In respect of secondary school places there has been an overall increase in demand and provision since 2016, but the reduction in primary numbers is now beginning to feed through to secondary schools:
 - *The number of Y7-11 pupils overall has increased by **+29%** since 2015/6, but has fallen by **-1%** since 2023-24*
 - *The number of Y7 pupils has increased by **+15%** since 2015/16, but has actually fallen by **-8%** since 2019-20*

- *The number of Y7-11 places meanwhile has also increased by +31% since 2016 (+9% since 2020/20), and the number of Y7 places has increased by +20% (by +9% since 2019/20) over the same time period*
- Southwark is anticipating that secondary demand overall (Y7-11) has plateau'd in the last academic year (2023-24) and will decrease slowly thereafter. Therefore, we do not anticipate that secondary demand will exceed capacity, and additional capacity is unlikely to be required going forward. Although there are no immediate concerns about surplus capacity in the secondary sector overall, less popular schools are being disproportionately affected by falling pupil numbers, with some seeing losses of up to **40%** of Y7-11 pupil numbers
- Given that almost all (18 out of 20) secondary schools are now Academies or Free Schools, decisions on their future would primarily be a matter for Multi Academy Trusts (MATs), the Regional Schools' Director for London and the Department for Education (DfE) rather than for the council.
- Despite the downward trend in pupil numbers overall, there are still identified areas of potential growth for both primary and secondary in Southwark linked to long term regeneration programmes in the borough – i.e., at Canada Water, and in the Old Kent Road growth area. The authority will consider appropriate ways to reconfigure *existing* schools to meet this demand, should this materialise. In the first instance it is anticipated that additional numbers of pupils could be accommodated in existing schools. Only if growth is unable to be contained within existing provision would new schools be considered and commissioned.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. [Southwark's Pupil Place Planning update was last reported to Cabinet in October 2023.](#)
The annual update describes the demand for primary and secondary school places in the council area and details any steps being taken to manage that demand. School place planning for primary schools is undertaken using five "planning areas". For secondaries, the planning is undertaken as a single planning area, reflecting the distance people travel to attend secondary schools and the numerous out borough pupils that attend our schools.
2. [The legal requirements](#) as regards place planning are for the council to "secure that sufficient schools for providing primary education, and[...] secondary education [...] are available for their area" and that "The schools available for an area shall not be regarded as sufficient [...] unless they are sufficient in number, character and equipment to provide for all pupils the opportunity of appropriate education". This requires Southwark to ensure projected demand is met with sufficient supply, and to determine whether an increase or decrease in demand is temporary or permanent. Based on this evidence and needs, the council will then work with schools, Multi-Academy Trusts (MATs) and the Department for Education (DfE) to increase or decrease supply as required. If demand is falling this may entail merging and/or closing schools or reducing their Published Admissions Number (PAN). Where demand has increased actions may include encouraging schools to admit additional pupils or adding an additional form of entry for a fixed period of time, or in some cases to expand permanently. The council monitors and predicts demand for school places using a variety of methods. Each are examined in detail in the following text and planning area summaries.

3. Methods to track and monitor primary demand include:
- *examining prior trends in pupil numbers at reception and Year R to 6 totals (paras 5 to 10);*
 - *projections provided by external bodies for school places and births – in our case, the Greater London Authority (GLA) (paras 15 to 17);*
 - *looking at the numbers of historical applications made (paras 33 to 34);*
 - *looking at the numbers of births (para 36);*
 - *examining the cross-border flow of primary and secondary pupils – children resident in other authorities attending schools in Southwark and vice versa (Statistical Annex Section 9)*

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION FOR FUTURE ACTION

Approach to primary and secondary pupil place planning

4. Southwark's pupil place planning figures are predominantly, based on GLA projections, commissioned by the council annually. The GLA calculate projections based on current school rolls, birth rates, underlying population projections, migration, and new housing developments. [A detailed methodology is available](#). For primary place planning, the council area is split into five Planning Areas ("PAs"), detailed in **the Statistical Annex Section 3a**. A list of primary schools by planning area and by ward is also included in **Statistical Annex Section 4**; a map showing all primary schools in the borough is attached at **Statistical Annex Section 3b**. Secondary school planning is carried out on a borough-wide basis because the admissions distance for some secondary schools extends up to and beyond borough boundaries. A map of secondary school locations is attached at **Statistical Annex Section 14**.

KEY FACTORS AFFECTING PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Headline figures for primary – Reception Year

5. The trend of falling rolls continues apace and shows no sign of abating yet. Detailed graphs and tables of reception year projections are given in **Statistical Annex Section 8** and summary highlights of the overall figures are given below:
- a. *In September 2024, there were 3,341 available primary reception places in Southwark, and 24,221 year R to 6 primary places;*
 - b. *The take up of primary reception places shows a vacancy rate in September 2024 of 829 places, equivalent to 26 forms of entry (25% overall)*
 - c. *This vacancy figure was 781 (22% - 26FE) in September 2023, so there are around 48 more vacancies (2FE) than this time last year – the result of a further fall in rolls*
 - d. *There are 4,805 vacancies (20%) in YR to Y6, around 155 more than in 2023-24 (5 classes)*

Trends in rolls in primary schools – Reception rolls and R to Year 6 rolls

Table 1: Primary rolls September 2015-24 (reception and whole school)

Year	R	+/-	%	R to 6	+/-	%
2015-16	3,579			23,374		
2016-17	3,520	-59	-2%	23,476	+102	+0.4%
2017-18	3,331	-189	-5%	23,426	-50	-0.2%
2018-19	3,247	-84	-3%	23,242	-184	-1%
2019-20	3,220	-27	-1%	22,690	-552	-2%
2020-21	2,985	-235	-7%	22,071	-619	-3%
2021-22	2,929	-56	-2%	21,382	-689	-3%
2022-23	2,823	-106	-4%	20,707	-675	-3%
2023-24	2,786	-37	-1%	20,024	-683	-3%
2024-25	2,512	-274	-10%	19,416	-608	-3%
2015-24	-1,067	-30%		-3,958	-17%	

(Source: Pupils Censuses 2016-24)

- Southwark has seen a substantial reduction since 2015-16 in primary reception and whole school rolls. Reception rolls have fallen by 1,067 pupils – 36 forms of entry (36FE) – **30%** less overall – in the 9 years since September 2015 – this is an average annual loss of 119 reception pupils (4FE) overall.
- Whole school (years R to 6) rolls have decreased by 3,956 pupils over the same period – equivalent to 133 classes or **17%** less overall. This averages a loss of 440 pupils per annum – the equivalent of just over a 2FE school a year.
- It is expected that the overall number (Year R to 6) will continue to fall as each year group works its way through schools. Pupil projections received from the GLA in May 2024 and outlined in **Statistical Annex Section 8** support this scenario.
- Within the excess capacity noted above, the number and percentage of empty school places in specific areas of Southwark have grown at a greater or lesser extent. Figures for reception and all primary year groups are given below by planning area – the percentage of some areas are considerably higher than others.

Table 2a Reception Roll, Capacity and Vacancies September 2024

Category	PA1	PA2	PA3	PA4	PA5	LBS
YR Roll 2024-5	449	740	436	430	457	2,512
PAN Total 2024-5	675	960	600	570	536	3,341
YR Vacancies	226	220	164	140	79	829
Percentage	33%	23%	27%	25%	15%	25%

Table 2b Year R-6 Roll, Capacity, Vacancies September 2024

Category	PA1	PA2	PA3	PA4	PA5	LBS
YR-6 Roll 2024-5	3,840	5,628	3,337	3,443	3,228	19,416
PAN Total 2024-5	4,965	6,900	4,395	4,215	3,746	24,221
YR-6 Vacancies	1,125	1,272	1,058	772	518	4,805
Percentage	23%	18%	24%	18%	14%	20%

- [The ONS 2021 Census showed only a 4% reduction](#) in the 0-15 population since 2011, but a **21%** reduction in the 0-4 age cohort. This essentially means considerably fewer children are proceeding to primary schools and the situation is expected to remain the same in the near future.

11. Drivers for the reduction in population outlined above include:

- a. [The number of children being born in Southwark](#) has reduced by nearly 1,800 since 2010 – equivalent to 60 classes of children.
- b. [Migration from Southwark](#): net outmigration from Southwark of primary aged children (4-11) in 2022 was estimated by the GLA to be around 240 children, 320 for 2023 and 450 for 2024, with further net outmigration projected for the foreseeable future
- c. Brexit: [Net migration from EU countries is now in decline across London and Southwark](#)
- d. Housing costs: [Southwark average sold property prices have reached over £721k this year](#), and [average private rents are £2,200 per month](#) - 51% more than in 2016 – unaffordable to many families.
- e. Welfare reforms: The introduction of Universal Credit (UC), the low level of the [“Local Housing Allowance”](#), and the effects of the bedroom tax have effectively made inner London unaffordable to many families.
- f. Covid 19: There is [some evidence](#) that the pandemic led to more families relocating outside of London.

Actions taken to address falling rolls

12. Southwark has been taking decisive action to reduce surplus capacity including agreeing a Keeping Education Strong strategy agreed in December 2002. Six schools have closed since 2021 and there have been reductions in the Published Admissions Number at 18 further schools since 2019.

Primary School	Change	Date	Reduction
St George's Cathedral RC	PAN reduction	Sep-19	-30
Charlotte Sharman	PAN reduction	Sep-19	-30
Keyworth	PAN reduction	Sep-19	-30
Robert Browning	PAN reduction	Sep-19	-30
Hollydale	PAN reduction	Sep-19	-15
Bellenden	PAN reduction	Sep-19	-30
Camelot (now Bird-in-Bush)	PAN reduction	Sep-19	-15
Ivydale	PAN reduction	Sep-19	-30
Brunswick Park	PAN reduction	Sep-19	-15
Comber Grove	PAN reduction	Sep-19	-15
Crawford	PAN reduction	Sep-19	-30
Phoenix	PAN reduction	Sep-20	-30
St John's Walworth	Closure	Sep-21	-30
Harris Peckham Park	PAN reduction	Sep-21	-30
St Francesca Cabrini RC	PAN reduction	Sep-21	-30
Cobourg	PAN reduction	Sep-22	-30
Harris Primary Free Peckham	PAN reduction	Sep-22	30
Cobourg	Closure	Sep-23	-30
Townsend	Closure	Sep-23	-30
St Francesca Cabrini RC	Closure	Sep-23	-30
Dog Kennel Hill*	PAN reduction	Sep-23	-30
English Martyrs RC	PAN reduction	Sep-23	-30
Ilderton	PAN reduction	Sep-23	-30
Harris Primary Free Peckham	Closure	Sep-23	-30
Comber Grove	Closure	Sep-24	-30
Bessemer Grange	PAN reduction	Sep-25	-30
Grange	PAN reduction	Sep-25	-30
St Francis RC	PAN reduction	Sep-25	-30
Total			-720

13. These changes have taken out 720 surplus places, but further action is likely to be required as numbers continue to fall.
14. The council is working closely with school leaders of LA-maintained schools, the DfE's London Regional Schools Director, as well as with the Church of England (the Southwark Diocesan Board of Education (SDBE) and the Roman Catholic Church (the Catholic Education Commission for Southwark (RCAOS) to discuss the overprovision in their schools. Meetings with Academy Trusts that have schools in the borough have also been held and progress made to reduce capacity where this is possible. A Pupil Places Planning event bringing together LA and MAT representatives was held in July 2024 to share information and perspectives on the issues we are jointly facing.

Primary roll projections from September 2024 to 2031

15. It is projected by the GLA that reception rolls will fall by a further 73 pupils (3FE – -3%) by the end of the decade. The effects of the reductions outlined will be monitored for their effectiveness, before considering whether further reductions are required. Whilst there is a projected reduction in primary numbers overall, there may be areas of growth in specific localities, and a need for localised additional place provision if so.
16. We anticipate that need for additional places in the medium term to long term could fall into two discreet areas, located within Planning Area 2 (Bermondsey and Rotherhithe) – around the Rotherhithe peninsula (as part of the “Canada Water” development) and along the Old Kent Road as part of the [Old Kent Road Area Action Plan](#) development, as well as pupils from schools that have been closed in the locality.
17. Detailed primary projections are provided in **Statistical Annex Section 8**, including by planning area. These show projections for reception and whole school rolls by planning area, as well as data for applications and the numbers of births.

Effect of free schools and academies on place planning

18. The [Academies Act 2010](#) and [related guidance](#) requires local authorities to facilitate academies or free schools, rather than providing new schools themselves. An LA can reduce or propose to close (LA-funded) provision, but this could be negated by an academy opening, or expanding, or an LA-funded school academizing to avoid closure.
19. This makes long term planning challenging. [The Regional Schools' Director \(RSD\)](#) consults with (but does not require the approval of) the council when academies or free schools are proposed. Academies are able to increase their PAN by simply by placing a notice on their website and notifying the council. These schools are not required to undergo statutory processes to expand or to seek the council's approval.
20. This has happened in the case of [Dog Kennel Hill Primary School, where the LA reduced the PAN](#) when the school was a community school from 60 to 30, and [the MAT has reversed the PAN reduction](#), despite the reception intake for 2024/25 being some way under 30 pupils. This said, the council has engaged meaningfully with the DfE, the Regional Schools Director (RSD) and MATs across the authority area.
21. In July 2024, the LA invited all MAT chains to a (well-attended) seminar to discuss forward planning and the role the LA could play in ensuring academies were appraised of the most up to date information.

22. in more recent years the liaison has meant that schools have not opened where there is no evidence of need, and that some academy schools have reduced PANs where there is evidence of declining demand. There are 39 mainstream schools in Southwark, that are free schools or academies (21 primaries, 17 secondaries and one all through (4-18) school). A list of the 39 academies and their 19 sponsors in Southwark is given at **Statistical Annex Section 17**.

Longer term primary need in identified development areas

23. Consideration also needs be given to need deriving from developments outlined in the [Southwark Plan 2022-26](#) and to development profiles given to the GLA as part of this and in demographic projection work the GLA undertake. The Southwark Plan will guide and manage new development and growth in the area over the next 15 years and will provide a view on the scale of infrastructure needed to support growth. Sites for educational provision have previously been identified and could be developed as schools should they be required.
24. As we receive data on developments in these localities, these are interpolated into the pupil place planning figures produced by the GLA. Work is ongoing to reflect developments in the projections produced, but a fair amount of development planned takes place after 2033, beyond the scope of this report. School capacity already exists in planning area 2 and further afield to absorb a great deal of any future projected growth. Should demand exceed supply, then consideration will be given to expanding existing schools, first and foremost.

Planning Area Analysis of provision, rolls, capacity, and projections

25. **Section 8** of the **Statistical Annex** give an in-depth analysis of the type of primary provision that exists in each planning area, existing rolls, school capacities and projections for the future. The capacity in the projections takes account of PAN reductions and school closures already undertaken but not yet of proposed amalgamations/closures in early stages of discussion. A short summary for each planning area is given below.
26. **Planning Area 1 (Borough, Bankside & Walworth)** has seen a steep drop in Year R since 2016 – 362 pupils (12FE) – (-45% less), and 1,866 pupils overall (-33% less). Reception capacity in this area has only reduced by 225 places (8FE) since September 2016 (-25%) and overall capacity by 1,335 places (-21%), therefore the gap between demand and supply has widened. This is one of the planning areas with the highest level of reception (33%) and overall vacancies (23%) in Southwark, as cuts to capacity have not kept pace with the drop in pupil numbers. Numbers at reception and across year groups are projected to regain a small percentage of their previous fall from September 2029 onwards in Year R and September 2032 across all year groups.
27. **Planning Area 2 (Bermondsey & Rotherhithe)** has seen a small fall in capacity and pupil numbers since 2016 – capacity at reception has fallen by 30 (3%) and across all year groups by 855 (14%). Pupil numbers at reception have fallen by 198 (21%) but saw a small upswing in reception demand for September 2023, relating to the closure of 2 schools in adjacent PA1. Numbers across all year groups have fallen by 82 (1%) since 2016 and are projected to fall then begin to slowly recover from September 2028 onwards at reception, and September 2032 across all year groups – a considerable amount of overcapacity (23% for reception and 18% Years R to 6) remains and requires attention.

28. **Planning Area 3 (Peckham & Nunhead)** remains an area of concern, with vacancies around **27%** at reception and **24%** across all year groups. Reception numbers in PA3 have fallen by 263 pupils since 2016 (**38%**), whereas capacity has only fallen by 150 (**20%**), exacerbating overcapacity at this level. Overall capacity has fallen by 1,095 (**20%**), whereas overall pupil numbers have fallen by 1,495 (**31%**). Pupil numbers are projected to continue to fall and to begin to slowly recover at reception from September 2028 onwards and from September 2032 onwards across all year groups.
29. **Planning Area 4 (Camberwell)** has in more recent years become an area of concern with overcapacity exceeding **25%** at reception and **18%** in years R to 6 this year. Reception numbers have fallen by 216 pupils (**33%**) since 2016 and by 672 (**16%**) across all year groups, whereas capacity at reception has fallen by only 120 (**17%**), exacerbating overcapacity in this cohort. Across all year groups, capacity has only fallen by 180 (**4%**), presenting a similar problem. Actions proposed in KES may mitigate against this, and numbers are projected to begin to slowly recover at reception from September 2028 onwards and from September 2035 onwards across all year groups.
30. **Planning Area 5 (Dulwich)** is the area least affected by falling rolls. Reception numbers have decreased by 34 (**-7%**), but R to 6 numbers have increased by 200 (**+7%**). Reception capacity has increased by 6 (**1%**), and capacity overall by 461 places (**+14%**). However, some additional capacity provided in this area has been abstractive of other Southwark planning areas (particularly Peckham and Camberwell), as well as from Lewisham, Lambeth and Croydon. Reception and total numbers are projected to remain at a similar level or fall slightly in the foreseeable future.

Primary reception place applications and preferences

31. Another method of tracking demand for primary places outside of population-led projections is to look at trends in the levels of applications for reception places. The level of applications for primary reception places since 2008 has been in line with most London boroughs, showing an increase in demand for primary places from 2008 to 2016, and a reduction thereafter.
32. In 2024, there were 1,137 fewer (**-32%**) applicants to Southwark primaries overall than in 2015-6. Out borough applicant numbers have stayed largely the same, but due to the reduction of Southwark applicant, percentagewise they have risen from around 8% of applicants in 2015/16 to around 11% this year, perhaps reflecting the popularity of our primary schools from other LA areas.

Table 5 – Reception Applications 2015-24 (Southwark & out borough)

Year	LBS	Outborough	Total	+/-	%
2015-16	3,231 (92%)	279 (8%)	3,510		
2016-17	3,123 (92%)	274 (8%)	3,397	-113	-3%
2017-18	2,929 (92%)	268 (8%)	3,197	-200	-6%
2018-19	2,861 (90%)	307 (10%)	3,168	-29	-1%
2019-20	2,879 (90%)	309 (10%)	3,188	+20	+1%
2020-21	2,801 (91%)	267 (9%)	3,068	-120	-4%
2021-22	2,604 (91%)	248 (9%)	2,852	-216	-7%
2022-23	2,483 (90%)	275 (10%)	2,758	-93	-1%
2023-24	2,468 (90%)	278 (10%)	2,746	-12	-0.3%
2024-25	2,094 (89%)	265 (11%)	2,359	-373	-14%
2015-24	-1,137(-35%)	-14 (-5%)	-1,151		-32%

33. In the planning area summaries in **Statistical Annex Section 8**, individual application statistics are given by planning area. It is perhaps worth noting that applications for planning area 2 have risen, whereas applications for all the other planning areas have fallen. The overall **22%** decrease in applications over the last 9 years would seem to indicate that the trend continues to be downward for Southwark pupils, whereas the number of applications from outside Southwark remains steady, thus becoming a higher percentage of applications overall. Using applications as an indicator would seem to agree with the projections of an overall decreasing number of pupils going forward. In terms of the actual numbers of preferences expressed for primary places, along with a fall in applications has come a fall in the number of preferences expressed.
34. In 2018, applicants for a reception place made an average of 2.5 preferences per available place. This has fallen this year (2024) to 2.0 preferences per applicant. Demand varies by sector, with Community schools showing 2.0 preferences per place (2.3 in 2018), and academies 2.2 (previously 2.3). This is explored in detail in **Statistical Annex Section 11**.

Births

35. Births tend to give a good indication of upcoming primary numbers in a locality. [Birth rates in Southwark](#) increased from 2002 to 2011 and peaked in that year – thereafter, from 2012 to 2022, there has been a marked decline (**-35%**) in the number of births, which normally feeds into reception places four years later. Southwark's fall in births has been substantial – 2023 saw the lowest level of births in Southwark since 1986 – 39 years ago. If births are to be used as an indicator of primary numbers, then the trend would seem to indicate a continued reduction in overall demand.

Table 6 Births in Southwark 2012-22

Year	Births	+/-	+/-%	Year	Births	+/-	+/-%
2012	5,030			2018	4,181	-200	-5%
2013	4,706	-324	-6%	2019	4,027	-154	-4%
2014	4,647	-59	-1%	2020	3,557	-470	-12%
2015	4,587	-60	-1%	2021	3,525	-32	-1%
2016	4,503	-84	-2%	2022	3,393	-132	-4%
2017	4,381	-122	-3%	2023	3,265	-128	-4%
				2012-23	-1,765	-35%	

Primary internal and cross authority flows

36. Children can apply to and attend schools in other planning areas and other local authority areas. Indeed, for some pupils living on the border to another authority, the nearest school may not be in Southwark. Admissions authorities cannot reserve places for or prioritise pupils from a particular local authority area.
37. LAs must admit children applying for the school irrespective of in which authority area they reside. Therefore, there has always therefore been a degree of 'cross border traffic' of pupils' resident in one borough attending schools in another. Pupil Projections broadly assume that there remains a similar level of cross border flows in and out of Southwark from neighbouring authorities from year to year, which was true until recently

38. A variety of factors mean we now see more out borough pupils in Southwark than previously. Southwark exchanges pupils with more than 30 authorities at primary level – the net effect is “positive” for Southwark (i.e. we receive more primary age pupils from other authorities than those that leave Southwark to attend schools in other areas).
39. The main authorities we “swap” pupils with are Lewisham, Lambeth, Croydon, Westminster, and Greenwich. These five LAs make up 94% of our primary age “cross border traffic”, and just Lewisham and Lambeth more than 78%.
40. In 2023-24 ([the latest available DfE figures](#)), 1,708 (8%) primary school age pupils living in Southwark attend primary schools in around 26 other local authorities outside Southwark, equivalent to around 4 x 2FE schools’ worth of pupils. In Southwark primaries, there are 2,459 (12%) non-Southwark pupils from 36 LAs outside Southwark – the equivalent of six 2FE schools’ worth of pupils were educated in Southwark. This is a “net gain” of around 751 pupils (+4%), or just under 2 x 2FE schools.
41. This “net gain” saw an increase in recent years – since 2015-6, when the net gain was around 530 pupils (+2%) has risen to +4% in this year, perhaps connected to more than 90% of our primaries being Ofsted-graded “Good” or “Outstanding”.
42. In planning area terms, PA3 sees a net loss (to Lewisham), and PA2 a net gain (mainly from Lewisham and Lambeth). The reduction in net gain would seem to indicate that the projections of falling rolls in Southwark will continue, and not be mitigated by cuts in other LA’s provision driving pupils to attend Southwark schools.
43. With 12% of our primary pupils coming from outside Southwark, over the last 3 years, around 11% of primary *applicants* come from outside Southwark. **Statistical Annex sections 8 and 9** explore cross borough flow data in greater detail.

Private primary schooling and Elective Home Education (EHE)

44. Projections assume historically similar proportions of children who are being electively home educated or who attend private schools inside or outside Southwark. If either of these scenarios are inaccurate, then projections accuracy could potentially be affected.
45. Whilst the number of primary age home-educated children increased to around 160 pupils in 2023-24, this amounts to less than 0.9% of all primary pupils in Southwark and has remained constant since 2022/23.
46. This therefore unlikely to affect projections, unless that proportion increases or decreases drastically. Compared to the [national and local average](#), Southwark’s level of Primary EHE is less than the English average (1.1%) but the same as the inner London average (also 0.9%)
47. Similarly, the percentage of privately educated primary pupils (8%) in Southwark in January 2022 at the seven registered private schools with primary provision has not altered significantly in recent years, although this has increased slightly from around 7% five years ago

48. This is more a product of the shrinking school pupil numbers in the state sector, rather than the popularity of the private sector. The percentage of pupils at independent school who are Southwark residents is relatively low – **4%** - and lower than the UK average of **7%**.
49. The figures, intake, roll and location of the seven private schools with private primary provision in Southwark are given in table 7 below. The planning area in which these schools fall is also included – as can be seen, almost all of the schools are situated in planning area 5 (Dulwich), **87%** of the private primary provision in Southwark is contained within this planning area

Table 7 Private Schools with Primary classes in Southwark January 2024

PA	School	Intake (Gender)	Capacity (roll)
1	London Christian	3-11 (Mixed)	130 (118)
1	Imperial Oak Prep	4-7 (Mixed) NEW	24 (0)
3	The Villa	2-7 (Mixed)	175 (198)
5	Dulwich College	2-19 (Mixed)	1,950 (1,899)
5	Dulwich Prep	2-14 (Boys)	999 (809)
5	Herne Hill School	2-7 (Mixed)	430 (323)
5	James Allen's Girls'	4-18 (Girls)	1,240 (1,203)
5	Alleyn's School	4-18 (Girls)	1,450 (1,427)

KEY FACTORS AFFECTING SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Headline figures for secondary

50. In September 2024 there are presently 3,537 secondary places available in 20 state-funded mainstream secondaries in Southwark at Year 7. From Years 7-11, there are 17,580 available places – 21,465 if you also include years 12 and 13. As of September 2024, there are presently 3,109 pupils in Year 7, and 15,949 Year 7-11 pupils (19,220 including sixth form pupils). This leaves 428 – 15FE (**12%**) vacancies in Y7, 1,631 (**9%**) Y7-11 vacancies, and 401 (**10%**) sixth form vacancies.
51. The Y7-11 and Y12-13 vacancy levels are within generally accepted vacancy guidelines and leave scope for late applicants and in year admissions. In anticipation of projected growth at secondary level, resulting from growth in the primary cohort from 2008-2016, Southwark worked with the Department for Education/Education & Skills Funding Agency, and Free School sponsors to add a total of 14FE to the secondary provision that was in place in 2016.
52. Charter School East Dulwich (a Free School), opened in September 2016 on a temporary site in Camberwell, with a steadily rising intake of from 4FE to 6FE, before moving onto its permanent site on the site of the former Dulwich Hospital in 2019. The school took 8FE last year (2023-24), as the main works at the permanent site have completed.
53. Haberdashers' Borough Academy, situated on the old Fire Station site on Southwark Bridge Road opened in September 2019 as a 6FE Free school. So far, the school has taken five cohorts of 180 pupils (plus 125 post-16 places) and will have provided 900 additional secondary places (years 7-11) at the start of this academic year.

54. By January 2026, this additional capacity increase will have added an additional 527 Y7 places (**+18%**) and 4,140 secondary places (**+31%**) from January 2016 as detailed in **Statistical Annex Section 14**.
55. In last year's place planning report, Cabinet was advised that overall, there was sufficient capacity within Southwark schools to meet the demand for year 7 for that academic year and going forward until 2030. This remains the case in 2024/5.
56. Assessing Secondary demand is undertaken using a similar approach to primary (albeit that the LA monitor roll trends on a whole borough basis rather than by planning area), with demand for secondary places being projected using the methods below:
- *examining trends in numbers at Y7 and Y7-11 levels*
 - *using the projections the GLA provide*
 - *looking at the numbers of historical applications made*
 - *examining the cross-border flow of primary and secondary pupils – children resident in other authorities attending schools in Southwark and vice versa.*
57. This year's enrolment and the latest GLA (2024) projections show that secondary demand will have peaked in September 2024 and fall back from that year onwards and reduce thereafter. In these circumstances, capacity is projected to be sufficient to meet demand. Although there are no immediate concerns about surplus capacity in the secondary sector overall, less popular schools may be disproportionately affected by falling numbers of pupils.
58. Indeed, two of the twenty schools in the secondary sector are actively investigating PAN reductions going forward.
59. Given that almost all secondary schools are now Academies or Free Schools, decisions on their future would primarily be a matter for Multi Academy Trusts (MATs) and the Department for Education, rather than for the council.

Increasing (and decreasing) secondary rolls

60. Southwark has seen an overall **+15%** net increase in numbers of Year 7 pupils between 2016 and 2024 and **+29%** increase in secondary pupil numbers overall (Years 7 to 11). However, Year 7 numbers have *fallen* since 2019-20 by 270 places (**-8%**) and overall Y7-11 fell slightly this year (by 235 pupils - **1%**) for the first time in 9 years. Evidence therefore seems to point to secondary rolls having plateaued already at Y7 and across all year groups in 2023-24.
61. By 2031 Year 7 numbers are projected to have fallen further by around 558 pupils (19FE) (**-18%**), and Years 7-11 by 1,038 places (35 classes **-7%**), equivalent to the roll of an 7FE secondary school.
62. As regards sixth form students with Southwark's schools, a considerable increase of **+66%** has occurred since 2016 – over 1,200 additional pupils are now in state funded secondary school sixth forms. This is projected to continue and peak in 2025-26 and then decrease slowly, to around 3,100 by the end of the decade, Table 9 below illustrates the growth over the last 9 years of around an additional 1,385 sixth form students.

Table 8: Secondary rolls September 2015-2024 (Y7 and whole school)

Year	Y7	+/-	%	Y7 to 11	+/-	%
2015-16	2,695			12,448		
2016-17	3,036	+341	+13%	13,086	+638	+5%
2017-18	3,063	+27	+1%	13,739	+653	+5%
2018-19	3,268	+205	+7%	14,461	+722	+5%
2019-20	3,379	+111	+3%	15,226	+765	+5%
2020-21	3,271	-108	-3%	15,677	+451	+3%
2021-22	3,203	-68	-2%	15,861	+184	+1%
2022-23	3,241	+38	+1%	16,146	+285	+2%
2023-24	3,218	-23	-1%	16,327	+181	+1%
2024-25	3,109	-109	-3%	16,092	-235	-1%
2015-2024	+414	+15%		+3,644	+29%	

Table 9 – Sixth form rolls 2015-2024

Year	Y12-13	+/-	%	Year	Y12-13	+/-	%
2015-16	2,099						
2016-17	2,352	+253	+12%	2021-22	2,856	+273	+11%
2017-18	2,415	+63	+3%	2022-23	2,970	+114	+4%
2018-19	2,419	+4	+0.2%	2023-24	3,071	+101	+3%
2019-20	2,346	-73	-3%	2024-25	3,484	+413	+13%
2020-21	2,583	+236	+10%	2015-24	+1,385	+66%	

Secondary place applications and preferences

63. Whilst Y7 application numbers have increased by around a net 611 (+21%) since 2015-16, this hides a fall of around 280 applications since 2020-2021(-10%)
64. The number of out borough applicants for secondary places has increased considerably – a net increase of +65% since 2015-16, with an +5% net increase in Southwark applicants over the same time period. Out borough applicants fell from 2019-23 but increased from 2023-2024 onwards – Southwark applicants since 2019-20 (-21%). The proportion of out borough applicants has risen from 28% in 2015-16 to 38% this year (albeit masking a rise and fall).

Table 10 – Y7 Applications 2015-24 (Southwark and out borough)

Year	LBS	Out borough	Total	+/-	%
2015-16	2,060 (72%)	784 (28%)	2,844		
2016-17	2,146 (70%)	920 (30%)	3,066	+222	+8%
2017-18	2,137 (70%)	918 (30%)	3,055	-11	-0.1%
2018-19	2,861 (64%)	1,315 (36%)	3,652	+597	+20%
2019-20	2,879 (63%)	1,397 (37%)	3,790	+138	+4%
2020-21	2,420 (63%)	1,397 (37%)	3,817	+27	+1%
2021-22	2,409 (66%)	1,256 (34%)	3,665	-152	-4%
2022-23	2,345 (65%)	1,255 (35%)	3,600	-65	-2%
2023-24	2,280 (64%)	1,255 (36%)	3,535	-65	-2%
2024-25	2,159 (62%)	1,296 (38%)	3,455	-80	-2%
2015-25	+99 (+5%)	+512 (+65%)	+611		+21%

65. There was a total of 12,138 preferences expressed by all applicants for the 3,522 secondary Y7 places in the 2024 admissions round. This equates to around 3.5 preferences per place (3.5 last year as well). Of the preferences expressed, 4,384 (36%) came from outside Southwark – some way above the prevalence of outborough pupils in the borough (27%). The relative popularity of Southwark secondary schools, all of whom are graded Ofsted “Good” or “Outstanding” could go some way to explaining this.

66. Preliminary application figures for September 2025 Y7 entry show a total of 134 less applications (**4%** less than last year) overall, the fifth consecutive annual fall, and around 500 less applications than in 2020/21 (**13%** fewer).
67. If we look at preferences per place for just Southwark applicants, this equates to 7,754 preferences, or **2.1** preferences per secondary Y7 place (2.3 last year). However, the figures above are skewed by the 2,880 (**24%**) applications for one school in Southwark – Kingsdale – whose admissions criteria are *not* distance based, and whose position in the far south of the borough on the borders with Lewisham, Croydon, Bromley, and Lambeth means that the school receives most of its *applications* (**74%**) from outside Southwark. Kingsdale also recruits most of its pupils (**76%**) from outside Southwark. Five of the 20 secondary schools receive above the average number of applicants.
68. These are – St Michael’s Catholic College, The Charter School North Dulwich, The Charter School East Dulwich, Sacred Heart RC Secondary School and Kingsdale School. These 5 schools received **54%** of all Y7 applications for September 2025, despite only offering **32%** of Y7 places.

Secondary cross authority flows

69. Around 2,748 of Southwark residents of secondary school age attend state funded secondary schools out of borough, across 28 different councils.
70. Pupils resident out of borough attending a Southwark school, total 4,216 (**27%**), a net gain of around 1,468 (**+12%**) of pupils. The latter figures have risen in recent years – out borough pupils attending Southwark schools have increased from 23% to 27% since 2015/16. This means that the net flow has increased from +1% (into Southwark) in 2015/16 to a net gain of +12% in 2024/5.
71. Most models of pupil place planning assume a “steady state” whereas Southwark secondary schools’ draw in pupils from further afield each year, meaning there is less connection with Y6 pupils in Southwark and population increase or decrease. The link between the numbers of pupils in year 6 and year 7. Southwark itself exports secondary age pupils mainly to schools in Lewisham, Lambeth and Westminster – these 3 LAs represent 70% of all pupil exports, and imports pupils mainly from Lambeth, Lewisham, Croydon, Bromley and Tower Hamlets – these 5 LAs represent 91% of all imports.
72. The popularity of our secondary schools – all of which are Ofsted “good” or “outstanding” rated, could explain this level of out borough demand. A breakdown of where pupils are coming from at a borough wide and an individual school level is given in **Statistical Annex Section 16**. Eight of our twenty secondary schools take 30% or more pupils from outside Southwark. Y7 places predicted in the GLA projections are shown at **Statistical Annex Section 10**, along with the expected capacity to accommodate them. This shows that demand is unlikely to exceed supply in the foreseeable future. Similarly, Y7-Y11 places predicted in the GLA projections are shown in **Statistical Annex Section 10**, along with the expected capacity to accommodate them. Again, this shows that demand is unlikely to exceed supply in the foreseeable future.

The Southwark Plan – Effect on secondary rolls

73. Consideration needs to be given to the [Southwark Plan](#) and potential for growth in the secondary sector, though this may not be immediately necessary if the fall in primary rolls feeds through to secondary and offsets demand.

74. Should additional secondary need materialise, the council will consider schemes for schools that are located close to the areas of demand.

Secondary Elective Home Education (EHE) and private schooling

75. GLA projections rely on numbers of pupils being home or privately educated to remain broadly proportional to existing numbers. The number of secondary age home-educated (EHE) children has slowly increased to around 190 pupils in 2023-24, and privately educated pupil numbers have also increased.
76. The latter (EHE) amounts to around 1.0% of all secondary pupils (Y7-Y11) in Southwark. This figure is (like primary pupils) is therefore unlikely to affect our projections. Pupil projections also assume that a similar proportion of children attend private schools inside and outside Southwark, and or are home educated. Table 11 below gives a list of DfE-recognised independent schools with secondary provision, gender mix, capacity, and the pupils on roll.
77. Some of these are schools – mainly “special schools” or units that are funded by referrals from local authorities, and the rest are fee-paying selective schools – the latter are shaded blue. The number of vacancies at private fee-paying schools stands at around 7%. Private school pupils make up around 22% of the secondary school pupils in Southwark, though it is difficult to estimate what proportion of these are actually Southwark-based pupils.

Table 11 Private and Independent Secondary Schools in Southwark

School Name	Gender	Age Range	Roll	Capacity	Vacs
Alleyn's School	Mixed	4 to 18	1,427	1,475	48 (3%)
Arco Academy	Mixed	11 to 16	16	60	44 (73%)
Cavendish School	Mixed	11 to 16	38	42	4 (10%)
Dulwich College	Mixed	0 to 19	1,899	1,950	51 (3%)
Dulwich Prep	Mixed	2 to 16	809	999	199 (12%)
James Allen's Girls	Girls	4 to 18	1,203	1,240	37 (3%)
PhoenixPlace	Girls	11 to 16	25	36	11 (31%)
Bridge SEN	Mixed	14 to 25	12	35	23 (66%)
The Autism Project (CareTrade)	Mixed	18 to 25	12	40	28 (70%)
Treasure House CIC	Mixed	14 to 19	15	18	1 (7%)
Total Fee-paying Private			5,338	5,664	326 (6%)
Total Other Independents			118	231	113 (49%)
Total Independent Schools			5,456	5,895	439 (7%)

The introduction of VAT on private schooling

78. The government [has signalled its intention to introduce VAT on private school fees](#), and there has been a debate as to what will be the effect on private pupil numbers, and whether there exists sufficient capacity in the Southwark school's system to absorb a proportion of those pupils into mainstream state schools, were parents/carers to abandon selective private education for their children, or for private schools to close. A small proportion of the roll of the four private secondaries are estimated to Southwark residents – perhaps 450 pupils.

79. Given the fact that despite rising fees, the headcount of private schools has (since 2016) increased by 428 (+8%) – see **Statistical Annex Section 18** – and that a considerable amount of spare capacity already exists in the primary (4,800 places) and secondary sector (1,600 Year 7-11 places), it is felt unlikely that, even were some establishments to close, or a proportion of pupils to move to the state sector that there would be undue pressure on primary or secondary school places in Southwark.

Secondary expansions and closures in adjacent boroughs

80. Where secondary expansions or closures have occurred in schools in neighbouring boroughs, this could potentially have a material effect on recruitment to Southwark secondary schools. Two secondary schools in Lambeth closed in August 2023, but the effect was minimal as there were very few Southwark pupils attending these schools.

Accuracy of Projections (Primary and Secondary)

81. An analysis of the accuracy of the GLA primary and secondary projections used by Southwark has been undertaken. Ofsted/DfE guidelines aim for these to be within $\pm 1.5\%$. This has not been achieved overall for primary schools.
82. The accuracy of projections depends very much on any changes to the social makeup and demographics of Southwark and London being gradual and that the economic outlook remaining broadly similar. In both cases, this has not happened in Southwark, and indeed, the rest of London. An accuracy check shows that:
- a. *There has been an average overestimation of primary reception projections since 2016-17, of +3.7%, over a period from 2015/6 to 2024/5;*
 - b. *Overall, for YR-Y6, demand was overestimated by +4.2% averaged over a period from 2015/6 to 2024/5;*
 - c. *Explanations for the overestimation of primary reception derive from the negative effects of housing market changes, welfare reform, Covid and Brexit on the 0-4 years of age population, which has caused people to relocate outside Southwark; therefore, the demand for primary reception places are less than previously anticipated and projected by the GLA;*
 - d. *The figure for Year 7 projections at secondary level has been overestimated by around -2.6% on average since 2016, and underestimated by -1.5% since 2016 for Years 7-11. The latter has not been an issue because sufficient space has existed within the system to be able to accommodate the additional pupils*
 - e. *The overestimation of Y7 derives from a feedthrough of less primary Y6s than previously anticipated. The 7-11 underestimation appears to emanate from a higher influx and proportion of out borough pupils than previously experienced – this is explored in Section 14 of the statistical annex below. This has risen considerably in recent years from around 20% in the last decade to around 30% more recently*
 - f. *In addition, modelling of secondary demand is challenging, as most schools are academies which can – and do – alter their intake dependent on demand on an annual basis.*
83. Y7 places predicted in the GLA projections are shown in the table in the Statistical Annex, along with the expected capacity to accommodate them. This shows that demand is unlikely to exceed supply in the foreseeable future. Similarly, Y7-Y11 places predicted in the GLA projections are shown in Section 14 of the statistical annex, along with the expected capacity to accommodate them. Again, this shows that demand is unlikely to exceed supply in the foreseeable future.

SEND Schools Update (Primary, Secondary and 16 plus)

84. Locally, the prevalence of SEND within children and young people continues to rise, reflected by increasing numbers of EHCPs and the associated costs of service provision. This trend has occurred against a background of falling student numbers in some age cohorts, especially primary school age children, in Southwark. The number of EHC plans in Southwark more than doubled between January 2015 and January 2024. There have been annual increases ranging from 2.5% between 2020 and 2019 but an average annual increase of almost 10%.
85. During and following the global pandemic, Southwark has experienced a sharp increase in demand for EHC needs assessments and this growth has not yet slowed. The latest figures from the 2024 Pupil Census show that the percentage of children in Southwark with an Education and Healthcare Plan (EHCP – formerly ‘a Statement’), at **5.1%** and with “SEND Support” status standing at **15.0%**. These are slightly higher than the London average (**4.1%** and **11.7%** respectively) and England (**4.0%** and **12.6%**) average. This also varies by sector (Primary **4.0%** EHCP, **16.6%** SEND Support, Secondary **2.9%** and **13.1%**, and Special, **99.9%** and **0.1%**). This equates to around 8,530 children with special needs in Southwark – **21%** of all pupils. The number of children with the most complex needs (the 2,176 pupils with EHCPs), has been increasing. This is particularly true at primary age and the need for specialist provision at an early stage is therefore greater. There are approximately 3,585 children in primary school with SEND compared to almost 2,565 children in secondary schools and post-16 combined.
86. The actual number of EHC plans has more than doubled between January 2015 and January 2024, increasing by **127%** over that period. With the exception of the year 2019 – 2020, which showed a relatively small year-on-year rise in the number of plans of 2.5%, the annual increase has been roughly **10%**, as can be seen in table 12 below.

Table 12a – Number of statements and EHC plans combined, Southwark, 2015-2024

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Under 5	55	6	11	13	80	84	112	113	91	121
Age 5 to 10	598	578	618	631	745	757	807	877	926	1053
Age 11 to 15	621	598	643	666	712	792	868	918	947	1000
Age 16 to 19	147	344	455	532	522	490	518	588	629	679
Age 20 to 25	0	74	152	188	179	171	198	287	363	373
Total	1,421	1,600	1,879	2,030	2,238	2,294	2,503	2,783	2,956	3,226

87. The lower proportion of SEND pupils in secondary schools is principally because of the positive impact of interventions in primary schools, with up to **60%** of SEND pupils achieving the expected standard by age 11. Consequently, some are no longer classed as SEND when they move to secondary. Some pupils with EHCPs who attend mainstream primary schools move on to secondary special schools in or out of Southwark.
88. A key driver of this growth has been the increase in number of children being diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Southwark has a broad range of provision for pupils with ASD which has developed and extended over time. It currently has three special schools that cater specifically for this type of need: one primary (Haymerle), one secondary (Spa Bermondsey) and a recently opened all through free school Spa Camberwell which will have provided 120 additional places when full in September 2024. A new reception class has been developed for up to 10 children at The Grove Nursery School which feeds into the new special free school.

89. There are also four ASD resource bases in mainstream primary schools (Snowfields, Brunswick Park, Rye Oak and Redriff) and a further secondary resource base is planned at the newly opened Charter School in East Dulwich, which will provide up to 22 places with phased admissions having commenced in September 2023.
90. There is a particular need for more places with for children with complex needs and ASD. Specialist provision in Southwark is full, as can be seen in table 10 below. It is also the council's intention is to provide more specially resourced provision in mainstream schools to enable children with additional needs to access (where appropriate) the mainstream curriculum, and to educate more children in borough rather than to transport them to schools elsewhere.
91. The rethinking of services incorporates the main areas of growth over the past few years, 16 to 25 year-olds and Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), as well as a renewed focus on the provision of more timely high-quality provision for young children with complex needs and their families, in all early years settings, and with better coordinated support. In addition, although compared to other areas we educate more of the borough's children and young people with SEND needs in local mainstream and special schools, we want to develop even more local provision. Finally, we need to consider the LA position on exclusions and how the work of inclusive schools provides better outcomes for children.
92. Around **15%** of our SEND roll comes from outside Southwark, two-thirds of which come from Lambeth and Lewisham. Southwark sends around 100 pupils outborough (mainly to Lambeth, Lewisham, Croydon and Westminster). There is a net loss of around 40 pupils.
93. [In September 2022, the council launched its strategy for children, young people and their families with SEND aged 0-25](#). We have developed the strategy with all stakeholders in the SEND Local Area and it has undergone extensive consultation and reconfiguration in light of that. Details of existing special school provision in Southwark provision are outlined below, outlined below in Tables 12b and 13. Plans and proposals for the expansion of SEND provision are set out in Table 14. All of Southwark's SEND provision is either OFSTED rated "good" or "outstanding".
94. As can be seen in table 13, some special schools in the authority area take above the formal capacity outlined. This reflects the high demand for such places in Southwark. As set out in paragraphs 84-91 above, despite falling numbers of school age children the numbers of children with EHCPs continues to rise. This is a national issue, driven by many factors including increased diagnosis of developmental disorders and a rise in children's mental health difficulties. Projects to augment provision in Southwark are constantly assessed to ensure that need in the authority is met appropriately, and that provision is provided "in borough" rather than a lengthy journey distant from the pupil's residence. Consideration is underway for the repurposing of some of council's primary schools recently closed to either expand SEND provision, or to relocate provision in more appropriate and suitable settings than at present.

Table 12b – Children (year group) in SEND schools (R to 13) May 2024

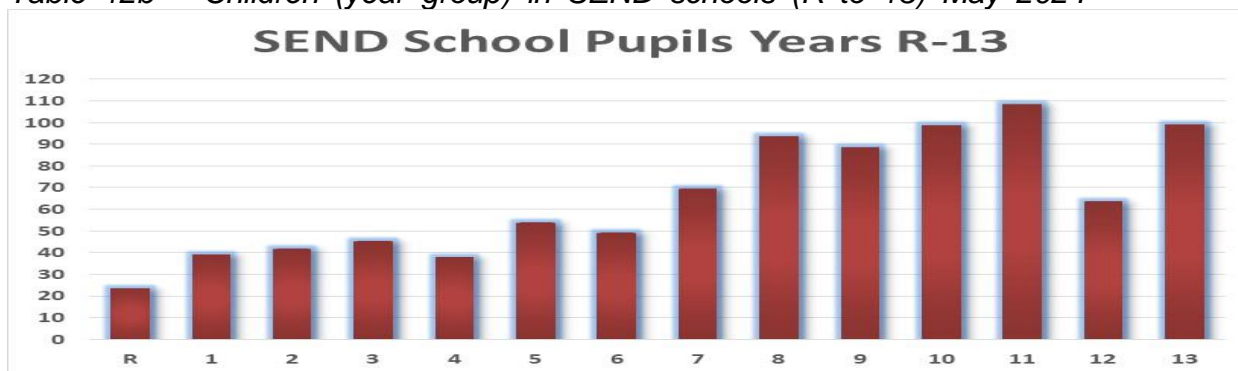


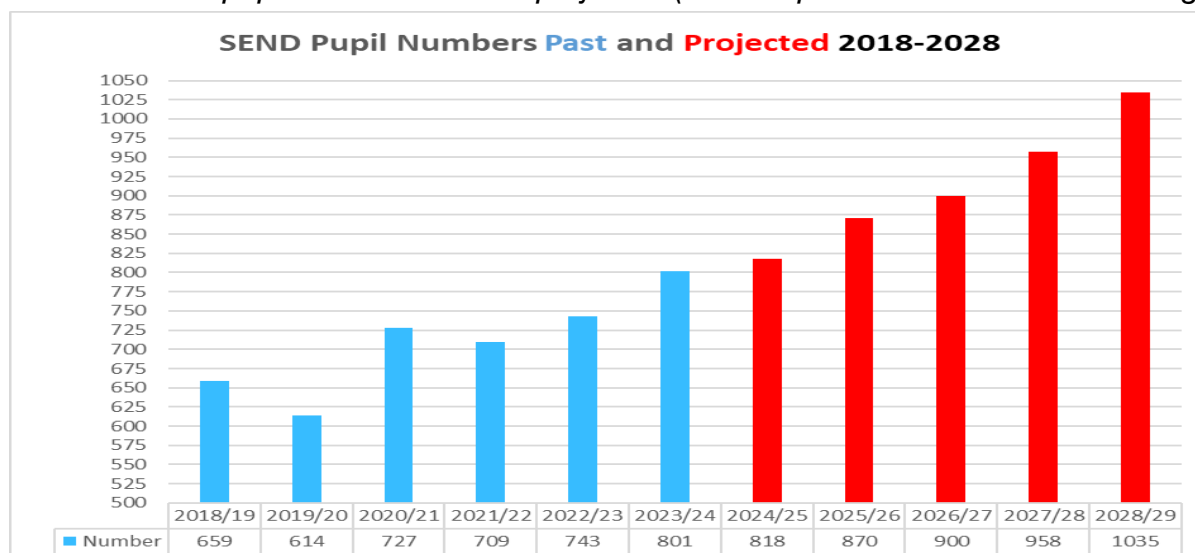
Table 13 Existing Special/non-mainstream schools in Southwark – roll and capacities

School	Specialism, school type (age range)	Roll (2024)	Capacity (2024)
Highshore School	SLD, PMLD Community School (11-19)	155	152
Spa Bermondsey	ASD Academy (11-19)	115	115
Spa Camberwell	ASD Free School (11-19)	101	120
Evelina Hospital School	Community Hospital School (2-19)	109	40
Maudsley & Bethlem Hospital School	Community Hospital School (4-19)	53	40
Haymerle School	ASD Community Primary School (4-11)	72	77
Beormund Primary	SEMH, Community School (5-11)	37	40
Tuke School	SLD/PMLD Community School (11-19)	101	90
Cherry Garden	SLD/MLD Community School (2-11)	88	85
Southwark Inclusive Learning Service (Sils)	Pupil Referral Unit (11-16) (KS3: Peckham, KS4: London Bridge)	70	112
Newlands Academy	SEMH Academy (11-16)	70	70
Park College	ASD Post 19 Facility (19-25)	40	40
Total		1,011	981

Table 14 SEND expansion proposals

School	Proposal	Capacity	Status
Beormund Primary	Relocation to former site Bellenden Primary School site	58	Gateway 2 approved – completes September 2025
Charter School East Dulwich	ASD resource base as part of new build	20	Work underway – completes December 2024

Table 15 SEND pupil totals – historical/projected (less hospital schools and Park College)



95. Southwark is developing capital plans to expand SEND provision with in Southwark, including additional Resource Bases places and sixth form provision.

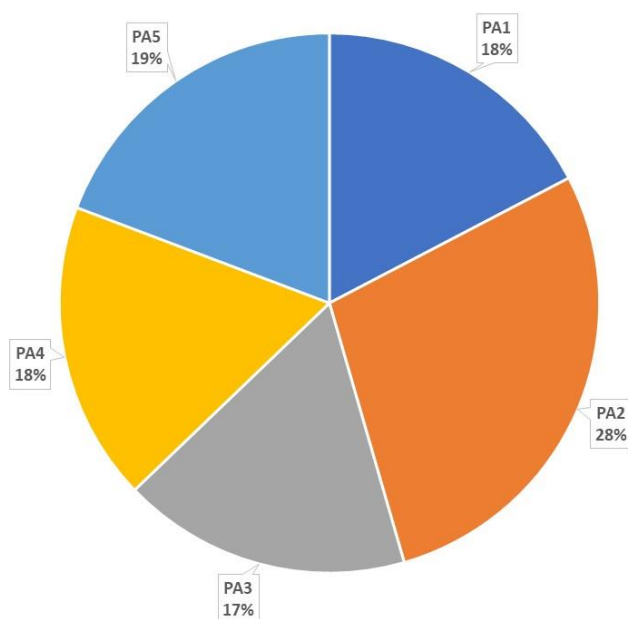
PLACE PLANNING STATISTICAL ANNEX

Number	Title
Section 1a	Pupils by Planning Area chart (Reception)
Section 1b	Pupils by Planning Area chart (Years R to 6)
Section 2a	Primary rolls and projections – Years R to 6 2016-31
Section 2b	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 6	Births in Southwark, Actual (2012-21) projected (2022-31)
Section 7a	Primary reception Applications 2015-16 to 2024-25
Section 7b:	Primary Applicant Preferences 2015-16 to 2024-25
Section 7c	Primary Applicant Preferences 2015-16 to 2024-25 (Stack)
Section 7d	Primary pupil % by LA in Southwark schools
Section 8	Planning Area Summaries PA1 to PA5
Section 9	Primary Cross Border flows into and out of Southwark
Section 10a	Preferences by Sector for Primary Reception Places

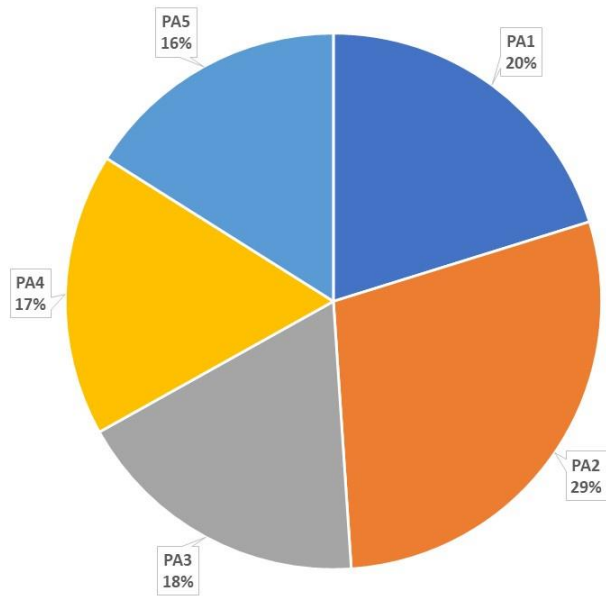
Number	Title
Section 10b	Primary Preference per place by School type
Section 11a	Primary vacancies by school type – at reception
Section 11b	Primary vacancies by school type – YR to Y6
Section 12	Agreed Primary PAN reductions/closures 2019-23
Section 13	Secondary Summary
Section 14	Secondary Schools by ward and PAN – 2023-2024
Section 15	Secondary Cross border flows to and from Southwark
Section 16	Breakdown of rolls by school - Southwark/Non-Southwark
Section 17	Academies in Southwark and their sponsors
Section 18	Independent School rolls 2016-24

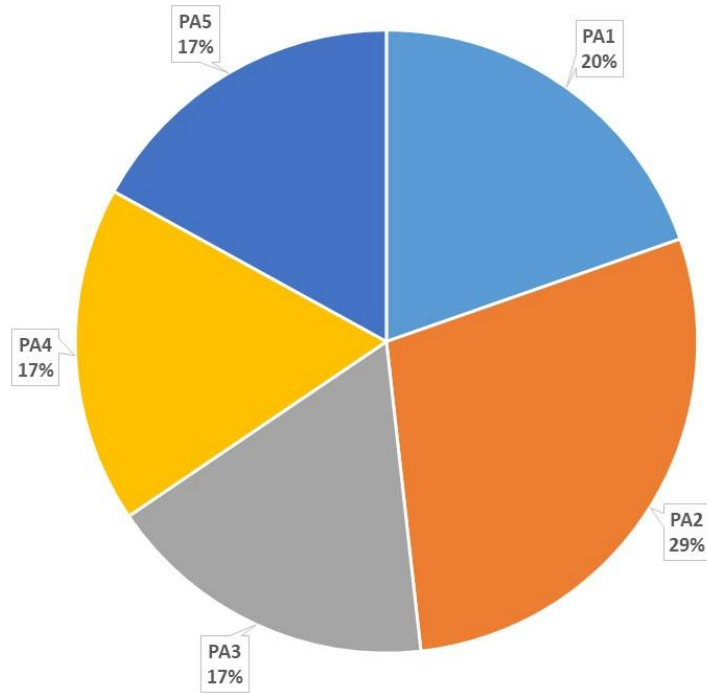
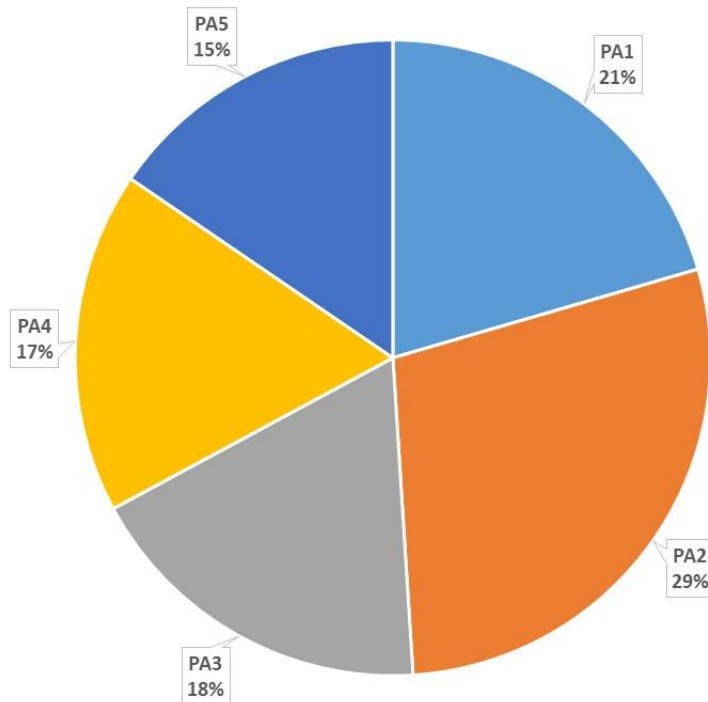
SECTION 1a Percentage primary reception pupils and places by Planning Area

Reception Roll by PA - September 2024

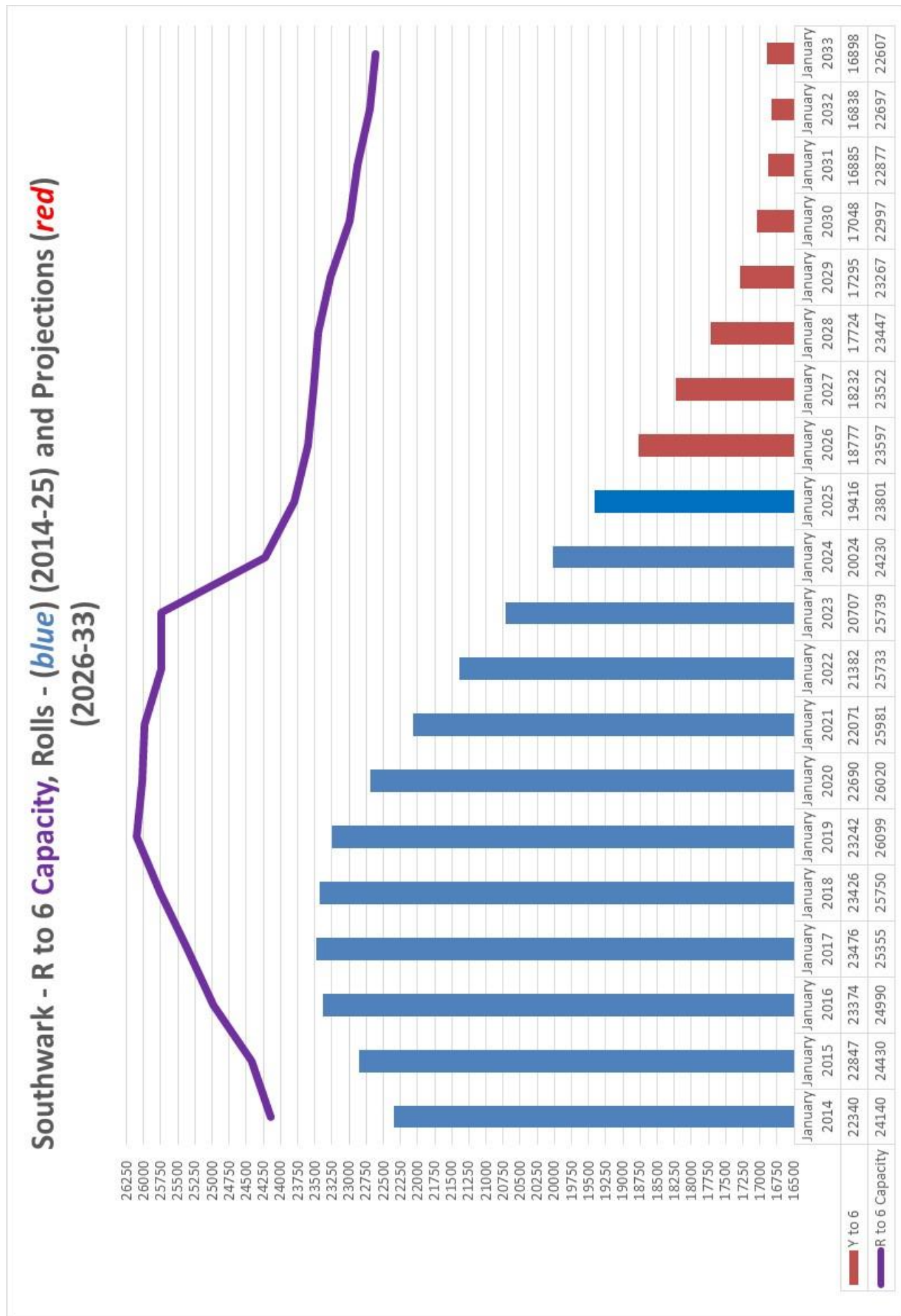


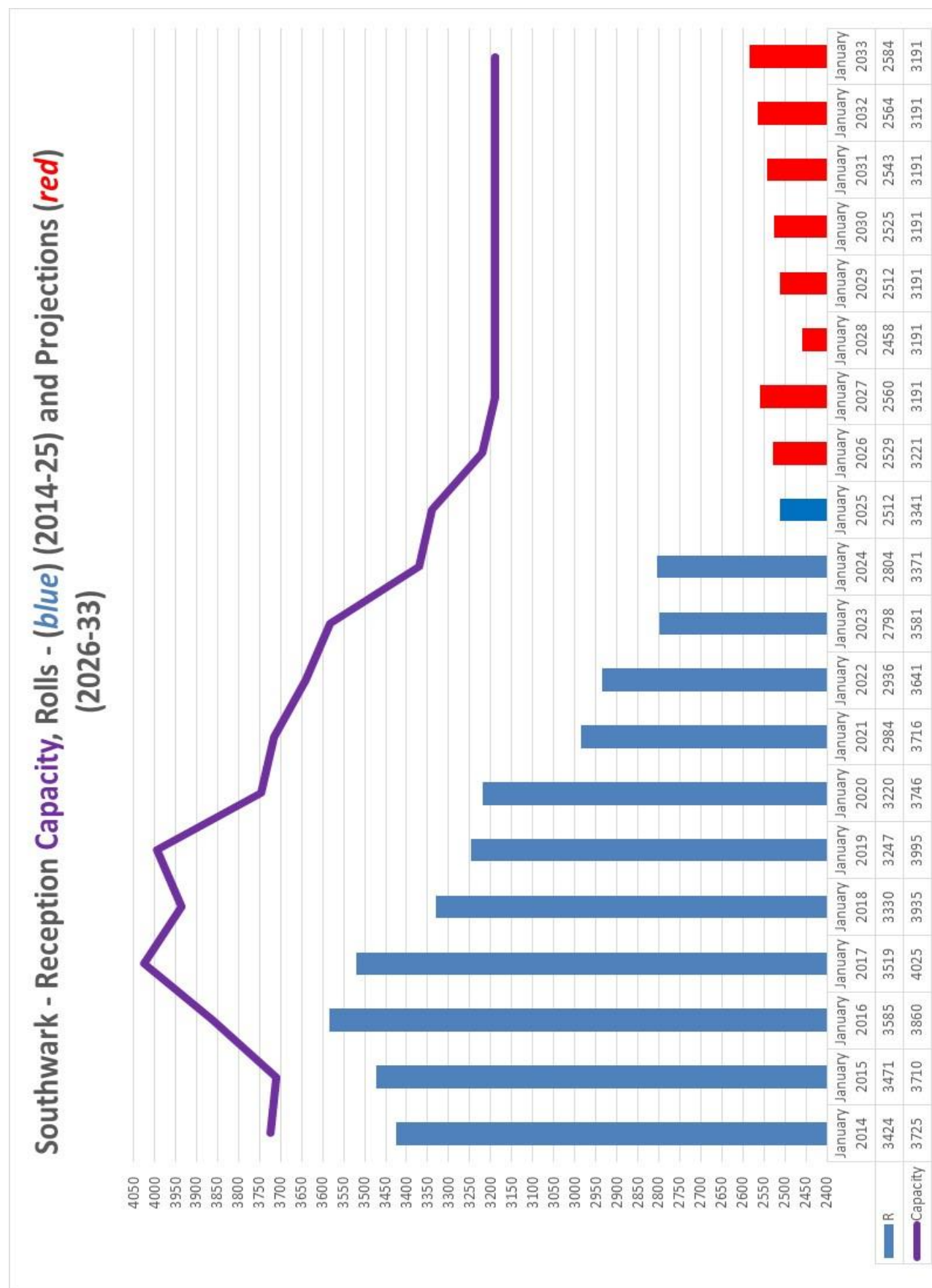
Reception Places by PA - September 2024



SECTION 1b Primary pupils and places by Planning Area Years R to 6**Pupils by Planning Area - September 2024****Places by Planning Area - September 2024**

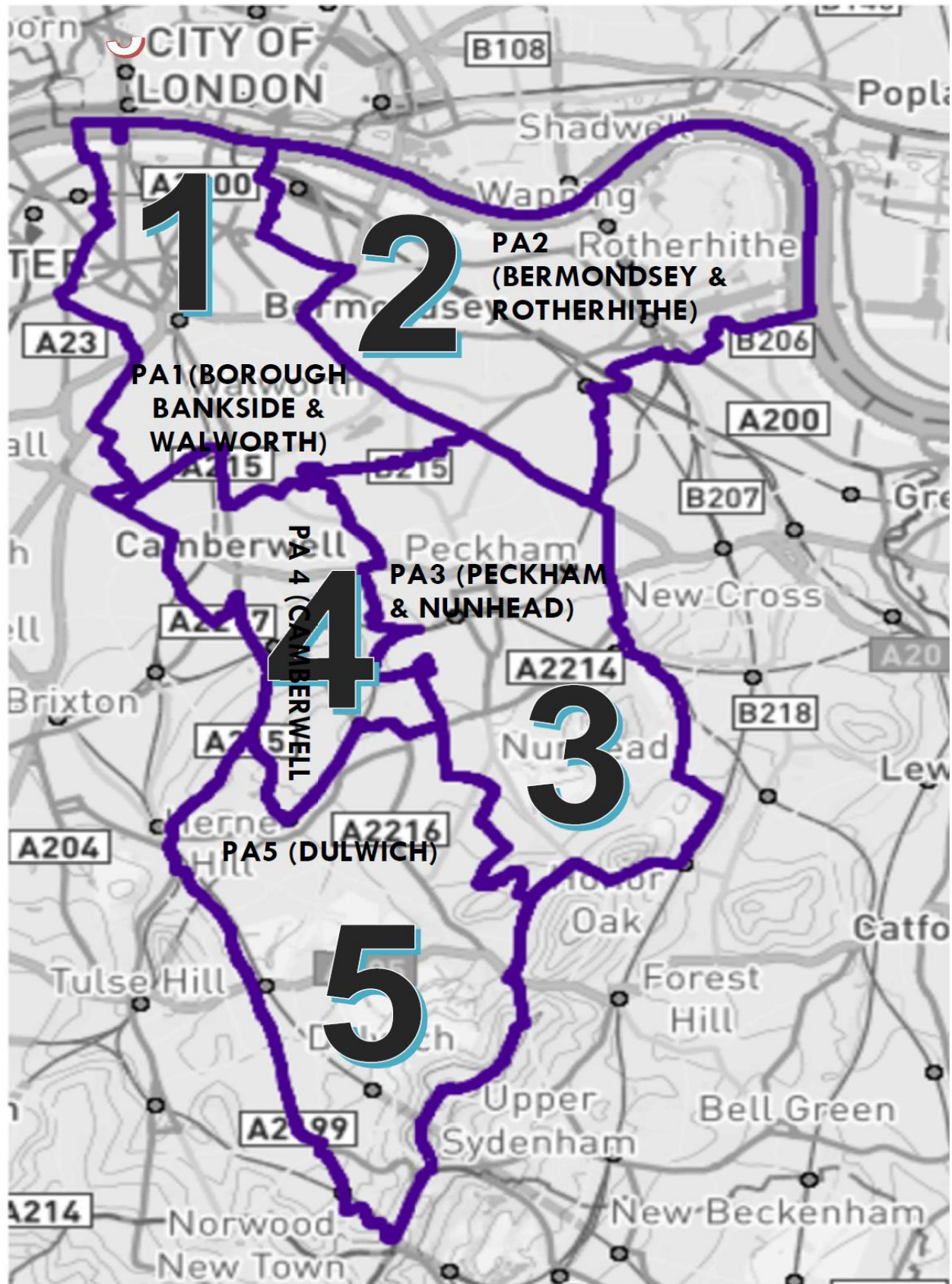
Section 2a Primary rolls and projections – Years R to 6 2014-31





SECTION 3a – MAP OF THE FIVE PRIMARY PLANNING AREAS

PRIMARY PLANNING AREA MAP



SECTION 3b – MAP OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN SOUTHWARK

Map of primary schools in Southwark

Community primary schools

- 1 Albion Primary School
- 2 Alfred Salter Primary School
- 3 Bellenden Primary School
- 4 Bessemer Grange Primary School
- 5 Bird in Bush Primary School
- 6 Brunswick Park Primary School
- 7 Crampton Primary School
- 8 Crawford Primary School
- 9 Dulwich Wood Primary School
- 10 Goodrich Primary School
- 11 Grange Primary School
- 12 Heber Primary School
- 13 Hollydale Primary School
- 14 Ilderton Primary School
- 15 Wydale Primary School
- 16 John Ruskin Primary School
- 17 Keyworth Primary School
- 18 Michael Faraday Primary School
- 19 Oliver Goldsmith Primary School
- 20 Phoenix Primary School
- 21 Pilgrim's Way Primary School
- 22 Riverside Primary School
- 23 Robert Browning Primary School
- 24 Rye Oak Primary School
- 25 Snowsfields Primary School
- 26 Southwark Park School
- 27 Tower Bridge Primary School
- 28 Victory Primary School

Academies

- 29 Angel Oak Academy
- 30 ARK Globe Academy
- 31 Charles Dickens Primary School
- 32 Dog Kennel Hill Primary School
- 33 Dulwich Hamlet Junior School
- 34 Goose Green Primary School
- 35 Harris Primary Academy, Peckham Park
- 36 John Donne Primary School
- 37 Lyndhurst Primary School

Voluntary aided schools

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

Foundation schools

- 63 Charlotte Sharnan Primary School
- 64 Friars Primary Foundation School

Free schools

- 65 Gallewall Primary City of London Academy
- 66 Harris Primary Academy East Dulwich
- 67 John Keats Primary School
- 68 Judith Kerr Free School
- 69 The Belham Primary School



SECTION 4 – PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY PLANNING AREA, PANs, TYPES, WARDS 2024/25

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 RC		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

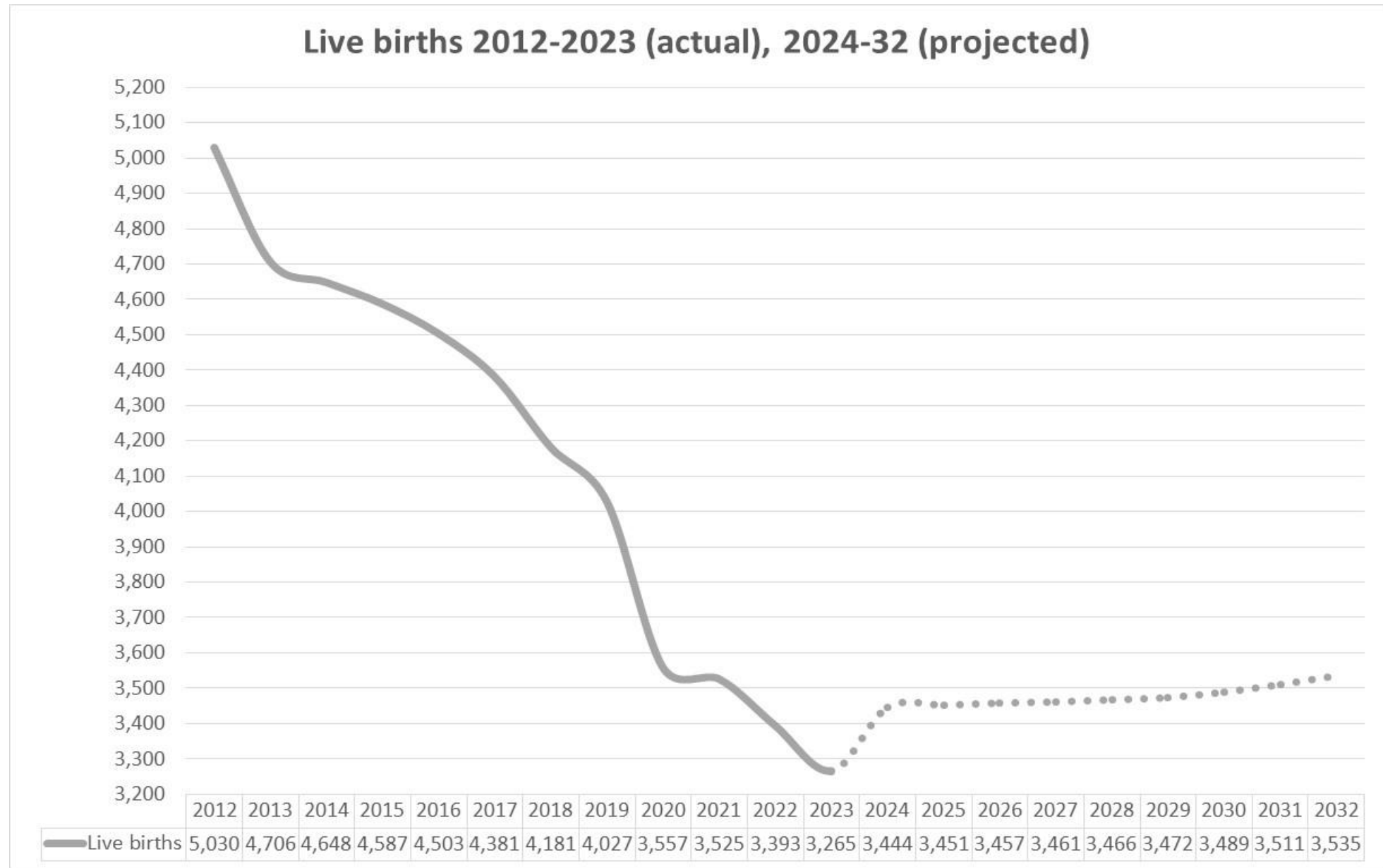
Primary School	PA	PAN	Type	Ward
St John's & St Clements CE	3	60	VA CE	Goose Green
Hollydale		30	Community	Nunhead & Queen's Rd
John Donne		60	Academy	Nunhead & Queen's Rd
Bird-in-Bush (ex-Camelot)		60	Community	Old Kent Road
St Francis RC		60	VA RC	Old Kent Road
Angel Oak		60	Academy	Peckham
Harris Academy Peckham Park		30	Academy	Peckham
St James The Great RC		30	VA RC	Peckham
St Mary Magdalene CE		30	VA CE	Rye Lane
Rye Oak		60	Community	Rye Lane
Bellenden		30	Community	Rye Lane
Ivydale		90	Community	Peckham Rye
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
The Belham		60	Free School	Rye Lane
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	Academy 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		3,341		

SECTION 5 - WARDS AND SCHOOLS

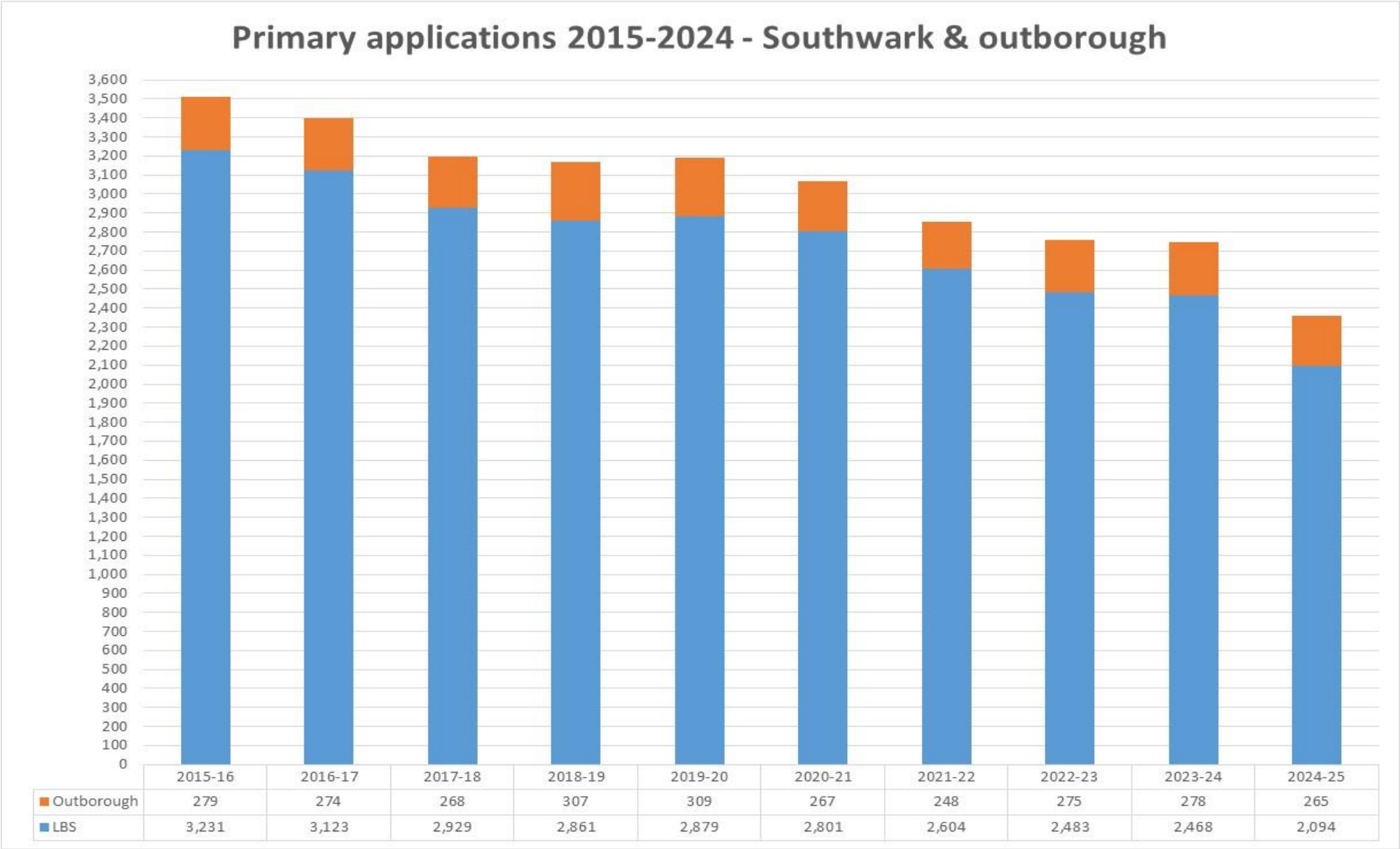
Red = Academies/Free Schools, Blue = VA Schools, Orange = Foundation schools, Black = Community Schools

Borough & Bankside	Charles Dickens, St Joseph's Borough RC, Cathedral School CE, Friars	Haberbdashers' Aske's Borough
Camberwell Green	Crawford, John Ruskin, Brunswick Park, St Joseph's Infants RC, St Joseph's Junior RC	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic RC 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)	
Dulwich Hill	No (other) 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	Charter Bermondsey, St Michael's RC Catholic College
North Bermondsey	Riverside, Southwark Park, St James CE, St Joseph's RC George Row	
North Walworth	Robert Browning, Victory, English Martyrs RC	No secondaries
Nunhead & Queen's Road	Hollydale, John Donne	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	Harris Girls East Dulwich
Peckham Rye	Ivydale	
Rotherhithe	Albion, Alfred Salter, Rotherhithe, St Joseph's RC	Bacon's College
Rye Lane	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	

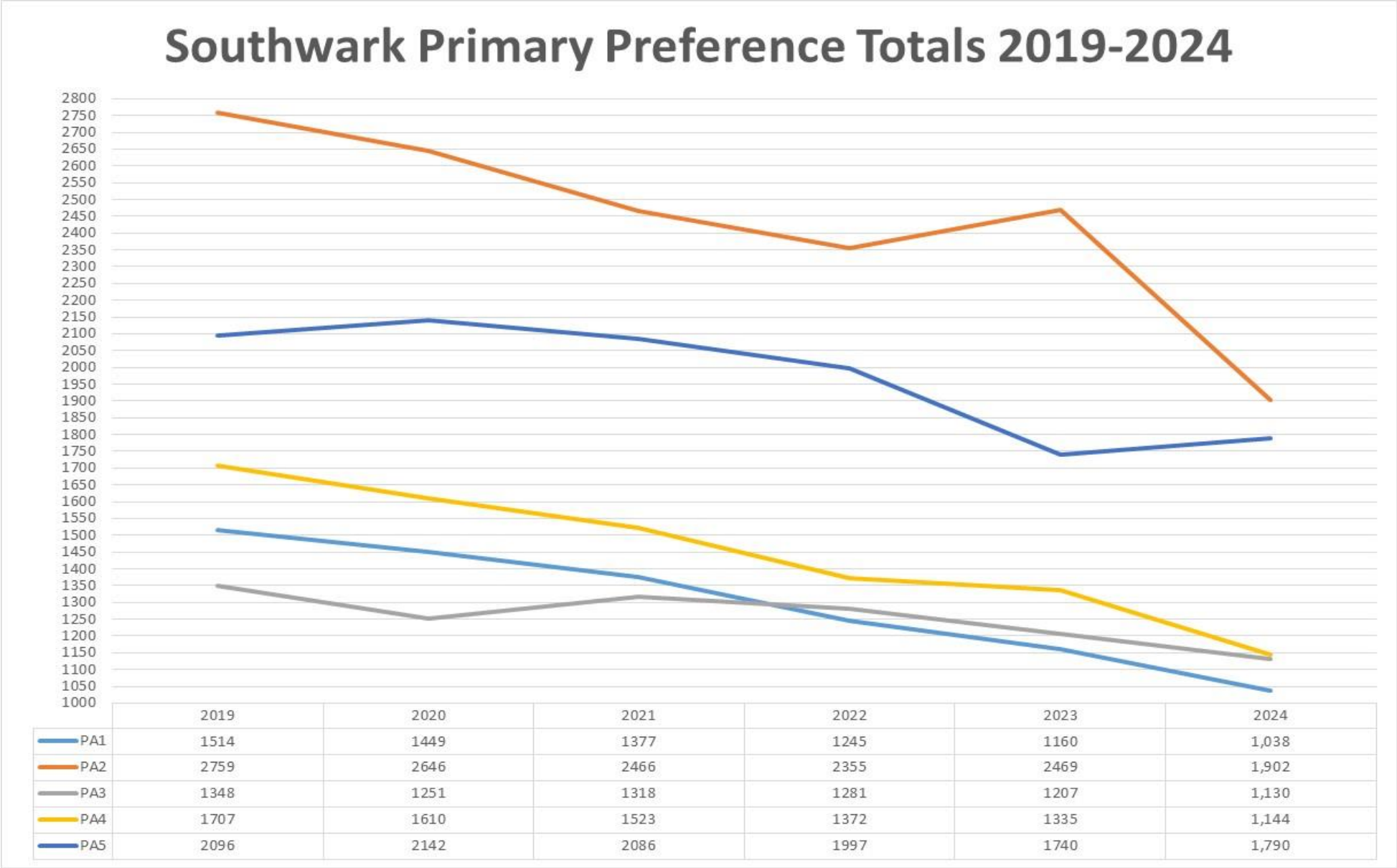
SECTION 6 – Births by calendar year in Southwark
ble 16: Births in Southwark (actuals 2012-2022, projections 2022-2031 – dotted line)/



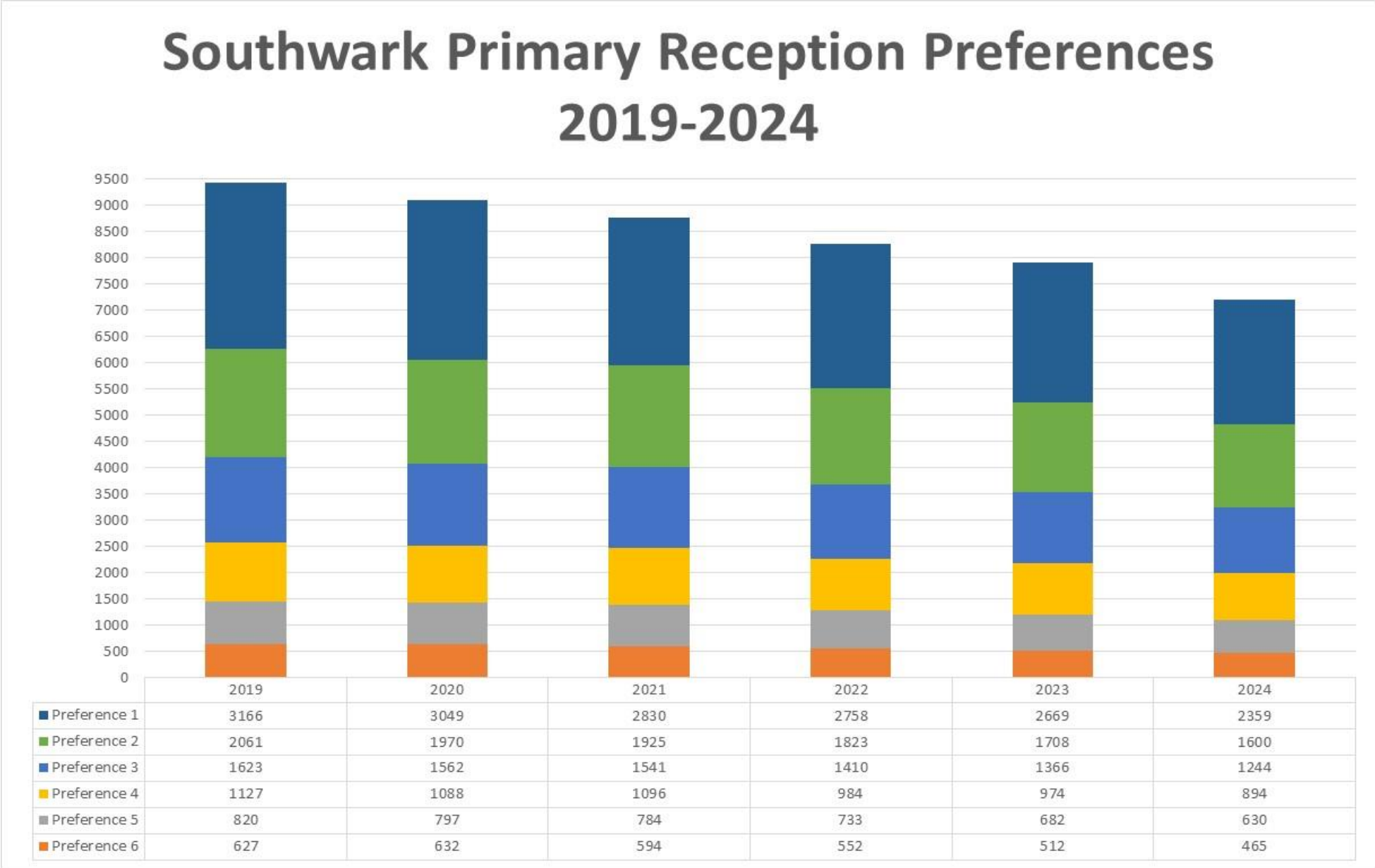
SECTION 7a: PRIMARY RECEPTION APPLICATIONS 2015-16 TO 2024-25



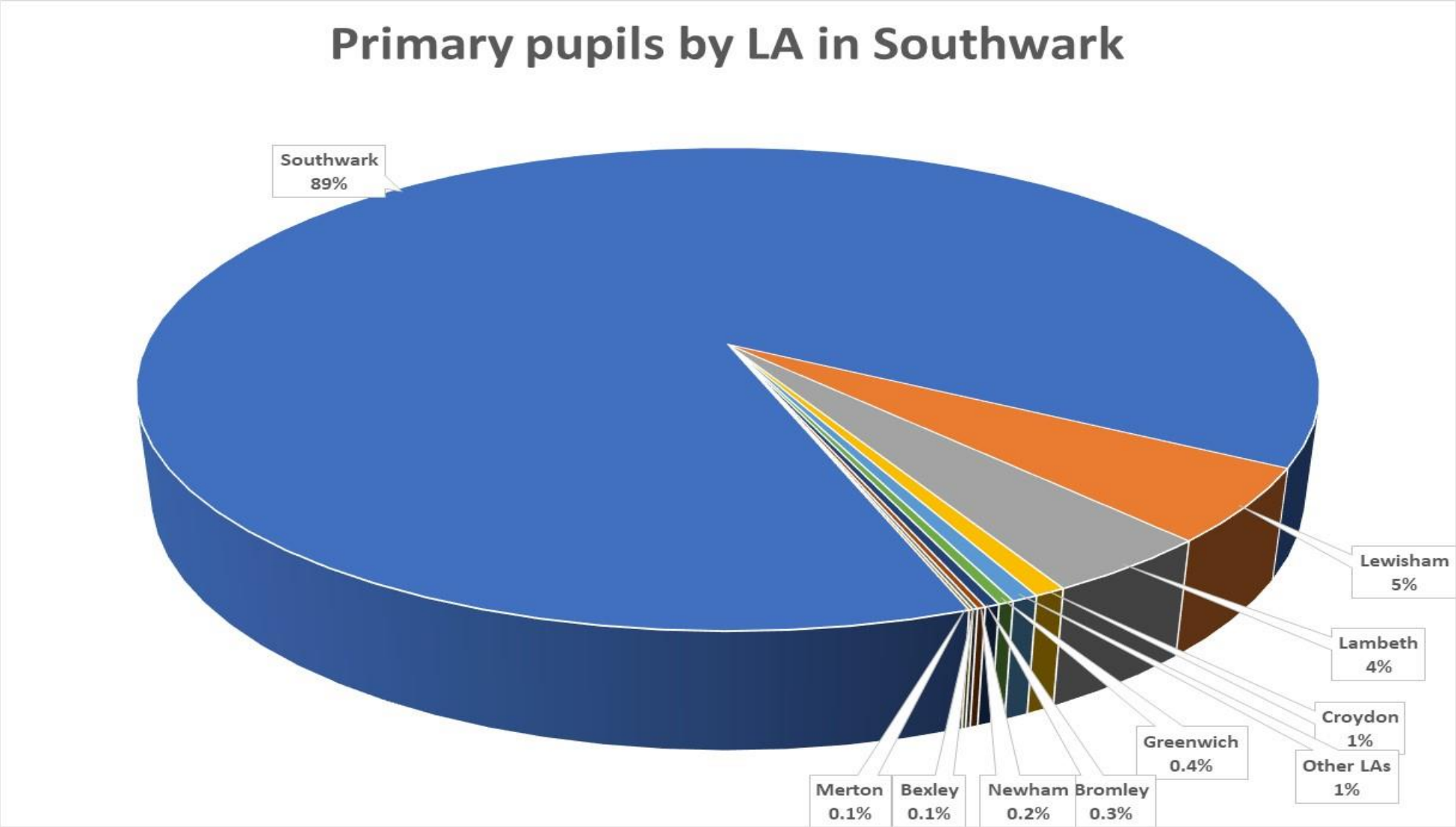
SECTION 7b: TOTAL PRIMARY APPLICANT PREFERENCES 2019-20 TO 2024-25 BY PLANNING AREA



SECTION 7c: PRIMARY APPLICANT PREFERENCES 2019-20 TO 2024-25 BY PREFERENCE



Section 7d Primary pupils by LA in Southwark schools



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 & Projections for YR/YR to Y6
- Births
- Cross Border flows

PLANNING AREA 1

BOROUGH, BANKSIDE & WALWORTH

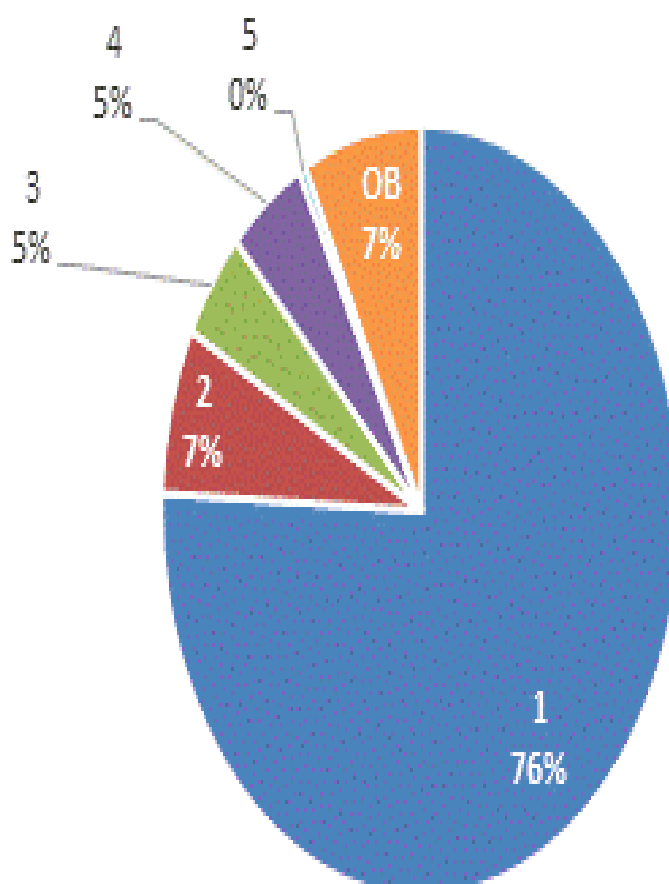
*ARK Globe Academy (**Primary**)*
Cathedral Primary School CE
Charles Dickens Primary School
Charlotte Sharman Primary School
Crampton Primary School
Friars Primary School
English Martyrs RC Primary School
Keyworth Primary School
Michael Faraday Primary School
Robert Browning Primary School
St Georges Cathedral RC Primary School
*St Joseph's (**Borough**) RC Primary*
St Jude's CE Primary School
St Paul's Primary School
St Peters CE Primary School
Surrey Square 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	Victory	30	COMM
	Charles Dickens	60	ACAD	Charlotte Sharman	30	FOUND
	Surrey Square	60	ACAD	Friars	30	FOUND
	St Paul's CE	45	ACAD(CE)	Cathedral School CE	30	VA CE
	St Georges RC	30	ACAD(RC)	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 Joseph's RC	30	VA RC
	Robert Browning	30	COMM			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 Primary Schools: 5 Academies (including 1 CE and 1 RC Academy), 5 Community, 2 Foundation, 3 VA CE schools and 2 VA RC schools 11 x 1FE schools, 1 x 1.5FE school, 5 x 2FE schools PA1 takes around 20% of all Southwark pupils (18% of reception pupils) PA1 provides around 20% of all Southwark primary places (21% of reception places) 						
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As at September 2024 – there are 675 reception places, and 4,965 Years R to 6 places 					
Application trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2019, the number of overall preferences for primary reception places in the planning area have fallen by 31%. First preferences have fallen by 30%, and 1st to 3rd preferences by 29% 					
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 (PA3) to form Bird In Bush Primary School in September 2023. English Martyrs RC formally reduced their PAN to 30 in 2022/23 					
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Births in PA1 fell from 2012 to 2022 by -34%, and are projected to begin to rise slowly to 2031 by +11% (+1% per annum) At ward level, births in Borough & Bankside ward grew by +1% from 2012-22, and are forecast to grow by +16% by 2031 – however, this is only an increase of 14 births; Chaucer fell by -25%, and is projected to fall a further -9%, Faraday, a -51% drop followed by a further -6% drop; Newington, -30% then -13%; North Walworth -32% then a +52% rise, St George's --33% then ++41% rise 					
Reception and whole school vacancies – existing and projected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 226 spare reception places (8FE) across PA1 – 34% of all reception places – 68 more numerically than last year (+10%) 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 193 reception vacancies (6FE) in January 2026 (29%), with slowly increasing vacancy levels thereafter, culminating in 205 vacancies in January 2031 (30%) if no further action to reduce capacity is taken There are 1,147 empty places from years R to 6 – 23% across PA1's primary capacity. Without further actions in place, this is projected to increase steadily to around 1,591 (34%) in January 2031, if no further action to reduce capacity is taken 					
Keeping Education Strong Actions/ Proposals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cobourg Primary – Amalgamation/closure (a net reduction of 30 reception and 390 primary places (<i>this has already been undertaken</i>)) Closure of Townsend Primary (net reduction of 30 reception and 210 primary places (<i>this has already been undertaken</i>)) St Paul's CE Primary Academy reduction of PAN from 45 to 30 (net reduction of 15 reception and 105 primary places) – under consultation Merger of Charlotte Sharman and St Jude's – rejected Overall proposed/implemented reduction of 105 reception and 1,095 primary places (if all implemented) 					

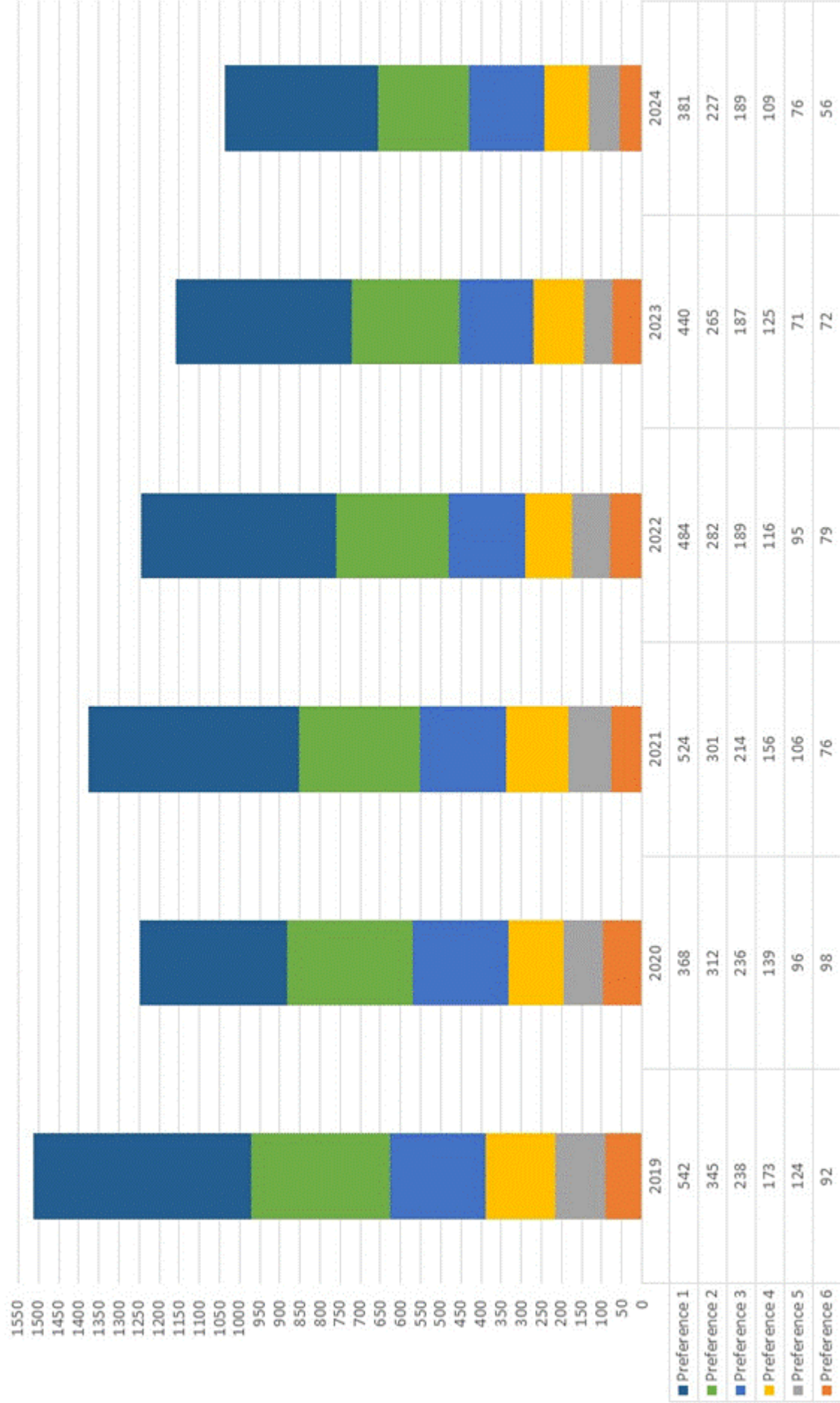
PA1– Borough, Bankside & Walworth

GLA Projections 2024	<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 42 pupils (1.5FE - 8%), and that YR to Y6 by 654 pupils (17%) by then (equivalent to 3 x 1FE schools)
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 (25%), St Jude's CE (25%), Charlotte Sharman (17%), and Keyworth (11%) take a significant proportion of pupils from outside Southwark (<i>mainly Lambeth</i>) • St George's Cathedral (43%), St Joseph's Borough (39%), Surrey Square (31%) all take a significant proportion (more than 30%) of their pupils from outside PA1. Conversely, John Ruskin in PA4 (61%), Phoenix (37%), Grange (36%) and Snowfields (32%) all in PA2 take a high percentage of its pupils from PA1. • Approximately 24% 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 315 pupils (7%) come from outside Southwark (<i>from Lambeth (4%), Croydon (0.3%) and Lewisham (1%)</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 (640 pupils – 14%) and 4 (540 pupils - 12%) and a small number out of borough in Lambeth

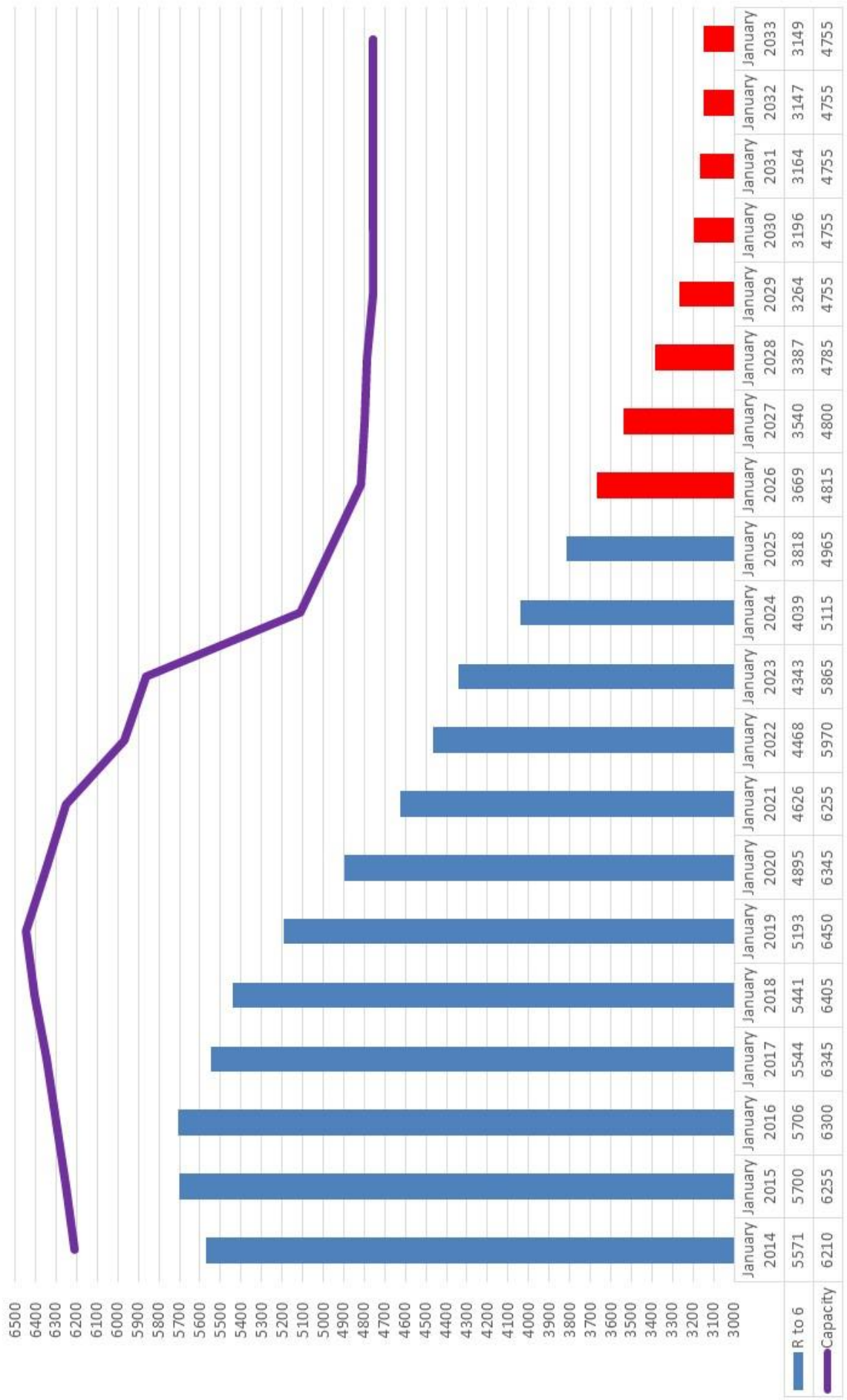
PA1 pupil origins



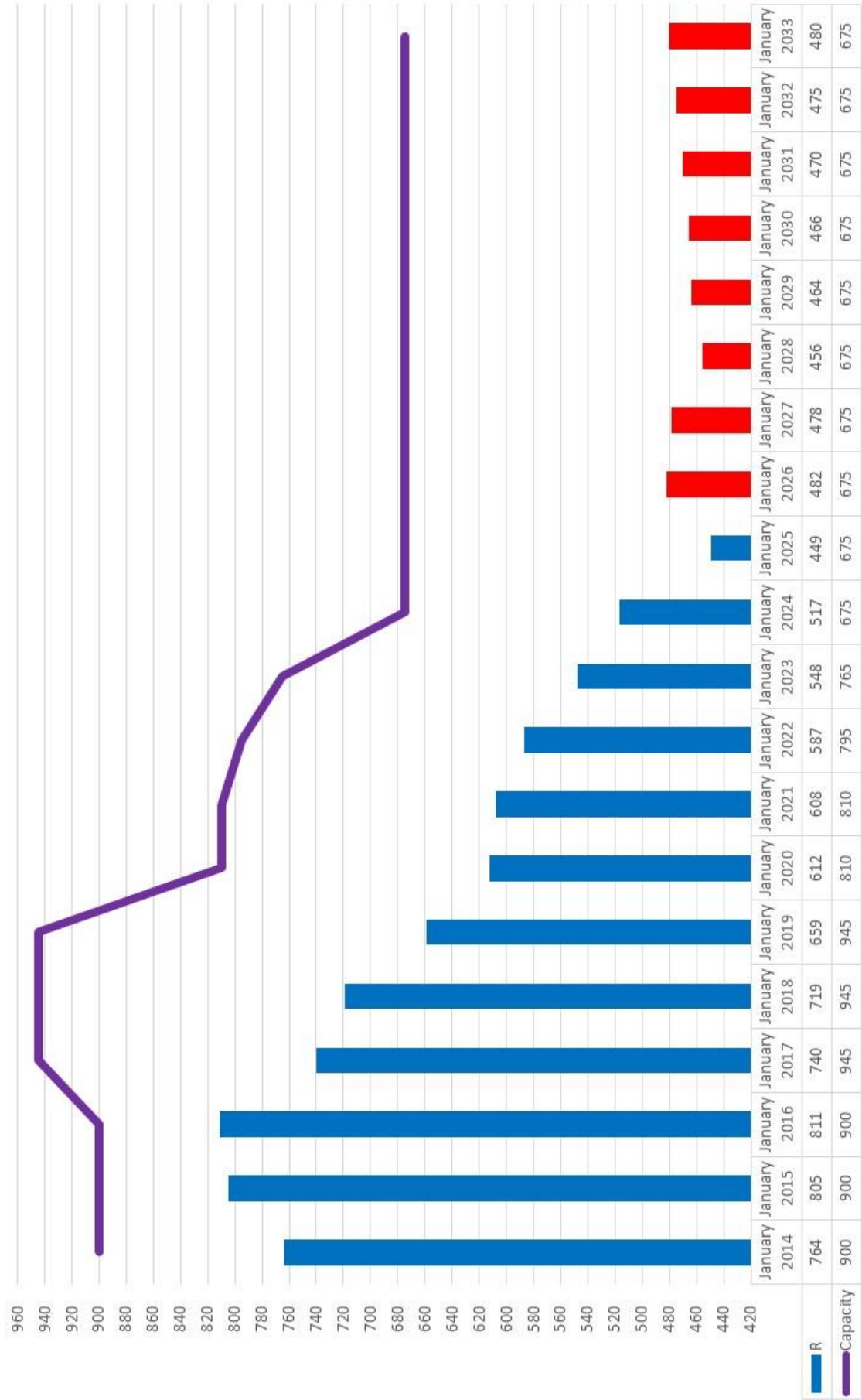
Primary preference Data PA1 2019-2024



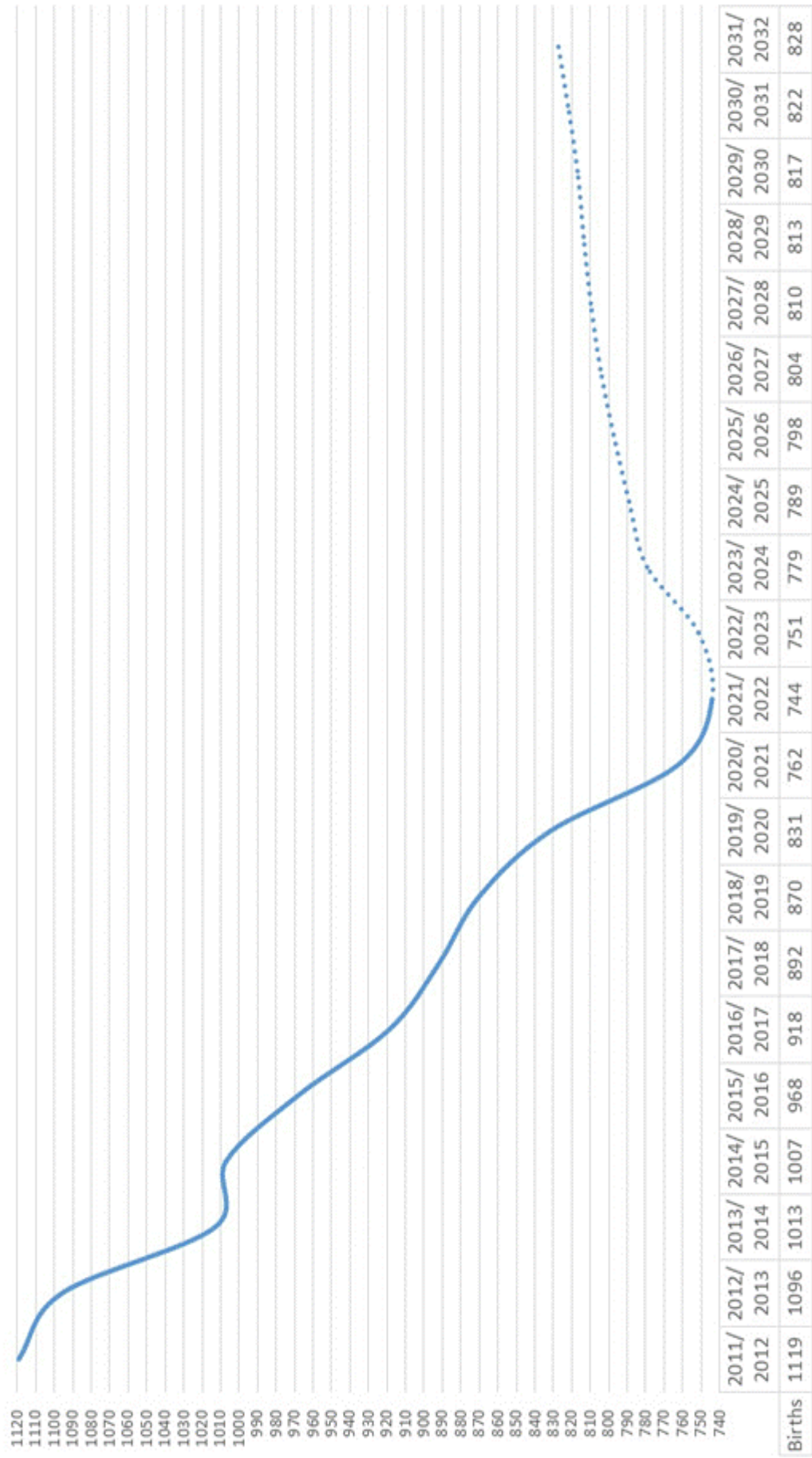
Planning Area 1 - Year R to 6 Capacity, Rolls - (*blue*) (2014-25) and Projections
(*red*) (2026-33)



Planning Area 1 - Reception Capacity, Rolls - (*blue*) (2014-25) and Projections
(*red*) (2026-33)



PA1 Births 2011-2031



PLANNING AREA 2

BERMONDSEY & ROTHERHITHE

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

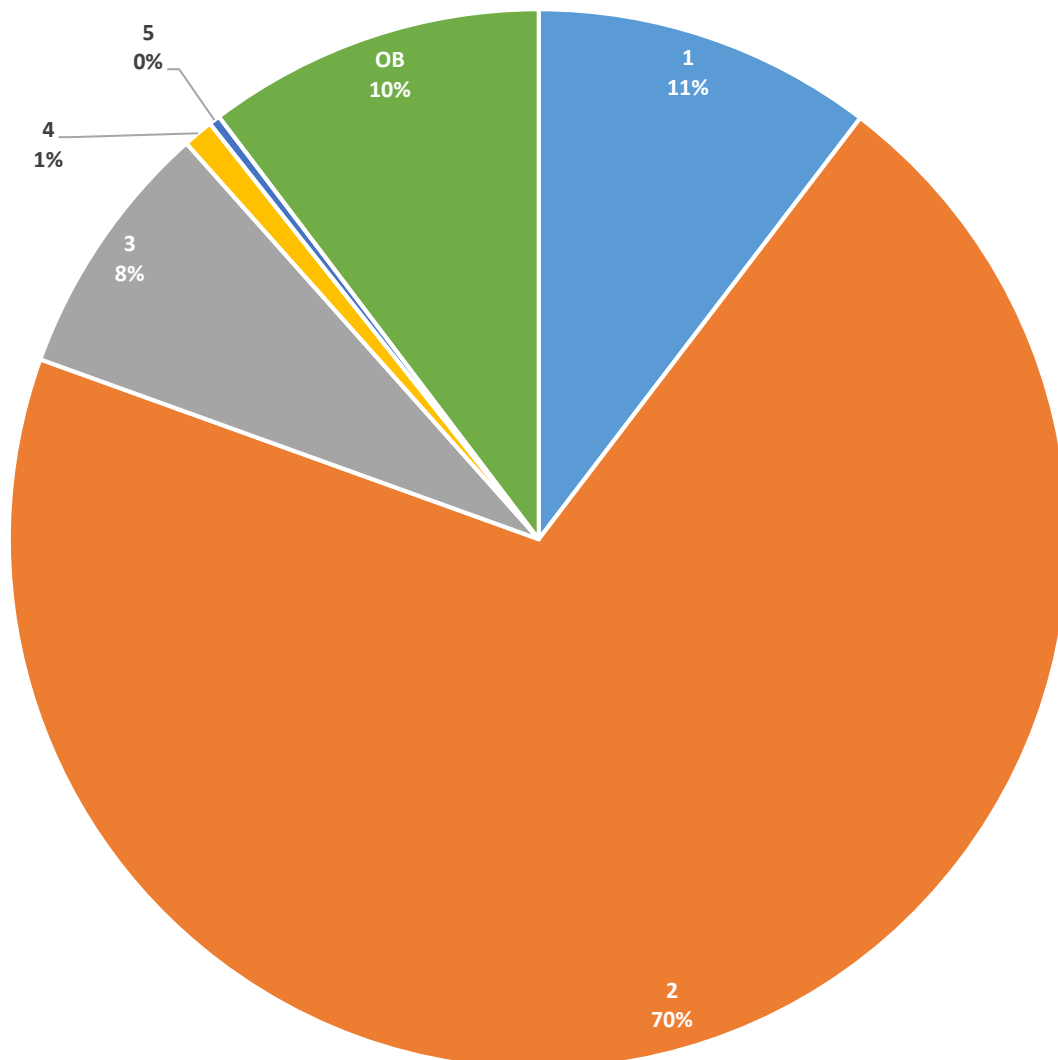
PA2 – Bermondsey & Rotherhithe						
Wards covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Bridge & West Bermondsey, North Bermondsey, Old Kent Road (part), Rotherhithe, South Bermondsey, Surrey Docks 					
Schools	Primary	PAN	Type	Primary	PAN	Type
	Redriff	60	ACAD	Southwark Park	60	COMM
	St Joseph's RC*	45	ACAD	Tower Bridge	30	COMM
	Rotherhithe	60	ACAD	Riverside	45	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 Joseph's (Gomm Rd)	30	VA RC
	Snowsfields	30	COMM	St Johns RC	30	VA RC
	<p>* St Joseph's RC George Row</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 primary schools: 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, 1x 3FE school PA2 takes around 29% of all Southwark primary pupils (<i>the highest in Southwark</i>) (28% of reception pupils) (<i>also the highest in Southwark</i>) PA2 provides around 29% of all Southwark primary places (29% of reception places) 					
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As at September 2024 – 960 reception places. 6,900 Years R to 6 places 					
GLA Projections 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GLA project there will be 190 reception vacancies in January 2026 (20%), and 1,376 R to 6 vacancies (20%). There is projected to be sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2031 at reception and across all year groups. Projections state reception demand will increase by 28 places (1FE) (+4%), but R to 6 demand will fall by 550 pupils (-10%) There will be 162 (6FE) surplus reception places in September 2031, based on GLA projections (17%), and 1,462 YR to 6 vacancies (22%) 					
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 31%. First preferences have fallen by 35%, and 1st to 3rd preferences by 33%. 					
Changes since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ilderton Primary School has formally reduced its PAN from 60 to 30 in September 2023 St Joseph RC Primary (George Row) has academised – but no change to PAN 					
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Births in PA2 from 2012-2022 have fallen by -23%. From 2023 to 2031, births are projected to increase by +6% (+0.7% 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/ whole school vacancies – existing and projected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are presently around 221 spare reception places (8FE) across PA2 – 23% of all PA2 reception places - this is projected to decrease to 192 (7FE) by September 2031 (20%) There are presently around 1,276 vacancies in PA2 across Years R to 6 (19%). By 2031, this will have increased to 1,642 (24%) 					
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) agreed at Cabinet February 2024 for 2025/6 intake (<i>this has already been undertaken</i>) 					

PA2 – Bermondsey & Rotherhithe

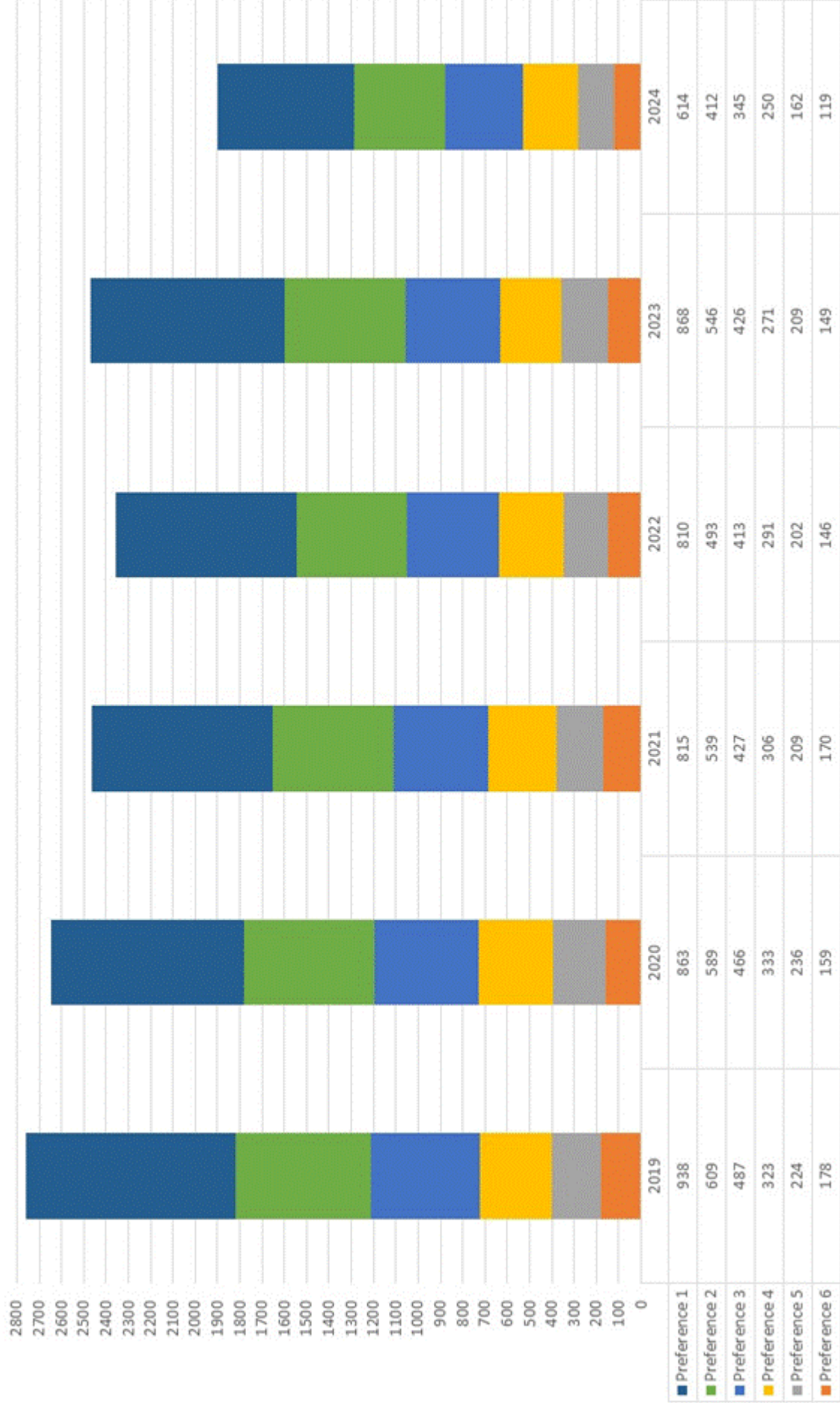
Pupil intake by area

- PA2 is a net exporter of pupils, losing around 800 pupils across all age groups (**-20%**)
- Ilderton (**36%**), Rotherhithe (**28%**), St Joseph's Gomm Road RC (**28%**), St John's RC (22%, and Pilgrim's Way (**20%**) take a significant proportion of their intake from outside Southwark (*mainly Lewisham*)
- Pilgrim's Way Primary, situated in PA2, takes a majority of its pupils from PA3 (**57%**). Other PA2 schools – Phoenix and John Keats Primary take **20%**, and **37%** of their intake from PA3 (Peckham & Nunhead) respectively
- Around **30%** of pupils attending schools in this planning area come from outside the planning area mainly from PA3 (**8%**) and PA1 (**11%**), with around 635 pupils (**10%**) from outside Southwark (mainly Lewisham (**8%**))
- Conversely, **10%** of PA2 resident children attending state schools attend a school in another planning area (mainly PA1) or a school outside Southwark (*mainly Lewisham*)

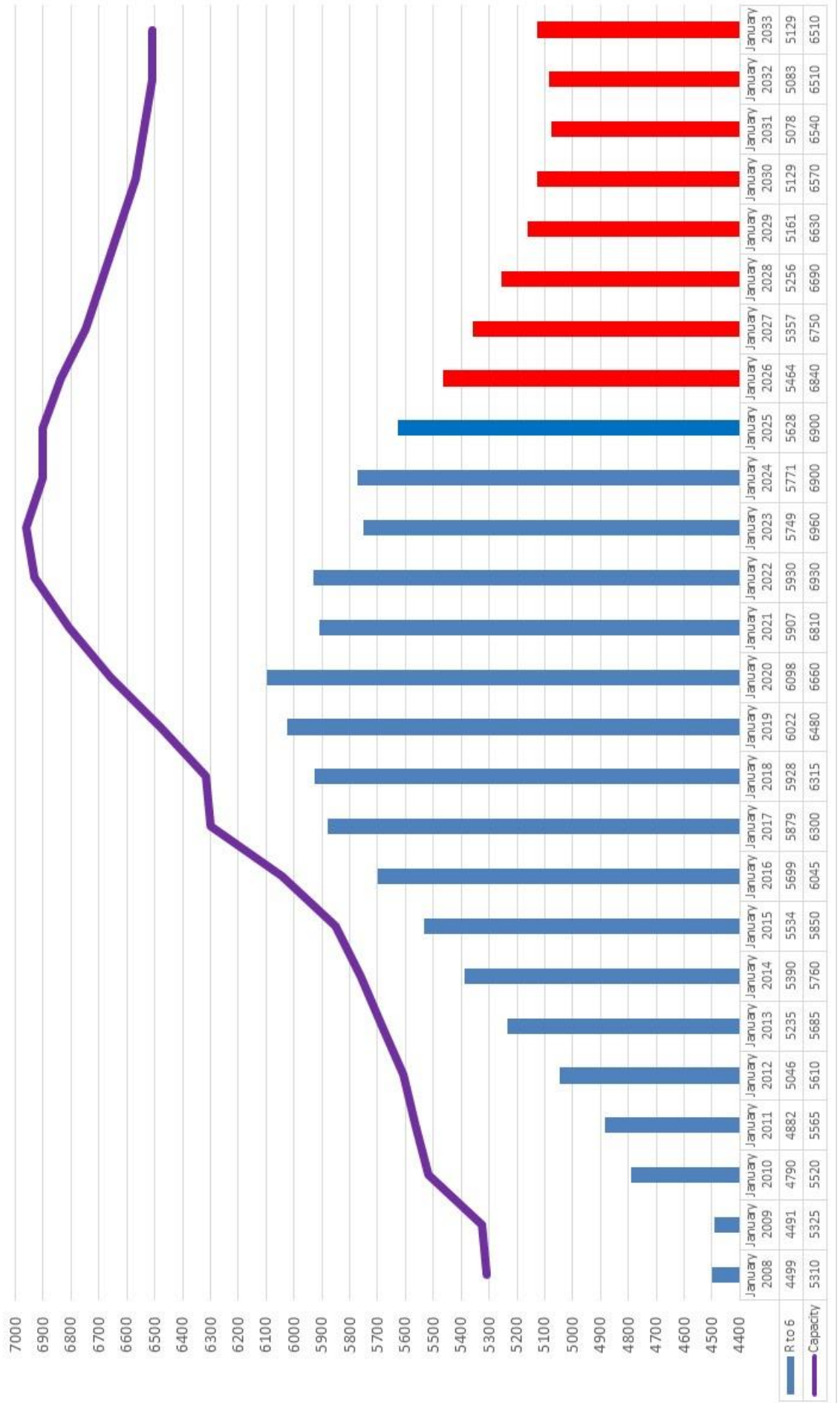
PA2 Schools pupil origin

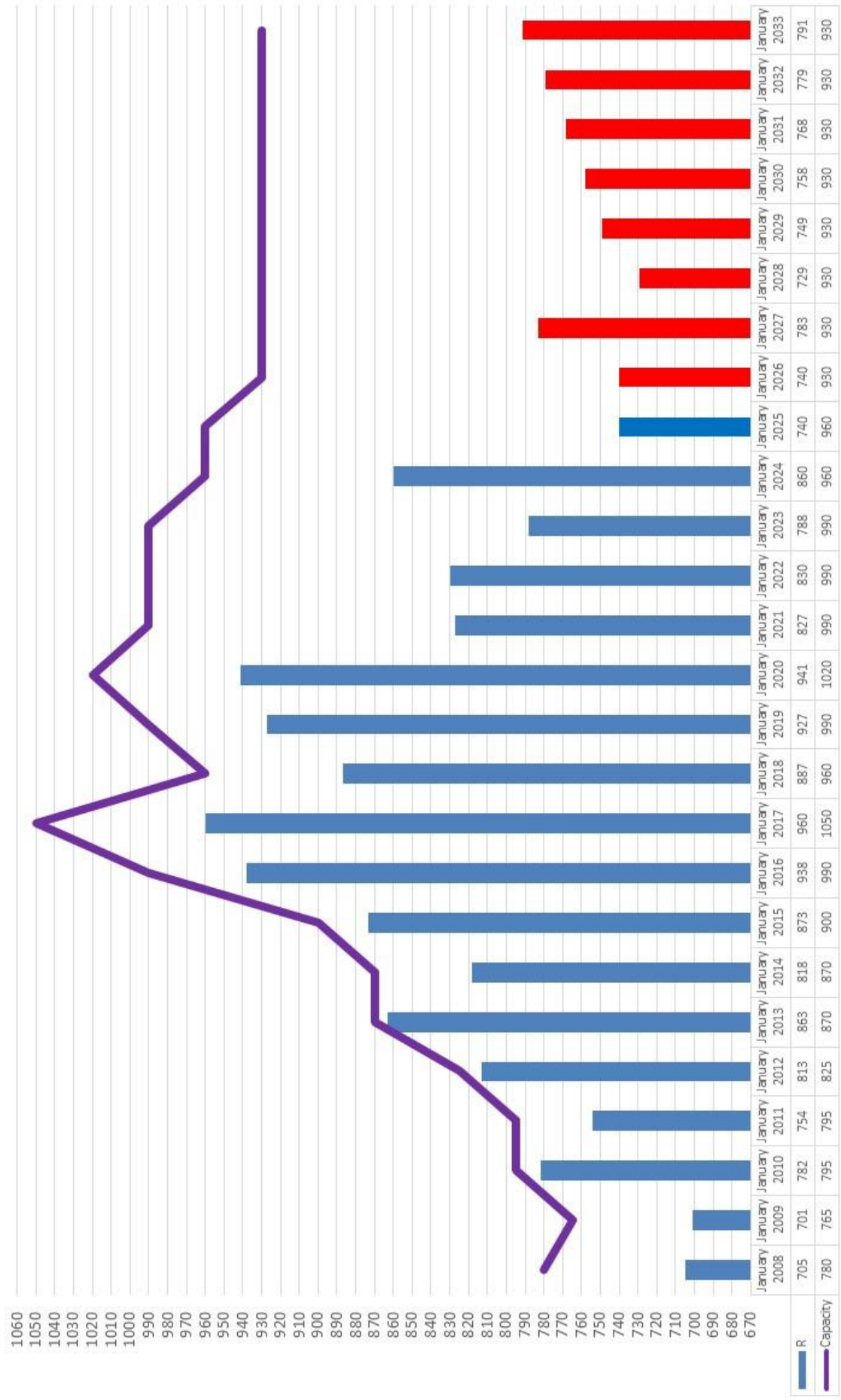


Primary preference Data PA2 2019-2024

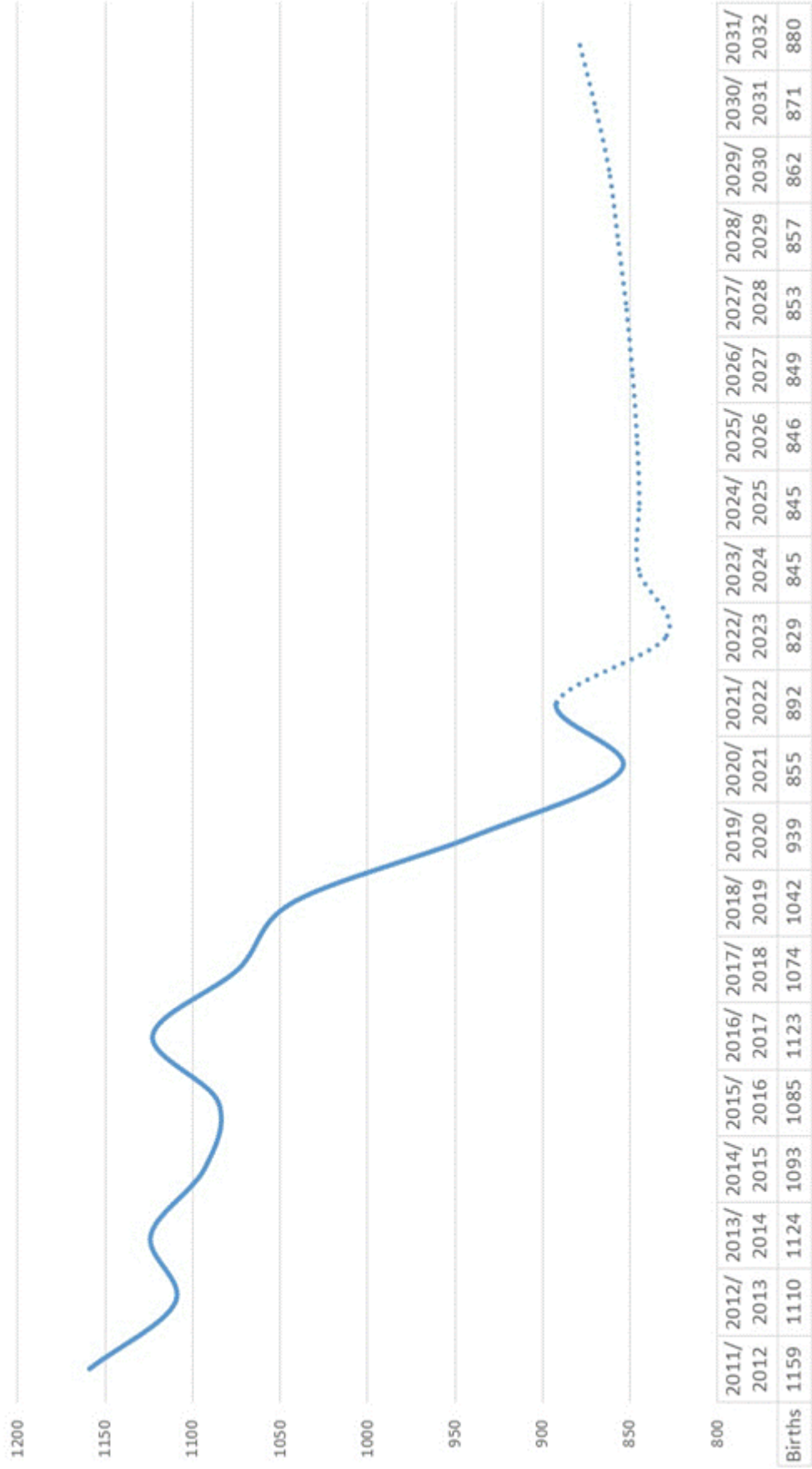


Planning Area 2 - Year R to 6 Capacity, Rolls - (*blue*) (2008-25) and Projections (*red*) (2026-33)





PA2 Births 2011-2031



PLANNING AREA 3

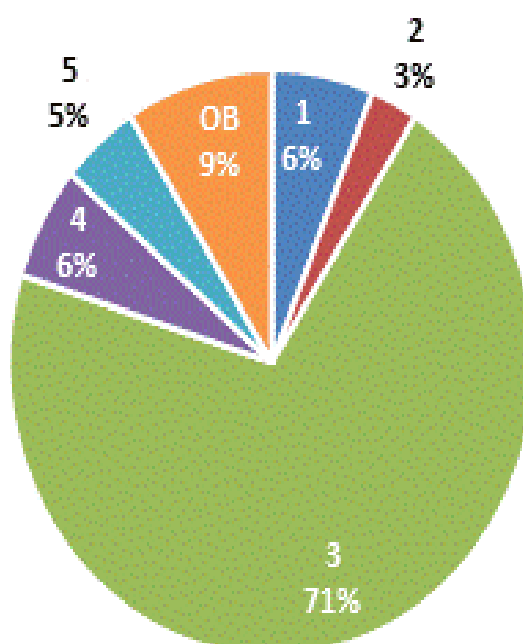
PECKHAM & NUNHEAD

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

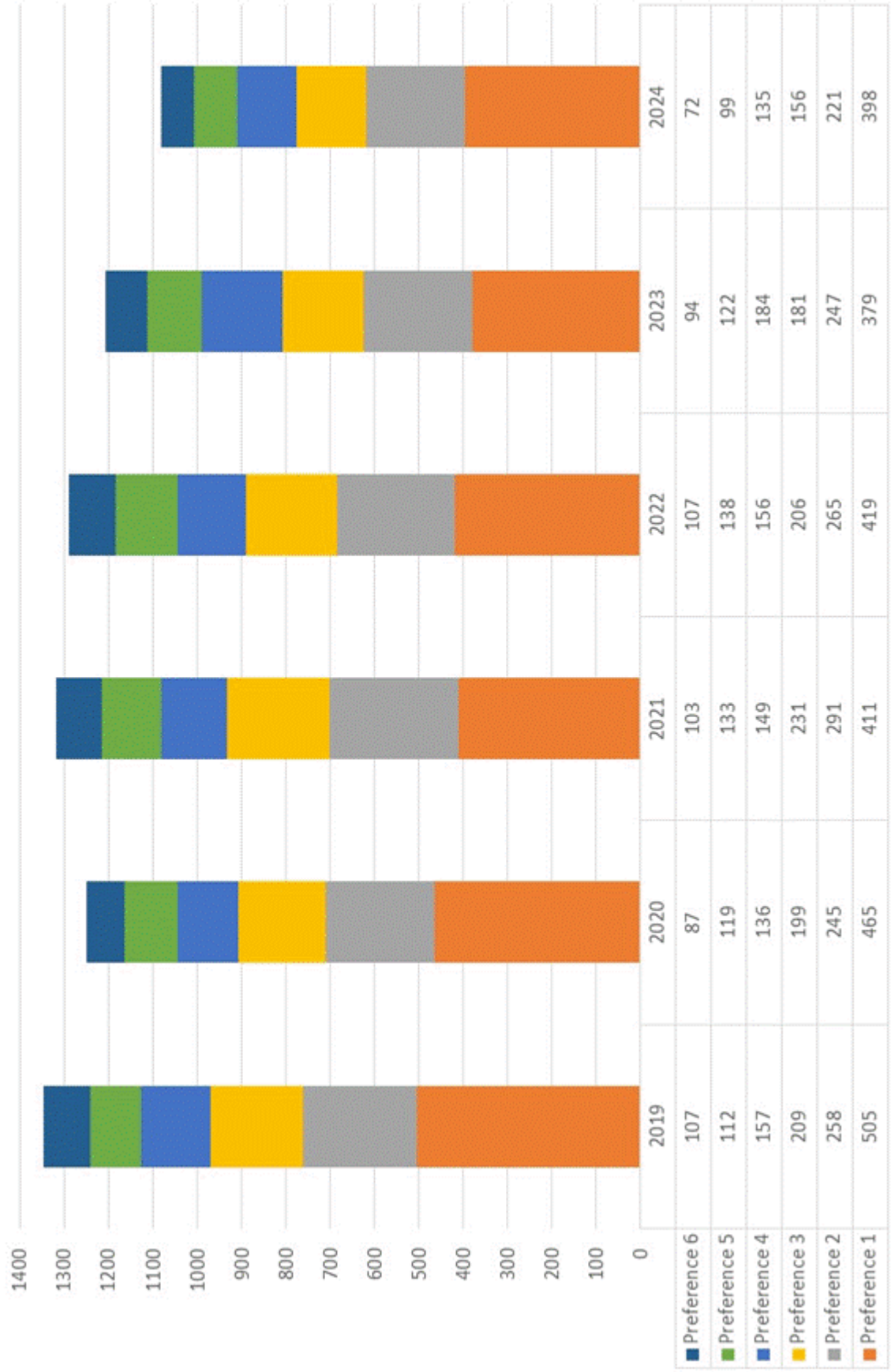
PA3 – Peckham & Nunhead						
Wards Covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goose Green (<i>part</i>), Old Kent Road (<i>part</i>), Peckham, Peckham Rye, Rye Lane (<i>part</i>) 					
Schools	Primary	PAN	Type	Primary	PAN	Type
	Angel Oak	60	ACAD	Ivydale	90	COMM
	Harris Peckham Pk.	30	ACAD	Rye Oak	60	COMM
	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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 primary schools: 5 Community, 3 Academies, 2 VA CE, 2 VA RC 6 x 1FE schools, 5 x 2FE schools, 1 x 3FE school PA3 takes around 18% of all Southwark primary pupils (17% of reception pupils) PA3 provides around 18% of all Southwark primary places (18% of reception places) 						
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As at September 2024 – 600 reception places, 4,395 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 20%. First preferences have fallen by 21%, and 1st to 3rd preferences by 23%. 					
Changes since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harris Primary Free School Peckham merged with Harris Peckham Park (net reduction of 30 Year R and 390 Year R to 6 places) Camelot Primary School merged with Cobourg (PA1) on the Camelot site, and renamed Bird-in-Bush Primary – no net reduction in PA3 places resulted from this merger 					
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Births in the PA decreased from 2012-2022 by -33%, and are projected to slowly increase from 2023 to 2031 by +2% (+0.3% per annum) In the Peckham ward, births decreased by -46% from 2012 to 2022, and are projected to fall by a further -3% by 2031; in Peckham Rye ward, the drop was -36%, to be followed by a further drop of -3%; in Rye Lane ward, the figures were -36% and then an increase of +16%. In Old Kent Road ward, the figures were -50% and +53%. In Goose Green ward, the figures were -32% and +0.3% 					
Reception and whole school vacancies – existing and projected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In September 2024, there are presently 164 spare reception places (6FE) across PA3 - 27% of all reception places, and 1,058 Year R to 6 vacancies (24%). The GLA project 115 Year R vacancies in January 2026 (21%) as a result of capacity reduction, and 1,093 YR to Y6 vacancies (26%) The GLA also project 111 (4FE) reception vacancies in September 2031 (21%), and 1,045 YR to Y6 vacancies (27%) at the same time, if no further work is undertaken to reduce capacity 					
Keeping Education Strong Actions/Proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St Francesca Cabrini RC Primary – proposed closure in September 2023 - (a net reduction of 30 reception places and 390 primary places) (<i>this has already been undertaken</i>) St Francis RC Primary PAN Reduction 2FE to 1FE (net reduction of 30 reception places and 210 primary places) agreed by FGB in January 2024, implementing in 2025/26 (<i>this has already been undertaken</i>) Harris Free Peckham amalgamated with Harris Peckham Park on the Peckham Park site – implemented in September 2023 (a net reduction of 30 reception places and 390 YR to 6 places) (<i>this has already been undertaken</i>) Overall reductions of 90 reception and 990 primary places so far St Mary Magdalene CE Primary –proposed closure - (net reduction of 30 reception places and 210 primary places) has not yet been implemented but will be consulted on in 2024/25 					

PA3 – Peckham & Nunhead	
Keeping Education Strong Actions/Proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of PAN at Ivydale from 90 to 60 and relocation to one site also under consultation, Rye Oak Primary PAN Reduction 2FE to 1.5FE proposed (<i>under consideration</i>)
GLA Projections 2024	<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 39 places (2FE) (-8%), and R to 6 demand will fall by 544 pupils – equivalent to a 2.5FE primary (-16%)
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. 340 pupils in PA3 (9%) come from outside Southwark – 5% from Lewisham, and 1% each from Croydon and Bromley St John's & St Clements CE takes 45% of pupils from outside PA3 (mainly PAs 4 and 5), St James the Great RC (43%), Bellenden (35%) and St Francis RC (34%) take pupils from outside their planning area, in most cases mainly from PA4 (Camberwell) Hollydale (15%), St John's & St Clements CE (13%), Bellenden (12%), and St Francis RC (12%) all take higher than average outborough rolls Conversely, Pilgrims Way (57%) and John Keats Free (37%) in PA2, the Belham Primary Free School (68%), St George's CE Primary (26%) and Oliver Goldsmith (49%) all in PA4 take a substantial number of their pupils from PA3.

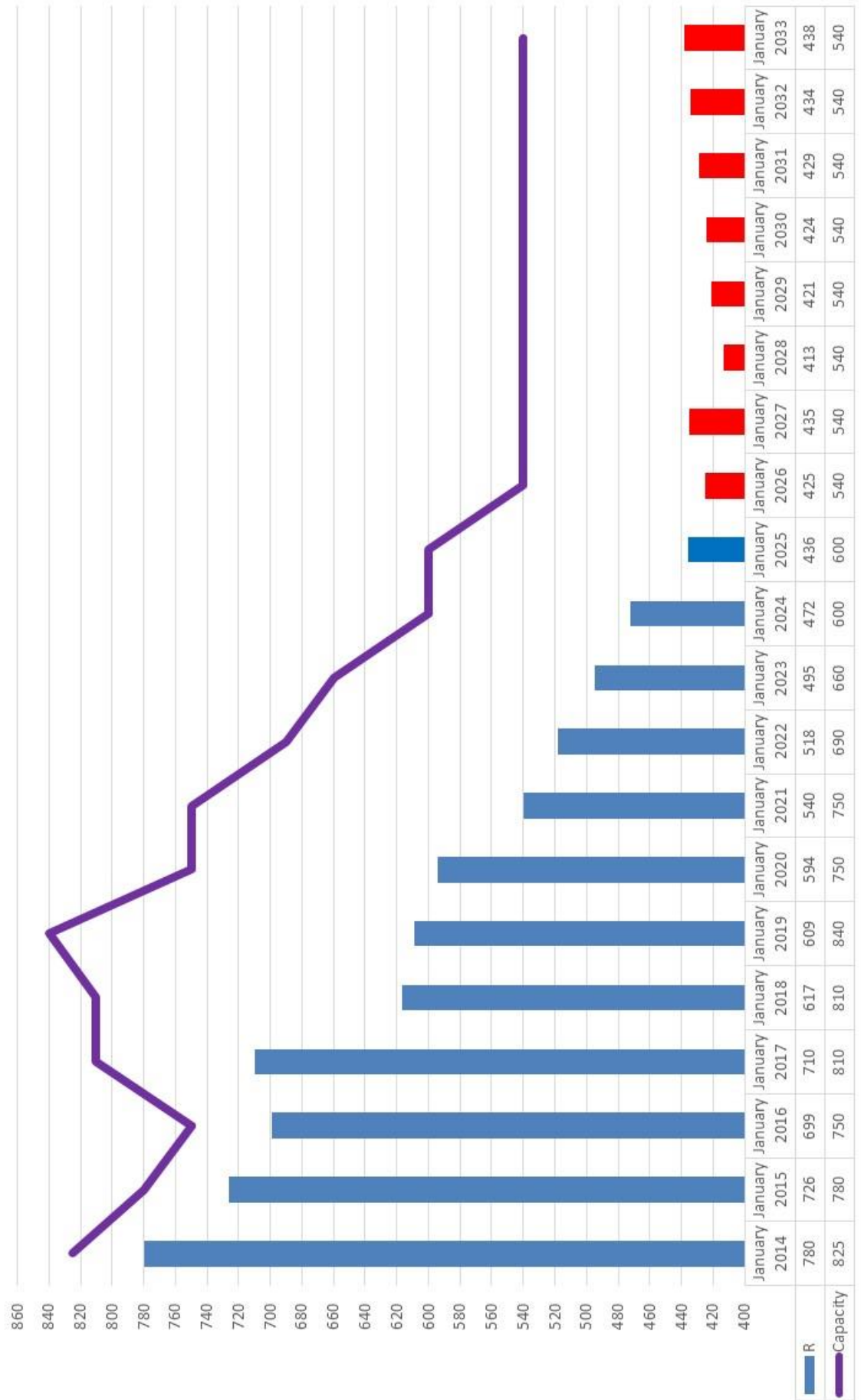
PA3 Schools Pupil Origins



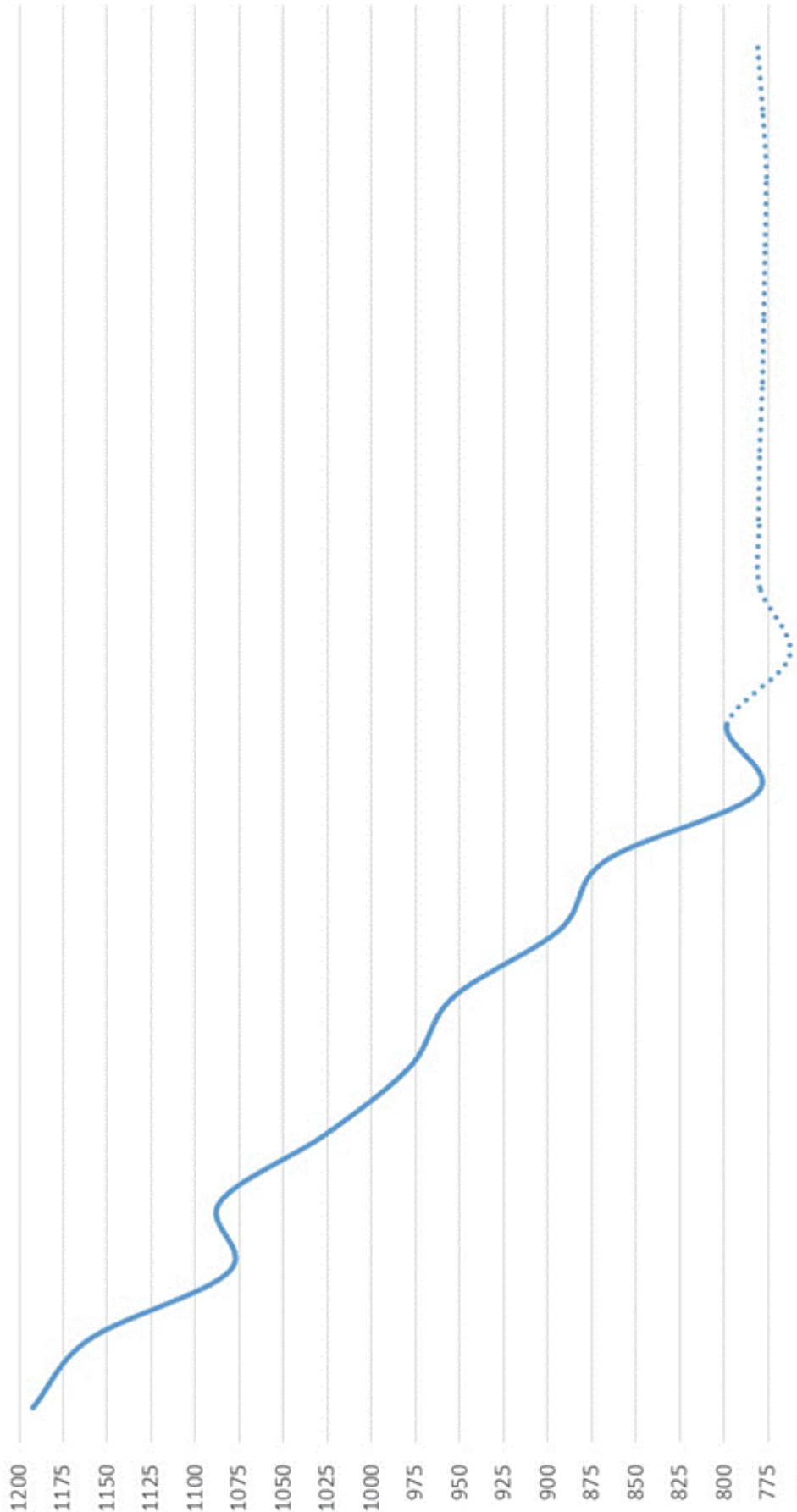
PA3 Primary Preferences 2019-24







PA3 Births 2011-2031



/50	2011/	2012/	2013/	2014/	2015/	2016/	2017/	2018/	2019/	2020/	2021/	2022/	2023/	2024/	2025/	2026/	2027/	2028/	2029/	2030/	2031/
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
	Births	1193	1161	1081	1087	1026	978	954	893	867	781	799	763	780	780	780	779	777	776	776	778

PLANNING AREA 4

CAMBERWELL

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

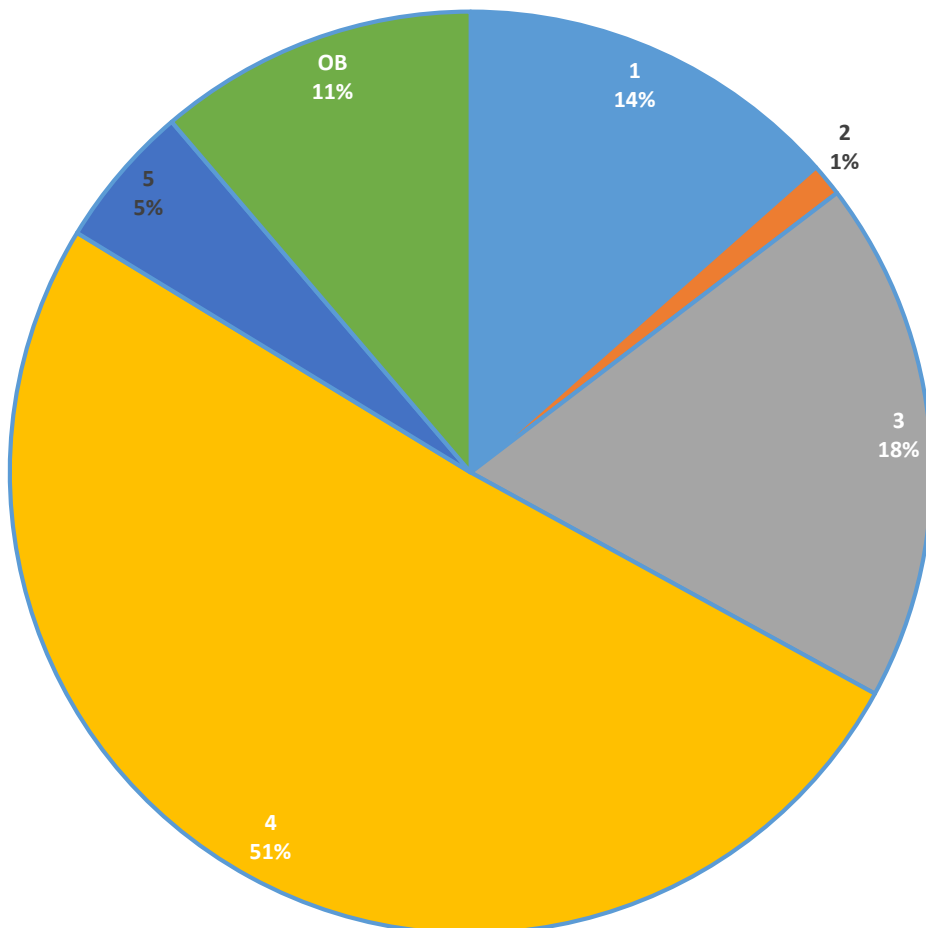
PA4 – Camberwell						
Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camberwell Green, Champion Hill, Rye Lane (<i>part</i>), St Giles 					
Schools	Primary	PAN	Type	Primary	PAN	Type
	Lyndhurst	60	ACAD	John Ruskin	60	COMM
	Dog Kennel Hill	60	ACAD	Oliver Goldsmith	60	COMM
	Bessemer Grange	90	COMM	Belham	60	FREE
	Brunswick Park	60	COMM	St Georges CE	30	VA CE
	Crawford	60	COMM	St Joseph's Infants RC	60	VA RC
				St Joseph's Junior RC	60	VA RC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 primary schools: 5 Community, 2 Academies, 1 Free School, 1 VA CE, 1 VA RC Infant and 1 VA RC Junior 1 x 1FE schools, 9 x 2FE schools, 1 x 3FE school PA4 takes around 17% of all Southwark primary pupils (17% reception pupils) PA4 provides around 18% of all Southwark primary places (17% of reception places) 					
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As at September 2024 – there were 570 reception places, and 4,215 Year R to 6 places 					
Application Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2019, the number of preferences expressed for primary reception places in the planning area have fallen by 603 (35%). First preferences have fallen by 252 (41%), and 1st to 3rd preferences by 431 (34%) 					
Changes since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comber Grove Primary closed in September 2024 Bessemer Grange will reduce its PAN from 90 to 60 in September 2025 					
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Births in the area have decreased -34% from 2012 to 2022. From 2023 to 2031, births are projected to increase by +3% (+0.3% per annum) In the wards that make up the planning area, Camberwell Green births reduced by -27% from 2012-22, but are projected to increase by +4% from 2023-31. Champion Hill ward reduced by -41% from 2012-22 and is projected to increase by +6% by 2031. St Giles ward births decreased by -40% from 2012 to 2022 and will decrease further by -4% from 2023 to 2031. in Rye Lane ward, the figures were a -36% drop and then an increase of +16% by 2031 					
Reception and whole school vacancies – existing and projected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are presently around 140 (5FE) spare places (25%) at reception this year, with a gradual projected decrease of demand thereafter. Whole school vacancy levels equate to 772 (18%). For January 2026, the GLA project 110 reception vacancies (20%), and 837 YR-6 vacancies (20%) In January 2031, the GLA also project 118 vacancies (4FE)(22%) and 1,010 YR to Y6 (27%) if no further action is taken Year R capacity is scheduled to reduce by 30 (1FE) to 540 if no further action is taken - R to 6 capacity will reduce by 405 (10%) places by 2031 					
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) agreed by Cabinet implementing in 2025/26 (<i>this has already been undertaken</i>) Comber Grove Primary – closure (net reduction of 30 and primary roll by 240) was agreed by Cabinet in July 2024 for September 2024 (<i>this has already been undertaken</i>) PAN reduction at Crawford Primary school from 60 to 30 in 2026/27 under consultation (Net reduction of reception by 30 and primary roll by 210) Overall reduction of 60 reception and 450 primary places so far 					
GLA Projections 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2031 at reception and Years R to 6. GLA projections show that reception demand will fall by 2 pupils (1FE) (-0.2%), and capacity will remain the same, and R to 6 demand will fall by 528 pupils (-16%) 					

PA4 – Camberwell

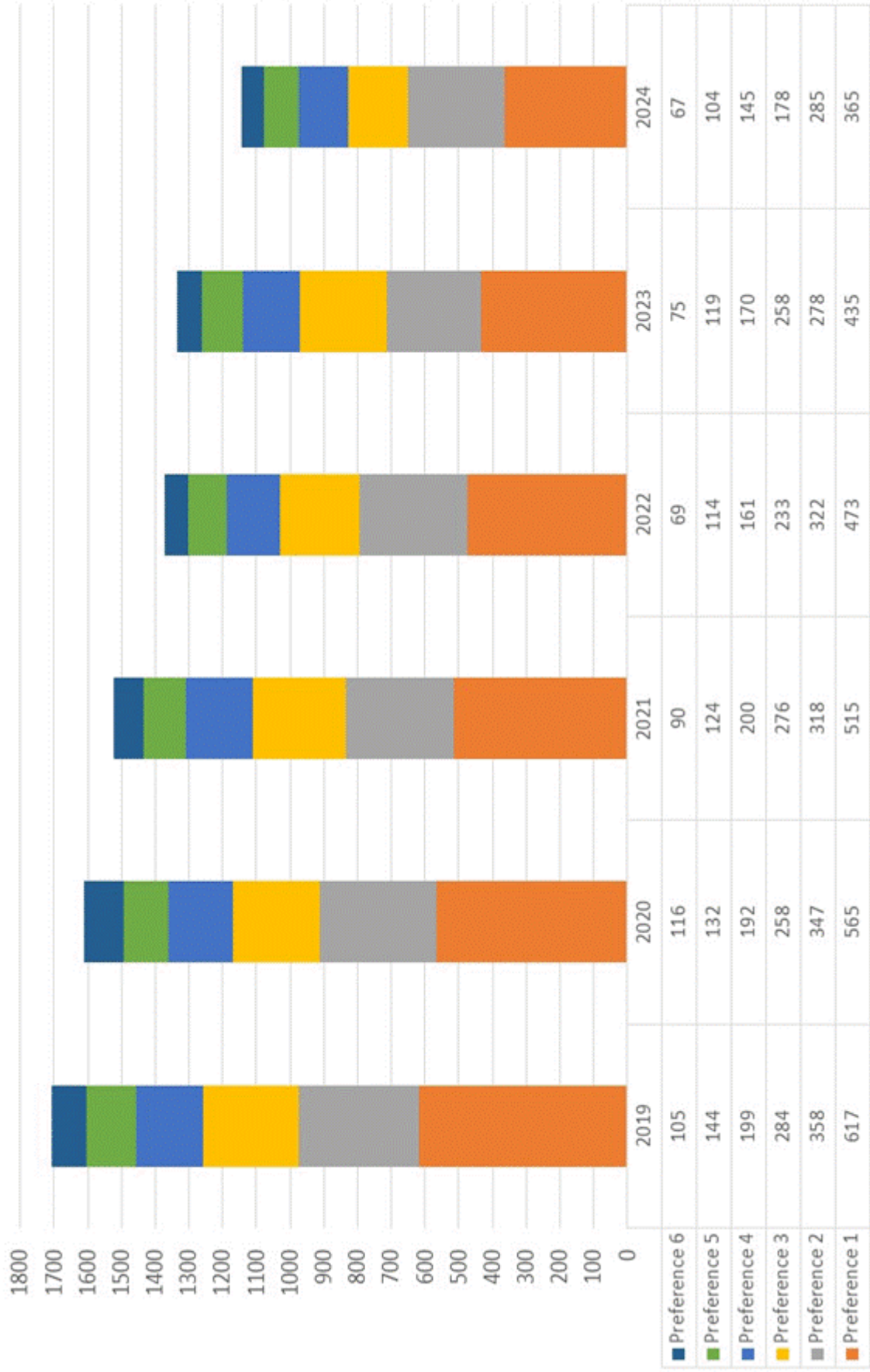
Pupil intake by area

- 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 **49%** of pupils in this planning area come from outside the planning area, mainly from within Southwark (this is the highest percentage in Southwark). Around **11%** of the PA4 roll come from outside Southwark, **7%** from Lambeth and **1%** each from Lewisham and Croydon
- Crawford (**24%**), Bessemer Grange (**22%**), St Joseph's Junior (**19%**), and St Joseph's Infants (**16%**) take a higher than average percentage of outborough pupils – mainly from Lambeth
- Conversely, around **25%** of PA4 resident children attending state schools attend a school mainly from within another Southwark planning area. Goose Green and St Anthony's RC Primary in PA5 both take around a quarter of its pupils from PA4
- Of schools in PA4 taking pupils from other planning areas, the Belham Primary Free School accommodates **79%** of its pupils from outside PA4, as do John Ruskin Primary (**76%**), St George's CE (**54%**) and Oliver Goldsmith primaries (**66%**)

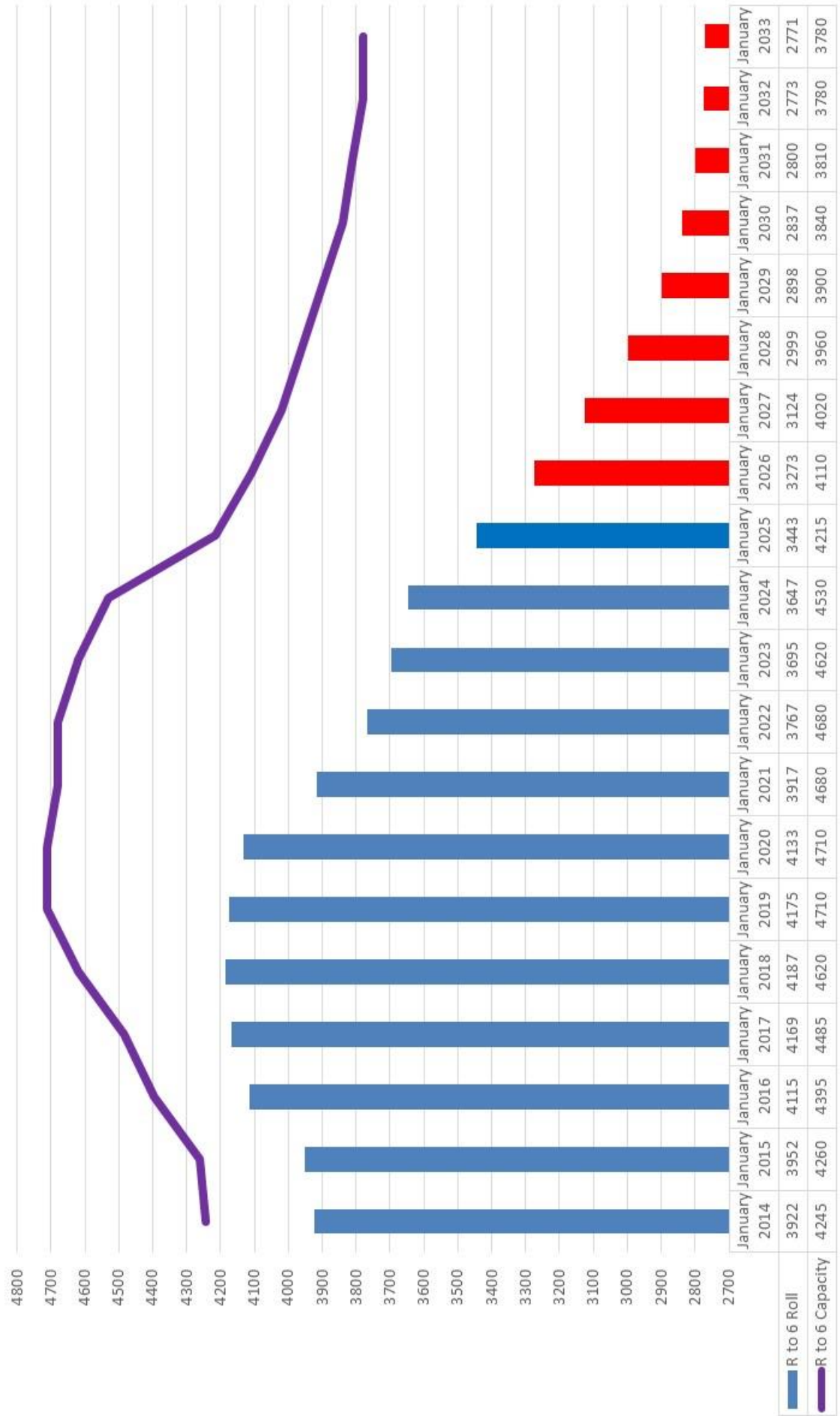
PA4 Schools Pupil Origins



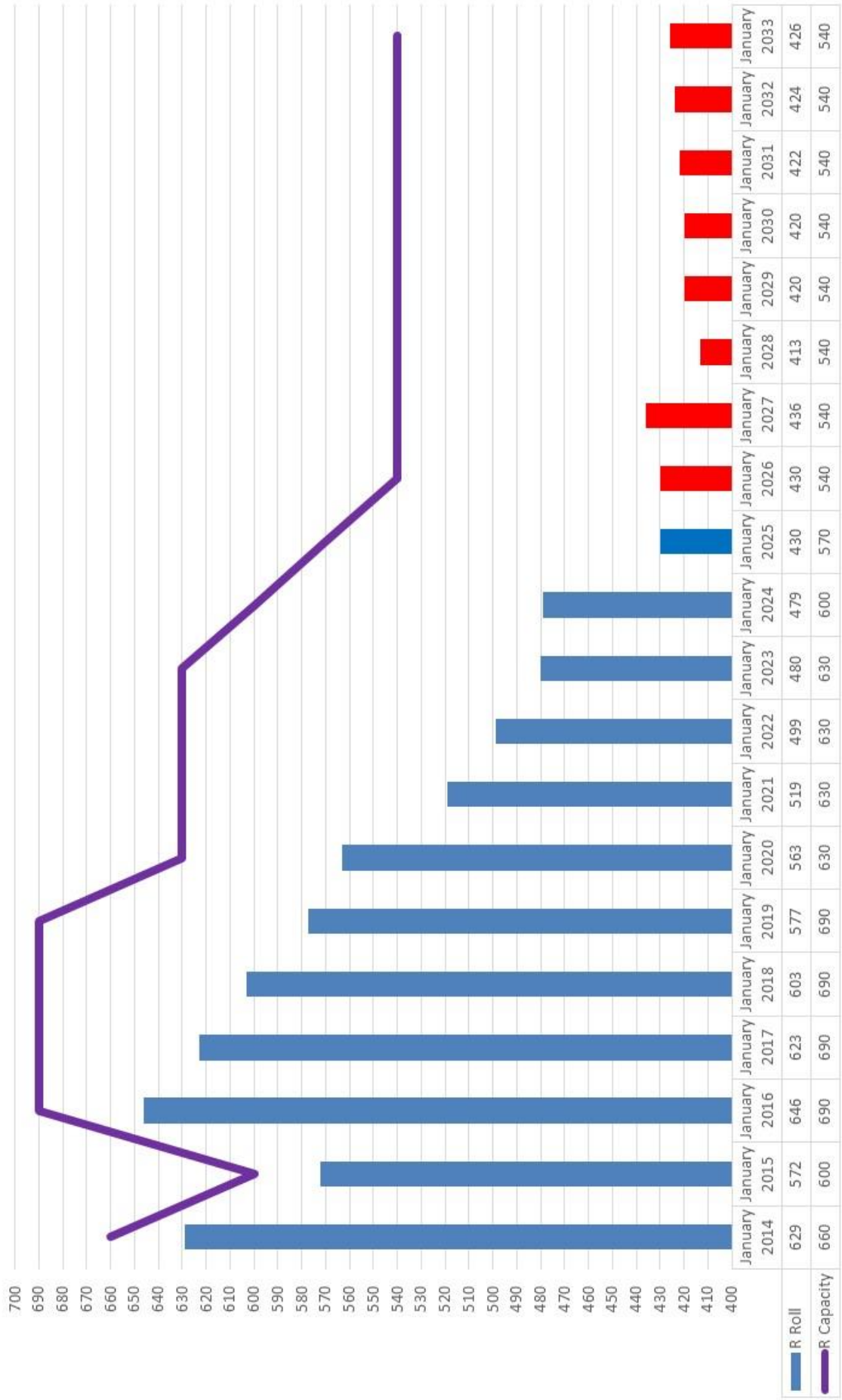
PA4 Primary Preferences 2019/20-2024/25



Planning Area 4 - Year R to 6 Capacity, Rolls - (*blue*) (2014-25) and Projections
(*red*) (2026-33)

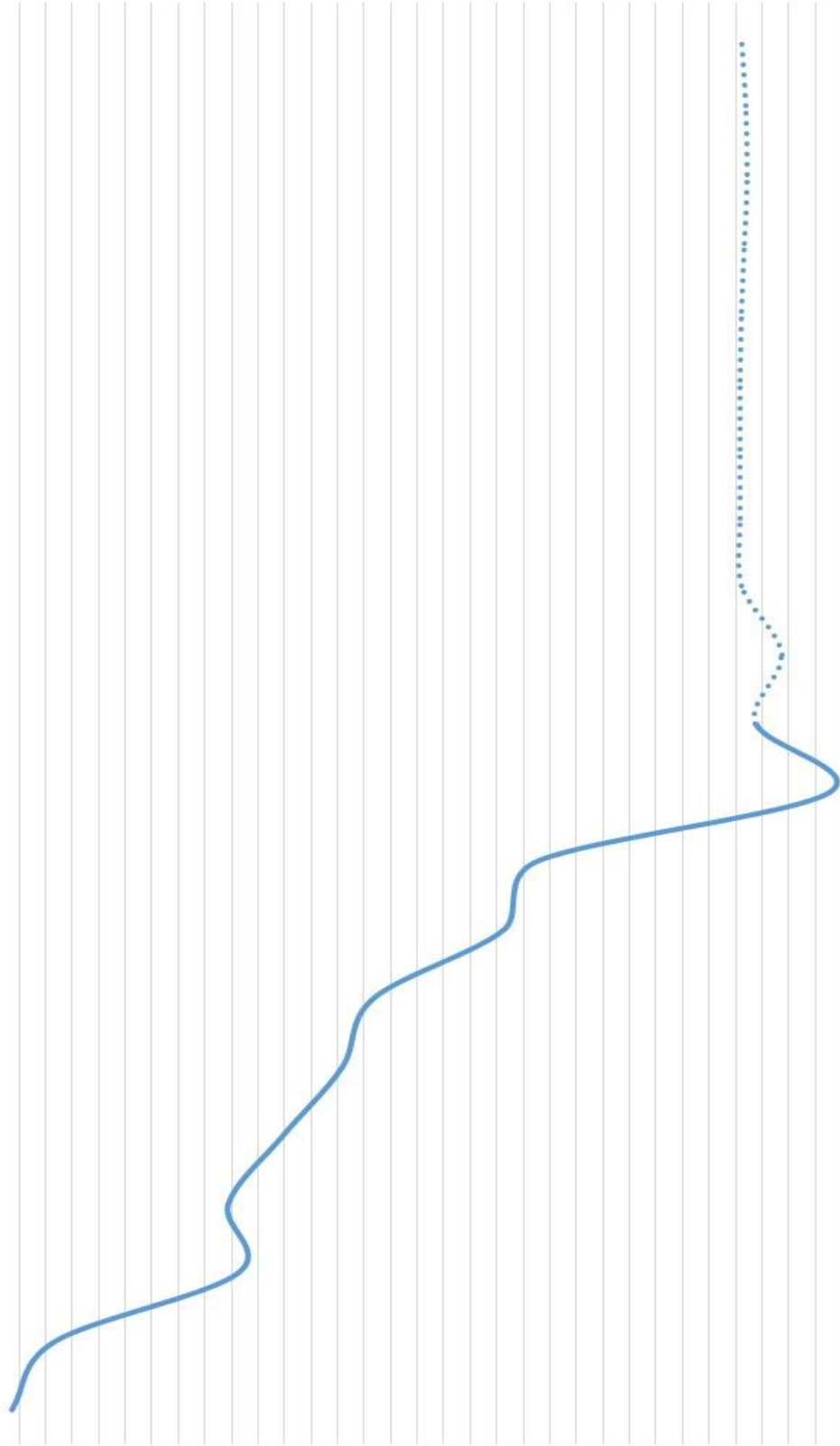


Planning Area 4 - Year R Capacity, Rolls - (blue) (2014-25) and Projections (red) (2026-33)



PA4 Births 2011-2031

860
850
840
830
820
810
800
790
780
770
760
750
740
730
720
710
700
690
680
670
660
650
640
630
620
610
600
590
580
570
560
550
540
530



Births

2011/20	2012/20	2013/20	2014/20	2015/20	2016/20	2017/20	2018/20	2019/20	2020/20	2021/20	2022/20	2023/20	2024/20	2025/20	2026/20	2027/20	2028/20	2029/20	2030/20	2031/20
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
853	836	767	771	751	728	716	667	655	545	572	563	578	578	579	578	578	577	576	576	578

PLANNING AREA 5

DULWICH

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

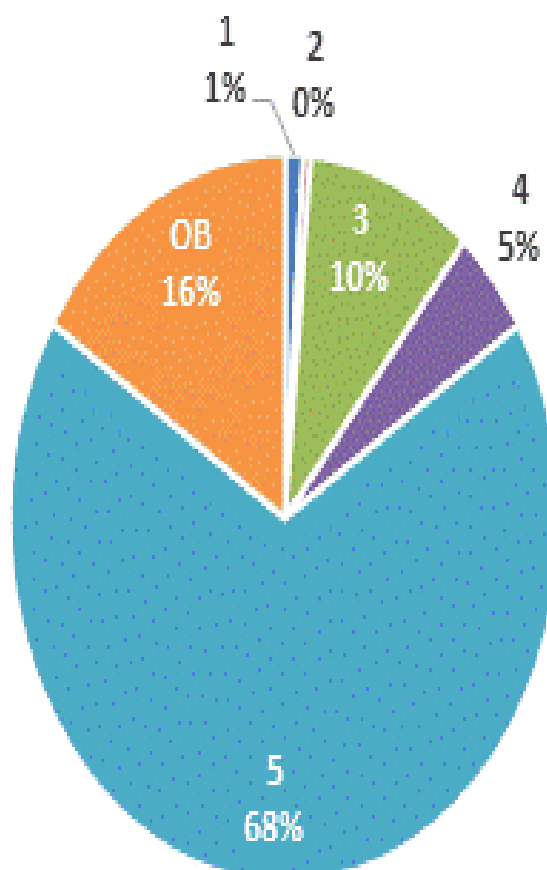
PA5 – Dulwich						
Wards	• Dulwich Hill, Dulwich Village, Dulwich Wood, Goose Green (<i>part</i>)					
Schools	Primary	PAN	Type	Primary	PAN	Type
	Dulwich Hamlet Juniors	90	ACAD	Heber	60	COMM
	Goose Green	60	ACAD	Judith Kerr Free	56	FREE
	St Anthony's RC	60	ACAD	Harris Free East Dulwich	60	FREE
	Goodrich	90	COMM	Dulwich Village Infants CE	90	VA CE
	Dulwich Wood Primary	60	COMM			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 primary schools: 3 Community, 3 Academies (including 1 RC Academy, and 1 Junior Academy), 2 Free Schools, 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 17% of all Southwark primary pupils (19% of reception pupils) • PA5 provides around 15% of all Southwark primary places (16% of reception places) 					
Capacity	• As at September 2024 – 536 reception places, 3,746 Year R to 6 places					
Application Trends	• Since 2019, the number of preferences for primary reception applications in the planning area have fallen by 306 (15%). First preferences have fallen by 64 (11%), and 1 st to 3 rd preferences by 217 (15%)					
Changes since the last report	• No substantive changes to the provision or projections for PA5 (Dulwich) are noted. St Anthony's RC Primary has academised					
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births in the planning area decreased -38% from 2012-22, and are projected to increase by +0.4% from 2023-31. Conversely, pupil numbers <i>increased</i> by +23% from 2012-23, and reception numbers by +18% • In the wards that make up this planning area, Dulwich Hill's births have decreased by -37% from 2012-22, and are forecast to reduce a further -2% from 2023-31; Dulwich Village – a -42% decrease 2012-22, and a +2% increase 2021-31; Dulwich Wood a -42% decrease 2012-22, and a further -2% decrease from 2023-31; Goose Green, a -32% decrease 2012-22, and a +0.3% increase from 2023-31 • In this locality birth figures are <i>not</i> 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 79 spare reception places (3FE) across PA5, 14% of all reception places, and 531 YR to 6 vacancies (15%). 84 reception vacancies are projected for January 2026 (16%) and 548 whole school vacancies (15%) • By 2031, the GLA project 52 vacancies at reception (10%) and 524 YR-6 vacancies (15%) 					
GLA Projections 2024	• There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2031 at reception and across all year groups. Projections show that reception demand has peaked and will fall by 3 pupils (1%) by the end of the decade. Capacity at reception will fall by 30 places by 2026 onwards (6% less), and whilst Years R to 6 demand will fall by around 167 pupils (6% less), R to 6 capacity will fall by 174 (5% less), if no further actions are taken					
Keeping Education Proposals	• The KES proposals for PA5 were that Goose Green Primary School be requested to reduce their PAN from 60 to 30, due to historically low take up. The MAT (Nexus) decided not to action this recommendation.					
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 (42%), Dulwich Wood (31%), Dulwich Village Infants CE (20%), St Anthony's RC (18%), and Dulwich Hamlet Juniors (17%) take a significant percentage of pupils from outside Southwark (<i>mainly Lewisham and Lambeth</i>) 					

PA5 – Dulwich

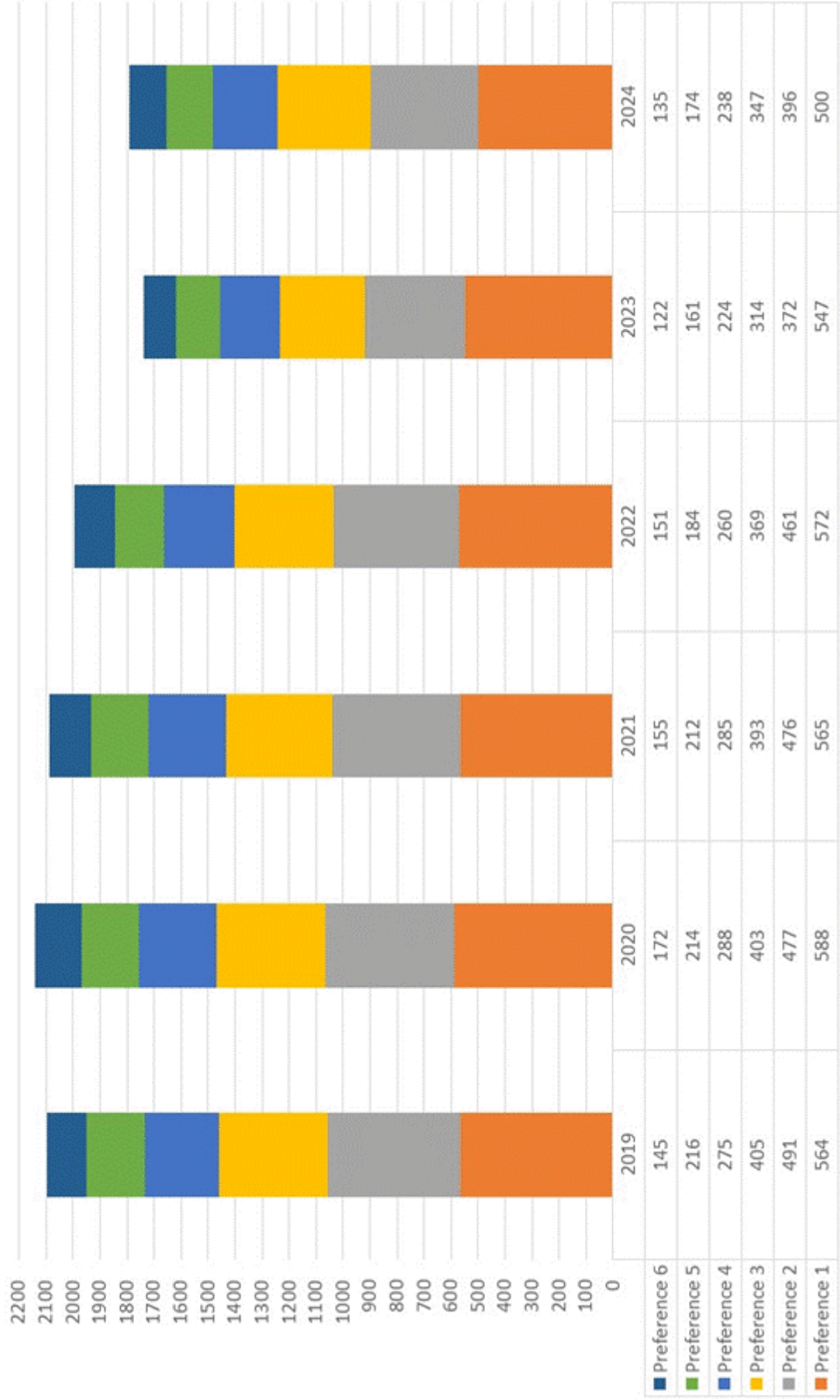
Pupil intake by area (continued)

- 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 popular with applicants from adjoining planning areas and other LAs – this is evidenced by the drop in births outlined above, but an increase in demand for reception places. There is a risk that provision of additional capacity in this area could be abstractive of other planning areas and schools from neighbouring boroughs, rather than 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 - PA3 (**9%**) and PA4 (**7%**). This also includes **16%** outborough (the highest PA – Lambeth (**9%**), Lambeth (**4%**), and **1%** each for Bromley and Croydon
- 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 concentration of private schools in this locality in Southwark. Of the pupils attending private primary schools in Southwark, **92%** of these were attending schools situated in PA5. But only a small percentage are Southwark residents

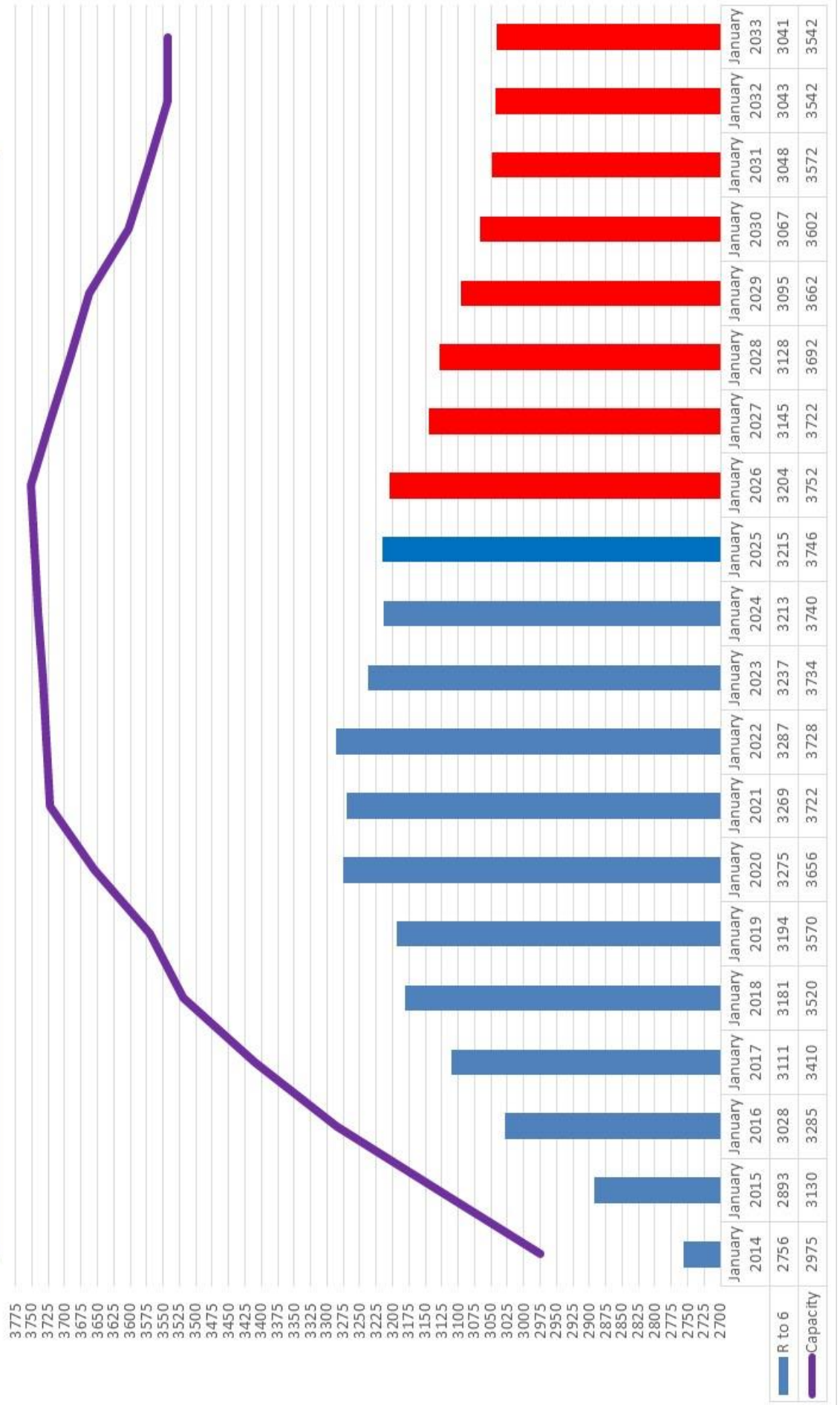
PA5 Schools - pupil origins



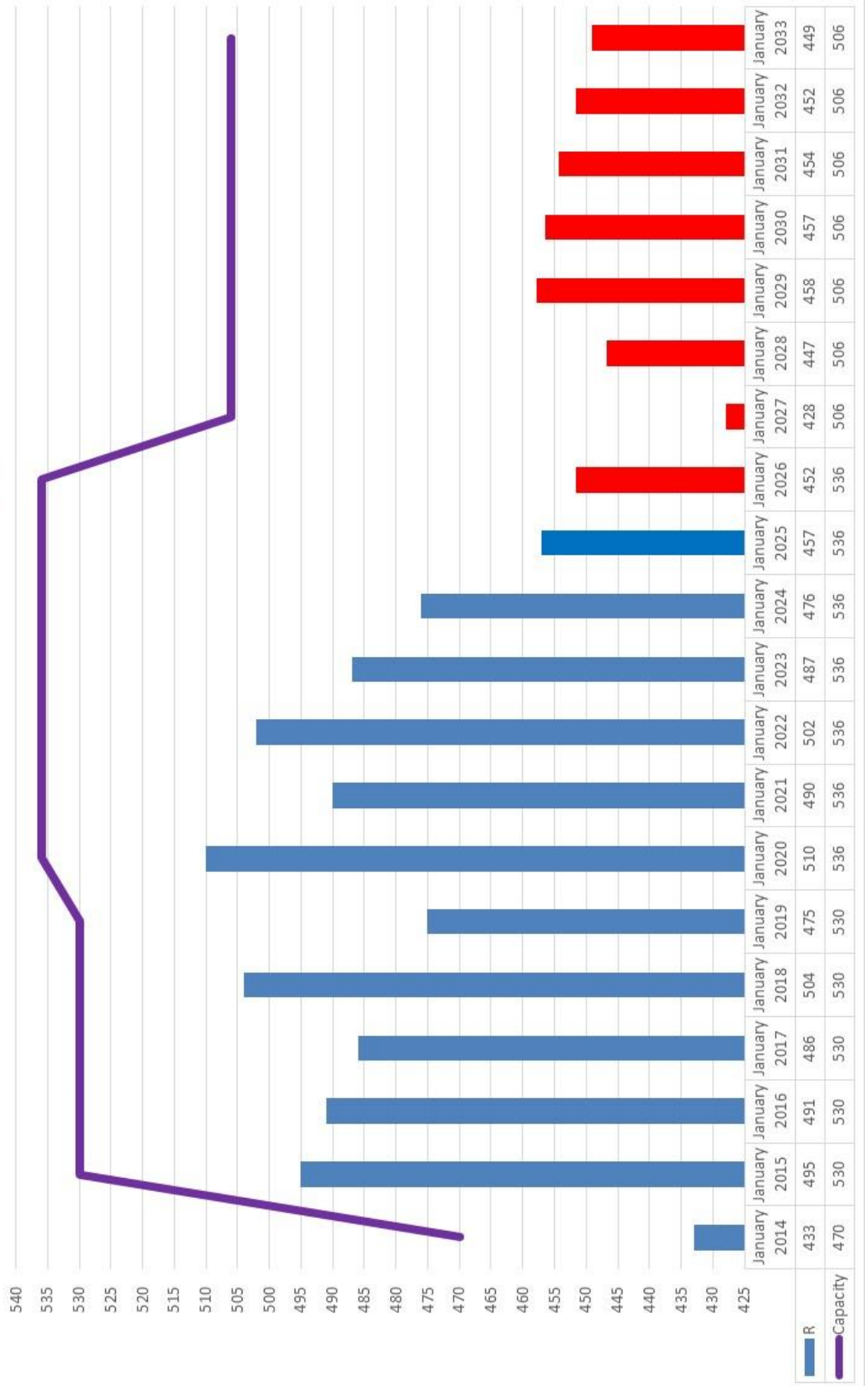
PA5 Primary Preferences 2019/20-2024/5



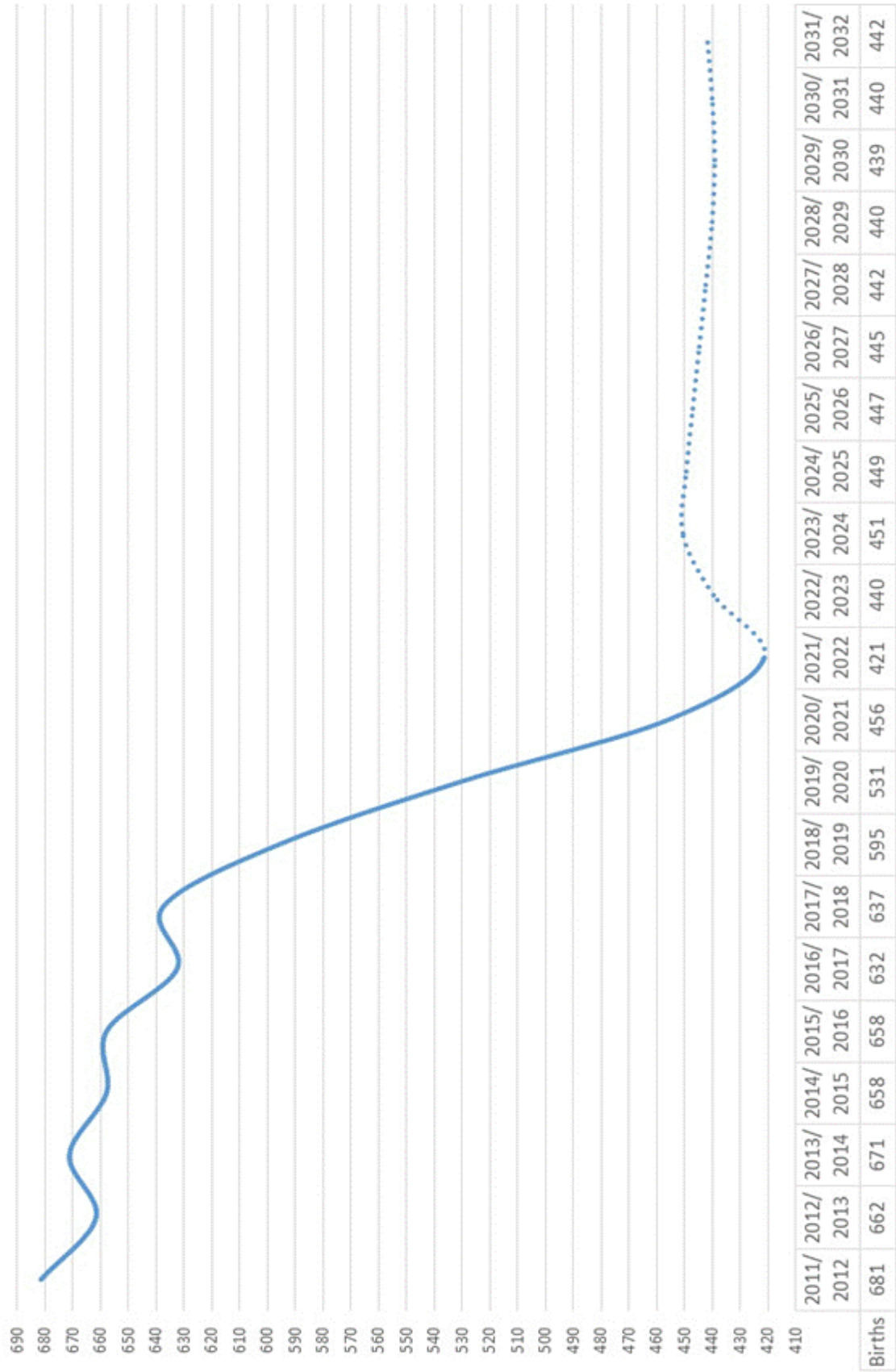
Planning Area 5 - Year R to 6 Capacity (*purple*), Rolls - (*blue*) (2014-25) and Projections (*red*) (2026-31)



Planning Area 5 - Year R Capacity, Rolls - (*blue*) (2014-25) and Projections
(*red*) (2026-33) against capacity (*purple*)



PA5 Births 2011-2031

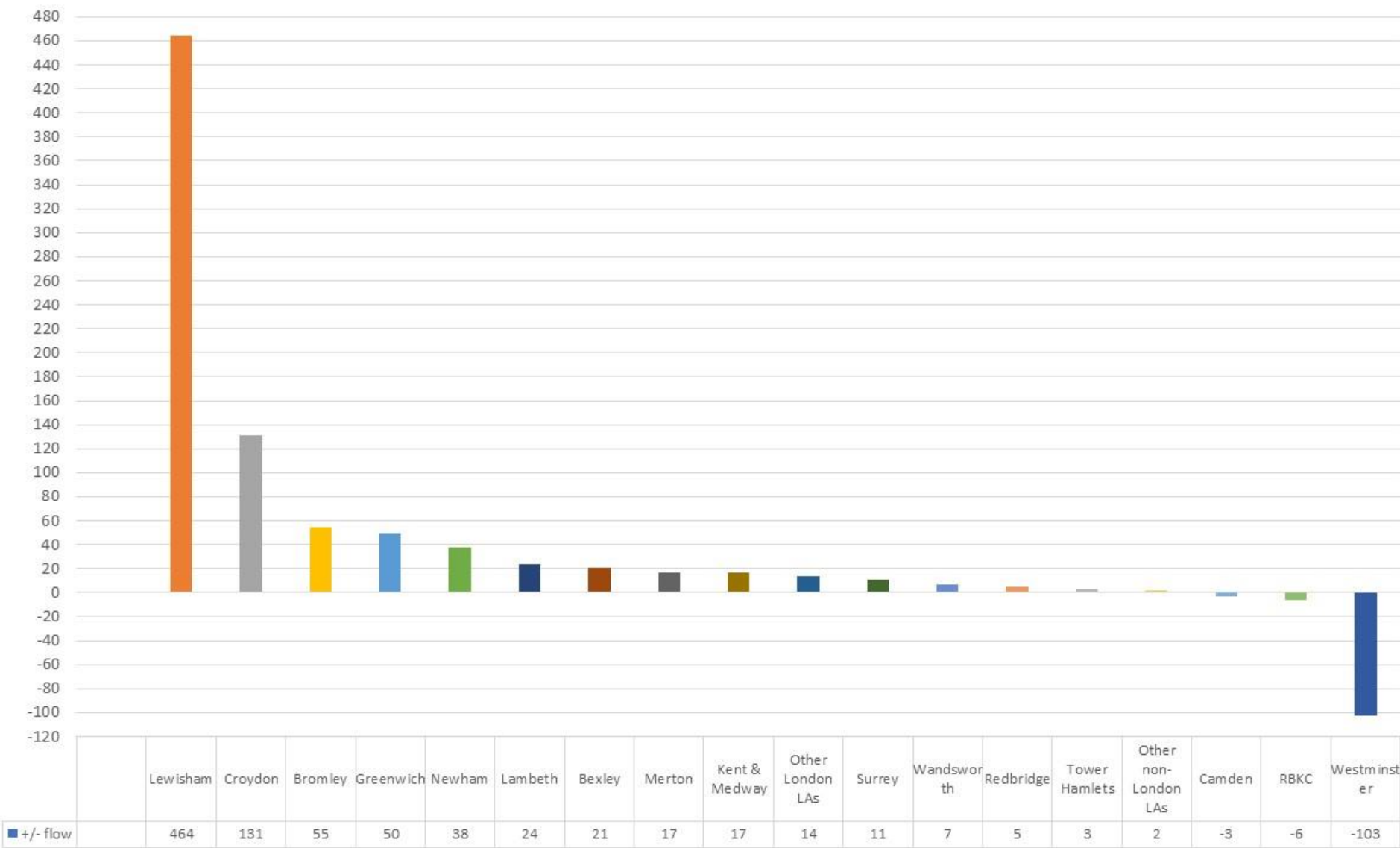


Section 9 – Primary Cross Border flows into and out of Southwark – 2023-24 (latest figures)

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	Net +/- flow
Lambeth	837	49%	861	35%	+24
Lewisham	605	35%	1,069	43%	+464
Westminster	108	6%	5	0.2%	-103
Greenwich	28	2%	78	3%	+50
Croydon	26	2%	157	6%	131
Bromley	20	1%	75	3%	+55
Wandsworth	15	1%	22	1%	+7
Camden	7	0.4%	4	0.2%	-3
RBKC	7	0.4%	1	0.04%	-6
Tower Hamlets	12	1%	15	1%	+3
Newham	4	0.2%	42	2%	+38
Bexley	4	0.2%	25	1%	+21
Redbridge	1	0.1%	6	0.2%	+5
Merton	3	0.2%	20	1%	+17
Other London LAs	29	2%	43	2%	+14
Kent & Medway	2	0.1%	19	1%	+17
Other non-London LAs	2	0.1%	4	0.2%	+2
Surrey	2	0.1%	13	1%	+11
All Cross borough	1,708	100%	2,459	100%	+751

Primary Cross Border Flows 2023-24



Section 10 – Preferences by Sector for Primary Reception Places

Table 16 – Preference per Primary place by school type

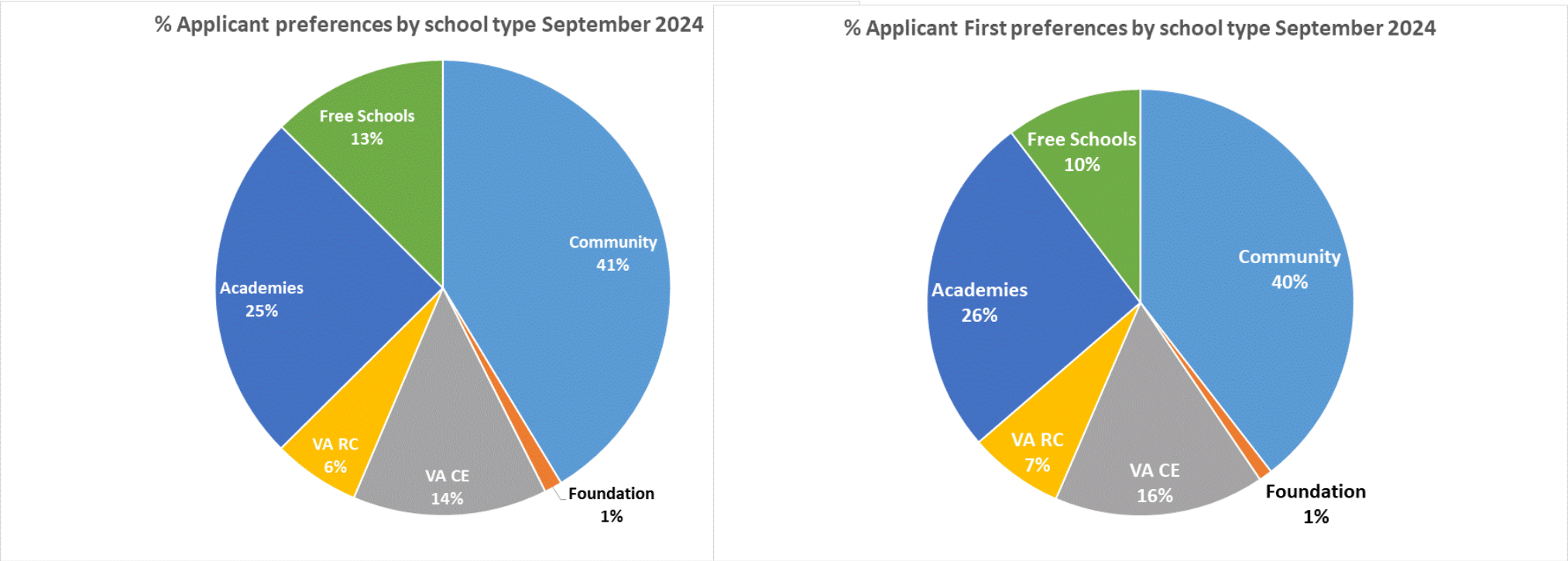
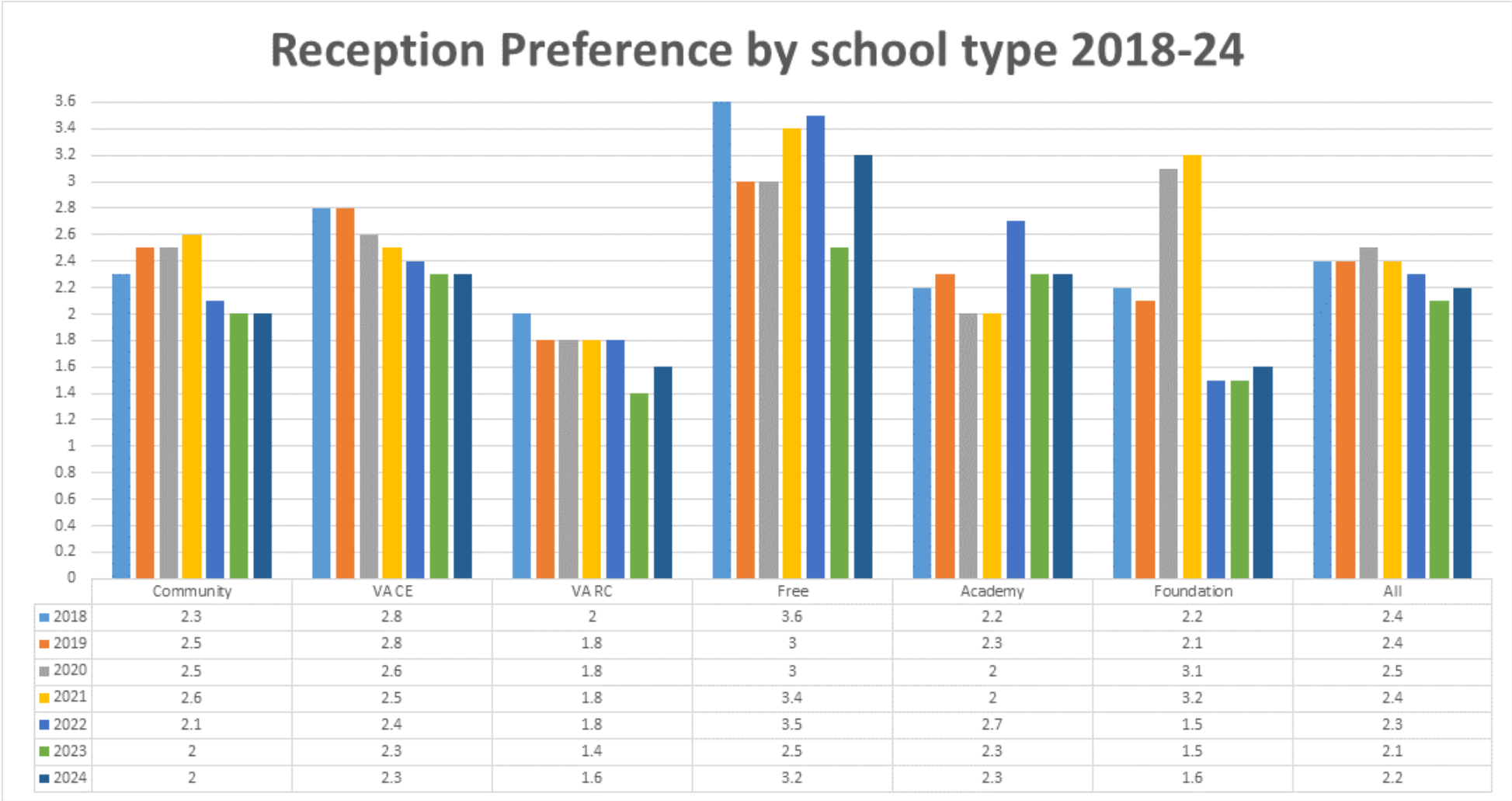
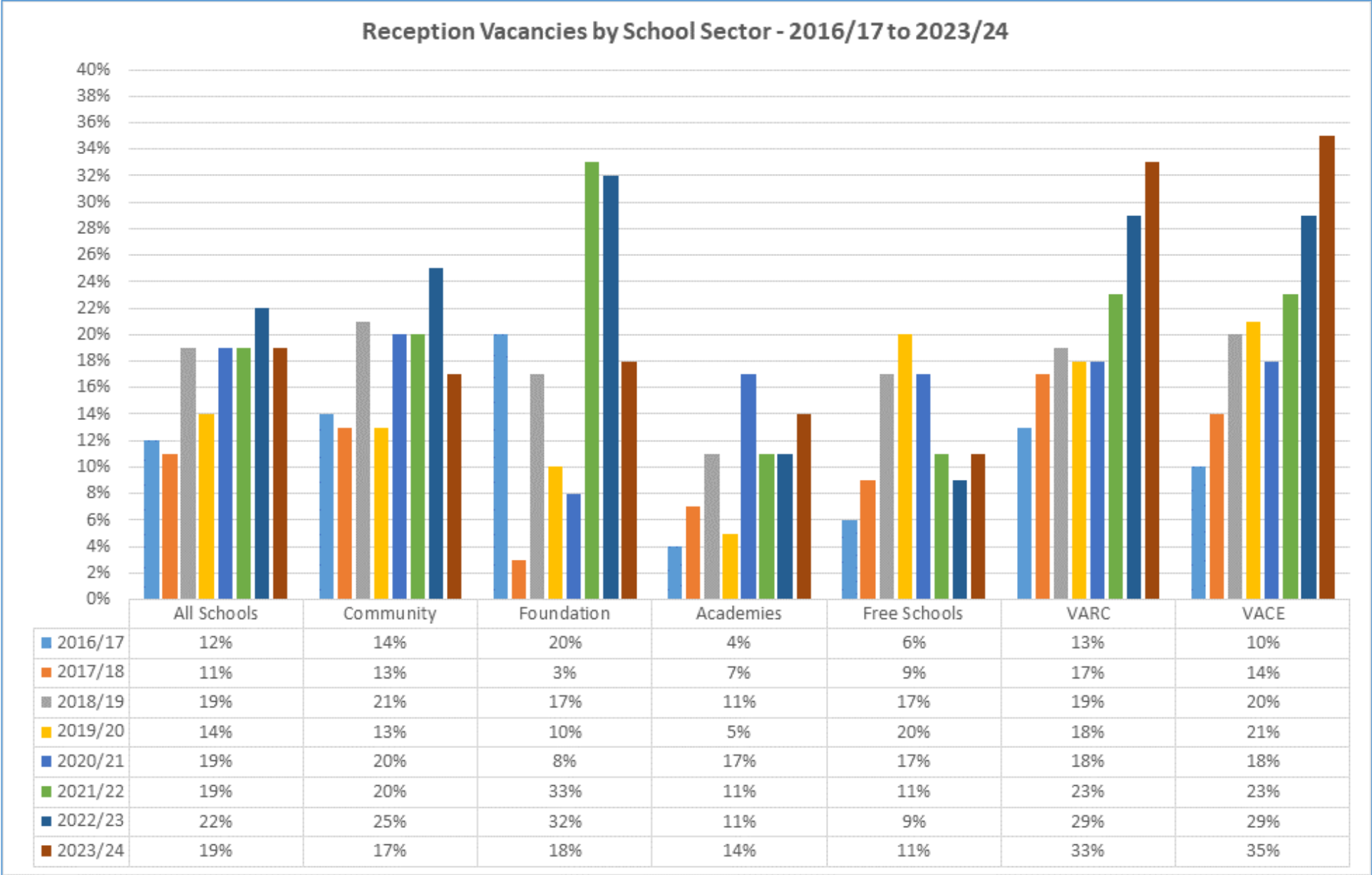


Table 17 – Preference per Primary place by school type

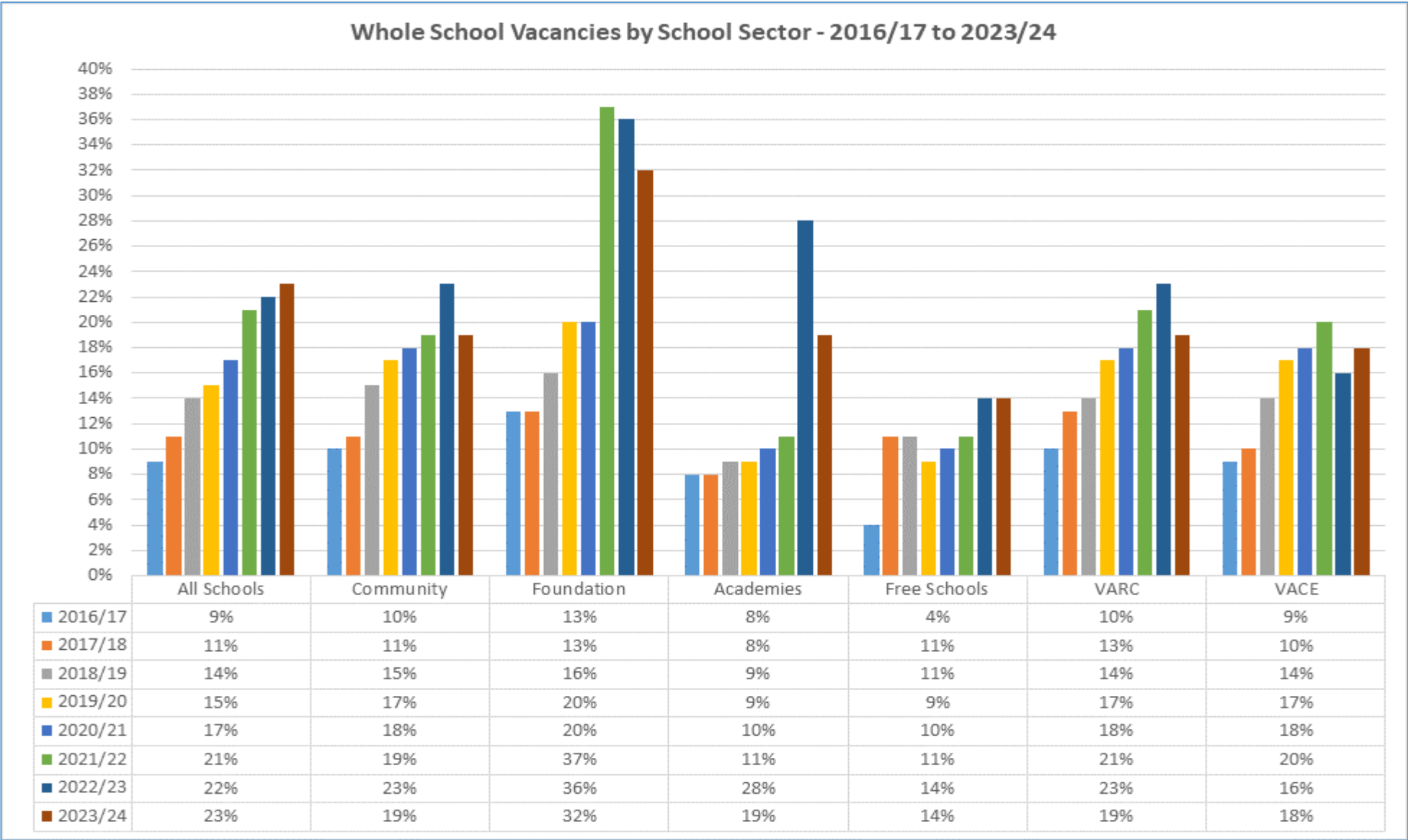


SECTION 11a – Primary vacancies by school type – at reception



SECTION 11b – OVERALL VACANCY RATES BY TYPE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL – WHOLE SCHOOL VACANCIES

Table 18 Percentage vacancy levels by school type – whole school (Years R to 6)



SECTION 12 – AGREED PAN REDUCTIONS AND CLOSURES FROM SEPTEMBER 2019 TO SEPTEMBER 2025

Table 19 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¶
	Charlotte Sharman	30	0 (closed)	-30
	English Martyrs RC	60	30	-30
	Keyworth	60	30	-30
	Townsend	90	60	-30
	St John's Walworth†	30	0 (closed)	-30
	Robert Browning	60	30	-30
2	Phoenix*	120*	90*	-30*
	Ilderton	60	30	-30
	Grange	60	30	-30
3	St Francis RC	60	30	-30
	Hollydale	45	30	-15
	Bellenden	60	30	-30
	Camelot (now Bird-in-Bush)	75	60	-15
	Ivydale	120	90	-30
		90	60	-30
	Harris Primary Free Peckham	60¶	30¶	-30
		30	0 (closed)	-30
	Harris Peckham Park†	60†	30†	-30†
	St Francesca Cabrini RC†	30*	0* (closed)	-30
4		60†	30†	-30†
	Bessemer Grange	90	60	-30
	Brunswick Park	75	60	-15
	Comber Grove	45	30	-15
		30	0	-30
	Dog Kennel Hill	60	30	-30
		30	60	+30
	Crawford	90	60	-30
		60	30	-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 proposed from September 2025 onwards

‡ Closure of school agreed from September 2021 ⌘ School closed in September 2023 Ω School closed in September 2024

♣ 1 PAN reduction agreed from September 2023 onwards, then reversed from September 2025 by MAT

◊ PAN reduction agreed from September 2023 onwards

SECTION 13

SECONDARY SUMMARY

List of schools

Map of schools

Narrative

Rolls and Projections for YR and YR to 6

Preferences

Cross Border flows

PLANNING AREA 6

SECONDARY

ARK All Saints Academy

*ARK Globe Academy (**Secondary**)*

ARK Walworth Academy

Bacon's College

Charter Bermondsey

Charter School East Dulwich

Charter School North Dulwich

City of London Academy Southwark

Haberbdashers' Aske's Borough Academy

Harris Academy Bermondsey

Harris Academy Peckham

Harris Boys' Academy East Dulwich

Harris Girls' Academy East Dulwich

Kingsdale Foundation School

Notre Dame Roman Catholic Girls' School

Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Secondary

St Michael's Catholic College

St Saviour's and St Olave's C of E School

South Bank University Academy

The St Thomas the Apostle College

Map of secondary schools in Southwark

Key

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

The schools

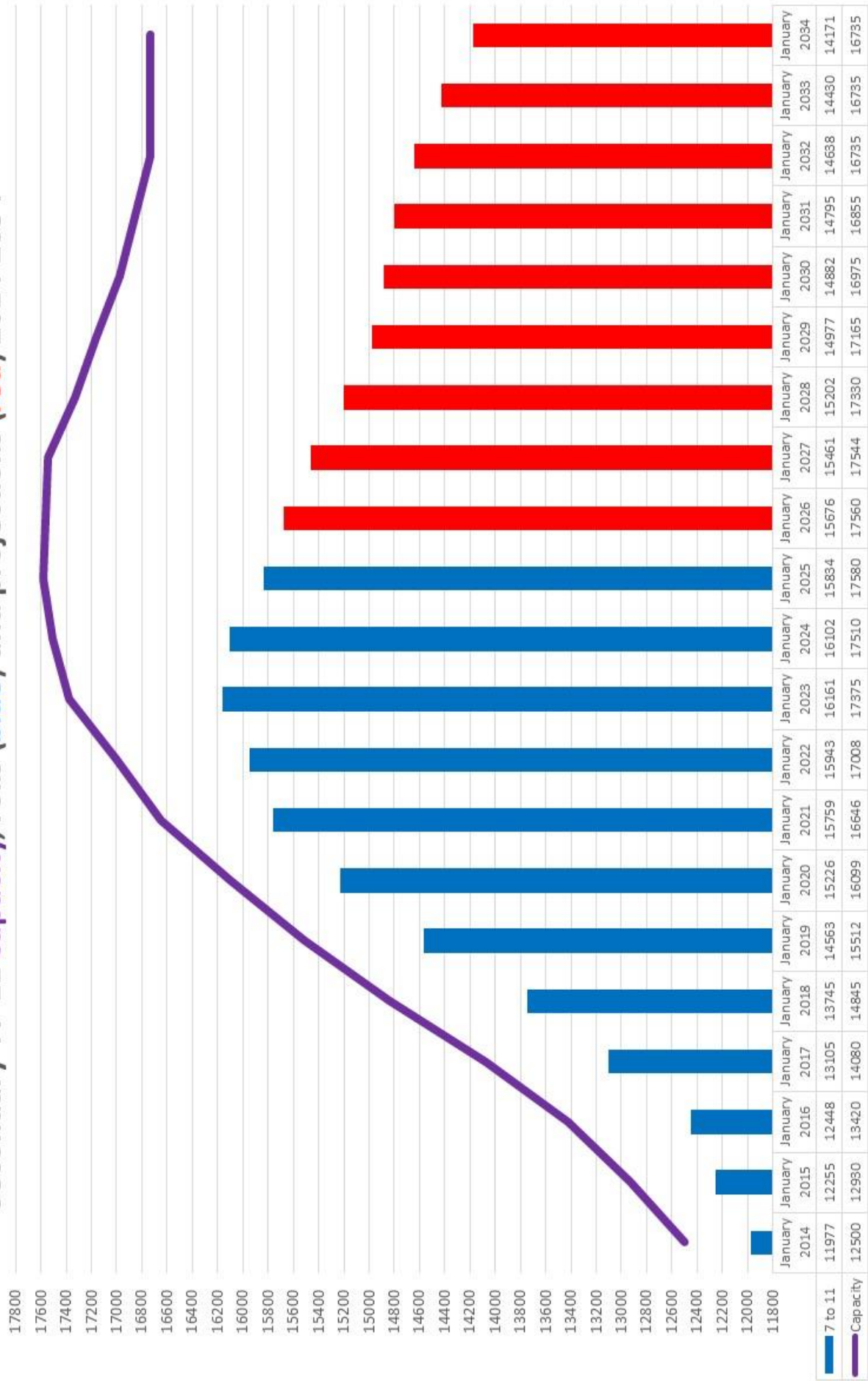
- 1 ARK All Saints Academy
- 2 ARK Globe Academy
- 3 Bacon's College
- 4 The Charter School Bermondsey (formerly Compass School Southwark)
- 5 Haberdashers' Aske's Borough Academy
- 6 Harris Academy Bermondsey
- 7 Harris Academy Peckham
- 8 Harris Boys' Academy East Dulwich
- 9 Harris Girls' Academy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

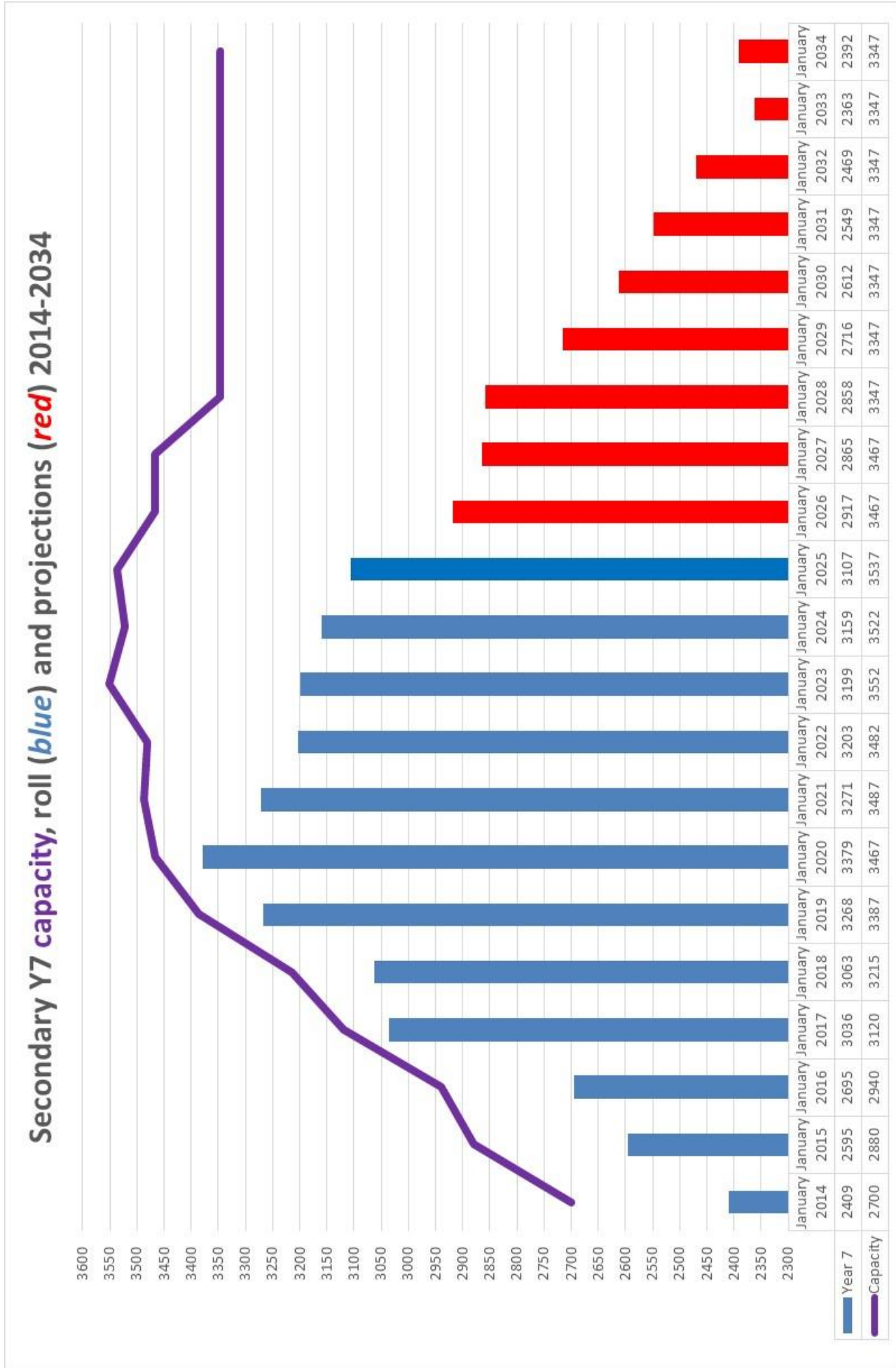


PA6 – Southwark Secondary Schools

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	120	ACAD	Charter East Dulwich	240	FREE
	Harris Girls' ED	150	ACAD	Haberbdashers Borough	180	FREE
	Sacred Heart RC	120	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	
	• <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, 3 x RC Academies) • 3 x 4FE, 3 x 4.1FE, 4 x 5FE, 1 x 5.1FE, 6 x 6FE, 1 x 6.4FE, 1 x 8FE, 1 x 14FE					
Capacity	• As at September 2024 – 3,527 Y7 places, 17,570 Year 7 to 11 places					
GLA Projections 2024	• There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until at least 2031 • The GLA project 2,917 Y7 pupils for January 2026 (190 less than this year (7FE – 6%), and 158 less Y7-11 pupils (1% less). This would leave 550 Y7 places (16%), and 1,884 Y7-11 (11%) places vacant in January 2026 • There will be 798 surplus Y7 places in September 2031, based on expected demand (24%), in line with decreased primary rolls. • Years 7-11 vacancies are projected to 2,060 in 2031 (from 1,746 this year) – 12% of places (from 10% this year) • Longer term projections show that Y7 pupil numbers will begin to (slowly) increase again from 2034/35 onwards, matching a slow projected increase in primary numbers in some localities from 2027/28. Whole school secondary numbers are not expected to recover before 2038/39, and perhaps not even then.					
Changes since the last report	• No substantive changes for secondary are noted and capacity is not projected to be exceeded by demand for the foreseeable future					
Y6 figures	• Y6 pupil figures in Southwark increased by +26% from 2012-19 (685 pupils), but have fallen from 2019-24 by 409 pupils (-12%) and are projected to reduce further by 612 pupils (-21%) by 2031 • Using previous and projected Y6 figures as a proxy for future demand is questionable, as there is a considerable influx of non-Southwark pupils in Y7 (ca 30% against an estimated 8% for primary pupils), and the proportion of non-Southwark secondary pupils increases annually					
Y7 vacancies	• In 2024/25, there were 430 spare Y7 places (15FE) across the secondary estate - 12% of all Y7 places - above accepted guidelines for vacancy levels					
Y7-11 vacancies	• In 2024/25, across all secondary schools, there were 1,746 empty places from years 7 to 11 – 10% of Southwark's secondary capacity - within accepted guidelines for vacancies					
Pupil intake by area	• Southwark is a net importer of secondary pupils, taking around 30% of rolls across all age groups; Kingsdale and Harris Boys ED both take a significant percentage of pupils from outside Southwark. • 4,200 secondary pupils in Southwark are outborough based • 88% of these pupils come from four councils (<i>Lambeth, Lewisham, Croydon and Bromley</i>), totaling 3,725 pupils • The <u>net</u> percentage inflow of Southwark children to and from other local authority areas is +10% , as Southwark exports 20% of secondary age pupils to other councils (<i>mainly Lambeth, Lewisham and Westminster</i>)					

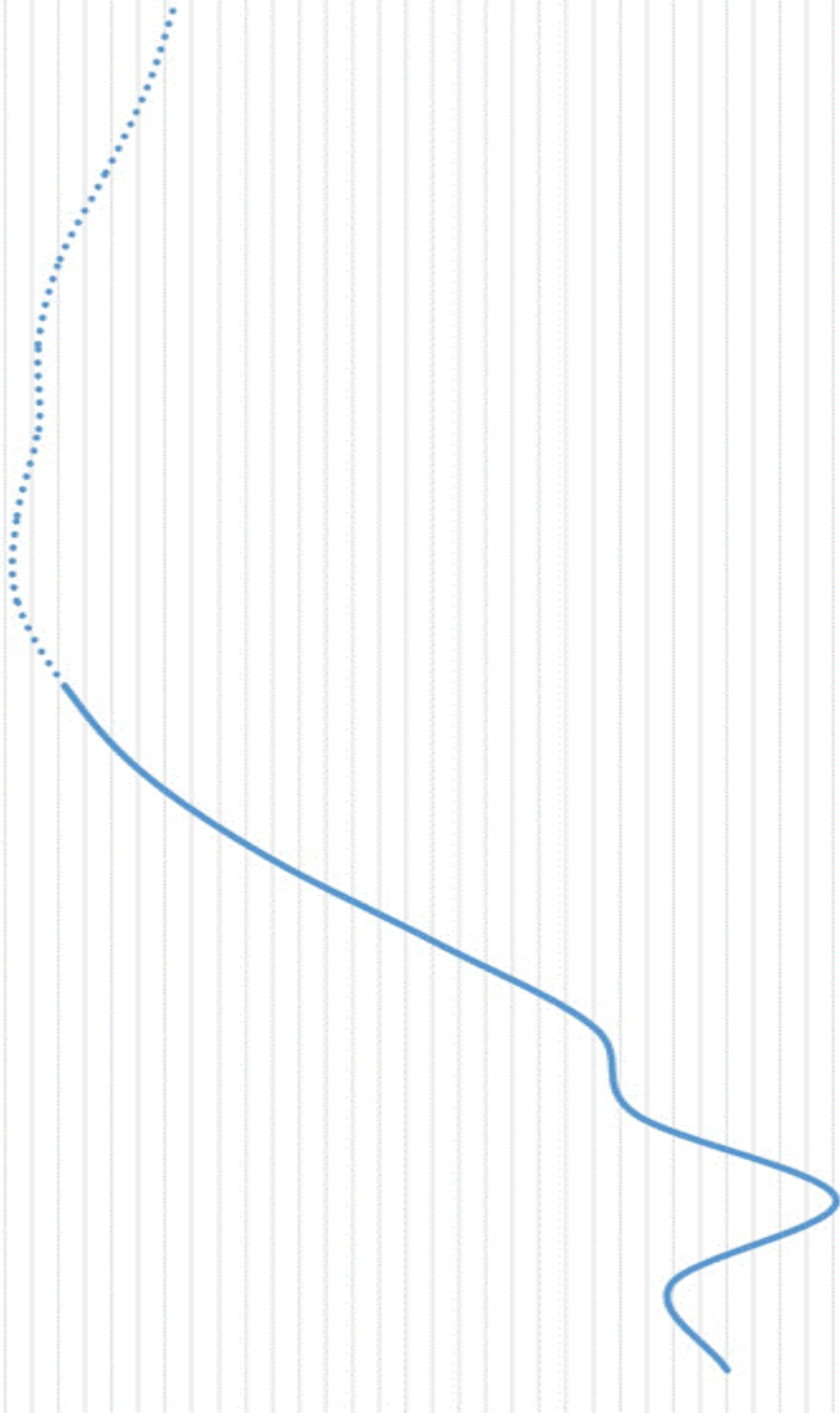
Secondary Y7-11 capacity, rolls (*blue*) and projections (*red*) 2014-2034





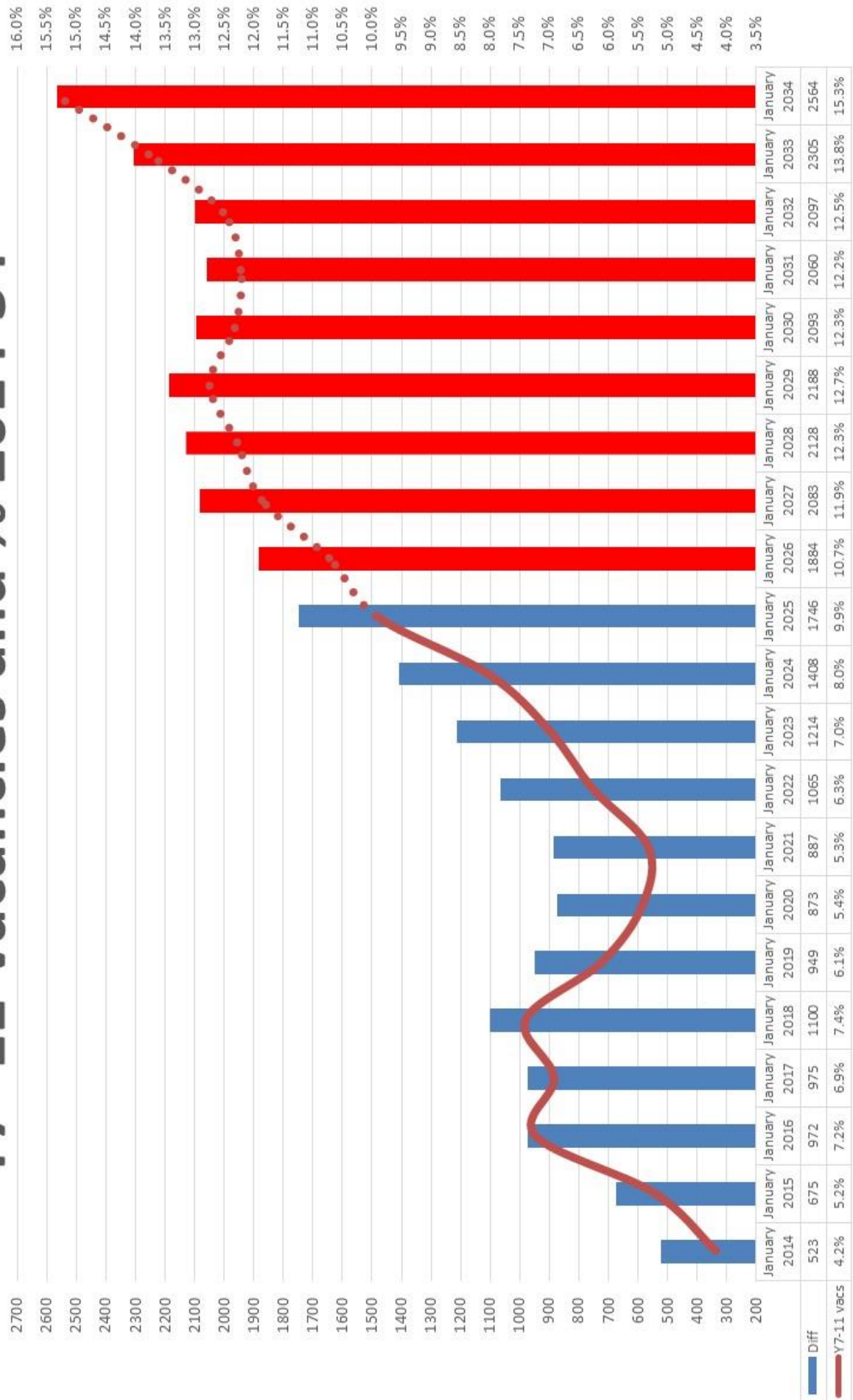
Y12/Y13 rolls - Actual 2015-23, Projected 2024-31

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

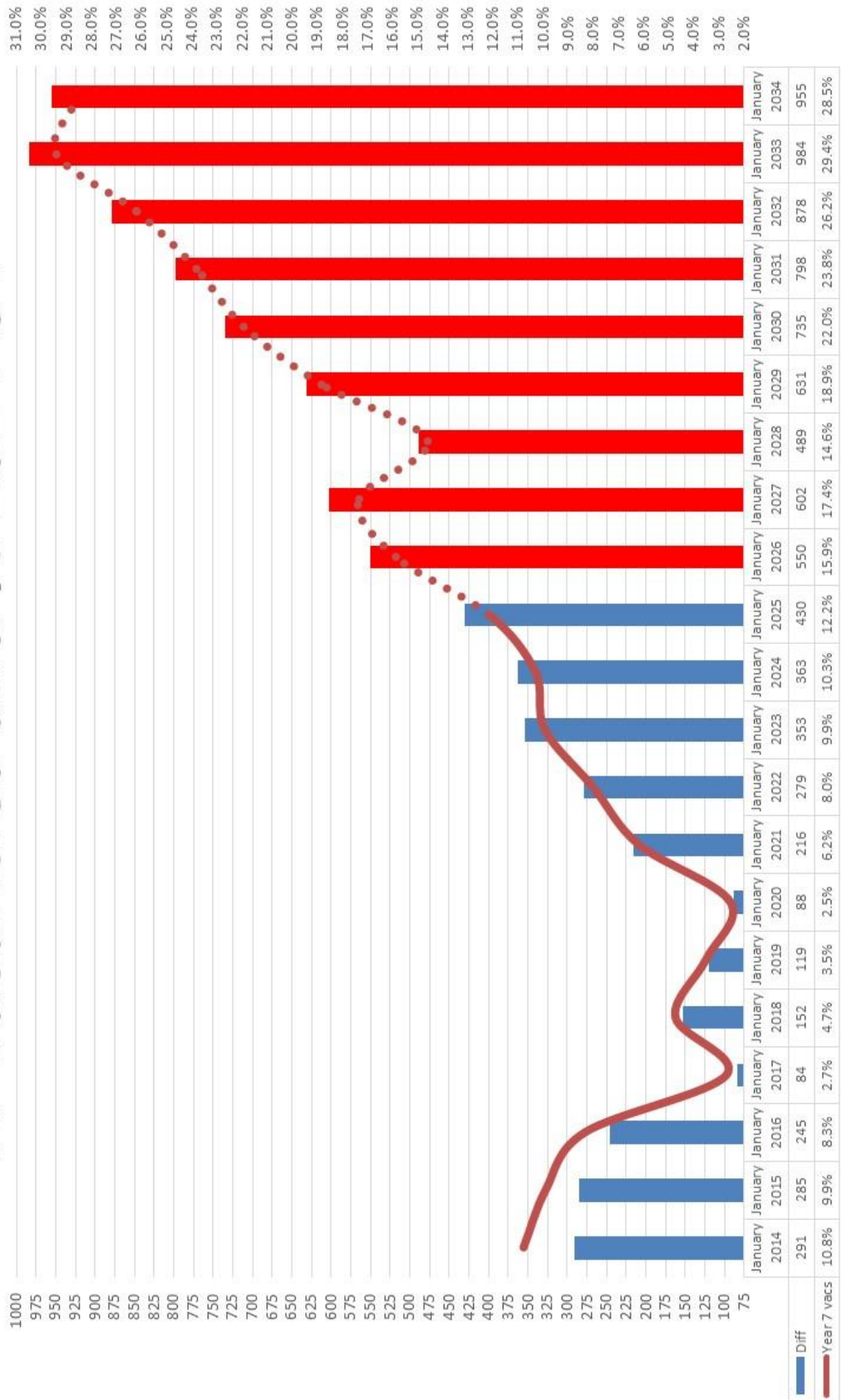


	2015/	2016/	2017/	2018/	2019/	2020/	2021/	2022/	2023/	2024/	2025/	2026/	2027/	2028/	2029/	2030/	2031/
16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Series1	2,099	2,205	1,895	2,272	2,346	2,643	2,958	3,195	3,338	3,429	3,428	3,388	3,388	3,347	3,261	3,184	3,133

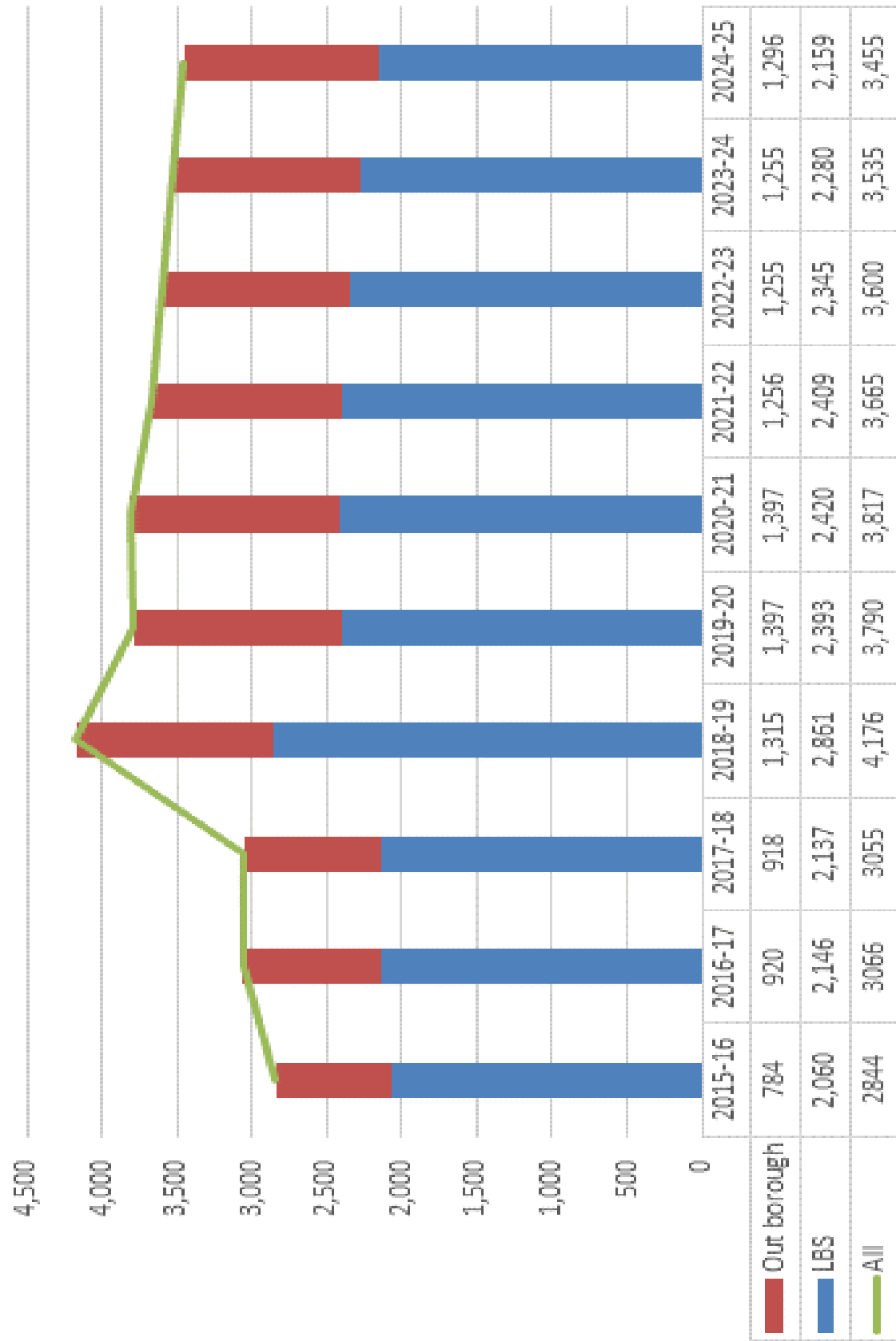
Y7 -11 Vacancies and % 2014-34



Y7 Vacancies and % 2014-34



Secondary Applications 2015/16 to 2024/25



SECTION 14– SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY WARD, SEPTEMBER 2024, and PAN (Y7, 2024-2025)

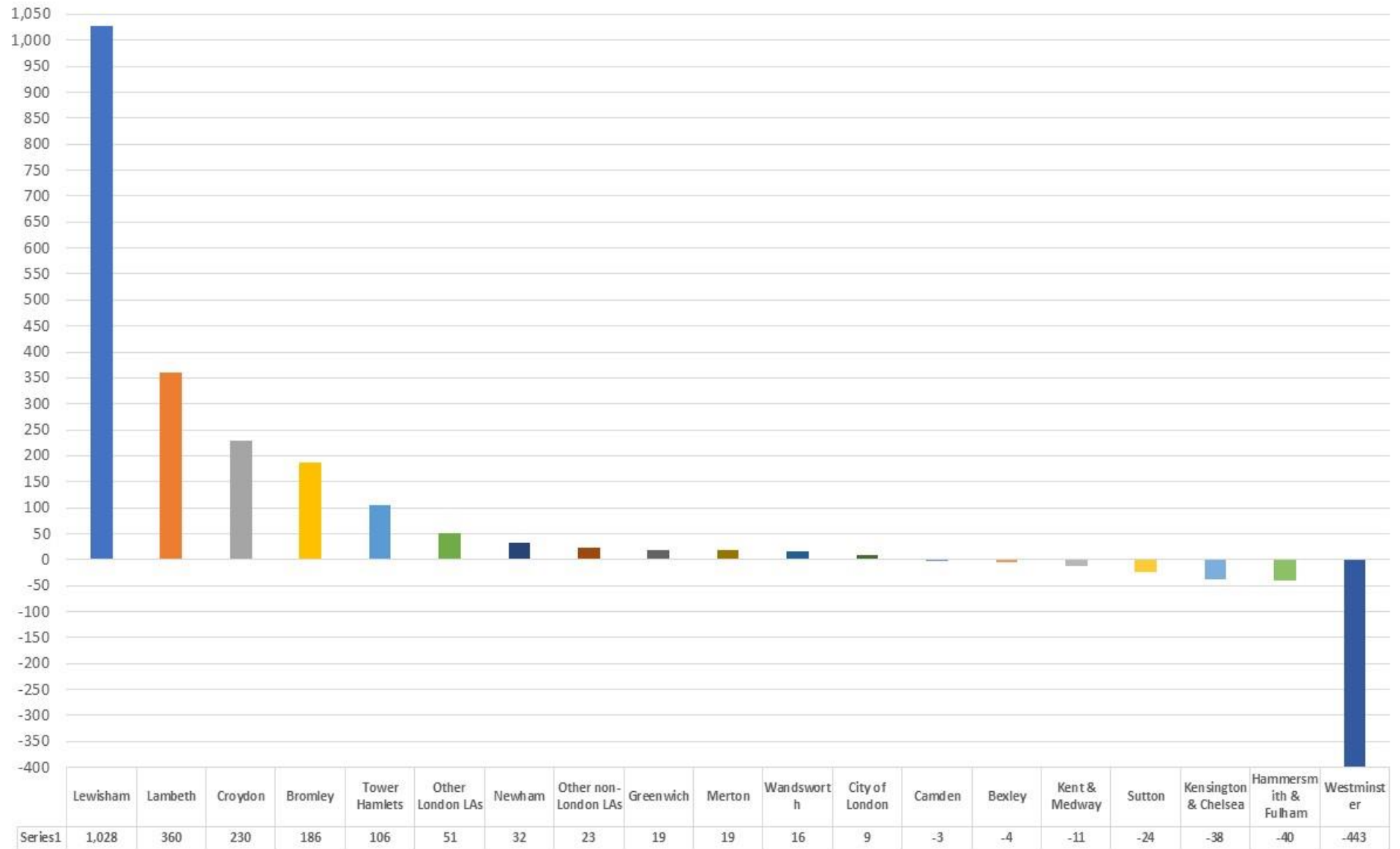
Secondary School	Type	PAN	Council Ward
ARK All Saints Academy	Academy (CE)	120	Camberwell Green
ARK Globe Academy (<i>Secondary</i>)	Academy	180	Chaucer
Bacon's College	Academy (CE)	185	Rotherhithe
Charter School (North Dulwich)	Academy	192	Champion Hill
City of London Academy (COLA) Southwark	Academy	240	South Bermondsey
Charter Bermondsey (<i>ex-Compass School</i>)	Free School	110	North Bermondsey
Harris Academy Bermondsey	Academy	180	South Bermondsey
Harris Academy Peckham	Academy	120	Rye Lane
Harris Boys' Academy East Dulwich	Academy	150	Dulwich Hill
Harris Girls' Academy East Dulwich	Academy	150	Peckham Rye
Kingsdale Foundation School	Academy	420	Dulwich Wood
Notre Dame Roman Catholic Girls' School	Academy (RC)	124	St George's
Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Secondary	Academy (RC)	120	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	240	Goose Green
Haberbdashers' Aske's Borough Academy	Free School	180	Borough & Bankside
Southwark Total		3,537	
Academies	Academy	2,706	77% of Secondary Y7 places
Free Schools	Free School	540	15% 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		3,537	

SECTION 15 – SECONDARY (7-11) Cross border flows to and from Southwark – 2023/24

Table 20 7-11 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	1,095	40%	1,455	35%	+360
Lewisham	662	24%	1,690	40%	+1,028
Westminster	455	17%	12	0.3%	-443
Croydon	131	5%	361	9%	+230
Greenwich	75	3%	94	2%	+19
Wandsworth	43	2%	59	1%	+16
Hammersmith & Fulham	42	2%	2	0.05%	-40
Kensington & Chelsea	39	1%	1	0.02%	-38
Bromley	32	1%	218	5%	+186
Sutton	29	1%	5	0.1%	-24
Tower Hamlets	24	1%	130	3%	+106
Merton	21	1%	40	1%	+19
Bexley	18	1%	14	0.3%	-4
Camden	14	1%	11	0.3%	-3
Newham	4	0.1%	36	1%	+32
City of London	0	0%	9	0.2%	+9
Kent & Medway	25	1%	14	0.3%	-11
Other London LAs	32	1%	83	2%	+51
Other non-London LAs	8	0.3%	31	1%	+23
All cross borough	2,748	100%	4,216	100%	+1,468

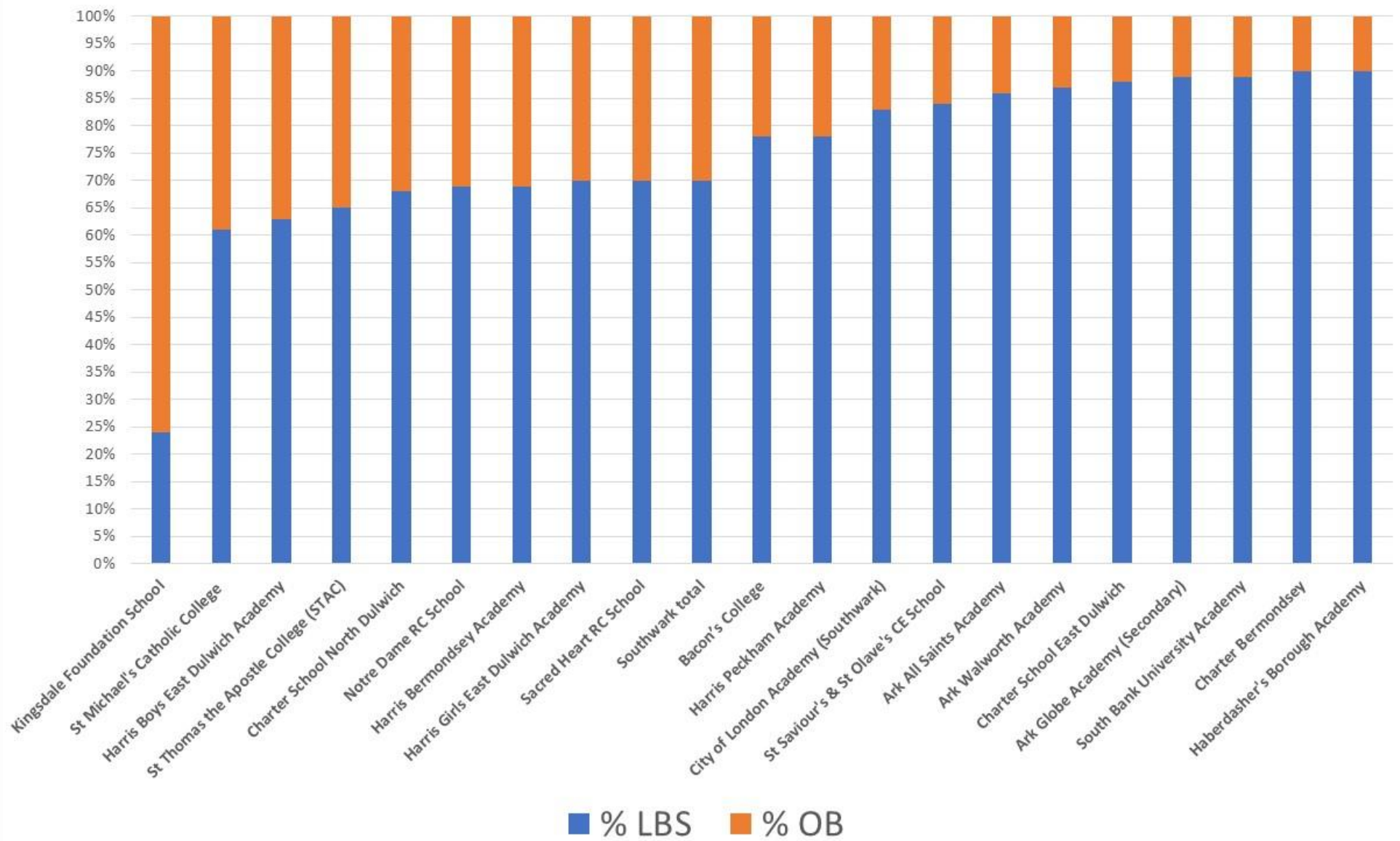
Secondary Cross Border Flows 2023/24



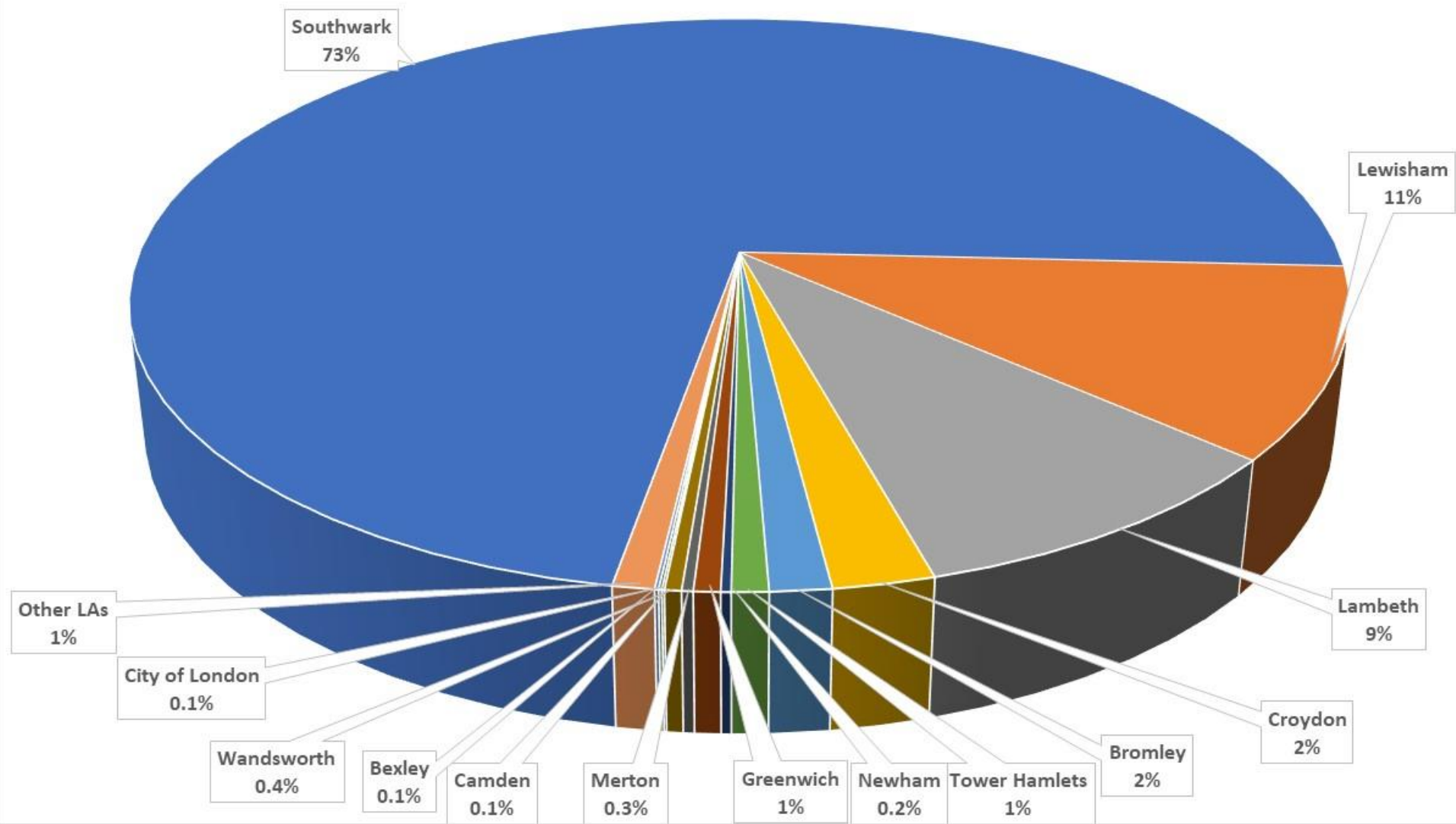
Section 16 – Breakdown of Secondary school rolls by school and borough (Southwark(LBS)/Non-Southwark (Outborough (OB)) 2023/24

School	% LBS	% OB	Main Outborough %	Other Outborough (OB) LAs at or above 1%
St Thomas the Apostle College (STAC)	65%	35%	Lewisham (24%)	Lambeth (3%), Bromley (1%), Greenwich (1%), Croydon (1%), Bexley (1%), Kent (1%)
Notre Dame RC School	69%	31%	Lambeth (13%)	Lewisham (7%), Croydon (4%), Greenwich (1%), Westminster (1%), Wandsworth (1%) Islington (1%)
Ark Walworth Academy	87%	13%	Lewisham (5%)	Lambeth (2%), Bromley (1%), Greenwich (1%), Newham (1%), Croydon (1%)
Ark All Saints Academy	86%	14%	Lambeth (10%)	Croydon (1%), Lewisham (1%)
Ark Globe Academy (Secondary)	89%	11%	Lewisham (5%)	Lambeth (2%), Greenwich (1%), Newham (1%)
Bacon's College	78%	22%	Lewisham (19%)	Greenwich (1%)
City of London Academy (Southwark)	83%	17%	Lewisham (8%)	Barking & Dagenham (1%), Lambeth (1%), Greenwich (1%), Newham (1%), Croydon (1%), City (1%), Tower Hamlets (1%)
Charter Bermondsey	90%	10%	Lewisham (6%)	Greenwich (1%), Tower Hamlets (1%), Bromley (1%)
Haberdasher's Borough Academy	90%	10%	Lambeth (8%)	No others 1% or more
Harris Bermondsey Academy	69%	31%	Lewisham (19%)	Lambeth (3%), Greenwich (2%)
Harris Peckham Academy	78%	22%	Lewisham (8%)	Lambeth (3%), Greenwich (2%), Newham (2%), Croydon (1%)
Harris Boys East Dulwich Academy	63%	37%	Lewisham (28%)	Lambeth (3%), Greenwich (2%), Croydon (1%), Bromley (1%), Bexley (1%), Newham (1%)
Harris Girls East Dulwich Academy	70%	30%	Lewisham (20%)	Lambeth (5%), Croydon (1%), Greenwich (1%), Bromley (1%)
Kingsdale Foundation School	24%	76%	Lambeth (31%)	Lewisham (22%), Croydon (12%), Bromley (9%), Greenwich (1%), Wandsworth (1%)
St Saviour's & St Olave's CE School	84%	16%	Lewisham (6%)	Lambeth (5%), Croydon (1%), Greenwich (1%), Tower Hamlets (1%)
South Bank University Academy	89%	11%	Lambeth (6%)	Lewisham (3%), Croydon (1%)
St Michael's Catholic College	61%	39%	Tower Hamlets (18%)	Lewisham (8%), Lambeth (4%), Islington (1%), Camden (1%), Bexley (1%), Greenwich (1%), Newham (1%)
Charter School North Dulwich	68%	32%	Lambeth (25%)	Lewisham (4%), Croydon (1%), Bromley (1%)
Sacred Heart RC School	70%	30%	Lambeth (22%)	Lewisham (4%), Croydon (2%), Greenwich (1%), Bromley (1%)
Charter School East Dulwich	88%	12%	Lambeth (5%), Lewisham (5%)	Croydon (1%)
Southwark total	70%	30%	Lewisham (12%) Lambeth (10%)	Bromley (2%), Croydon (2%), Greenwich (1%), Tower Hamlets (1%)

Percentage Outborough (Orange)/Southwark(Blue) Secondary pupils by School 2023/24



Southwark Secondary pupils by LA 2023/24



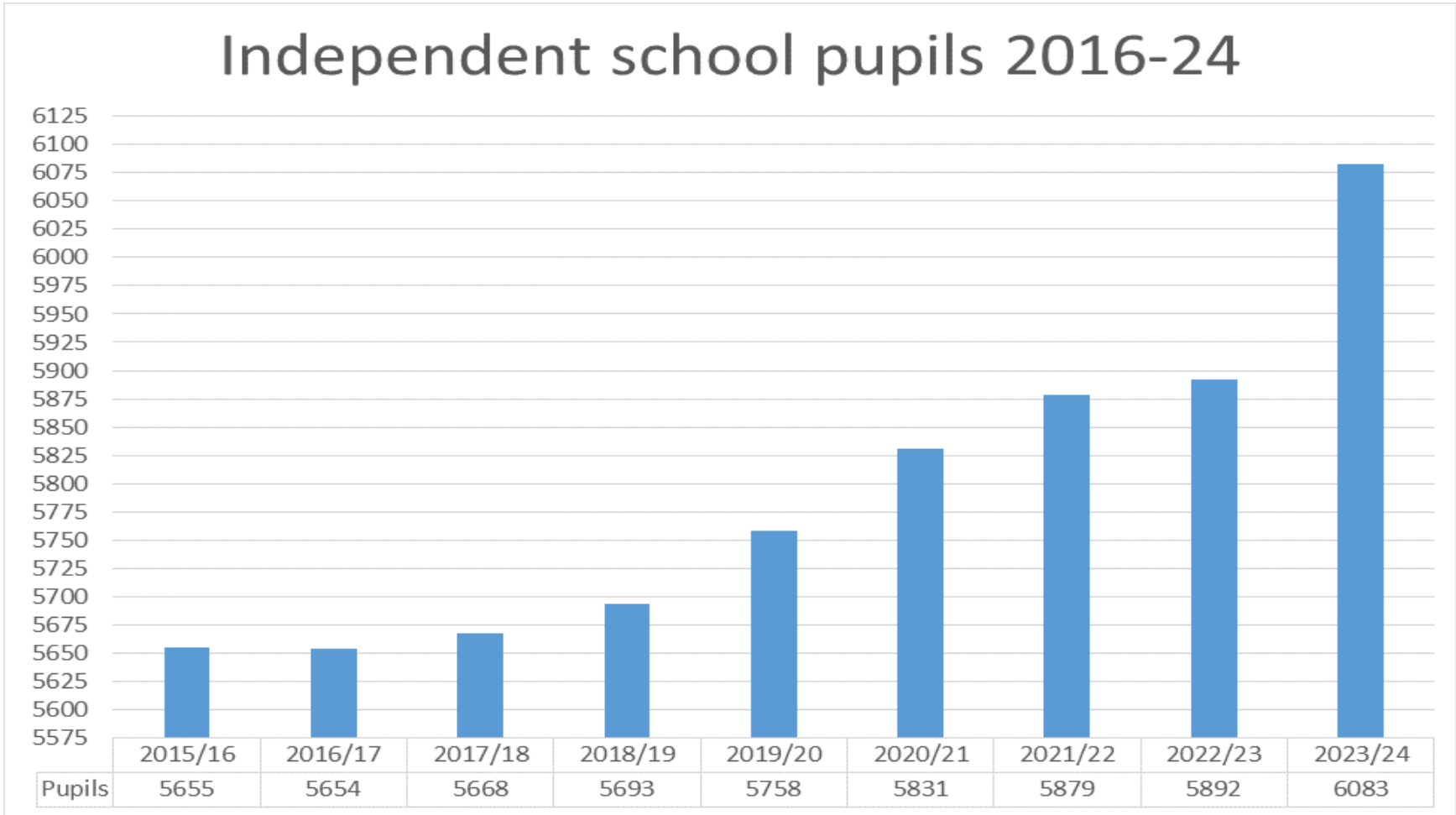
SECTION 17 – ACADEMY SCHOOLS BY SPONSOR

Table 22 Academies and Free Schools in Southwark and their sponsors (*these MATs have schools in other LAs)

Sponsor/Number of Academies (39)	Primary & All through (18)	Secondary & all through (18)	Special (3)
ARK (3)*		ARK All Saints Academy ARK Walworth Academy	
	ARK Globe School (4-19)		
Harris Federation (6)*	Harris Peckham Park Harris Primary Free East Dulwich	Harris Bermondsey Harris East Dulwich Girls Harris East Dulwich Boys Harris Peckham	
Charter Educational Trust (7)	Charles Dickens Primary Lyndhurst Primary The Belham Primary Dulwich Hamlet Junior	Charter North Dulwich Charter East Dulwich Charter Bermondsey (<i>ex-Compass</i>)	
Spa Educational Trust (3)			Spa Bermondsey Spa Camberwell <i>Park College</i> ◇
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) (NEST)	Goose Green Primary John Donne Primary John Keats Free Rotherhithe Primary Dog Kennel Hill Primary		
STEP Academy Trust (1)*	Angel Oak Academy		
St Thomas Aquinas C of E Trust (1)*	St Paul's Walworth C of E		
Lift Trust (1)*			Newlands Academy
Anthem Schools Trust (1)*	Judith Kerr Primary		
United Learning Trust (1)*		Bacon's College	
Sacred Heart Catholic Trust (1)*		Sacred Heart Catholic School	
St Benedict RC Academy Trust (2)*	St Anthony's RC	St Michaels College	
St Oscar Romero RC Academies Trust (2)*	St Joseph George Row	Notre Dame Girls	
Haberdasher's Aske's Trust (1)*		Haberdashers' Aske's Borough	
South Bank Academies (1)*		South Bank University Academy	

◇ Post compulsory age, not counted in total

Section 18 – Independent School rolls 2016-24

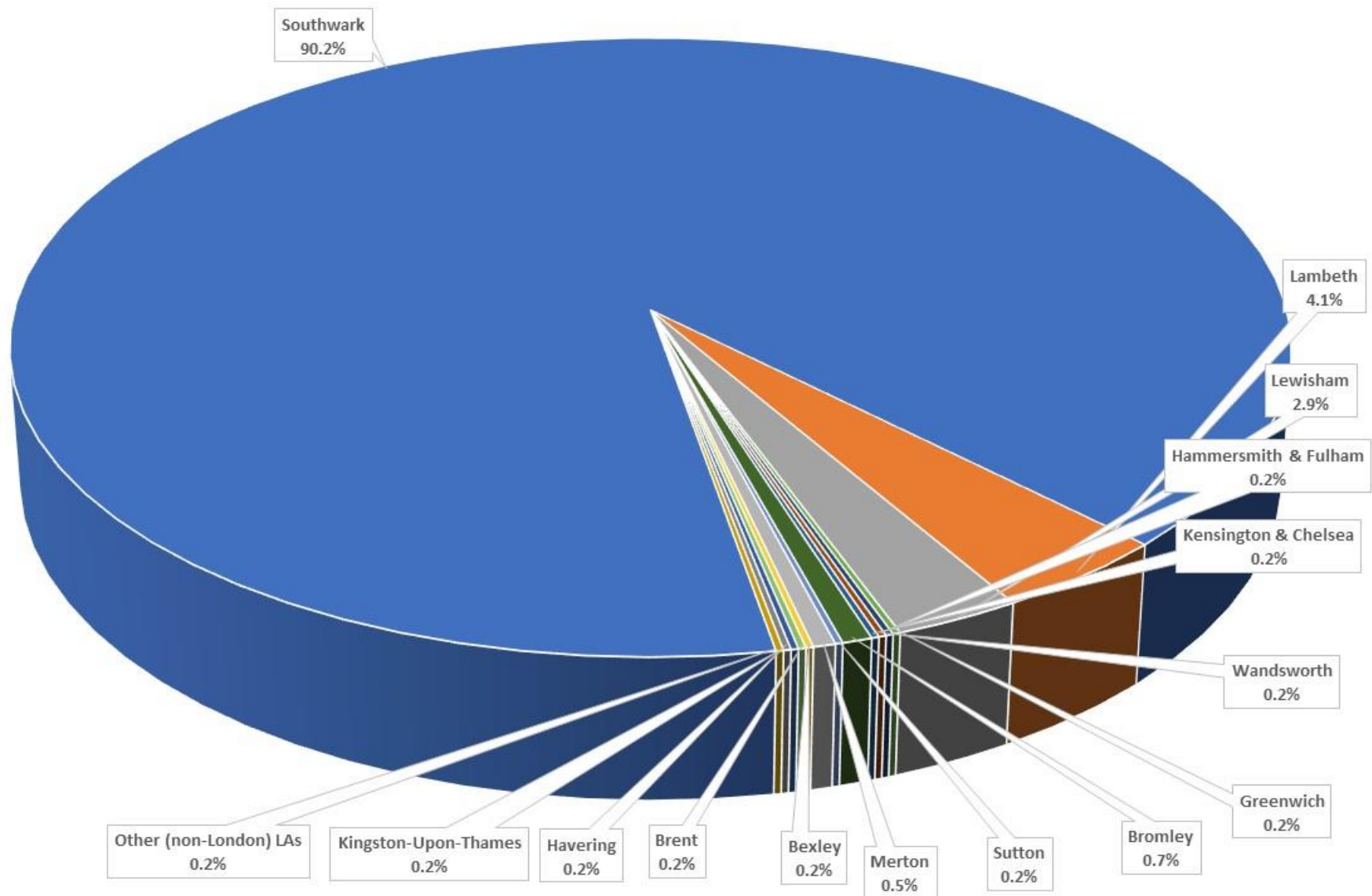


SECTION 19 – SPECIAL (4-16) Cross border flows to and from Southwark – 2023/24

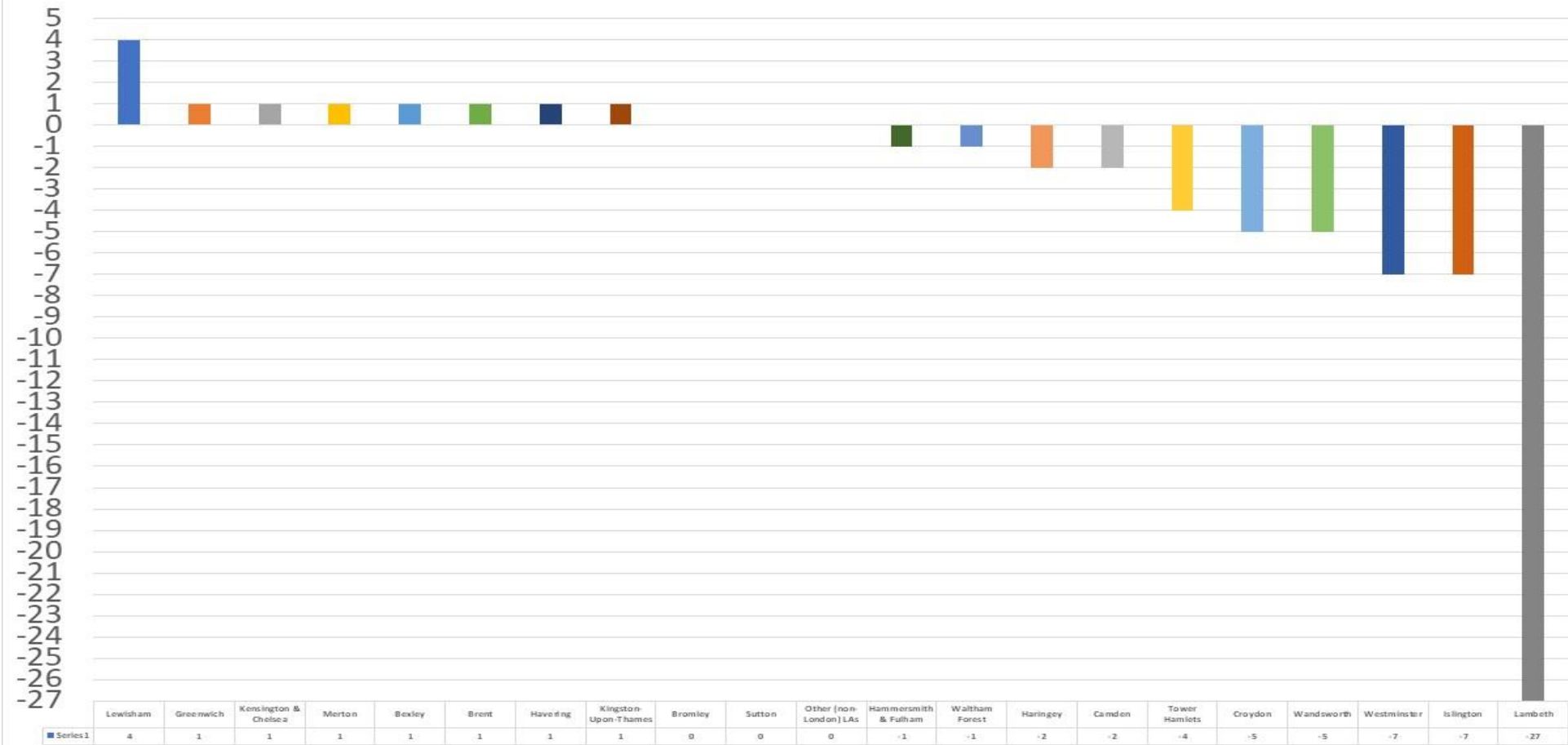
Table 24 7-11 Pupils attending special schools in other LAs/pupils from other LAs attending Southwark schools

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	51	47%	24	36%	-27
Lewisham	13	12%	17	26%	+4
Westminster	7	6%	0	0%	-7
Croydon	5	5%	0	0%	-5
Greenwich	0	0%	1	2%	+1
Wandsworth	6	6%	1	2%	-5
Hammersmith & Fulham	2	2%	1	2%	-1
Haringey	2	2%	0	0%	-2
Islington	7	6%	0	0%	-7
Kensington & Chelsea	0	0%	1	2%	+1
Bromley	4	4%	4	6%	0
Sutton	1	1%	1	2%	0
Tower Hamlets	4	4%	0	0%	-4
Merton	2	2%	3	5%	+1
Bexley	0	0%	1	2%	+1
Camden	2	2%	0	0%	-2
City of London	0	0%	9	14%	-9
Brent	0	0%	1	2%	+1
Havering	0	0%	1	2%	+1
Waltham Forest	1	1%	0	0%	-1
Kingston-Upon-Thames	0	0%	1	2%	+1
Other (non-London) LAs	1	1%	1	2%	0
All cross borough	108	100%	66	100%	-42

Southwark Special School Population 2023/24



Special School Cross Border Flows



Meeting Name:	Cabinet
Date:	4 February 2025
Report title:	Former Folgate Estate Redevelopment
Cabinet Member:	Councillor Helen Dennis, New Homes and Sustainable Development
Ward(s) or groups affected:	Old Kent Road
Classification:	Open
Reason for lateness (if applicable):	Not Applicable

FOREWORD - COUNCILLOR HELEN DENNIS, CABINET MEMBER FOR NEW HOMES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

This report sets out an exciting way forward to unlock housing delivery and a new health centre on the Old Kent Road, supporting wider growth and development in the area, and making the most of a council asset. Having purchased land at the Folgate site in both 2019 and 2021, a site which is strategically located opposite one of the proposed new Bakerloo Line tube stations, we have been exploring how to maximise social and community benefit from this plot and have been engaging with developers to see what they can offer us. It remains an incredibly challenging time for housing delivery and wider development given the recent increases in build cost inflation and interest rates, but we are delighted to have received a viable and policy compliant proposal from Weston Homes who are able to deliver a general needs housing scheme, along with commercial space which the council will retain, enabled by advanced modern methods of construction (MMC). The council will also ensure that the Victorian frontages onto the Old Kent Road are protected and we are grateful for the funding we have received to date from the government's Future High Streets Fund. Through the council's proactive approach to purchasing land on the Old Kent Road, we are now able to secure positive outcomes for our residents through a further land transaction – new homes including at least 56 much-needed social rent homes, and improved health infrastructure working in partnership with the NHS.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for the Cabinet

1. That the Director of Planning and Growth is given delegated authority to negotiate and complete the sale agreement of the Folgate Site to Weston Homes based on the heads of terms set out in this report and in the closed report.
2. That the Director of Planning and Growth is given delegated authority to negotiate with any remaining occupiers to secure vacant possession and complete the sale agreement.

3. That the Director of Planning and Growth is given delegated authority to proceed with negotiations with the NHS to use the commercial building as a new health centre for the Old Kent Road.

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

4. Following the most recent discussions with the two preferred bidders as the culmination of the marketing process, it is recommended that the council proceeds with Weston Homes' offers.
5. Weston Homes were the only bidder that did not offer a student housing led scheme but instead offered a residential led scheme with a planning policy compliant tenure mix of 50% affordable. The affordable housing offer is for 110 to 120 affordable homes of which at least half would be social rent.
6. The commercial space offers the council a range of opportunities to deliver on its objectives, these include; to provide a new health centre in the Old Kent Road, or a new affordable workspace hub. The community health centre provision is vitally important for residents along the Old Kent Road and would aid in reducing health inequalities as set out in the Council Delivery Plan. The NHS South East ICB have issued a memorandum of understanding to Southwark stating their intention to provide health services from the premises.
7. The unsuccessful bid from the Developer A was not able to match the offer in terms of either commercial or social value to the council or affordable housing.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

Southwark Directly Delivered Scheme

8. Southwark worked on a 2-phase direct delivery scheme for this site made up of a hospitality skills training centre and affordable housing. A massing study was carried out to develop the site for a reduced residential scheme made up of 50% private and 50% affordable in a single tower block and a commercial/training facility in the retained building.
9. This was found not to be viable due to underdevelopment of the site and build cost inflation. A recent valuation of the proposed scheme by an independent chartered surveyor supported this assessment which resulted in a negative residual land value.
10. Demolition for the first phase was undertaken in part and the heritage building fronting the Old Kent Road retained, however the council is not in a position to deliver a scheme on the site.

Runner's Up Scheme, Developer A

11. The Developer A proposals involved a student led scheme and are detailed in paragraphs 43 to 46 set out the scheme and the limitations of what was proposed.

12. As the proposal was for the transfer of the freehold at nil consideration with no land receipt it did not constitute best consideration and so could not be recommended.

Do Nothing Option

13. The council purchased the site for redevelopment in 2019 and 2021 across two phases. The buildings are either part demolished or in very poor condition.
14. There are significant costs associated with maintaining the existing buildings prior to demolition and funding the scaffold and structural beams supporting the element that the council intends to retain.
15. The site is partially vacant and there is minimal income to offset these costs. Significant capital expenditure would be required to bring the premises to a lettable condition and would be unjustifiable.
16. There are security risks including squatting and fly tipping which the council will need to continuously manage.
17. The do nothing approach was discounted here as a result of the cost implications and opportunity to develop the site as originally intended.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Location

18. The Folgate Estate is located on the Old Kent Road and Devon Street (Appendix A). It is opposite the intended location of a new tube station on the Bakerloo Line Extension and is on the routes of many local bus services to Central London, Peckham, and New Cross.
19. The site is made up of a terrace of Victorian shops 719 to 733 Old Kent Road, a mechanics yard, and industrial yards to the rear along Devon Street. The total area of the site is 38,000 sq ft (3,600 sqm).
20. There are flats located above the shops on 719 to 727 Old Kent Road. All of these are vacant.
21. The site sits within the Old Kent Road Area Action Plan and is allocated as part of Sub Area 4, OKR 18 Devon Street and Sylvan Grove. OKR 18 has been assessed to have a capacity to deliver 1,500 homes and 1,203 jobs.

Purpose for Acquisition of Land

22. Southwark acquired the land for the delivery of housing and affordable business space in two separate purchases. The purchase price was based on a massing study and planning guidance to deliver a mixed use scheme including a 20 storey residential tower with surrounding low rise buildings
23. The first purchase in December 2019 was made up of the heritage buildings at 733 Old Kent Road, the yard at 2-20 Devon Street, and the yard on the corner

at 711 Old Kent Road.

24. The second purchase in November 2021 to complete the site was for the shops 719 to 727 Old Kent Road. This purchase was made using funding provided by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities High Streets Fund at no cost to the council.

Partial Demolition and Holding Costs

25. Works have been undertaken to strip out and support the heritage building which will be retained as part of any new scheme in order to preserve the character of the area. The cost to the council of these works was £1,100,000.
26. Internal temporary steels and external scaffolding have been erected to protect the structure of the building while a development scheme is bought forward. Southwark have purchased the steels and are paying £34,000 per year to keep the scaffolding in situ and have a monthly safety inspection.
27. The buildings fronting Old Kent Road are all in a poor state of repair. Since purchasing the properties, Southwark have carried out numerous repairs to the shop buildings in order to keep the properties in beneficial use until they have been vacated.
28. These costs and any other associated with securing the vacant elements of the site are offset against the rent produced by the site and remaining monies from the central government high streets fund.

Current Occupation

29. There are a number of tenants occupying under temporary arrangements or holding over after their leases have expired. Any leases granted by Southwark have been short term and outside the protection of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 and have necessary break clauses to facilitate development in the future.
30. The commercial operators occupying the open yard spaces will remain in situ until the agreement is near completion. This will be to provide passive site security to prevent fly tipping and minimise the cost to the council.

Neighbouring Owners

31. There are 3 neighbouring owners to the site (See Appendix B, areas marked D, F and E).
32. 735 Old Kent Road – This site is a former chroming works which is currently occupied by a church. Southwark have previously engaged the owner of this property about purchasing the site however their expectations on price were unrealistic and this is no longer under consideration.
33. Unit 6 and 7, Rich Industrial Estates, Devon Street – 2 industrial units to the rear of Southwark's site. Southwark have engaged with the owners representatives, and while they were interested in joining any development

that comes forward this would have made delivery overly complicated with minimal benefit to the council or the developer due to the limited size of the land.

34. 737 Old Kent Road – The Safestore building that is separated from Folgate by the chroming works at the front but wraps around the rear forming a small strip which neighbours Southwark's land and Rich Industrial Estate.

Marketing

35. Officers appointed an external agent to undertake a marketing exercise to explore what interest there may be in the market to bring the council's site forward for development.
36. The agent engaged with 16 developers regarding the opportunity which was kept deliberately broad to attract as many proposals as possible. The only fixed requirement was for any proposal to comply with the AAP which meant that any scheme would include a 30,000sqft of commercial space.

Proposals

37. The response from the market has been very positive with a number of interested parties. The council and its property advisers engaged actively over a number of months and a shortlist of six developers was ultimately agreed, each providing substantive offers and proposals.
38. The table below sets out the key information of the proposals that resulted from working through the developers ideas:

Developer	Proposal
Developer A	Residential – 550 student homes, 58 affordable rent (26%) Commercial – 35,000 sq ft training centre
Developer B	Residential – 584 student, 35% social Commercial – 32,000 sq ft training and retail
Developer C	Residential – 353 Homes, 46 affordable Commercial – 30,000 sq ft
Weston Homes	Residential – 200 homes, 50% affordable Commercial – 30,000 sq training centre
Developer D	Residential – 500 residential units, unit mix tbc Commercial – 30,000 sq ft training centre
Developer E	Residential – 396 student, 56 affordable Commercial – 30,000 sq ft training centre

39. Officers and the agent met with all six parties to examine their proposals in detail and analyse the implications of their offers.
40. Following these discussions, it was decided to take forward Weston Homes and Developer A as the preferred bidders. Further discussions and site visits took place with both parties to clarify their bids and the financial and social benefit to the council.
41. Developer B and Developer E were discounted as they were offering standard

residential student schemes that were not as attractive as that of Developer A who presented in partnership with a local university.

42. Developer C and Developer D presented a wide variety of options, including residential, co-living and financial structures such as an income strip. It was assessed by Southwark officers and their agent that none of the offers were suitable or well enough developed to take forward.

Developer A

43. Developer A proposed a 550 bed student led scheme with a local university taking the commercial space as a new Computer Science campus and 24 affordable homes of uncertain tenure. The discussion centred on their current financial limitations and the wider social and economic value that a university in that location may bring.
44. The initial proposal was for Southwark to take hand back of the commercial space which would then be let or sold to the university thus providing a land receipt. As discussions progressed, it became clear that the university were suffering from significant financial issues and so would not be able to make any form of payment for the land.
45. The expectation being that the council would give the land to the university and that Developer A would then build out the campus. This would be a viable approach for Developer A due to the financial value of the student housing but provides no financial value to the council and was thus unlikely to represent best consideration.
46. Officers also made enquires with the Economy team who have assessed that the digital learning offer from the university remained relatively limited and they were not able to provide any clarity on how moving a campus a short distance into Southwark would directly benefit Southwark and it's residents.

Weston Homes

47. Weston's proposal is for a residential led scheme with 50% affordable homes and 30,000sf Gross Internal Area (GIA) of commercial and retail space. Discussions focussed on Weston's ability to deliver the scheme as proposed on which they have given the council reassurance.
48. Weston's proposal will see the council objectives on commercial delivery realised, meet planning requirements, and deliver circa 56 social rented homes which Southwark would have nominations rights to. Southwark retain ownership of the heritage building fronting the Old Kent Road which would be turned into a 30,000sq ft commercial asset.
49. On the basis that Weston were assessed to be offering a viable scheme, it was determined that they were the preferred bidder, and discussions were progressed to formal heads of terms for development that could be reported for approval by cabinet.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

Weston Homes

- 50. Weston Homes are a developer contractor and will oversee all aspects of development from land acquisition to construction. This approach allows them to closely control their costs.
- 51. They have provided significant reassurances that they are able to deliver a 50% affordable scheme on the site.
- 52. Weston Homes are an established developer who are delivering the regeneration of Barking Riverside with the London Borough of Barking.

Head of Terms

- 53. The detailed heads of terms are set out in the Closed Report.

Possible Uses of Commercial Building

Flexible Workspace and F&B

- 54. The council was originally offered a building for commercial use as land receipt in Weston's offer. The council appointed external surveyors to assess the market for flexible workspace providers and potential ground floor F&B use.
- 55. Due to its size and complexity, the council would lease the building to a single provider who could operate and manage it.
- 56. Responses to the market testing were positive, however the report also identified issues. Key among these were concerns about an impending over supply of new-build commercial space which could negatively impact values.
- 57. As the building is being delivered to shell and core, it would need to be fitted out. The council would need to fund the fit-out costs or agree a significant rent free period in exchange for the tenant carrying out the fit out. The affordable workspace fund collected by the council as part of s106 across the borough could be used depending on allocation and availability.

Health Centre

- 58. The council has also been in discussions with NHS South East ICB who are seeking space for a new health centre on the Old Kent Road. They have set out the significant demand for improved health services in the area and two local GP surgeries who are in need of new premises.
- 59. Use as a health centre would provide a significance social benefit to the council and residents when compared to a commercial use.
- 60. The council is investigating whether Strategic CIL or Section 106 funding could be made available to fund the fitting out of a health centre building.

61. NHS South East ICB have provided the council with a memorandum of understanding stating their intention to provide health services from the premises.

Best consideration

62. Under Section 132 Local Government Act 1972, the council is required to achieve best consideration when disposing of an interest in property. In this instance the council is receiving a building as consideration for the disposal of the land.
63. The site has been marketed extensively by external agents and the proposal from Weston Homes is the only offer to include 50% affordable housing in addition to a 30,000 sq ft commercial building delivered to shell and core.
64. The council will include overage provisions for private sales, change of use, planning and disposition. This will allow the council to share in any uplift in value and protect its financial interest.
65. On the basis of the above and the information set out in the closed report, it is assessed that this transaction offers best consideration for the land.

Policy framework implications

66. The site was purchased and allocated for the delivery of housing and commercial space to renew the Old Kent Road high street frontage. The proposed transaction would see the delivery of circa 230 homes, of which 50% would be affordable.
67. The percentage of affordable homes is in line with GLA planning requirements for development on public land.
68. The updated Old Kent Road Area Action Plan has identified the requirement for a new health centre on the Old Kent Road. These proposals would see this delivered on council owned land.
69. The Council Delivery Plan has committed to reducing health inequalities in the borough. Delivery of a new state of the art health centre on the Old Kent Road will assist towards this ambition.

Community, equalities (including socio-economic) and health impacts

Community impact statement

70. The proposals will see the delivery of at least 56 social rent homes for which the council will have nomination rights.
71. A new health centre serving the local community is proposed. This will provide a significant improvement when compared to existing provision.
72. The council's ambition to improve the Old Kent Road as a viable high street

will benefit the immediate community.

Equalities (including socio-economic) impact statement

73. The Equality Act 2010 requires the Council in the exercise of its functions to have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate discrimination;
- advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and
- foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- Relevant protected characteristics for the purposes of the Equality Act are:
- Age
- Civil partnership
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex and sexual orientation.

74. In considering the recommendations herein the Cabinet must have due regard to the possible effects them on any groups sharing a protected characteristic in order to discharge its public sector equality duty. This is an ongoing obligation.

75. To identify and determine any equalities impacts arising from the contents of this report, the council has carried out an Equalities Analysis. This analysis has determined that there are no equalities impacts arising from the recommendations set out in this report.

Health impact statement

76. If the council is able to agree terms with the NHS and deliver a new health centre then this will have a significant positive health impact on the local community.

Climate change implications

- 77. There are no climate change implications arising as a direct result of this report.
- 78. Any planning application arising subsequently to this completion of the transaction shall be required to meet statutory environmental requirements.

Resource implications

- 79. Both parties will be responsible for paying their own costs. The council's costs of dealing with the negotiations, legals etc will come from existing budgets as set out in this and the closed reports.

Note: Legal/Financial implications (and when to seek supplementary advice)

Legal Implications

- 80. See below concurrent from Assistant Chief Executive, Governance and Assurance.

Financial Implications

- 81. The council is responsible for paying its own costs. The pre contract costs that the council is likely to incur have been set out in the closed report.

Consultation

- 82. It has been assessed that no public consultation was required in relation to the recommendations in this report.
- 83. The cabinet member and local ward members have been consulted on the marketing process and resulting proposals.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Assistant Chief Executive, Governance and Assurance

- 84. The report proposes the disposal of the Folgate Site to Weston Homes, for the construction of a mixed-use site including 50% affordable housing and a commercial building which the council will retain. The commercial building is the receipt which the council will get for the land, rather than a cash payment.
- 85. Under s123 Local Government Act 1972 the council has power to dispose of its land, but the disposal must be for the best consideration that can reasonably be obtained, otherwise the consent of the Secretary of State will be required.
- 86. The report sets out at paragraphs 45 and at paragraphs 14 to 18 of the closed report how officers have sought to ensure that the consideration for the disposal represents the best that can reasonably be obtained.

87. The report sets out at paragraphs 73 – 75 details of the public sector equality duty and confirms that an Equality Analysis has been carried out. Cabinet should have due regard to its duty under the Equality Act in considering this decision.

Strategic Director, Resources

88. This report requests the Cabinet that Director of Planning and Growth is given delegated authority:
- to negotiate and complete the sale agreement of the Folgate Site to Weston Homes based on the heads of terms set out in this report.
 - to negotiate with existing occupiers to secure vacant possession and complete the sale agreement.
 - to proceed with negotiations with the NHS to use the commercial building as a new health centre for the Old Kent Road.
89. The pre contract costs will be funded from existing approved capital resources within the Planning & Growth capital monitor.
90. The Strategic Director of Resources notes the comments mentioned in the financial implications section.
91. The total expenditure for the scheme will be monitored and reported on as part of the overall capital programme.
92. Staffing and any other contract monitoring costs connected with this contract will need to be contained within existing departmental revenue budgets.

Head of Property

93. This proposal of delivering around 230 new homes of which 115 will be affordable plus providing a new commercial building of some 30,000sf gross on Council owned land, which is held within the Commercial Property holding account, is a very attractive offer.
94. The marketing of this site mainly provided interest from student housing developers. Therefore, the offer from Weston Homes for a residential led mixed use scheme represents an important opportunity to deliver the councils objectives of new affordable homes and new health care facilities for residents.
95. The receipt for the land by way of a commercial building of this size is a requirement of planning and represents best consideration in terms of S123 of the Local Government Act 1972.

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix 1	Folgate Site Plan
Appendix 2	Neighbouring Owners

AUDIT TRAIL

Cabinet Member	Councillor Helen Dennis, New Homes and Sustainable Development	
Lead Officer	Stephen Platts Director of Planning and Growth	
Report Author	Marcus Mayne Head of Development	
Version	Final	
Dated	23 January 2025	
Key Decision?	Yes	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments Included
Assistant Chief Executive, Governance and Assurance	Yes	Yes
Strategic Director, Resources	Yes	Yes
Head of Property, Planning and Growth	Yes	Yes
Cabinet Member	Yes	Yes
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team		23 January 2025



APPENDIX B



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MUNICIPAL YEAR 2024-25

Original held by Constitutional Team; all amendments/queries to Paula.thornton@southwark.gov.uk

Name	No of copies	Name	No of copies
Members (paper copies)		Officers (paper copies)	
Kieron Williams	1	Althea Loderick	1
Jasmine Ali	1	Clive Palfreyman	1
Natasha Ennin	1	David Quirke-Thornton	1
		Toni Ainge	1
		Hakeem Osinaike	1
		Darren Summers	1
<u>Members - ELECTRONIC VERSIONS (NO HARD COPY)</u>			
Evelyn Akoto		Doreen Forrester-Brown	1
John Batteson		Rhona Cadenhead	1
Stephanie Cryan		Officers	
Helen Dennis			
James McAsh		Sarah Feasey	1
Sarah King			
Portia Mwangangye			
Ian Wingfield		Paula Thornton, Constitutional Officer	5
Irina Von Wiese			
Suzanne Abachor			
Victor Chamberlain		Total: 19	
Ellie Cumbo		Dated: 15 January 2025	
Jon Hartley			
Laura Johnson			
Sunny Lambe			
Margy Newens			
Bethan Roberts			
Chloe Tomlinson			