

Item No. 15.	Classification: Open	Date: 19 October 2021	Meeting Name: Cabinet
Report title:		Pupil Place Planning Report for 2021	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		All	
Cabinet Member:		Councillor Jasmine Ali, Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Education.	

FOREWORD - COUNCILLOR JASMINE ALI, DEPUTY LEADER & CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND EDUCATION

Southwark Council has a duty under the Education Act 1996 to ensure that sufficient capacity of school places exists for children of statutory school age. The attached report provides an overview of school place capacity and forward place planning for Southwark.

I am pleased to confirm that Southwark has sufficient pupil places to meet existing demand in both primary and secondary phases of education. We were able to offer a primary or secondary school place to all Southwark applicants for the 2021/22 academic year.

The report does recognise a troubling imbalance. Southwark has considerable overcapacity in primary schools, both at reception and across the school year groups. Contributing factors are the falling birth rate, uncertainties around Brexit and more recently, and as a result of the pandemic, more families choosing to work in London whilst living further afield.

This trend manifested itself for the first time in 2018 and has been exacerbated since. The negative impact on school finance was partly mitigated, through a range of actions including reduction by the schools adjudicator of Pupil Admission Numbers for primary schools at the request of the council.

In July 2021 the council was forced to close St John's Walworth school, albeit at the request of the school's diocese and the school's governing body. The impact was great and the community were deeply saddened as St John's like all Southwark schools was at the heart of its community. The council worked closely with the school, parents and pupils to make sure all students were offered places at neighbouring good and outstanding schools.

Today we have a fully operational joint member and officer group to work with schools to maintain exemplary educational outcomes while mitigating serious financial loss. We are also working with neighbouring London boroughs to lobby government to find a funding formula to support schools to remain open, so that they can operate with smaller class sizes to facilitate education recovery and help our pupils catch up after losing over a year of face to face teaching.

The report provides full details of the decline in primary demand which is spread across the borough to a greater or lesser degree. In the short to medium term, the authority may need to redesign provision to meet the reduced demand for places in this area, including the closure or merger of some schools and subsequent repurposing of school spare capacity within school buildings.

Southwark is anticipating that secondary demand will plateau and then decrease steadily from 2023-4. We do not anticipate that secondary capacity will be exceeded by demand borough-wide and therefore additional capacity is unlikely to be required for the foreseeable future.

Despite the downward trend overall, there are 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 area. The authority will consider appropriate ways to reconfigure existing schools to meet this demand should it materialise.

At secondary level, we can report that there are enough places. We can offer a primary or secondary place to all Southwark applicants and are covered for any late applicants, who we will be able to accommodate.

Southwark continues to, where necessary, expand and enhance our SEND provision, to ensure that children are, where possible, educated in-borough, and the authority is better able to manage its resources. The new Spa school in Camberwell has been a success and plans are moving forward to build a new special needs school on the old Bellenden school site.

Even with the uncertainty of the pandemic, Southwark continues to be recognised as a great place to bring up children, with lovely schools where children attain good educational outcomes. We have a firm commitment to ensure that even further development across schools and education, in line with the council's Southwark Stands Together movement, is achieved.

Our programme of school building and refurbishment has transformed many of our schools into educational landmarks. Each year our education team helps our schools get closer and closer to our target of 100 per cent good or outstanding schools. At the time of writing, we are at 94% good or outstanding; with Ofsted currently in the borough, we have high hopes for the remaining 6 per cent.

The officer/member working group will continue to have oversight of strategic place planning and interventions required to address the current level of falling rolls and spare capacity across Southwark's primary schools. In Southwark, we will continue to work strategically with primary schools to cope with the issue of falling demand.

Executive Summary for Pupil Place Planning Report

Southwark Council has a duty under the Education Act 1996 to ensure that a sufficient capacity of school places exist for children of statutory school age. Continuous monitoring and analysis of data and trends are carried out by officers, to produce an annual report on place planning to ensure that sufficient capacity exists. This report therefore aims to provide Cabinet with an overview of school place capacity, as well as forward place planning for Southwark. The highlights from the report for 2021/22 are as follows

- Southwark has 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 or secondary school place for the 2021/22 academic year, to all on-time Southwark applicants at the normal points of entry, and has sufficient provision available to accommodate late applicants for September as well as those in need of a place in year.
- Southwark has considerable overcapacity in primary, both at reception and across the school year groups a variety of actions to address this have taken place including: school mergers, PAN reductions and the closure a primary school. GLA projections anticipate that primary reception demand overall will continue to decline until at least, September 2027. Further actions to reduce school place capacity are being developed and will be implemented from September 2022 onwards.
- There are areas of Southwark where a steeper decline in primary demand has been observed, this are mainly centred around the Elephant & Castle and Peckham localities. In the short to medium term, the authority may need to redesign provision to meet the reduced demand for places in this area, including the closure or merger of some schools and subsequent, repurposing of school spare capacity within school buildings.
- Southwark is anticipating that secondary demand will plateau and then decrease steadily from 2023/4. We do not anticipate that secondary capacity will be exceeded by demand borough wide, and therefore, additional capacity is unlikely to be required for at least 10 years
- Despite the downward trend overall, there are 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 it materialise.
- Southwark continues to, where necessary, expand and enhance our SEND provision, to ensure that children are, where possible, educated in-borough, and the authority is better able to manage its resources.
- An officer/member working group has been established to look at strategic place planning and interventions required to address the current level of falling rolls and spare capacity across Southwark's primary schools.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That Cabinet note the updated forecasts of primary and secondary school places from 2021-2022 onwards set out in paragraphs 48 to 53 (primary) and paragraph 58 (secondary) of this report.
2. That Cabinet note the existing over supply of primary and sufficiency of secondary places across the Council area, and proposed actions to monitor supply and demand.
3. That cabinet note the actions outlined in this report to match primary demand with capacity of places and agrees to delegate the decision to request a variation from the Office of the Schools Adjudicator to reduce the published admission numbers at the schools with a trend of vacancy rates referred to in paragraphs 19-21 from September 2022 onwards, to the Strategic Director of Children's and Adults' Services, after consultation with the Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Education .

INFORMATION

4. Southwark's Pupil Place Planning update was last reported to Cabinet in October 2020. 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.
5. The Council has a duty under the Education Act 1996 (as amended by the Education and Inspections Act 2006) to secure that sufficient primary and secondary schools are available for its area. This requires the council 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 to admit additional pupils or an additional form of entry for a fixed period of time, to expand permanently where demand has increased or, if demand is falling, to close, merge schools, or reduce their Published Admissions Number (PAN).
6. The Council monitors and predicts demand for school places using a variety of methods. These include:
 - *using projections provided by external bodies for school places and births – in our case, the Greater London Authority (GLA) undertake this role*
 - *looking at the numbers of historical applications made*
 - *looking at the numbers of births in a given area, both borough-wide and in particular localities*
 - *examining the cross border flow of primary and secondary pupils – children resident in other authorities attending schools in Southwark and vice versa.*

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION FOR FUTURE ACTION

Approach to primary and secondary pupil place planning

7. Southwark's pupil place planning figures are predominantly, based on GLA projections, commissioned by the Council annually. These are informed by: current school rolls, birth rates, underlying population projections, migration, and new housing developments.
8. A detailed methodology is outlined in Appendix 1. In primary place planning, the Council area is split into five Planning Areas ("PAs"), these are detailed in Appendix 2. The PAs, broadly align with the Council's former "Community Council" (now "Multi-ward Forum" areas). A list of primary schools by planning area and by ward (old and new) is also included at Appendix 3; a map showing all primary schools in the borough is attached at Appendix 4
9. Secondary school planning is carried out on a borough-wide basis because the distance of for some secondary schools extend some way beyond borough boundaries, and secondary age pupils are able to travel to schools inside and outside the Council area.
10. A map of secondary school locations is attached at Appendix 3. Consideration is being given to splitting the Council into 2 or 3 planning areas for secondary place planning, similar to primary PAs, in line with DfE guidance . Work on this process has also commenced and will be explored with the Cabinet Member, any recommendations resulting from this will be brought to the appropriate level of decision-maker,

KEY FACTORS AFFECTING PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Headline figures for primary - Reception Year

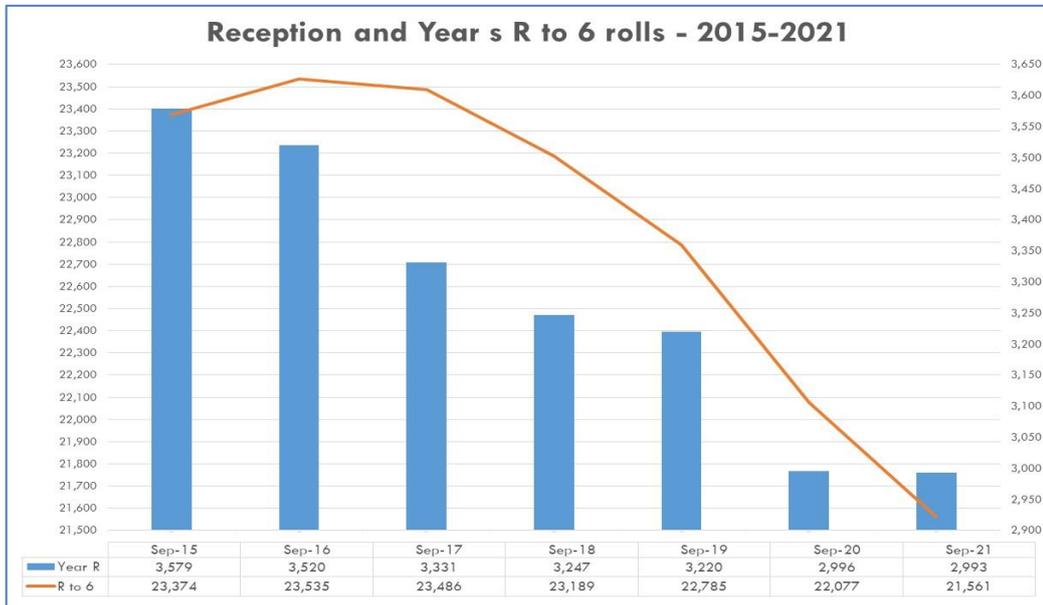
11. Detailed graphs and tables of Reception year projections are given at paragraphs 48 to 53, summary highlights of the overall figures are given below:
 - *In September 2021, there were 3,641 available primary reception places in Southwark, and 26,618 year R to 6 primary places*
 - *The take up of primary reception places shows a vacancy rate in September 2021 of around 719 places (24FE) - 18% overall). The vacancy figure was 733 (19% - 24FE) in September 2020.*
 - *PAN reductions were agreed by Cabinet in October 2019 to address falling rolls across the local authority, 300 places/10FE were removed from 12 schools however, demand has continued to fall by a rate quicker than our ability to remove capacity.*
 - *There has been a higher drop in the demand for denominational places, with voluntary schools showing a 22% drop in reception numbers since September 2015, against a 16% boroughwide and 21% community schools fall over the same timescale.*

Falling rolls in primary schools - Reception to Year 6

12. Southwark has seen a substantial reduction since September 2015 in primary reception and whole school rolls. Reception rolls have fallen by 20 forms of entry (20FE) - 16% overall - in 6 years since September 2015, an average of around 2.5FE overall per annum. Whole school (years R to 6) rolls have decreased by 1,813 pupils over the same period – equivalent to 60 classes or 8% overall. It is expected that the overall number (Year R to 6) will continue to fall as each year group works its way through school. Pupil projections received from the GLA and outlined in paragraph 48 support this scenario.

Table 1: Primary rolls September 2015-2021 (reception and whole school)

Year	R	+/-	%	R to 6	+/-	%
September 2015	3,579			23,374		
September 2016	3,520	-59	-2%	23,535	+161	+1%
September 2017	3,331	-189	-5%	23,486	-49	-0.2%
September 2018	3,247	-84	-3%	23,189	-297	-1%
September 2019	3,220	-27	-1%	22,785	-404	-2%
September 2020	2,996	-224	-7%	22,077	-708	-3%
September 2021	2,993	-3	0%	21,561	-516	-2%
Change 2015-2021	-586	-16%		-1,813	-8%	



13. The percentage of empty school places in specific areas of Southwark have grown.

Table 2 Percentage fall in reception roll and vacancy increase

Category	PA1	PA2	PA3	PA4	PA5	Overall average
% increase in vacancies since 2015	+21%	+12%	+16%	+16%	+1%	+13%

14. Between 2008 to 2016 onwards, Southwark (like most other areas of London) experienced a surge in demand for primary and secondary places. The Council worked to support existing primary schools to expand, as well as working to enable free schools to open, to meet demand as required. As a result, a £200m programme of investment in Southwark primary,

secondary and special schools to increase numbers and address capacity issues was undertaken. At that time, projected population growth for Southwark was predicated on pre-Brexit, projected levels of in-migration and economic growth, and housing stock levels for families remaining affordable. The changes to these scenarios from 2015 onwards have led to a decline in the population overall and families with children in particular.

15. The direct impact of the decline in population, has led to excess capacity of school places/ falling school rolls which in turn, creates financial pressure on schools as funding is allocated based on pupil numbers, fewer children means lower funding. The Council began to take proactive steps in 2018 (effective from 2019) to address oversupply by reducing primary provision where it was no longer needed, and continues to do so.
16. A variation request to the Office of the School's adjudicator, led to the removal of 300 excess places at primary reception from 19% in 2018 to 14% in 2019. A further two schools in Peckham have reduced their PANs for 2021. Appendix 10 provides details of which schools by planning area, have (or are planning to reduce) their PANs since 2019. National Audit Office and Ofsted guidance is for LAs to have between 5% to 10% spare places to allow for an element of choice, and for late and in-year applications.
17. A whole borough approach to reduce capacity effectively is being undertaken. The Council is working closely with school leaders of Local Authority maintained schools, the regional Schools Commissioner, the Diocesan Authorities – both from the Church of England (the Southwark Diocesan Board of Education (SDBE)) and the Roman Catholic Church (the Catholic Education Commission for Southwark) to discuss the overprovision in their voluntary aided schools. Regular meetings with Academy Trusts that have schools in the borough have also been requested.
18. As we still have an overall overprovision of primary reception places across the borough, as well as higher concentrations of excess capacity in 2 areas (PA1 and PA3), work on the further reduction of reception places continues.
19. Officers are currently working with school leaders of primary schools to reduce capacity/rationalize provision further through a reduction of Reception year places at schools with a trend of high reception vacancy levels and/or school amalgamations. The existing proposals are outlined in Table 3 below – a reduction in the published admission number (PAN) of six schools.

Table 3 – Schools proposed for PAN Amendment/Merger

School	PA	2021/2 PAN	2022/3 PAN	Reduction
English Martyrs RC	1	60	30	30
Cobourg	1	60	30	30
Ilderton	2	60	30	30
St Francis RC	3	60	30	30
Rye Oak	3	60	30	30
Dog Kennel Hill	4	60	30	30
Total		360 (12FE)	180 (6FE)	180 (6FE)

20. Consultation has already commenced with Headteachers and Chairs of Governors to reduce published admission numbers to these schools from September 2022. PAN reductions will be undertaken through a request for variation to the previously determined admission numbers, through the Office of the Schools Adjudicator (OSA), as September 2022 admissions were agreed and determined in January and February 2021 respectively. The decision about making a referral to the OSA will need to be made after the consultation has been completed. Officers are requesting that this decision is delegated to the Strategic Director of Children's and Adults' Services following consultation with the Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Education due to the limited time available to implement this process before school places are offered in April 2022 for September.
21. Given the need to process this referral urgently once the consultation has been completed, cabinet is requested to delegate this decision to the Strategic Director of Children's and Adults' Services, after consultation with the Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Education.
22. The process to merge or amalgamate schools will follow statutory procedures, which will be brought to Cabinet for determination next year. Any council proposals that will include the closure of maintained schools will be brought to the cabinet member for the approval of any statutory consultation process. In the first instance we would aim to reduce the projected excess capacity in the next two years by 180 places (6FE), meaning the excess capacity would be reduced to around 390 pupils (13FE), or around 11% primary capacity, more in line with guidance outlined in paragraph 16.
23. It is anticipated that primary reception rolls will fall by a *further* 250 pupils (8FE) by the end of the decade, so it is likely that a second round of PAN reductions via amalgamations or closures will be required. As mentioned in paragraph 48, whilst there is a projected reduction in primary numbers overall, there will be areas of growth in specific localities. We anticipate the greatest need for additional places in the medium term to long term to fall into two discreet areas, located within Planning Area 2 (Bermondsey and Rotherhithe), and in the longer term in Planning Areas 3 (Peckham & Nunhead). This derives mainly from two areas presently being developed.
 - *Around the Rotherhithe peninsula (as part of the "Canada Water" development) – planning area 2*
 - *Along the Old Kent Road as part of the Bakerloo Line extension (BLE) development) – planning area 2, and part of planning area 3.*
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 this in the projections produced, but a fair amount of the development outlined in the latter schemes take place after 2033, beyond the scope of this report.
25. School building capacity exists in planning area 2 and planning area 3 to absorb a great deal of any, future projected growth, and should demand

exceed this, consideration would be given to expanding existing schools, first and foremost. Sites for this have already been identified and will continue to be assessed against local need.

The effects of COVID-19 on primary rolls

26. The largest effect was on enrolment the early years' foundation stage of the school population. There has also been an increase in primary age parents' home educating children with reasons related to the pandemic, particularly during 2020.
27. Additionally, there is evidence that parents and carers are relocating outside of London, in part driven by COVID issues. The effect of this has been to further exacerbate the drop in primary roll numbers across year groups that we saw in Table 1 (paragraph 12).
28. The longer term effects on these and on school rolls in general is less clear. The GLA are working on a variety of scenarios going forward, all of which involve a degree of reduction in demand.

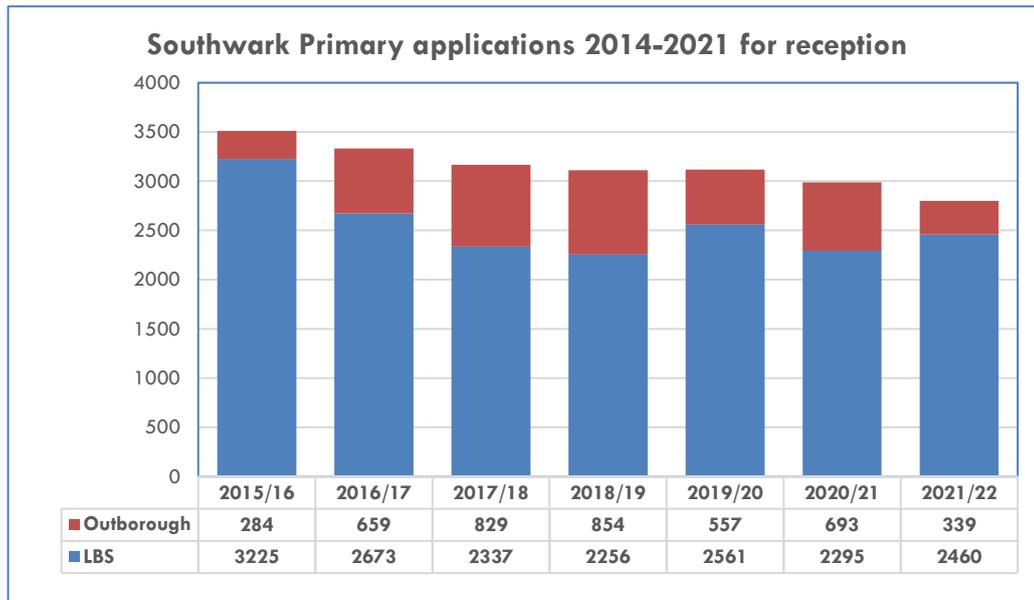
Longer term primary need in identified development areas

29. Consideration also needs be given to the Old Kent Road Area Action Plan (OKRAAP). The plan will guide and manage new development and growth in the area over the next 20 years and will provide a vision and objectives on infrastructure needed to support growth. Sites for educational provision have been identified, and could be developed as schools should they be required.
30. If the proposed development is delivered on the Old Kent Road, additional provision *may* be required in the medium to long term. Work has been undertaken to assess the capacity of the school to help determine this.
31. Should there be need, the Council could support schemes for schools that are located close to the area of need and offer good quality internal and external teaching areas, in accordance with DfE/Council design guidance
32. Any proposals for amendment to school capacities resulting from the Old Kent Road or Canada Water developments would be brought forward to Lead Member and, where appropriate, for Cabinet approval.

Primary reception place applications

33. 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. Southwark's drop in primary applications was 6% for September 2021, less than London overall (10%). The level of demand for primary reception places since 2008 is in line with most London boroughs, showing an increase in demand for primary places from 2008 to 2016 and a reduction thereafter.

34. This year's numbers of applications have continued to fall overall, There are 710 (20%) less applicants to Southwark primaries overall than there were in 2016. The drop is steeper when you focus on Southwark residents, where there are 765 fewer applications than in 2015/16, equating to a 24% drop in Southwark applicants for a reception place. The variable number of



Outborough applicants has masked this steeper drop over the last 6 years.

Table 4– Primary Reception Applications 2015-2021 (Southwark and out borough applicants)

Year	LBS	Outborough	Total	+/-	%
2015/16	3,225	284	3,509		
2016/17	2,673	659	3,332	-177	-5%
2017/18	2,337	829	3,166	-166	-5%
2018/19	2,256	854	3,110	-56	-2%
2019/20	2,561	557	3,118	+8	+0%
2020/21	2,295	693	2,988	-130	-4%
2021/22	2,460	339	2,799	-189	-6%
2015-21	-765	+55		-710	-20%

Births

35. Birth rates in Southwark increased from 2002 to 2011 and peaked in that year – thereafter, from 2011 to 2019, there has been a decline (22%) in the number of births, which feeds into reception places four years later. A further fall (5%) in births is presently projected from 2021-2030 onwards which *could* potentially impact on reception figures for 2025-2034, and a (slow) rise in births is projected from 2031 onwards.
36. Detailed figures for births and projections into the future are given in Appendix 7. The GLA has so far only produced comprehensive birth and population projections at (pre 2018) ward level. The GLA commented that projections using new ward boundaries will not be produced until 2022/23 – therefore the projections we use will, for the time being, be based on the old pre-2018 ward boundaries.
37. Some references in the text and individual planning area analyses therefore may refer to pre-2018 wards no longer in existence, or with revised borders. School locations in old and new ward boundaries are given in Appendix 2, and a ward by ward guide to the location of schools in each division is given

at Appendices 2 and 5

Primary cross border flows

38. Children are able to apply to and attend schools in other local authority areas. 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, and must admit children applying for the school irrespective of in which authority they reside places.
39. There has always therefore been a degree of 'cross border traffic' of pupils resident in one borough attending schools in another. Projections presume that there remains a similar level of cross border flows in and out of Southwark from neighbouring authorities from year to year. Southwark exchanges pupils with over 30 authorities at primary level, but the broad effect is marginally positive for Southwark (we receive more primary age pupils from other authorities than those that leave Southwark to attend schools in other areas). The main authorities we "swap" pupils with are Lewisham, Lambeth, Croydon and Westminster, with pupils in the east and the west of the borough more likely to take up places in these boroughs than others. These four LAs make up around 90% of our primary age "cross border traffic".
40. 1,708 (8%) primary school age pupils attend primary schools in 31 other local authorities outside Southwark, equivalent to around 4 schools' worth of our 74 primary schools. Conversely, our primary roll *includes* around 2,540 (11%) non-Southwark pupils from 33 LAs outside Southwark. This is a "net gain" of around 832 pupils (+3%).
41. This is similar to previous years, and inflows/outflows are examined more closely in the planning area summaries - a variable percentage of inflows and outflows occur in each locality. Some planning areas see a greater percentage of "traffic", and/or net gains or losses of pupils to neighbouring LAs – PA3 sees a net loss (to Lewisham), and PA2 a net gain (mainly from Lewisham and Lambeth). Notwithstanding the 11% of our primary pupils coming from outside Southwark, around 24% of primary applicants come from outside Southwark, perhaps reflecting the popularity of Southwark primary schools. Appendix 8 explores this data in more detail.

Effects of academy status on place planning

42. Place planning has been impacted by the academy presumption outlined in the Academies Act 2010, which requires local authorities to facilitate academies or free schools, rather than providing new schools themselves.
43. An LA could reduce provision in a locality, and this could be negated by an academy opening or an existing academy expanding. This makes long term planning at a local and boroughwide level challenging. The ESFA consults with (but does not require the approval of) the Council when academies or free schools are proposed. Academies are able to increase their Published Admission Number (PAN) by simply by placing a notice on their website, and notifying the Council. These schools are not required to undergo any

form of statutory process to expand or to seek the Council's approval. There are 36 mainstream schools in Southwark, which are free schools or academies (19 primaries, 16 secondaries and one all through (4-18) school). A list of the 36 academies and their 17 sponsors in Southwark is given at **Appendix 11**.

Primary reductions and expansions in adjacent boroughs

44. The appropriate outborough expansions are detailed by borough in Appendix 6. Where appropriate and required by DfE guidance, neighbouring LAs will consult with Southwark, and where it is felt there would be a material effect on enrolment in Southwark schools, a response is provided.

Private primary schooling and home education

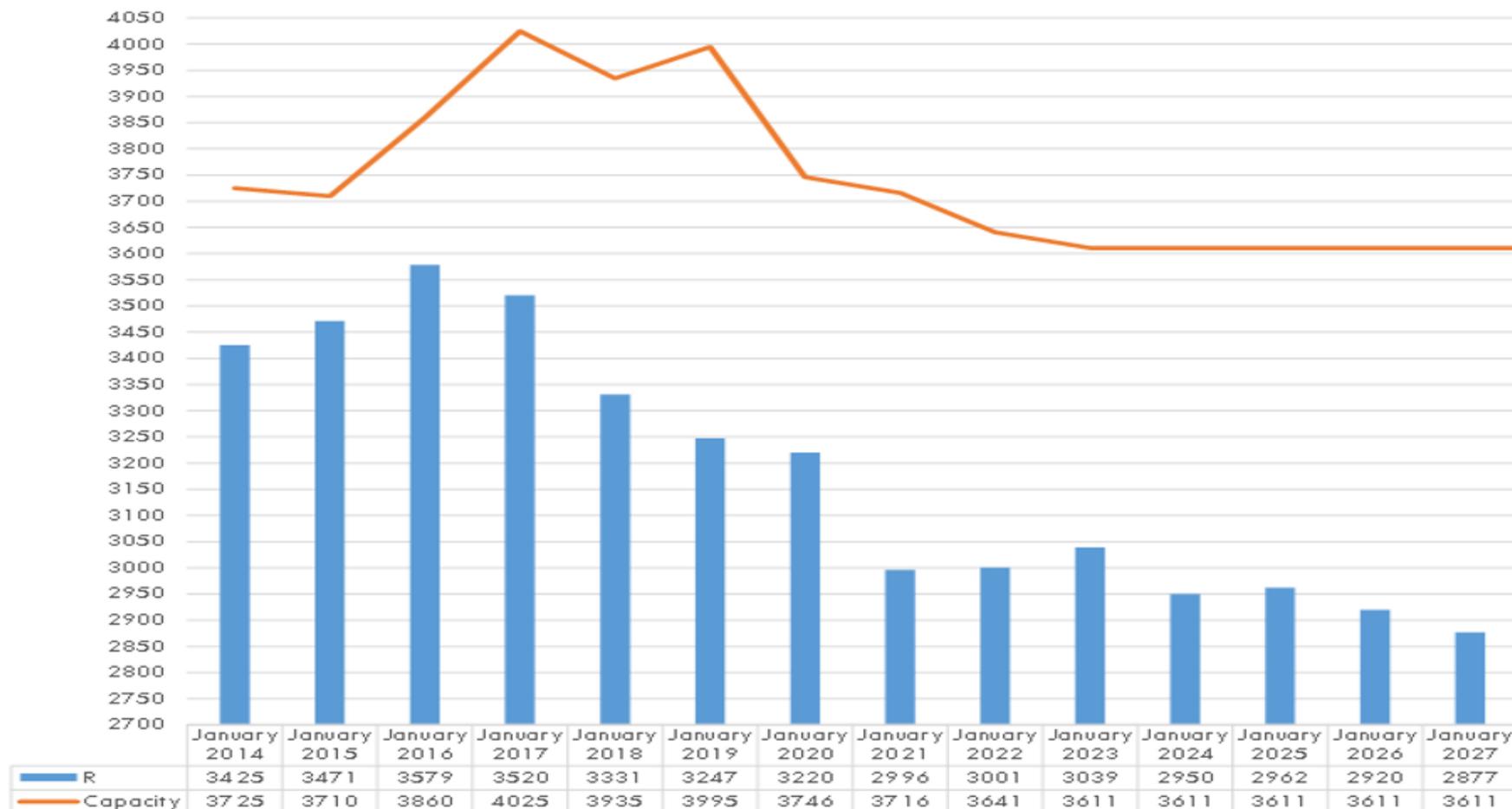
45. Projections assume historically similar proportions of children are home educated or attend private schools inside or outside Southwark. Whilst the number of primary age home-educated children has increased to around 100 pupils, this amounts to less than 0.4% of all primary pupils in Southwark and is unlikely to affect projections.
46. Similarly, the percentage of privately educated primary pupils (8%) in Southwark in January 2020 at the *seven* registered private schools with primary provision has not altered significantly in recent years, although this has increased from around 7% five years ago. This amounts to around 1,787 FTE pupils of all primary ages (years R to 6) - the equivalent to around 60 classes worth of children. We are unable to ascertain how many of these pupils are Southwark residents, but anecdotally, we are aware that there are a high proportion of out borough pupils at the schools concerned. The proportion of private school places in the borough is very slightly higher than the countrywide figure (of 7%) for private primary schooling. The figures, intake, roll and location of the seven private schools with private primary provision in Southwark are given in table 5 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), 92% of the private primary provision in Southwark is contained within this planning area.

Table 5 Private Primary Schools in Southwark January 2020

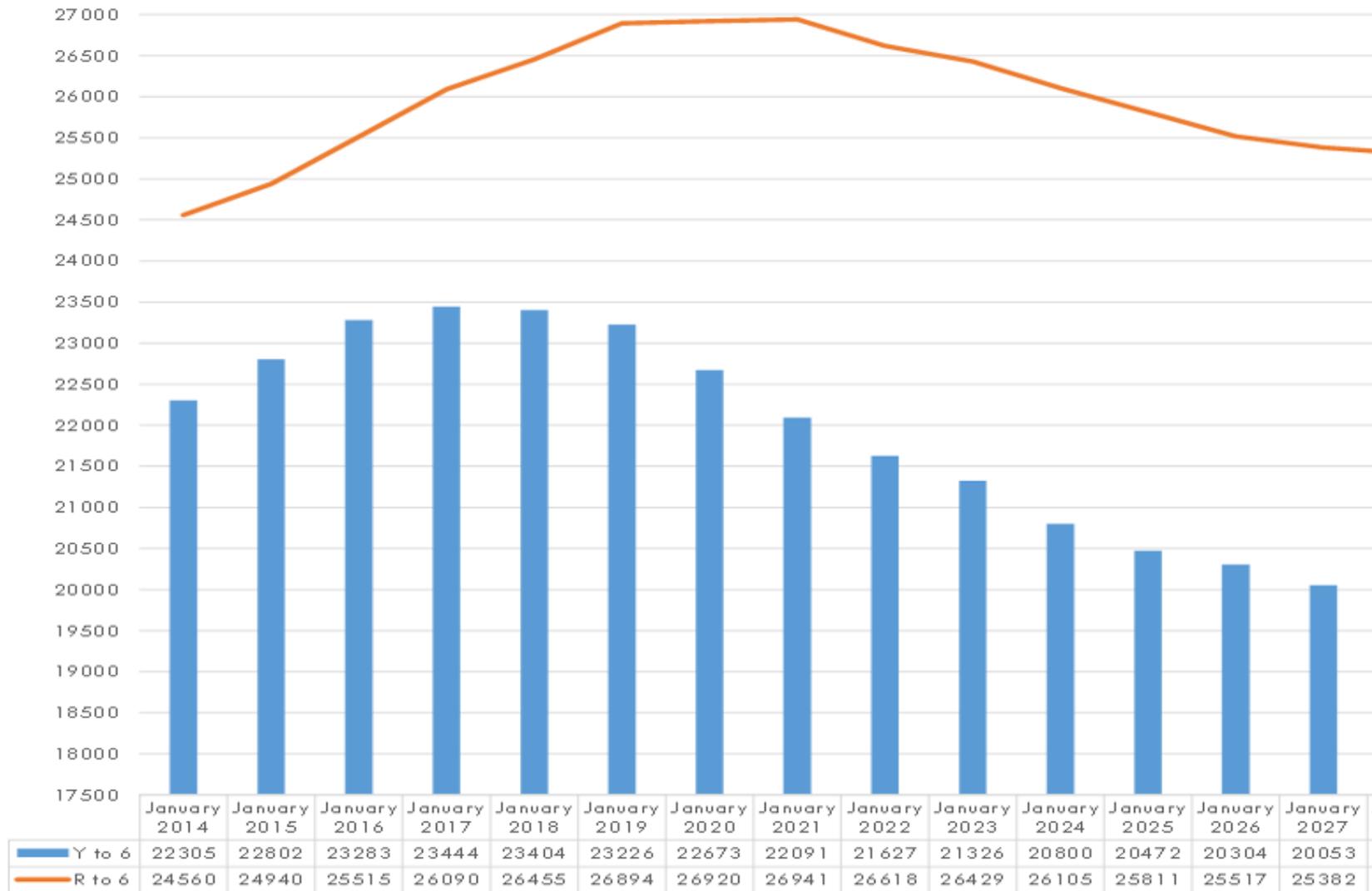
School	Intake	Roll (primary)	PA
London Christian School	3-11 (Mixed)	111	1
The Villa	2-7 (Mixed)	32	3
Dulwich College	2-19 (Mixed)	347	5
Dulwich Prep	2-14 (Boys)	606	5
Herne Hill School	2-7 (Mixed)	146	5
James Allen's Girls' School	4-18 (Girls)	302	5
Alleyn's School	4-18 (Girls)	243	5
Southwark Private Total R to 6		1,787 (8%)	
Southwark Primary Total R to 6		21,959 (92%)	
Southwark All Total R to 6		23,746	

47. **Primary summary** Pupil rolls to date and projections are shown below for reception borough-wide, for all Southwark pupils and then by planning area, together with a commentary for each. A planning area summary for each of the Council's five planning areas are given below, together with remarks on the factors affecting provision in the planning area – births, existing vacancies, where the planning area takes children from and projections for the future.

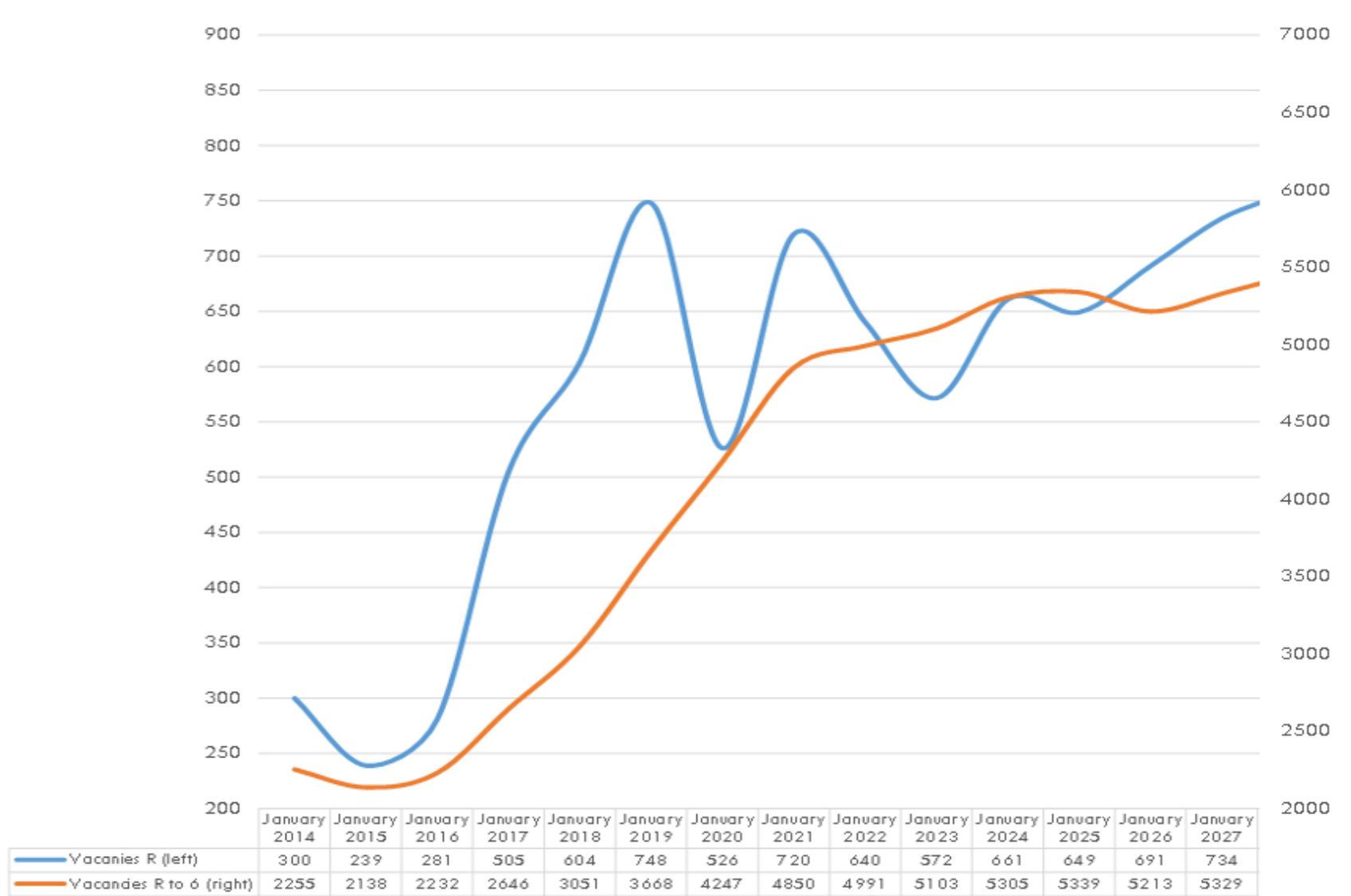
Primary Reception Rolls 2014-21 and Projections 2022-27



Primary R to 6 Rolls 2014-21 and Projections 2022-27

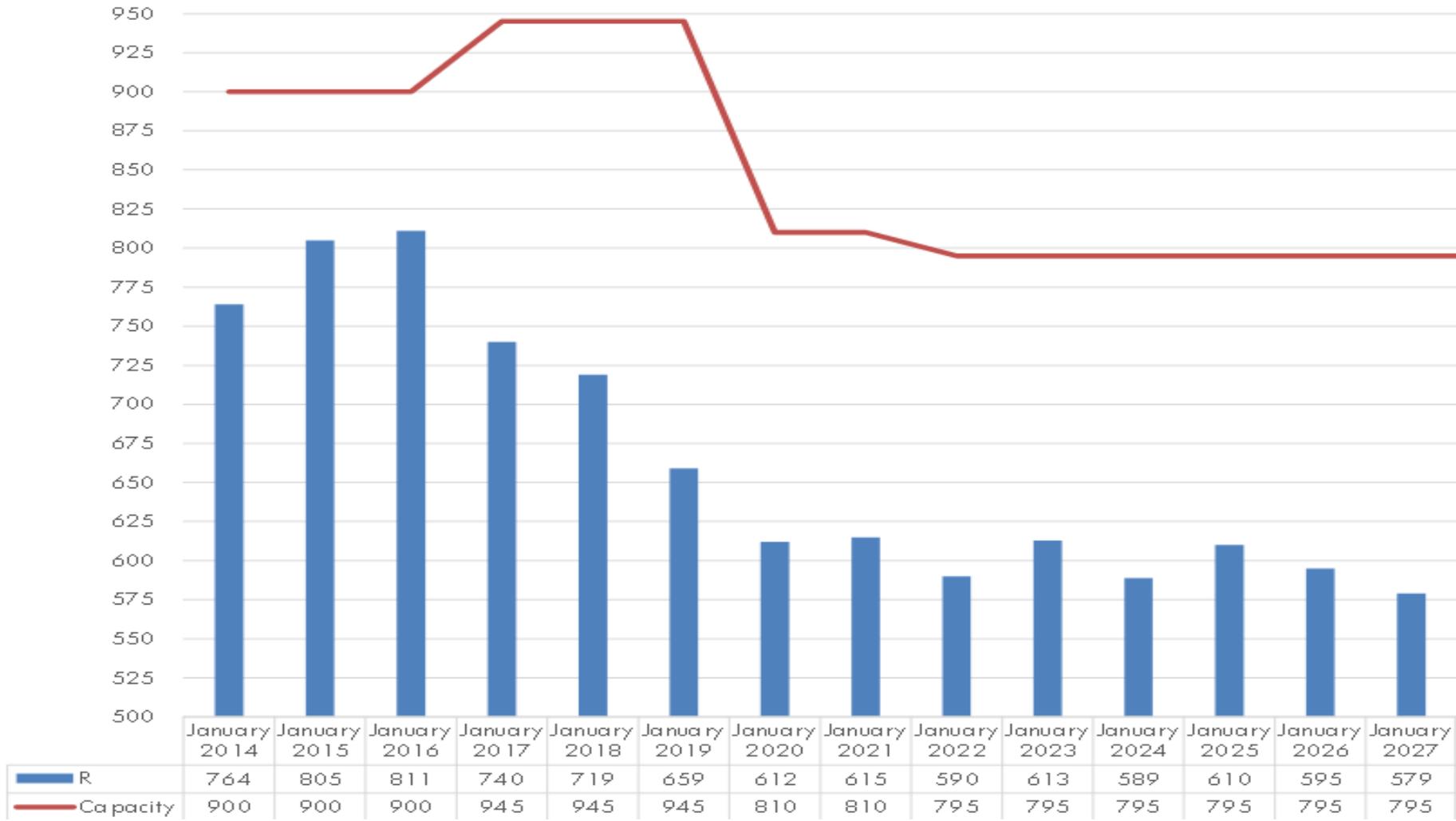


Vacancies at Reception (left axis) and across R to 6 (right axis) 2014-21 (actual) and 2022-27 (projected)



48. Planning area 1 has seen the steepest fall in demand, and despite PAN reductions, vacancy levels remain high

Planning Area 1 (PA1) – Borough, Bankside & Walworth, Rolls 2014-21, Projections 2022-2027

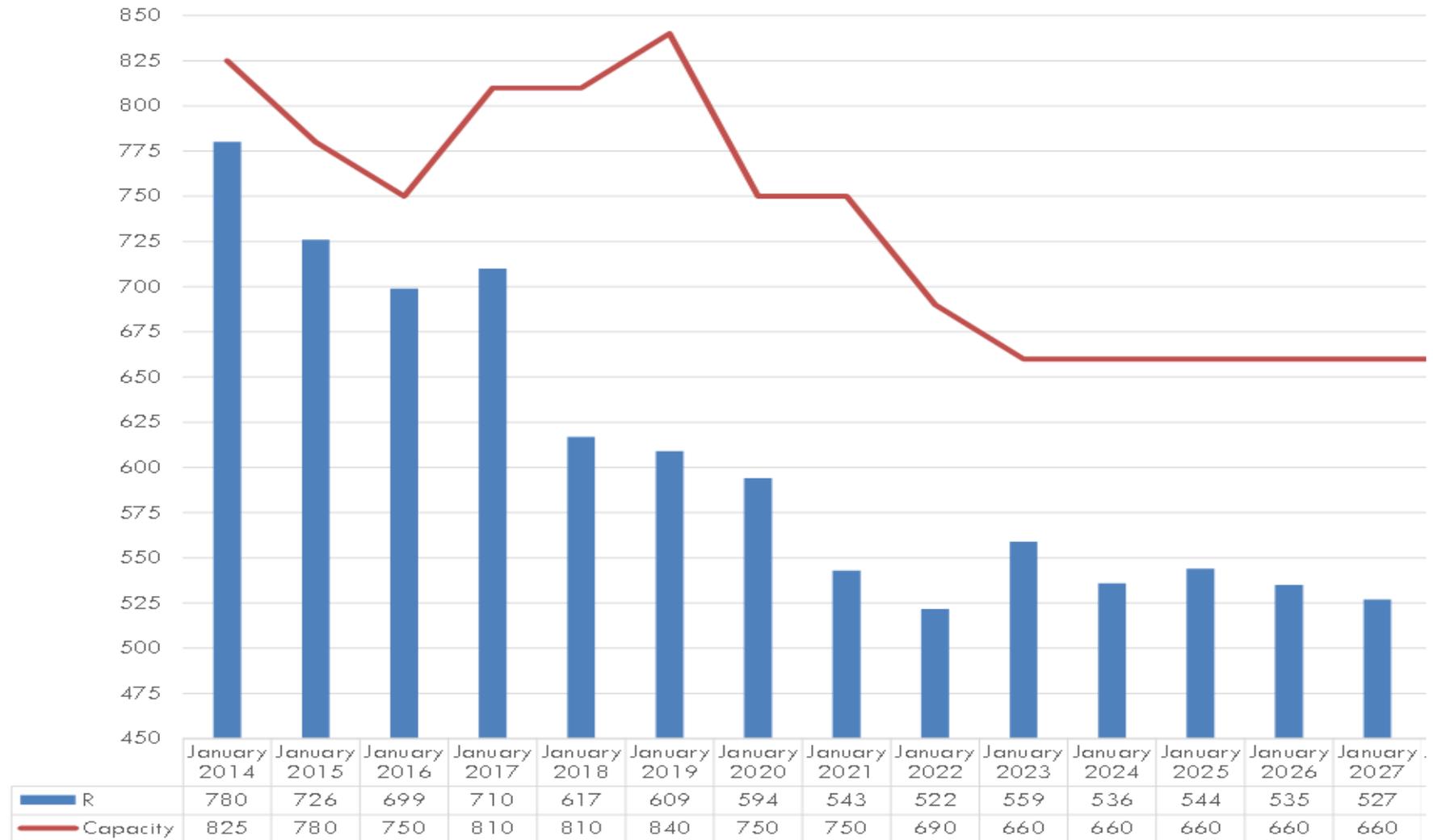


PA1– Borough, Bankside & Walworth	
Old Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cathedrals, Chaucer, East Walworth, Faraday, Newington
New Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borough & Bankside, Chaucer, Faraday, Newington, North Walworth, Old Kent Road (part), St George's
Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>19 primary schools</u>: 7 Community, 4 Academies (1 all through, 1 C of E Academy), 2 Foundation, 3 VA CE, 3 VA RC
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As at September 2021 – 795 reception places. 5,970 Years R to 6 places
Projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2027. • 216 surplus Reception places in 2027 based on expected demand. • Between 120 and 140 Reception places could be removed to manage capacity.
Changes since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St John's Walworth C of E Primary School has closed, and the pupils have been reallocated to other schools – mainly within PA1. • Projections to 2027 remain on target
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births in the planning area have fallen from 2012 to 2019 by 21% • Births are projected to continue to decrease by 6% (+2% per annum) by from 2018 to 2023 . • At (former) ward level, a decrease in births has been projected from 2018 to 2023, specifically for the former Cathedrals (-8%), Newington (-7%), Faraday (-20%), Chaucer (-12%) and East Walworth (-12%) wards. This is as a result of developments in the areas concerned, and could feed through to lower reception rolls in these areas towards the end of the decade .
Reception Vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are approx.206 spare reception places (9FE) across PA1 – 26% of all reception places • In 2019, Reception places were reduced by 135 (4.5FE) through PAN reductions to more closely match demand. However, this has essentially just kept pace with the reduction in rolls • The GLA project 182 reception vacancies (8FE) in January 2023 (26%), and rising vacancy levels thereafter • There are 1,568 empty places from years R to 6 – 26% across PA1's primary capacity. This is projected to increase steadily to around 35% in September 2027.
Pupil intake by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA1 is a net importer of pupils, gaining just under 800 pupils across all age groups, the equivalent of around two form entry (2FE) primaries. St Joseph's Borough RC Primary, Boutcher and Cobourg all schools in PA1, all take a significant proportion (more than 75%) of their pupils from outside the PA in which they are situated. John Ruskin Primary School, situated in PA4, takes 65% of its pupils from PA1, despite being situated in Camberwell (PA4) • Approximately 30% of pupils attending schools in this planning area come from outside the planning area, mainly from other planning areas within Southwark and a small number from outside Southwark (mainly Lambeth) • Conversely, nearly 20% % of PA1 resident children attending state schools attend a school in another planning area or a school outside Southwark – again, mainly Lambeth

PA2 – Bermondsey & Rotherhithe	
Old Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grange, Livesey (part), Riverside, Rotherhithe, South Bermondsey, Surrey Docks
New Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Bridge & West Bermondsey, North Bermondsey, Old Kent Road (part), Rotherhithe, South Bermondsey, Surrey Docks
Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>19 primary schools</u>: 11 Community, 1 Academy, 2 Free Schools, 3 VA CE, 3 VA RC
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As at September 2021 – 990 reception places. 6,930 Years R to 6 places
Projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2027 • 182 surplus Reception places in 2027 based on expected demand. • Between 60 and 90 Reception places could be removed to manage capacity
Changes since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projections to 2027 remain on target
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births from 2009-2018 peaked in 2011 in the planning area and have reduced since 2017. From 2018 to 2023, births are projected to decrease by 6%. • Decreases in birth figures are projected to occur from 2018 to 2023 in the former Grange (-11%), Rotherhithe (-6%), Riverside (-2%), South Bermondsey (-16%), and Surrey Docks wards (-5%). The former Livesey wards is projected to <i>increase</i> by 16%, as a result of anticipated Old Kent Road developments.
Reception Vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are presently around 136 spare reception places (4FE) across PA2 – 14% of all reception places - the GLA project 127 vacancies in January 2023 (13%). • Unlike in PA1, we are not able to reinsert deleted provision to cope with increased demand; however, we have established that there are at least four schools in the planning area with the capacity to expand if additional provision is required, particularly with regard to the Canada Water and Rotherhithe peninsula regeneration area. There are also schools on the PA1 border with numerous vacancies
Pupil intake by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA2 is a net exporter of pupils, losing around 180 pupils across all age groups. Pilgrim’s Way Primary, situated in PA2, takes most of its pupils from PA3. Snowsfield Primary, despite being situated in PA2, takes 65% of its pupils from PA1 • Around 20% of pupils attending schools in this planning area come from outside the planning area mainly from within Southwark with a small percentage from outside Southwark • Conversely, nearly 25% of PA2 resident children attending state schools attend a school in another Southwark planning area or a school outside Southwark. • Across PA2 schools, there are 986 empty places from years R to 6 – 14% of PA2’s primary capacity

50. Planning area 3 has had a considerable number of vacancies, which the PAN reduction programme has helped to address.

Planning Area 3 (PA3) – Peckham & Nunhead, Rolls 2014-21, Projections 2022-2027



PA3 – Peckham & Nunhead	
Old Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livesey (part), Nunhead, Peckham, Peckham Rye, The Lane
New Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goose Green (part), Old Kent Road (part), Peckham, Peckham Rye, Rye Lane (part)
Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>14 primary schools</u>: 5 Community, 3 Academies. 1 Free School, 2 VA CE, 3 VA RC
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As at September 2021 – 690 reception places, 5,310 Year R to 6 places
Projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2027 • 133 surplus Reception places in 2027 based on expected demand. • Between 60 and 90 Reception places could be removed to manage capacity.
Changes since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For this planning area deriving mainly from Old Kent Road development, the number of units delivered by year has been recast and the delivery period lengthened
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births in the area increased from 2008-2012, and have decreased since 2013 to 2019, and are projected to reduce from 2018 to 2023 by 3% • The former Livesey ward (shared with PA2) will see a increase in births (+16%). Decreases will be anticipated from 2018-23 in the former Nunhead (-9%), Peckham (-1%), The Lane (-9%) and Peckham Rye (-4%) wards
Reception Vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are presently 131 spare reception places (5FE) across PA3 - 23% of all reception places. • With the PAN reductions of 120 reception places, the GLA now project 141 vacancies in January 2023 (20%).
Pupil intake by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA3 is a net exporter of pupils, losing around 943 pupils across all age groups, the equivalent of around 2 and a half two form entry primaries. The net import/export of pupils from within Southwark is a net loss of around 5%. • Around 20% of pupils in this planning area come from outside the planning area. Conversely, around 35% of PA3 resident children attending state schools attend a school in another Southwark planning area, or a school outside Southwark – about equally divided between the two. • St Francesca Cabrini Primary in PA3 has around half of pupils from outside the planning area, the majority of which come from Lewisham. Conversely, Pilgrims Way in PA2, the Belham Primary Free School (PA4), Harris East Dulwich (PA5), St George's CE Primary (PA4), and Oliver Goldsmith (PA4) all take a majority of pupils from PA3. • Across PA3 schools, there are 1,385 vacancies from years R to 6 – 26% of PA3's primary capacity. This is projected to reduce to around 407 vacancies (9%) by September 2027, closer to the national average, and within Ofsted boundaries to enable parental choice.

PA4 – Camberwell	
Old Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunswick Park, Camberwell Green, South Camberwell
New Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camberwell Green, Champion Hill, Rye Lane (part), St Giles
Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>12 primary schools</u>: 7 Community, 1 Academy, 1 Free School, 1 VA RC, 1 VA RC Infant and 1 VA RC Junior
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As at September 2021 – 630 reception places, 4,680 Year R to 6 places
Projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2027 • 166 surplus Reception places in 2027 based on expected demand. • Between 60 and 90 Reception places could be removed to manage capacity.
Changes since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA4 (Camberwell) was originally projected to run out of space by September 2031 – this has now been postponed to an indefinite point in the future
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births in the area have decreased 19% from 2008 to 2017. From 2018 to 2023, births are projected to decrease by a further 10% • In the 3 former wards that make up the planning area, Brunswick Park former ward's birth rate is projected to decrease by 13%, Camberwell Green by 6%, and South Camberwell by 11%
Reception Vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is presently around 4FE excess of places (101 – 16% of the reception total) this year, with a slow decrease of demand thereafter. The GLA project 120 vacancies (4FE) in January 2023 (19%). • Across PA4 schools, there are 856 empty places from years R to 6 – 18% of PA4's primary capacity • As a consequence of falling rolls, PAN reductions reduced the capacity of this planning area by 30 places from 2019 onwards – 1FE
Pupil intake by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA4 is a net importer of pupils, gaining around 195 pupils across all age groups, the equivalent of just under a one-form entry primary. • Around 35% of pupils in this planning area come from outside the planning area, mainly from within Southwark • Conversely, around 35% of PA4 resident children attending state schools attend a school mainly from within another Southwark planning area • Goose Green Primary in PA5 takes just over a quarter of its pupils from PA4. • Conversely, of schools in PA4 taking pupils from other planning areas, the Belham Primary Free School accommodates over 80% of its pupils from outside PA4, as do John Ruskin Primary (over 70%), St George's CE and Oliver Goldsmith primaries (both over 60%),.

PA5 – Dulwich	
Old Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • College, East Dulwich, Village
New Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dulwich Hill, Dulwich Village, Dulwich Wood, Goose Green (part)
Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>9 primary schools</u>: 3 Community, 2 Academies (1 Junior Academy), 2 Free Schools, 1 VA RC and 1 VA CE Infant
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As at September 2021 – 536 reception places, 3,728 Year R to 6 places
Projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2027 • 37 surplus Reception places in 2027 based on expected demand.
Changes since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No substantive changes to the projections for PA5 (Dulwich) are noted and capacity is not projected to be exceeded by demand until 2049
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births in the area decreased 15% from 2008-17, and are projected to reduce further by 14% from 2018-23 • In the former wards that make up this planning area, East Dulwich's births have decreased by 12%, College's by 19%, and Village wards by 13% over the same time period • Conversely, reception pupil numbers increased by 32% from 2009-16 and have increased a further 5% up to 2021. Therefore, in this locality birth figures are not a reliable indicator of demand, and the percentage of Dulwich resident parents attending Dulwich schools is reducing; schools recruit from further afield on an annual basis
Reception Vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are presently around 30 spare reception places (1FE) across PA5, 6% of all reception places. • 42 vacancies are projected for January 2023 (8%). • Across PA5 schools, there are 502 empty places from years R to 6 – 14% of PA5's primary capacity, this is projected to increase to 556 in January 2023 (15% of the primary capacity)
Pupil intake by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA5 is a net importer of pupils, gaining around 80 pupils across all age groups. Harris East Dulwich and Judith Kerr Primary Free School take a majority of its pupils from outside PA5, the latter mainly from Lambeth • Schools in the Dulwich planning area remain extremely popular with applicants from adjoining planning areas – this is evidenced by the 15% drop in births outlined above, but a 32% increase in demand for reception places over the same time frame • There is a high risk that providing any additional capacity in this area would be abstractive of other planning areas and schools from neighbouring boroughs, and would actually not meet demand from local residents – indeed, it may reduce the percentage of local children attending schools in Dulwich • Around 30% of pupils in this planning area come from outside the planning area, mainly from within Southwark and a small percentage from outside Southwark • The net percentage inflow of Southwark children from other planning areas is (+15%) the highest in Southwark • Conversely, around 30% of PA5 resident children attend state primary schools attend a school in another Southwark planning area or a school outside Southwark, about equally divided between the two. • Conversely, Bessemer Grange Primary in PA4 takes around 30% of its pupils from PA5 residents

KEY FACTORS AFFECTING SECONDARY SCHOOLS

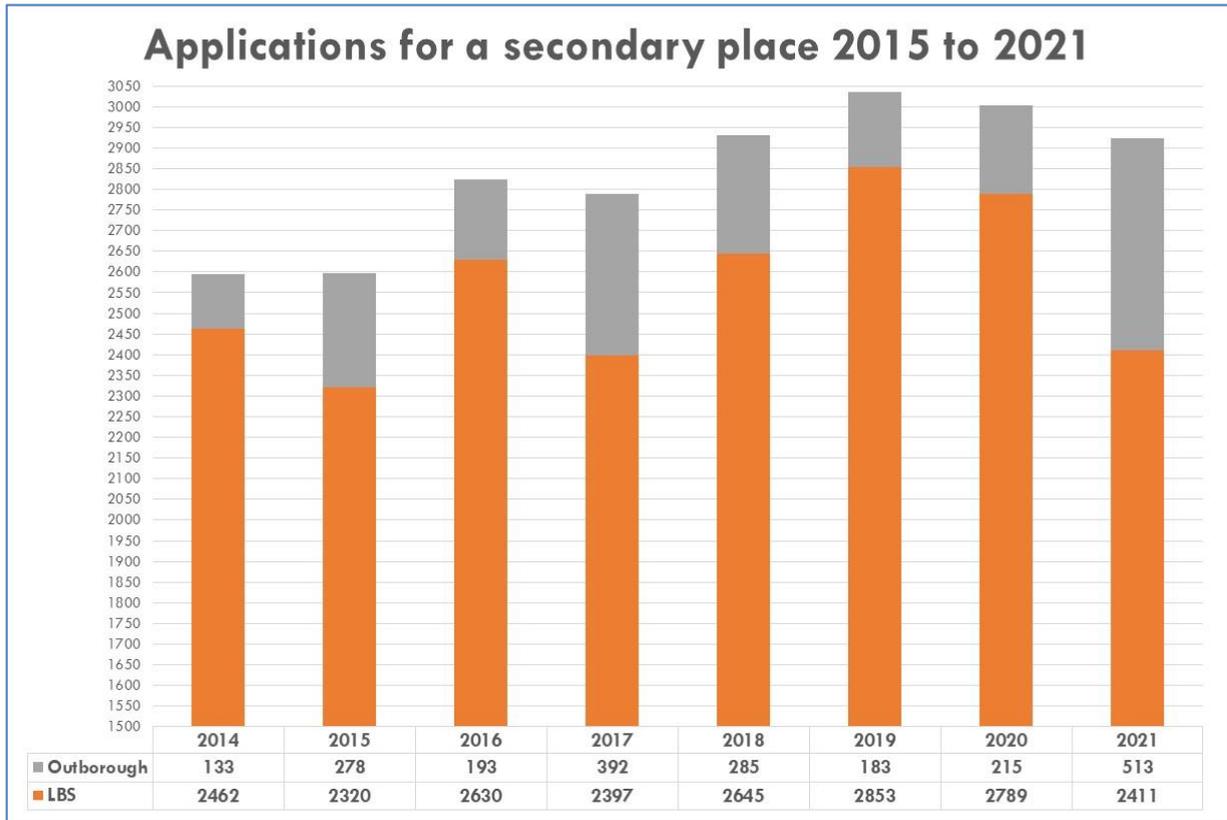
Headline figures for secondary

53. The Council has worked with the ESFA and Free School sponsors to add a total of 14FE to the secondary provision that was in place in 2016. By 2026, this will have added an additional 2,545 secondary places from 2016 – an increase of 18% as detailed below in paragraph 54.
54. The Charter School East Dulwich (a Free School), opened in September 2016 on a temporary site in Camberwell, with an intake of 4FE in 2016/17 and 2017/18 followed by an intake of 6FE for 2018/19 before moving onto its permanent site on the former Dulwich Hospital site in 2019. Charter East Dulwich is to operate at 7FE from September 2021, and 8FE from September 2022, when the works at the permanent site are scheduled to be complete. Haberdashers' Borough Academy due to be situated on the old Fire Station site on Southwark Bridge Road, opened as a 6FE, new Free school on a temporary site in September 2019, and has taken two cohorts of 180 pupils, and will provide 900 secondary places (years 7-11) by September 2023. Both schools have remained oversubscribed since opening.
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 year's enrolment and the latest GLA 2021 projections (see paragraphs 57-59) show that demand will peak in 2023 and fall back from this year onwards, and reduce thereafter. In these circumstances, capacity is projected to be sufficient to meet demand. No action to increase or decrease provision at secondary phase is deemed to be necessary based on current data.

Secondary Y7 place applications

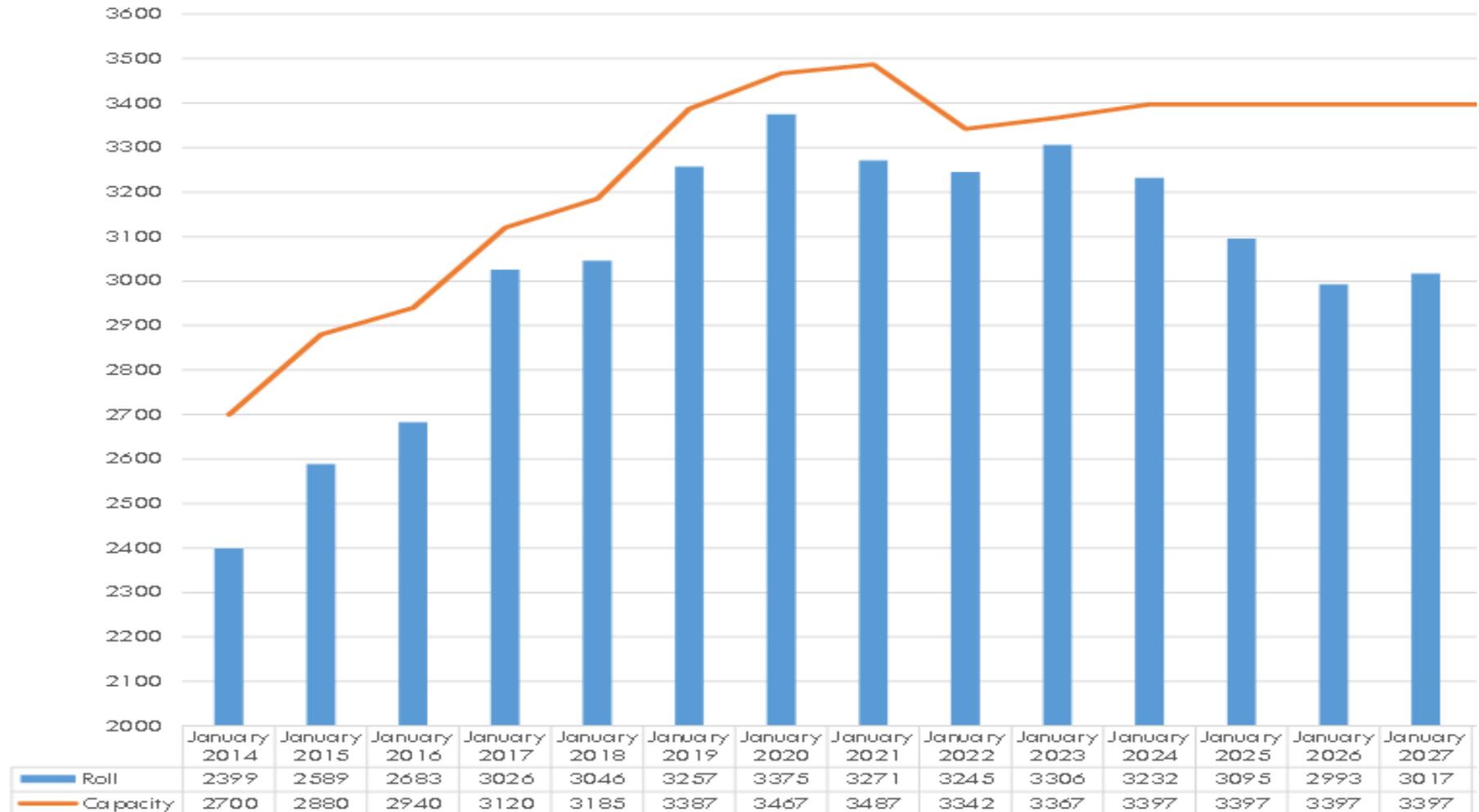
56. Y7 applications overall have reduced over the last 2 years (a decrease of 4% over this time for all applicants, and a decrease of 15% from Southwark residents). The number of non-Southwark residents has increased by around 380.

Table 6 – Secondary Y7 Applications 2015-2021 (Southwark and outborough)



57. Y7 places predicted in the GLA projections are shown in the table below, along with the expected capacity to accommodate them. This shows that demand is unlikely to exceed supply in the foreseeable future

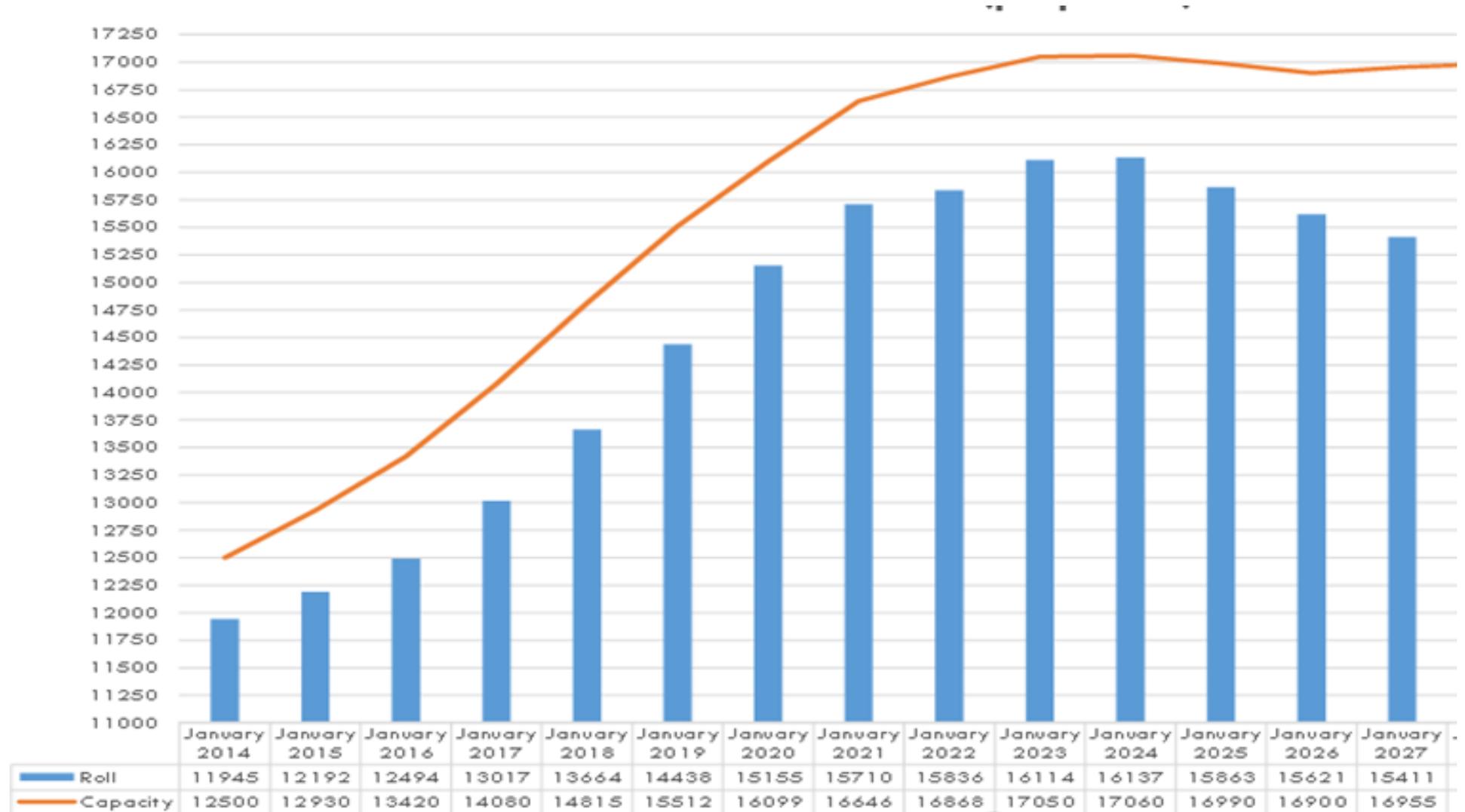
Secondary Y7 Capacity and Roll Actual 2014-21, Projections 2022-27



58. Similarly Y7-Y11 places predicted in the GLA projections are shown in the table below, along with the expected capacity to

accommodate them. Again, this shows that demand is unlikely to exceed supply in the foreseeable future

Secondary Y7 Capacity and Roll Actual 2014-21, Projections 2022-27



59. Similarly vacancies at Y7 and for years Y7 to 11 are projected to remain steady for the next 2 years but to begin to increase from

2024 onwards

Secondary Vacancies – Actual 2014-21, Projected 2022-2027



Applications and expressed preferences for Secondary Schools

60. A considerable variation in the popularity of secondary schools within Southwark exists across our 20 secondary schools. This means that the balance between demand and the availability of places is not evenly distributed across the borough.
61. For all applicants (Southwark and non-Southwark residents), the average applications made was 4.2 preferences per Y7 place. For Southwark applicants only, the average was 2.7 preferences per year 7 place. This shows how the considerable number of out borough preferences (nb, this is particularly the case for Kingsdale school which borders with both Lewisham and Lambeth boroughs).

Secondary cross border flows

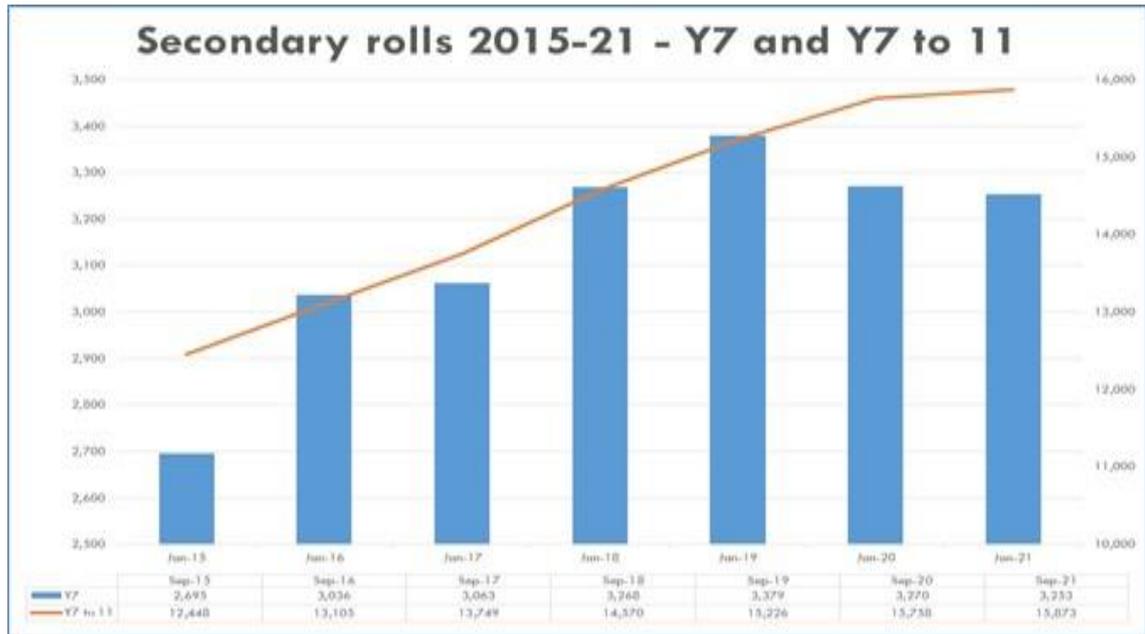
62. Around 2,748 (21%) of Southwark residents of secondary school age attend state funded secondary mainstream schools out of borough. Pupils living out of borough attending a Southwark school, total 4,234 (27%) of the Southwark school population, a net gain of around 1,486 (+7%) of pupils. Southwark exports secondary age pupils mainly to schools in Lewisham, Lambeth and Westminster, and imports pupils from Lambeth, Lewisham, Croydon, Bromley and Tower Hamlets. The increasing popularity of our secondary schools – all of which are Ofsted “good” or “outstanding” rated, may explain this level of out borough demand.

Increasing (and decreasing) rolls

63. Southwark has seen a steady increase in secondary place demand since September 2015 in Y7 and secondary places as a whole with a slight drop off in the last two years. Y7 rolls have increased by 19FE – the equivalent of 3 secondary schools - a 21% increase overall in 5 years. Across all year groups, the rate of pupils has increased 3,425 pupils – 28% over the same time period – equivalent to 114 classes or four 6FE secondary schools.

Table 7: Secondary rolls September 2015-2020 (Y7 and whole school)

Year	Y7	+/-	%	Y7 to 11	+/-	%
Sep-15	2,695			12,448		
Sep-16	3,036	+341	+13%	13,105	+657	+5%
Sep-17	3,063	+27	+1%	13,749	+644	+5%
Sep-18	3,268	+205	+7%	14,570	+821	+6%
Sep-19	3,379	+111	+3%	15,226	+656	+5%
Sep-20	3,270	-109	-3%	15,758	+532	+3%
Sep-21	3,253	-17	-1%	15,873	+115	+1%
2015-2021	+558	+21%		+3,425	+28%	



64. In September 2021, 3,362 Year 7 places (the equivalent of 113FE) were available for secondary pupils in Southwark. There was an uptake of around 3,253, leaving 109 places (4FE) - a surplus of 3% - of Y7 places). This should be sufficient to accommodate any late applications
65. Overall, there are 16,888 secondary places across Year 7 to 11 (the equivalent of 564 classes) with a take up of around 15,895 (530 classes), leaving 993 vacancies (equivalent to 35 classes) across secondary school years 7-11, a 6% vacancy rate overall, within the recommended 5-10% cushion recommended by the NAO and Ofsted.

Old Kent Road Area Action Plan (OKRAAP) - the effect on secondary rolls

66. Consideration also needs to be given to the Old Kent Road Area Action Plan (OKRAAP) and potential for growth. Council should consider supporting schemes for schools that are located close to the area of need and offer good quality internal and external teaching areas, in accordance with DfE/Council design guidance.

Effects of COVID 19 on secondary rolls

67. As outlined from paragraph 37 onwards, there was an increase in secondary age children being home educated, there is also evidence that parents and carers are relocating out of London, in part driven by COVID issues.
68. The number of secondary applications in Southwark for September 2021, reduced by 4% against a London average reduction of 3%.

Secondary private schooling and home education

69. Whilst the number of secondary age home-educated children has increased to around 113 pupils, this amounts to less than 0.7% of all secondary pupils in Southwark and so is unlikely to 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.
70. The number of private secondary pupils in the local authority area at the eight registered private secondaries has not altered significantly (3,901 secondary age pupils, or around 130 classes), nor those receiving education at home. Table 8 below gives a list of DfE recognized mainstream independent schools with secondary provision, their gender mix and the number of pupils on roll.

Table 8 Private/Independent Secondary Schools in Southwark

School Name	Gender	Secondary age Pupils
Alleyn's School	Mixed	1,054
Dulwich College	Mixed	1,487
Dulwich Prep London	Boys	237
Herne Hill School	Mixed	135
James Allen's Girls' School	Girls	822
Liral Veget College London	Mixed	2
London Christian School	Mixed	13
The Villa	Mixed	151
Total		3,901 (17%)
Total Southwark state funded secondary		19,836 (83%)
Total		23,470

71. Private secondary school pupils account for approximately 17% of all secondary school pupils in the local authority area.
72. It should also be noted that 5 of the 8 schools are in Dulwich, and account for 97% of the independent school population in Southwark, closely matching that of the primary private schools. The Council is not able to establish, how many of these pupils are actually Southwark residents.

Secondary expansions in adjacent boroughs

73. Paragraph 62 draws attention to the fact that approximately a fifth of Southwark-resident children of secondary school age attend schools out-borough and conversely out-borough children attend our secondary schools. Where secondary expansions or closures have occurred in schools in neighbouring boroughs, this could potentially have a material effect on recruitment to Southwark secondary schools. Therefore, appropriate expansions are detailed, borough by borough, in **Appendix 6**.

ACCURACY OF PROJECTIONS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)

74. An analysis of the accuracy of the GLA primary and secondary projections used by Southwark has been undertaken. DfE guidelines aim for these to be $\pm 1.5\%$ maximum. This has been achieved overall for primary schools. 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:

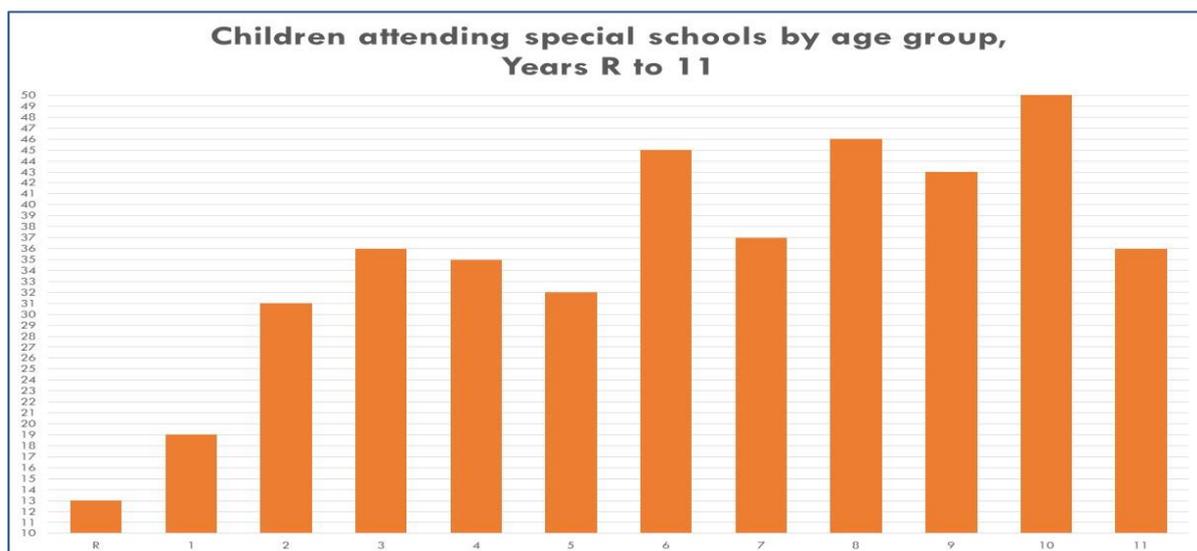
- *there has been an average overestimation of primary reception projections since January 2016, of +5.2% since 2016*
- *Overall, for YR-Y6, demand was overestimated by +1.1% on average since 2016*
- *Possible reasons for the overestimation of primary reception derives from the effects of estate decants, welfare reform and Brexit on the 0-4 years of age population, therefore the demand and consequently the number of applications for a primary reception places are less than previously anticipated*
- *The figure for Year 7 projections at secondary level has been underestimated by around 3% on average since 2016. This has not been an issue because sufficient space has existed within the system to be able to accommodate the additional pupils. A similar percentage of pupils overall were underestimated for years 7 to 11*

75. The reasons for underestimation for secondary feasibly derive from a greater than anticipated number of outborough students attending our schools - this has risen considerably in the last 5 years, in part due to the relatively high performance of Southwarkschools in KS4 assessments, in comparison to schools in neighbouring authorities contributing to Southwark secondary school popularity

SEND Schools Update (Primary, Secondary and 16 plus)

76. The latest figures from the 2018 Southwark Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) show that the percentage of children in Southwark with SEND stands at 17.0%, and with an Education and Healthcare Plan (EHCP formerly 'a Statement'), at 2.8%, both at or higher than the London and UK averages.
77. This equates to around 8,150 children with SEND. The number of children with the most complex needs (those with EHCPs), has been increasing. This is particularly true at primary age and the need for specialist provision is therefore greater.
78. Furthermore, the increase in the age range of pupils eligible for assessment from 5–19 to 0-25 will also continue to drive up the numbers of young people with EHCPs.
79. There are approximately, 4,100 children in primary school with SEND compared to almost 2,800 children in secondary schools and post-16 combined. The majority of these children have been identified by schools as in need of SEN Support.

Table 9 – Children in school age year group in special schools (R to 11)



80. The lower number of SEND pupils in secondary schools is principally because of impact of interventions in primary, with up to 60% of SEND pupils achieving the expected standard by age 11. Consequently, they are no longer classed as SEND when they move to secondary.
81. Some pupils with EHCPs who attend mainstream primary schools move on to secondary special schools or out of Southwark. The percentage of pupils attending Southwark SEND schools but living in another LA is approximately 11%.
82. The percentage of pupils living in LA but attending state-funded schools in other LAs is 19%, making Southwark a net exporter of pupils of 54 pupils - around 9% of cohort. The increase of Southwark provision outlined below is in part, driven by a strategic plan to educate more children in borough.
83. Existing provision is given in table 10 - plans and proposals for the expansion of SEND provision are given overleaf in table 11. All of Southwarks SEND provision is either good or outstanding. As can be seen, many special schools in the authority area take above the formal capacity outlined, and projects to augment provision are constantly assessed to ensure that need in the authority is met appropriately.

Table 10 Existing Special/non-mainstream schools in Southwark – roll and capacities

School	Specialism, school type (age range)	Roll (2021)	Capacity (2021)
Highshore School	SLD, PMLD Community School (11-19)	146	105
Spa School (Bermondsey)	ASD Academy (11-19)	110	100
Spa School (Camberwell)	ASD Free School (11-19)	67	100
Evelina Hospital School	Community Hospital School (2-19)	75	40
Bethlem and Maudsley Hospital School	Community Hospital School (4-19)	58	40
Haymerle School	ASD Community Primary School (4-11)	64	72

School	Specialism, school type (age range)	Roll (2021)	Capacity (2021)
Beormund Primary School	SEMH, Community School (5-11)	36	40
Tuke School	SLD, PMLD Community School (11-19)	86	90
Cherry Garden School	SLD/MLD Community School (2-11)	77	72
Southwark Inclusive Learning Service (Sils)	Pupil Referral Unit (11-16)	79	112
Newlands Academy	SEMH Academy (11-16)	71	70
Total		802	741

84. There are considerable financial implications in sending pupils (between the ages of 5 to 25) out-borough for SEND education including high placement and transport costs. In response to the increase in the demand for local SEND provision, the Council has embarked on a rigorous programme to increase the scope (to meet varying needs) and capacity of SEND places in Southwark.

Table 11 SEND expansion proposals

School	Proposal	Capacity	Status
City of London Academy (COLA)	Expansion of ASD provision	20	Work completed Sep 2020
Spa Camberwell	ASD 4-16 free school on the former site of LeSoCo	120	Opened Sep 2020, filling up
Beormund Primary	Relocation to former site Bellenden Primary School site	50	Gateway 2 approved
Charter School East Dulwich Secondary	ASD resource base as part of new build at Dulwich Hospital site	20	Work underway – completes 2022/23

Policy implications and Council Plan commitments

85. School place planning and investment strategies are aligned to local planning and policy frameworks, including the Council Plan. These outline the council's commitment to support schools to be outstanding, with children and young people able to achieve their full potential, and parents able to exercise choice in a high-performing schools' system. When assessing the demand for primary and secondary places, the Council considers the suitability of all schools in Southwark and the risks and advantages of altering the PAN for each, as well as the risks of overprovision or not meeting demand.
86. The Council Plan (now Borough Plan) for 2018-22 was passed by Cabinet in June 2018 and presents commitments, which will guide the Council in delivering the Majority Party's manifesto vision of "*a fairer future for all*". It is a requirement that reports to Cabinet now refer to the Council Plan and how the report and or the actions outlined will help deliver key aspects of the plan. The plan states: "*Southwark schools have improved significantly in recently years and we have been meeting high demand for school places by refurbishing and expanding popular schools and working with local parents to support new schools. We believe every child has the right to a good education, which is why we have campaigned alongside local parents for fair funding and worked with schools to drive up standards*". The Plan lists targets that the Council aims to meet from 2018-22. One of the commitments is "*Open a new secondary school at Borough*".

by 2019” – paragraph 85 above states “*the (6FE) Haberdashers’ Borough School on the old Fire Station site on Southwark Bridge Road, opened in September 2019*”. The school opened in September 2019 in temporary accommodation and then moved onto the Fire Station site in September 2020 - the Council is therefore met this Council Plan commitment.

87. In the Council’s 2018-19 report back of the Council plan, the Council also reported that they had “...*delivered the first phase of the new Charter East Dulwich school buildings*”. With a short delay due to the COVID 19 epidemic, the latter build is still on track to complete by September 2022, with some pupils housed in temporary accommodation adjacent to the school until then - the Council has also met this Council Plan commitment.

Community impact statement and Equalities (including socio-economic) impact statement

88. The Public Sector Equality Duty, at section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, requires public bodies to consider the protected characteristics of individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work, in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees.
89. Public bodies need to have due regard when carrying out their activities to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between people with protected characteristics and those with none. The Council’s “Equality Framework” explains how the council is putting equality at the heart of everything we do.
90. “Protected characteristics” are the grounds upon which discrimination is unlawful. The characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, gender and sexual orientation. In this case, the characteristics covering gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, and sexual orientation are unlikely to be issues to consider in terms of place planning. In terms of age, disability, race, religion or belief, any concrete proposals that emanate from the consultations with stakeholders will naturally be equality impact assessed. Paragraph 19 of this report sets out proposals to manage a reduction of school capacity and the effects of continued, falling rolls. Any proposal would require full consideration of the equality impact this could have on families, children and the community. A full EQIA would be undertaken at the commencement of any proposal to amalgamate or to close a school and form part of the decision making process.

Health Impact Statement

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

Climate change statement

92. Following the council assembly meeting on the 14th July 2021, the council has now committed to considering the climate change implications of any decisions made. The council is developing a toolkit for staff on the council's climate change strategy. This provides guidance for staff to consider climate change impacts. cabinet report authors are now required to detail the implications of their recommendations. The place planning report has not directly considered the impact of climate change in the main body of the report, as the effects on climate change of the three recommendations will have a minimal effect on climate change. 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 it is utilised, car use.
93. 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.
94. No direct measures have been taken to reduce or enhance the impact on climate change as part of this project, 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 project, no monitoring will be required. As explained above, the falling numbers of pupils is likely, if anything, to have a net positive effect (albeit small) on climate change, as less 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.
95. Therefore, there will be, in our opinion, no substantive negative effects as a result of the recommendations and proposals.

Resource and risk implications

96. It is in the interest of the council to ensure demand is closely matched to supply. Excess capacity in maintained schools has contributed to the financial burden on the council. Reducing the PANs of the schools concerned mitigates risk to the Council budget. The reduction of primary rolls also impacts on the Dedicated Schools' Grant (DSG) authorities receive from the DfE and could therefore indirectly reduce the amount -de-delegated to the Council to spend on supporting schools,
97. There is a small risk that amending the school's capacities where there is increased demand could potentially leave the Council vulnerable to legal action for not meeting its target duty to provide sufficient school places. As outlined in paragraph 4, section 14 of the Education Act 1996 places a duty on local authorities to "*secure that there are sufficient primary and secondary school*

places in their area as well as working to [...] increase opportunities for parental choice”.

98. However, the large level of vacancies and compact nature of Southwark’s geography mitigate considerably against this risk.

Legal implications

99. The report sets out at paragraph 5 the council’s duty to secure sufficient school places. Section 13 of the Education Act 1996 requires the council to

- *“contribute towards the spiritual, moral, mental and physical development of the community by securing that efficient primary education, and secondary education [...] are available to meet the needs of the population of their area”*

Section 14 requires the council to *“secure that sufficient schools for providing (a) primary education, and (b) education that is secondary education [...] are available for their area”*. The council must exercise this duty *“with a view to (a) securing diversity in the provision of schools, and (b) increasing opportunities for parental choice”*

Supplementary advice from our Legal department is covered in paragraphs 104 to 107.

Finance implications

100. 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.

101. As described in the report there is a significant overcapacity in the primary sector. This is largely due to the decrease in pupil numbers in Southwark. As the schools receive their funding based on the number of pupils on roll this overcapacity led to the financial instability of a large number of the borough’s maintained primary schools. Since 2015/16 the number of primary schools in deficit has doubled. The Department for Education (DfE) expects schools and local authorities (LAs) to manage down any surplus and recognise that the number of schools within a local authority will need to reduce where there is a significant drop in demand. With that significant change in the main funding driver, it is very likely that in the not too distant future there will be insufficient pupil numbers to justify operating the current number of primary schools the Council currently maintains.

Consultation

102. Any concrete proposals to alter PANs of maintained schools, will follow the required statutory consultation procedures with stakeholders, including individual schools, including meetings with parents/carers, staff and governors. With regards to any school closures/amalgamations, at the formal stages, consultation and statutory notices will be issued and Southwark councillors and MPs, neighbouring councils, and the Diocesan Board authorities will all be contacted to request their views.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Head of Procurement

103. No services are being procured as a result of this report, so there is no requirement for comments from the Head of Procurement.

Director of Law and Governance

104. The council has duties under the Education Act 1996 to secure that there are sufficient school places in its area to meet the needs of the population. In practice, discharging these duties requires the council to actively monitor demand for school places, and plan to match supply to demand.
105. A number of changes are proposed to primary schools within the borough. Statutory processes apply to any proposal to alter a maintained school. These proposals will be subject to statutory notification and consultation procedures under the Education and Inspections Act 2006, and in accordance with regulations and guidance issued under that Act.
106. Cabinet is also asked to note a possible increase in demand in the Old Kent Road area in future years. Similar statutory processes apply to any proposal to open a new school. As set out in the report, there is a presumption that new provision will be made through an academy, which inhibits the establishment by the council of new maintained schools.
107. Cabinet is reminded that the public sector equality duty under section 149 Equality Act 2010, as set out in the Community Impact section of the report, applies to the exercise of these functions.

Strategic Director of Finance and Governance (CAS21/015)

108. This report seeks to inform Cabinet of the updated forecasts of primary and secondary school places.
109. The responsibility for the sufficiency of places is a statutory duty of the Local Authority and the funding source is a combination of general fund and funding sources that replaced the former Education Services Grant. The admissions function of the Local Authority is funded from the Central Block of the Dedicated Schools Grant.
110. The potential revenue consequences to schools flowing from changes in pupil admissions numbers contained within this report flow to and from the Dedicated Schools Grant and the Schools Block, which is ring fenced for funding mainstream schools. These arrangements are supplemented further within the Dedicated Schools Grant by a growth and falling rolls fund (as noted above) which is set aside by Schools Forum to assist in managing flexibility to variation in pupil numbers and also a Schools in Financial Difficulty Fund (de-delegated from maintained schools and accessible only to maintained schools) which has set criteria for use.

111. Schools governing bodies have a responsibility to manage their delegated budgets in accordance with the Southwark Scheme for Financing Schools, which in turn is based on national regulations. The scheme was updated in April 2021. Therefore, any revenue consequences flowing from the changes contained within the report to individual schools delegated budgets will need to be managed closely and carefully by schools having due regard to the provisions set out in scheme.
112. The Strategic Director of Finance and Governance notes the Financial Implications paragraphs (para 100-101) that the significant reduction in the pupil numbers and the pupil numbers being the main funding driver, it is very likely that in the not too distant future there will be insufficient pupil numbers to justify operating the current number of primary schools the Council currently maintains

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Making significant changes ('prescribed alterations') to maintained schools - Statutory guidance for proposers and decision-makers October 2018	Children's & Adults' Services, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Ric Euteneuer 07925637 558
Link (please copy and paste into browser): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/756572/Maintained_schools_prescribed_alterations_guidance.pdf		
Council Plan 2018-2022 and Council plan progress report 2020/22	Children's & Adults' Services, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Ric Euteneuer 07925637 558
Links (please copy and paste into browser): https://www.southwark.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/fairer-future/council-plan https://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/documents/s92006/Appendix%20A%20Southwarks%20Borough%20Plan%202020.pdf		
School Admissions Code - Statutory guidance for admission authorities, governing bodies, local authorities, schools' adjudicators and admission appeals panels. December 2014 – DfE, and 2021	Children's & Adults' Services, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Ric Euteneuer 07925637 558
Links (please copy and paste into browser): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/389388/School_Admissions_Code_2014_-_19_Dec.pdf https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1001050/School_admissions_code_2021.pdf		
Health and wellbeing in Southwark Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) - Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities	Children's & Adults' Services, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Ric Euteneuer 07925637 558
Links (please copy and paste into browser): https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/7745/JSNA-2018-SEND.pdf https://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/documents/s85675/Document%20Joint%20Strategic%20Needs%20Assessment%20Programme%20Update.pdf		

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
The Essential Guide to the Public Sector Equality Duty – EHRC July 2014	Children’s & Adults’ Services, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Ric Euteneuer 07925637 558
Link (please copy and paste into browser): https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/psed_essential_guide_-_guidance_for_english_public_bodies.pdf		

APPENDICES

Number	Title
Appendix 1	GLA - School Roll Forecast Methodology
Appendix 2	Primary Schools by Planning Area, Type, PAN, Old/New wards
Appendix 3	Map of Secondary Schools, PANs, list of schools by ward
Appendix 4	Map of Primary Schools in Southwark
Appendix 5	List of wards and schools
Appendix 6	Expansions in neighbouring boroughs
Appendix 7	Births by calendar year in Southwark
Appendix 8a/b	Primary and Secondary cross border flows by border
Appendix 9a-c	Reception /Whole School vacancies and preferences by type
Appendix 10	PAN reductions for September 2019 and beyond
Appendix 11	Academies in Southwark and their sponsors

AUDIT TRAIL

Cabinet Member	Councillor Jasmine Ali, Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Education	
Lead Officer	David Quirke-Thornton, Strategic Director of Children's and Adults' Services	
Report Author	Ric Euteneuer, Principal Strategy Officer (School Place Planning)	
Version	Final	
Dated	7 October 2021	
Key Decision?	Yes	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS/DIRECTORATES/CABINET MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments Included
Director of Law and Governance	Yes	Yes
Strategic Director of Finance & Governance	Yes	Yes
Cabinet Member	Yes	Yes
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team	7 October 2021	

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

Data sources

- Greater London Authority (GLA) bespoke Borough Preferred Option population projections
- Pupil level School Census data from National Pupil Database (Spring Census 2018 to 2020)
- School level current roll data by sex and NC year (from Spring Census 2021)
- Data on linked schools and maximum and minimum NC years from Edubase and school census data

Data Processing

The school roll projection model creates a roll projection for each school based on the GLA population projections of the wards where its pupils live.

For each ward of residence in London, National Curriculum (NC) year (R to 11) and sex, the proportion of children of the corresponding age attending each mainstream state school is calculated. These proportions are carried forward as the pupils age through the school in the years being projected.

For new pupils entering a school in future years, for example at reception, proportions are calculated as averages over the latest years of actuals, with 4 being the standard number of years used (2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021). The same approach is used at years 7 and 12, even if the school is an all through school as it is assumed that there will be significant changes in the cohort at this point.

For the current round year (2021), the school level rolls submitted by London Boroughs to the GLA have no information on wards of residence of the pupils. For this year, the number of pupils from the roll attributed to each ward are estimated by averaging over the previous years' patterns, with the default being 3 years (2018, 2019 and 2020), and scaling to ensure that the total numbers at each school for each age and sex match the submitted rolls.

The rolled forward and calculated new intake proportions for future years are then applied to the population projections to give projections of the number of children on roll by school by age and sex. Due to lower retention rates, sixth form projections are calculated using a survival ratio as the cohort ages through sixth form. School level projections are then aggregated to planning areas and borough totals.

Population projections

The GLA population projections are based on a hybrid cohort component and housing unit model. The population is projected forward based on trends in past births, deaths, migration, and household formation. The outputs include age, so the school roll projection model explicitly links to the populations of children. For full methodology see:

<https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/housing-led-population-projections>

Migration and housing developments.

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

Housing development

The amount of development projected in a local authority will affect that authority's population projections and in turn its school roll projections. More development generally means that the LA will attract more people and its population will therefore rise. If population increases, there will consequently be more children and so school roll projections will also rise. The impact of new housing development varies by area and is informed by historic levels of housing occupation in the local area and recent demographic trends.

Future housing development trajectories are either provided to the GLA by the local authority for a bespoke population projection, or they use the London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). The SHLAA trajectory has been adjusted in the first 5 years to account for assumed lower housing delivery resulting from pandemic disruption to both supply and demand.

Migration

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

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

Further information on the migration scenarios can be found [here](#)

In early 2018, the GLA identified problems with the official estimates of population and migration of children for London local authorities. Analysis of the official estimates alongside additional comparator datasets revealed that individual cohorts of children in many boroughs were becoming increasingly inflated over time, indicating an issue with estimated migration flows.

For the 2019, 2020 and 2021 school roll projections, the GLA made comprehensive changes to the past estimates of population and international migration inputs used within the model. The changes were based on a multi-stage modelling process, that sought to identify a timeseries of past population more consistent with observed trends in administrative data sources. A consistent series of international migration flows were then created based on these updated population estimates and the standard birth, death and domestic migration components.

Cross border movement

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

Changes made

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

Quality assurance

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

APPENDIX TWO – PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY OLD AND NEW WARDS, TYPES, AND PANs

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

Primary School	PA	PAN	Type	Old Ward	New Ward
St Johns RC	2	30	VA RC	Surrey Docks	Surrey Docks
St John's & St Clements CE	3	60	VA CE	The Lane	Goose Green
Hollydale	3	30	Community	Nunhead	Nunhead & Queen's Rd
John Donne	3	60	Academy	Nunhead	Nunhead & Queen's Rd
Camelot	3	60	Community	Livesey	Old Kent Road
St Francis RC	3	60	VA RC	Livesey	Old Kent Road
Angel Oak	3	60	Academy	Peckham	Peckham
Harris Academy Peckham Park	3	30	Academy	Peckham	Peckham
St James The Great RC	3	30	VA RC	Peckham	Peckham
Ivydale	3	90	Community	Nunhead	Peckham Rye
St Francesca Cabrini RC	3	30	VA RC	Peckham Rye	Peckham Rye
Harris Primary Free Peckham	3	30	Free School	The Lane	Rye Lane
Bellenden	3	30	Community	The Lane	Rye Lane
St Mary Magdalene CE	3	30	VA CE	The Lane	Rye Lane
Rye Oak	3	60	Community	The Lane	Rye Lane
Lyndhurst	4	60	Academy	Brunswick Park	St Giles
Oliver Goldsmith	4	60	Community	Brunswick Park	St Giles
St Georges CE	4	30	VA CE	Brunswick Park	St Giles
Dog Kennel Hill	4	60	Community	South Camberwell	Champion Hill
Bessemer Grange	4	90	Community	South Camberwell	Champion Hill
Belham	4	60	Free School	South Camberwell	Rye Lane
Comber Grove	4	30	Community	Camberwell Green	Camberwell Green
Crawford	4	60	Community	Camberwell Green	Camberwell Green
John Ruskin	4	60	Community	Camberwell Green	Camberwell Green
Brunswick Park	4	60	Community	Camberwell Green	Camberwell Green
St Joseph's 046 Infants RC	4	60	VA RC	Camberwell Green	Camberwell Green
St Joseph's 046 Junior RC	4	60	VA RC	Camberwell Green	Camberwell Green
St Anthony's RC	5	60	VA RC	East Dulwich	Dulwich Hill
Goodrich	5	90	Community	East Dulwich	Dulwich Hill
Judith Kerr Free School	5	56	Free School	Village	Dulwich Village
Dulwich Hamlet Juniors	5	90	Academy	Village	Dulwich Village
Dulwich Village Infants CE	5	90	VA CE	Village	Dulwich Village
Dulwich Wood Primary	5	60	Community	College	Dulwich Wood
Harris Primary Free East Dulwich	5	60	Free School	East Dulwich	Goose Green
Heber	5	60	Community	East Dulwich	Goose Green
Goose Green	5	60	Academy	East Dulwich	Goose Green
SOUTHWARK		3,611			

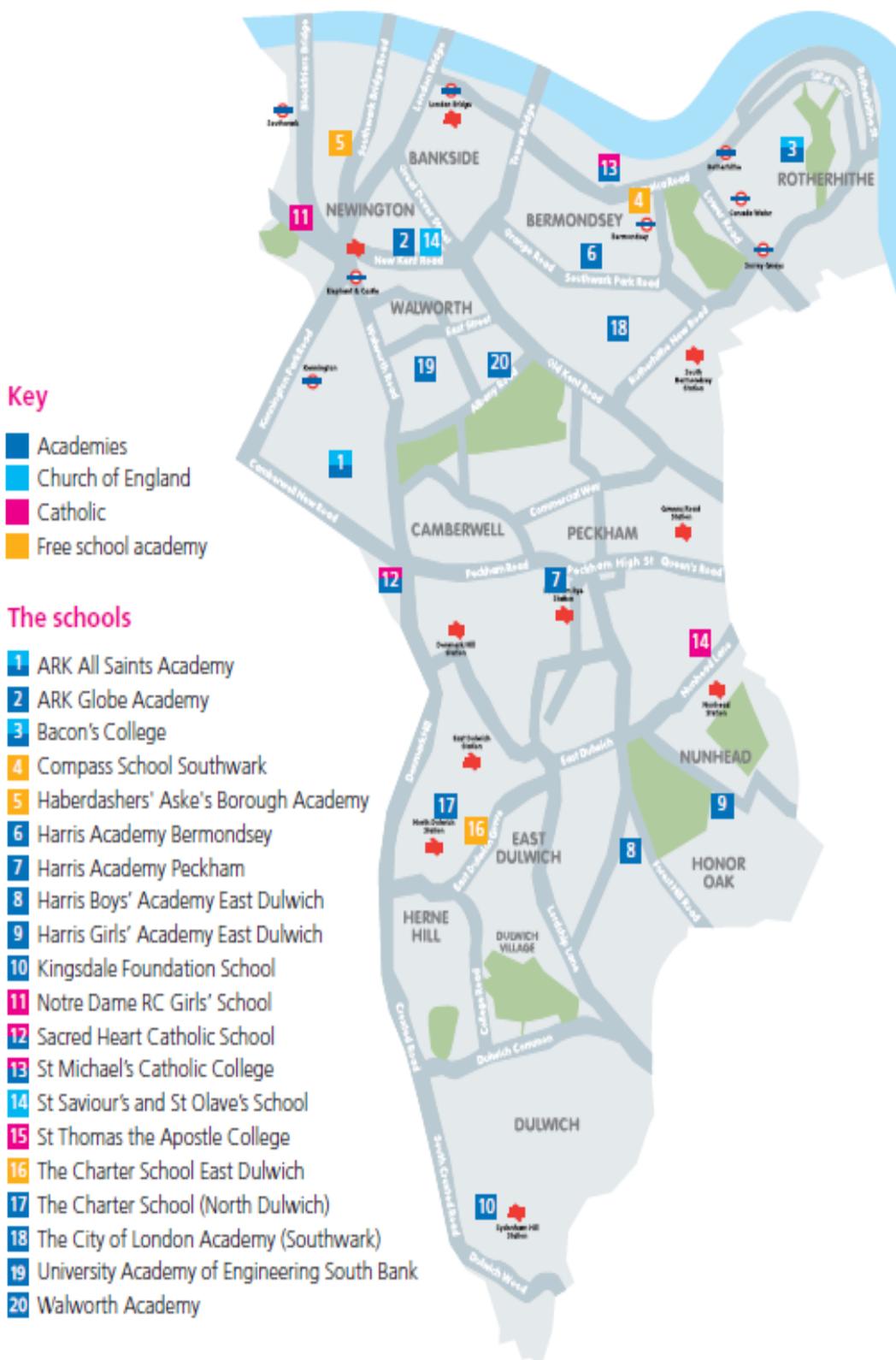
Primary School School Type	PA	PAN PAN	Type Schools	Old Ward Percentage Schools	New Ward Percentage Places
Academies		480	10	13.5%	13.2%
Free Schools		326	6	8.1%	9.0%
VA RC		525	12	16.2%	14.5%
VA CE		450	10	13.5%	12.5%
Foundation		60	2	2.7%	1.7%
Community		1,845	34	45.9%	51.1%
SOUTHWARK		3,611	74	100.0%	100.0%

School Type	PAN	Schools	Percentage Schools	Percentage Places
1FE	870	29	39.2%	24.1%
1.5FE	135	3	4.1%	3.7%
2FE	2,100	35	47.3%	58.2%
1.8FE	56	1	1.4%	1.6%
3FE	540	6	8.1%	15.0%
Southwark	3,611	74	100.0%	100.0%

APPENDIX 3: MAP OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SOUTHWARK

Map of secondary schools in Southwark

Map of secondary schools in Southwark



APPENDIX THREE – SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY OLD AND NEW WARDS, SEPTEMBER 2021, and PAN (Y7, 2021/2022)

Secondary School	Type	PAN	Council Ward
ARK All Saints Academy	Academy	120	Camberwell Green
ARK Globe Academy	Academy	180	Chaucer
Bacon's College	Academy	180	Rotherhithe
The Charter School	Academy	192	Champion Hill
City of London Academy (Southwark)	Academy	240	South Bermondsey
Compass School Southwark	Free School	120	North Bermondsey
Harris Academy Bermondsey	Academy	180	South Bermondsey
Harris Academy Peckham	Academy	180	Rye Lane
Harris Boys' Academy East Dulwich	Academy	150	Dulwich Hill
Harris Girls' Academy East Dulwich	Academy	150	Peckham Rye
Kingsdale Foundation School	Academy	300	Dulwich Wood
Notre Dame Roman Catholic Girls' School	VA RC	124	St George's
Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Secondary	Academy (RC)	124	Camberwell Green
St Michael's Catholic College	Academy (RC)	150	North Bermondsey
St Saviour's and St Olave's C of E School	VA CE	124	Chaucer
The St Thomas the Apostle College	VA RC	152	Nunhead & Queen's Road
ARK Walworth Academy	Academy	180	Faraday
University Academy Engineering South Bank	Free School	150	Faraday
Charter School East Dulwich	Free School	180	Goose Green
Haberbdashers' Aske's Borough Academy	Free School	180	Borough & Bankside
Southwark Total	3,356		
Academies	Academy	2,324	69% of Secondary Y7 places
Free Schools	Free School	630	19% of Secondary Y7 places
VA CE	Free School	124	4% of Secondary Y7 places
VA RC	Free School	278	8% of Secondary Y7 places
Southwark Total	3,356		

**APPENDIX FOUR: MAP OF ALL STATED FUNDED MAINSTREAM
PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN SOUTHWARK**

Map of primary schools in Southwark

Map of primary schools in Southwark



Community primary schools

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

Academies

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

Voluntary aided schools

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

Foundation schools

- 68 Charlotte Sharman Primary School
- 69 Friars Primary Foundation School

Free schools

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

APPENDIX FIVE - WARDS AND SCHOOLS

Ward	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
Borough & Bankside	Charles Dickens, St Joseph's Borough, Cathedral School, Friars	Haberbdashers' Aske's Borough
Camberwell Green	Comber Grove, Crawford, John Ruskin, Brunswick Park, St Joseph's Infants, St Joseph's Junior	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Secondary, ARK All Saints
Champion Hill	Dog Kennel Hill, Bessemer Grange	The Charter School North Dulwich
Chaucer	ARK Globe Academy	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	
Dulwich Wood	Dulwich Wood Primary	Kingsdale Foundation
Faraday	Michael Faraday, St Peters CE, Surrey Square	ARK Walworth, University Academy Engineering South Bank
Goose Green	Harris Primary Free East Dulwich, St John's & St Clements, Goose Green, Heber	Charter School East Dulwich
London Bridge & West Bermondsey	Grange, Snowfields, Tower Bridge	
Newington	Crampton, Keyworth, St Paul's CE	
North Bermondsey	Riverside, Southwark Park, St James CE, St Joseph's George Row	Compass School Southwark, St Michael's Catholic College
North Walworth	Robert Browning, Townsend, Victory, English Martyrs	
Nunhead & Queen's Rd	Hollydale, John Donne	The St Thomas the Apostle
Old Kent Road	Cobourg, John Keats, Ilderton, Pilgrims Way, Phoenix, Camelot, St Francis RC	
Peckham	Angel Oak, Harris Academy Peckham Park, St James The Great RC	
Peckham Rye	Ivydale, St Francesca Cabrini	Harris Girls East Dulwich
Rotherhithe	Albion, Alfred Salter, Rotherhithe, St Joseph's	Bacon's College
Rye Lane	Harris Free Peckham, Bellenden, St Mary Magdalene, 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	
Surrey Docks	Peter Hills CE, Redriff, St Johns RC	

APPENDIX SIX – EXPANSION/CONTRACTION OF SCHOOLS IN NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHs

Table 12 – Out-borough primary school expansions/contractions by borough

Borough	PRIMARY SCHOOLS Expanded/Contracted	Remarks
Bromley	Churchfields Primary School - permanent reduction – -1FE (3FE to 2FE)	For 2021/22
	Trinity Church of England Primary School - permanent reduction – -1FE (3FE to 2FE)	
	Worsley Bridge Primary School – permanent expansion +1FE (2FE to 3FE)	
Croydon	Paxton Academy – new school (+2FE)	For 2021/22
	Krishna Avanti Primary School – permanent expansion +1FE (1FE to 2FE)	For 2021/22
Lambeth	Henry Fawcett Primary School - permanent reduction – -1FE (2FE to 1FE)	For 2021/22
	Kingswood Primary School - permanent reduction – -1FE (4FE to 3FE)	
	Richard Atkins Primary School - permanent reduction – -1FE (2FE to 1FE)	
	Stockwell Primary School - permanent reduction – -1FE (3FE to 2FE)	
Lewisham	Adamsrill Primary School - permanent reduction – -1FE (2FE to 1FE)	For 2021/22
	Harris Lewisham Free School – new school (+3FE) – <i>still seeking a site</i>	For 2022/23 At the earliest
	Closure of St Mary Magdalene RC Primary School s – 1FE (1FE to 0)	For 2021/22 (December)
SECONDARY SCHOOLS Expanded/Contracted		Remarks
Bromley	SHaW Futures Academy – new school – (+6FE)	For 2022/23 at the earliest
	Harris Academy Sydenham – new school – (+10FE) – <i>still seeking a site</i>	For 2022/23 at the earliest
	Harris Girls' Academy Bromley - permanent reduction – -0.3FE (6.3FE to 6FE)	For 2021/22
	Ravens Wood School - permanent reduction – -0.5FE (8FE to 7.5FE)	For 2021/22
	The Ravensbourne School - permanent expansion – +0.4FE – 7.6 FE to 8FE)	For 2021/22
Croydon	Virgo Fidelis RC Secondary – closure (-4FE)	For 2021/22
Greenwich	Harris Academy Avery Hill Boys School – new school - +6FE	For 2022/23

APPENDIX 7 – Births by calendar year in Southwark

Table 13: Births in Southwark (actuals 2000-2019, projections 2020-2040)

Births in Southwark and by planning area – actuals 2000-19, projections 2020-27

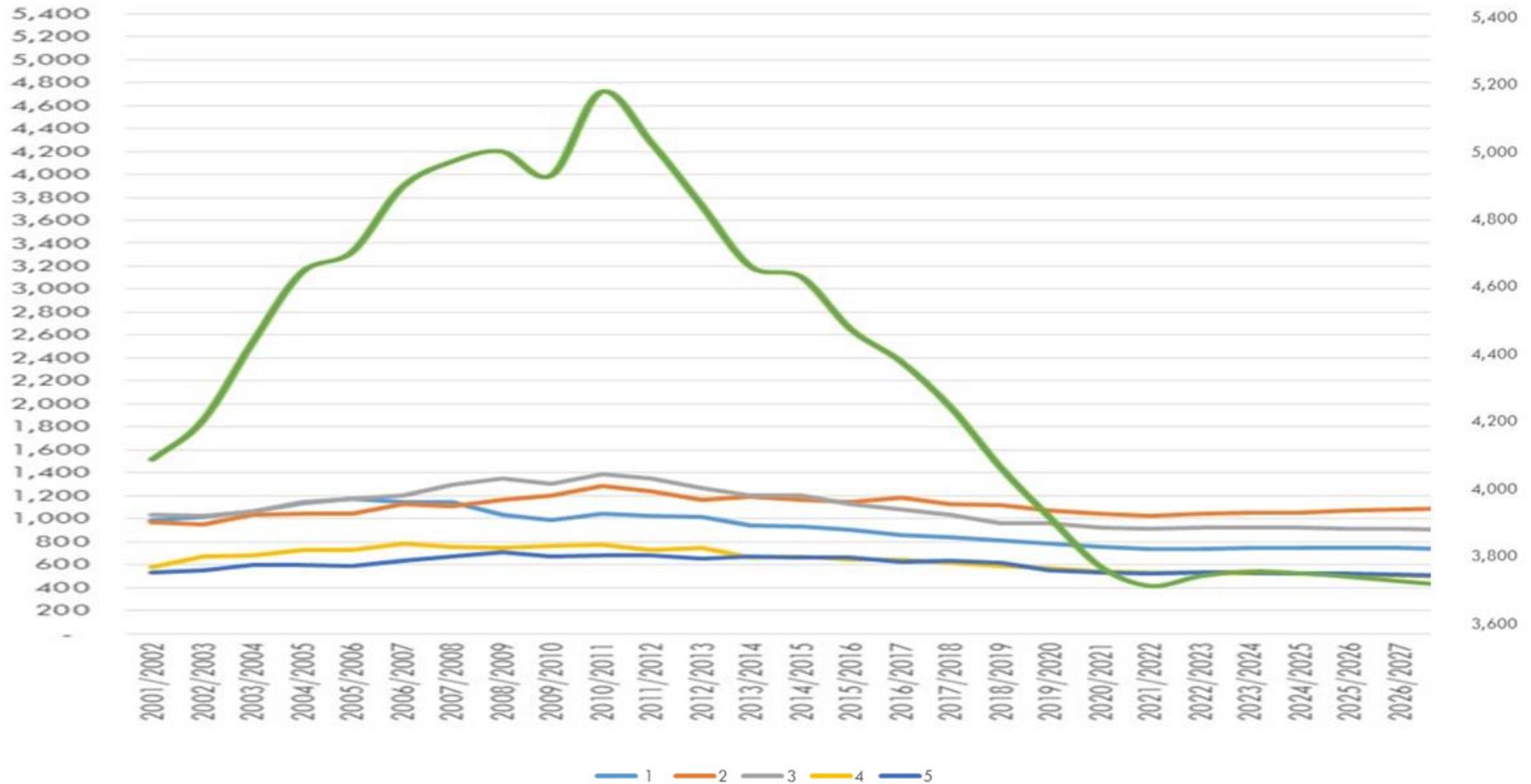
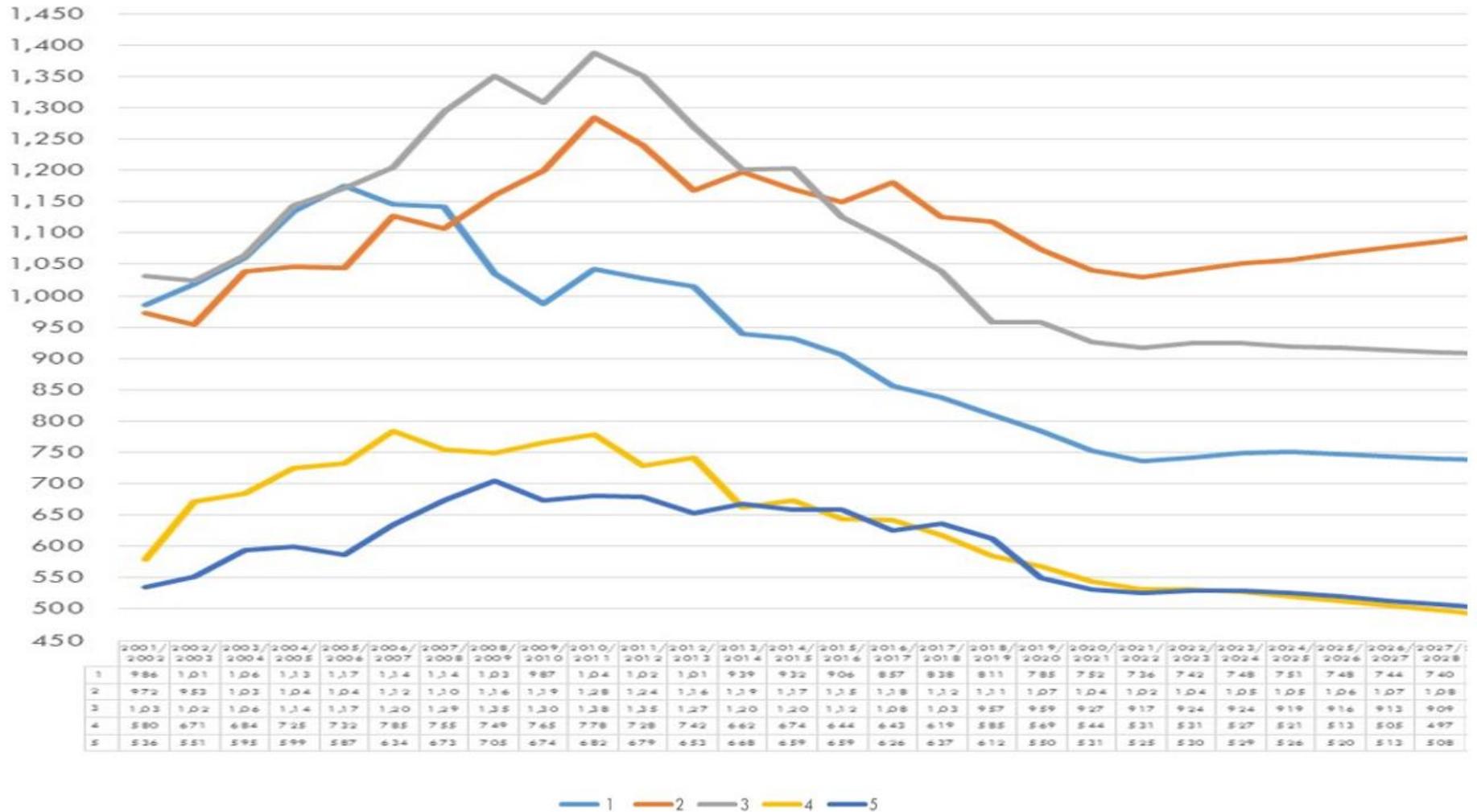


Table 14 Births by planning area (actual 2000-19 and projected 2020-2027)

Births by planning area – actuals 2000-19, projections 2020-27

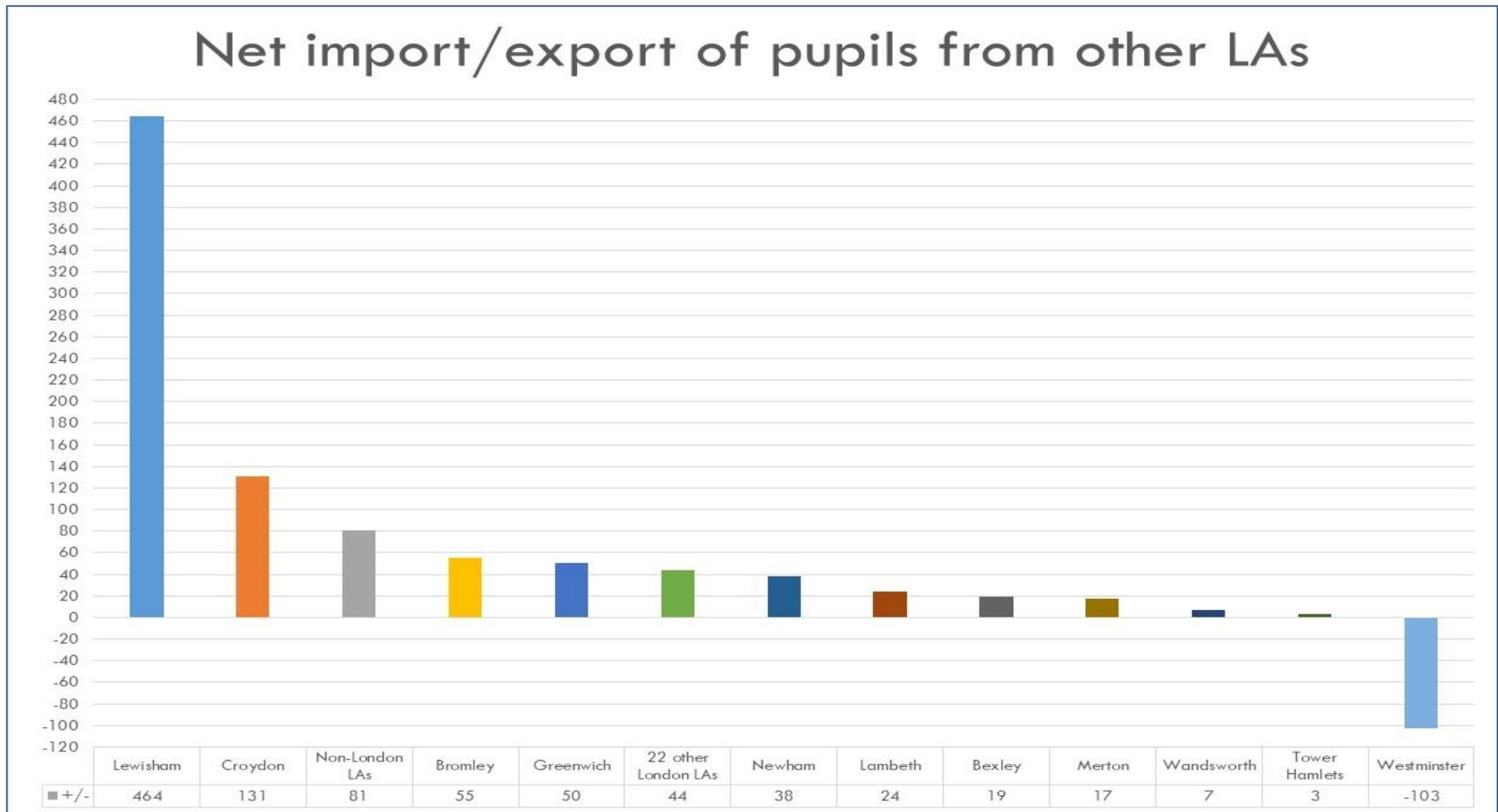


APPENDIX 8a – PRIMARY Cross border flows to and from Southwark

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 Southwark Outborough pupils	Pupils from other LAs attending Southwark Schools	Percentage Outborough pupils in Southwark	+/- flow
Lambeth	837	49%	861	34%	+24
Lewisham	605	35%	1,069	42%	+464
Westminster	108	6%	5	0%	-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
Tower Hamlets	12	1%	15	1%	+3
Newham	4	0%	42	2%	+38
Bexley	4	0%	25	1%	+19
Merton	3	0%	20	1%	+17
22 other London LAs	39	2%	83	3%	+44
Other non-London LAs	7	0%	88	3%	+81
All Cross borough	1708	100%	2540	100%	+830

Table 15 – Net import and export of primary pupils to and from Southwark 2020

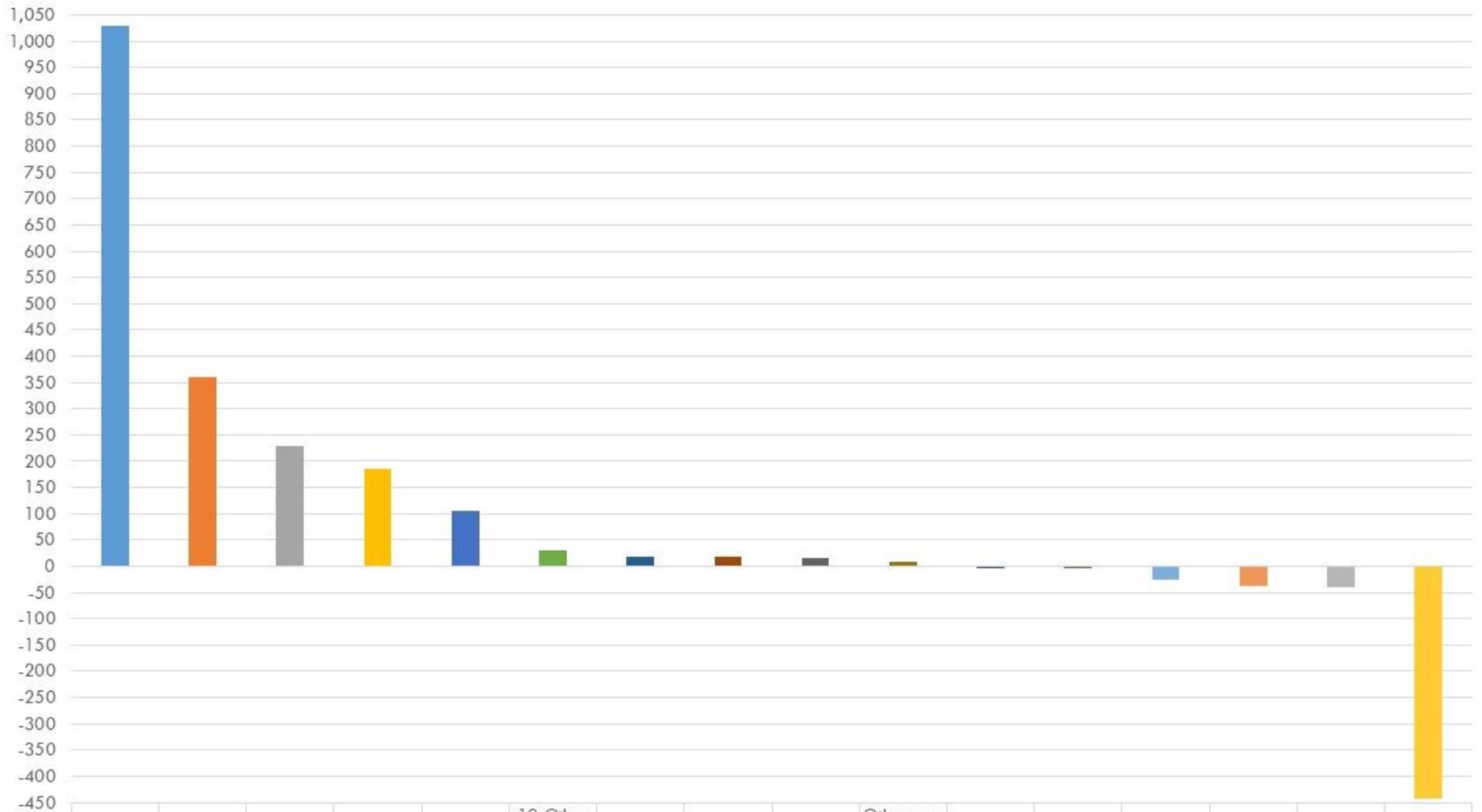


APPENDIX 8b – SECONDARY Cross border flows to and from Southwark

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

LA	Pupils from Southwark attending other LA's schools	Percentage 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%	-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%	-40
Kensington & Chelsea	39	1%	1	0%	-38
Bromley	32	1%	218	5%	+186
Sutton	29	1%	4	0%	-25
Tower Hamlets	24	1%	130	3%	+106
Merton	21	1%	40	1%	+19
Bexley	18	1%	14	0%	-4
Camden	14	1%	11	0%	-3
19 Other London LAs	32	1%	63	2%	+31
Other non-London LAs	36	1%	45	1%	+9
All cross borough	2,748	100%	4,199	100%	+1,451

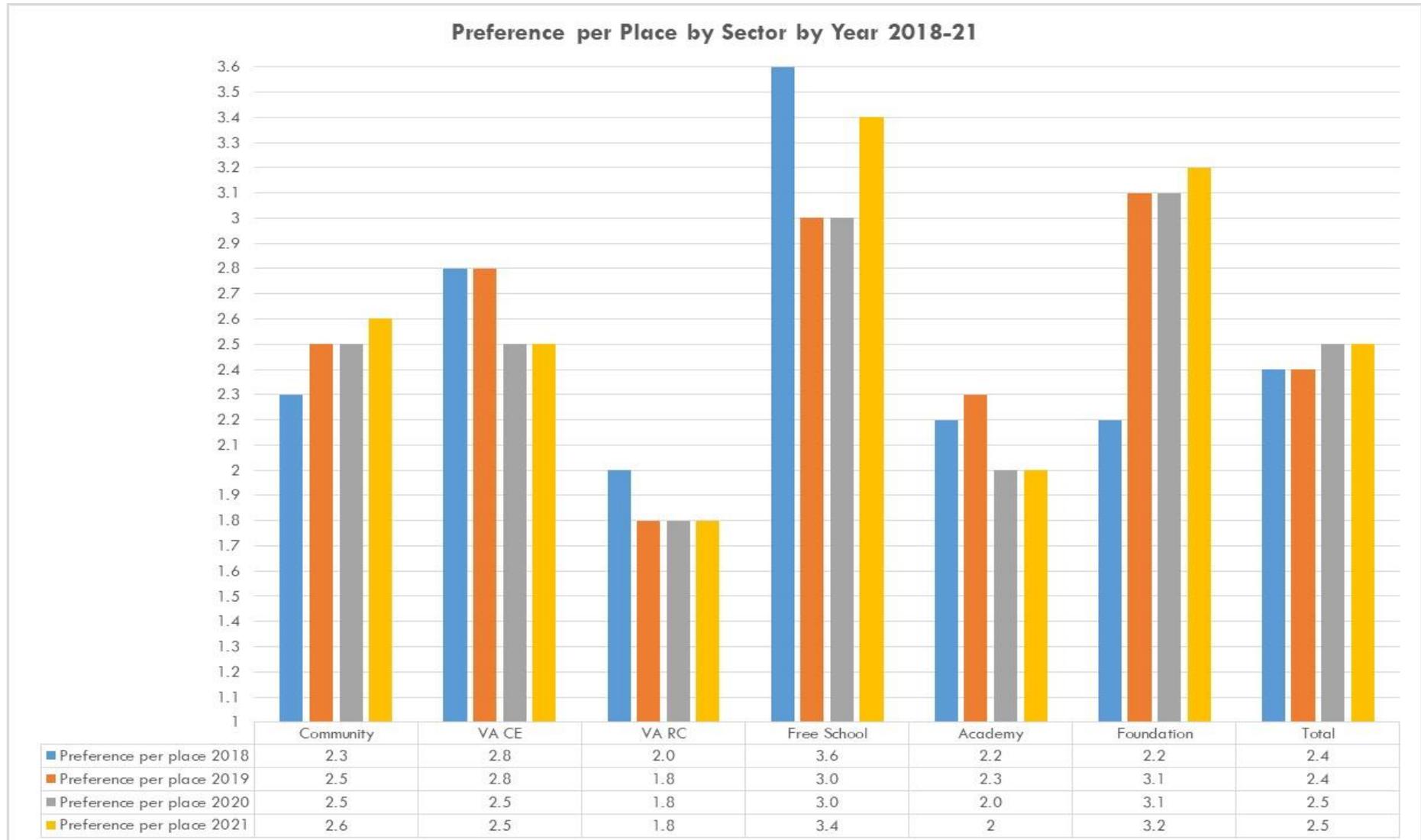
Secondary imports and exports 2020



	Lewisham	Lambeth	Croydon	Bromley	Tower Hamlets	19 Other London LAs	Greenwich	Merton	Wandsworth	Other non-London LAs	Camden	Bexley	Sutton	RBKC	Hammersmith & F	Westminster
Series1	1,028	360	230	186	106	31	19	19	16	9	-3	-4	-25	-38	-40	-443

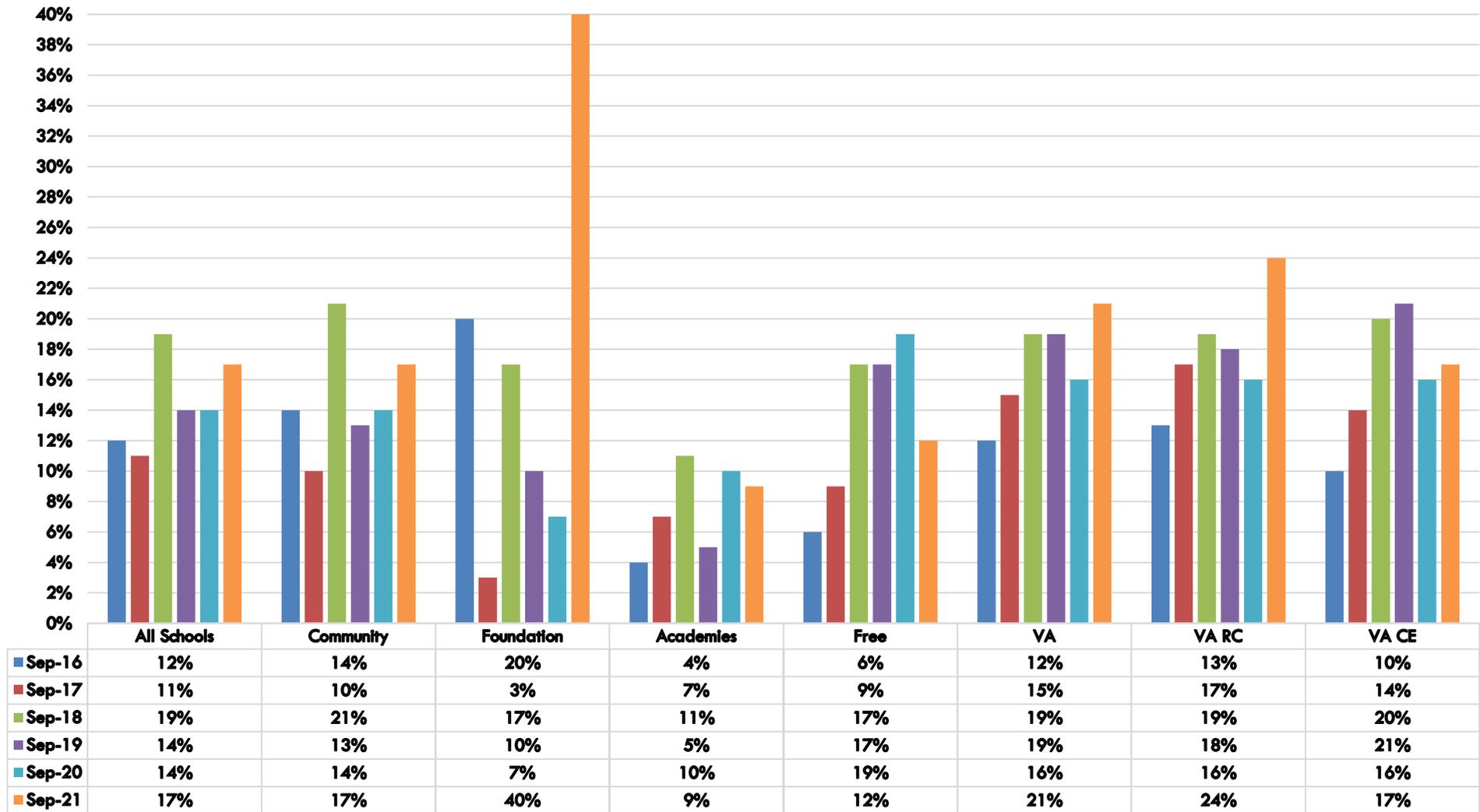
Appendix 9a – Preferences by Sector for Reception Places, 2018 – 2020

Table 16 – Preference per Primary place by school type



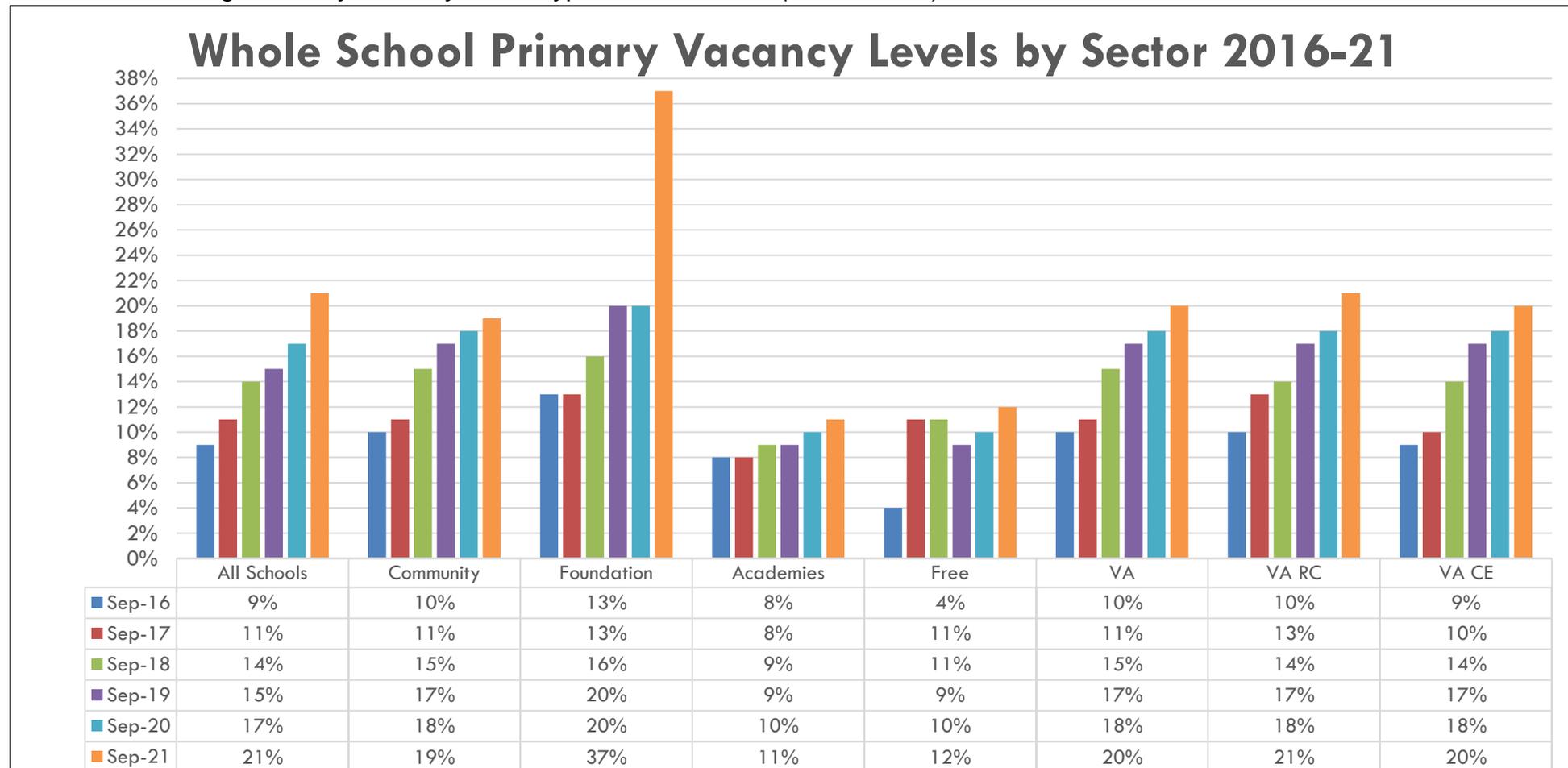
APPENDIX 9b – Primary vacancies by school type – at reception

Primary Vacancy Levels by Sector 2016-21



APPENDIX 9c – OVERALL VACANCY RATES BY TYPE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL – WHOLE SCHOOL VACANCIES

Table 17 Percentage vacancy levels by school type – whole school (Years R to 6)



APPENDIX 10 – AGREED PAN REDUCTIONS FROM SEPTEMBER 2019 TO SEPTEMBER 2021

Table 18 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
	Charlotte Sharman	60	30	-30
	Keyworth	90	60	-30
	St John's Walworth‡	30‡	0‡ (closed)	-30‡
	Robert Browning	60	30	-30
2	Phoenix*	120*	90*	-30*
3	Hollydale	45	30	-15
	Bellenden	60	30	-30
	Camelot	75	60	-15
	Ivydale	120	90	-30
	Harris Peckham Park†	60†	30†	-30†
	St Francesca Cabrini RC†	60†	30†	-30†
4	Brunswick	75	60	-15
	Comber Grove	45	30	-15
	Crawford	90	60	-30
Total agreed		1,050 (35FE)	690 (22FE)	-410 (13FE)

*PAN reduction agreed from September 2020 onwards

†PAN reduction agreed from September 2021 onwards

‡ Closure of school agreed from September 2021

APPENDIX 11 – ACADEMY SCHOOLS BY SPONSOR

Table 19 Academies and Free Schools in Southwark and their sponsors (*these MATs have schools in other LAs)

Sponsor/Number of Academies (36)	Primary & All through (16)	Secondary & all through (17)	Special (3)
ARK (3)*		ARK All Saints Academy ARK Walworth Academy	
	ARK Globe School (4-19)		
Harris Federation (7)*	Harris Peckham Park Harris Primary Free School Peckham Harris Primary Free East Dulwich	Harris Bermondsey Harris East Dulwich Girls Harris East Dulwich Boys Harris Peckham	
Charter Educational Trust (6)	Charles Dickens Academy Lyndhurst Primary Academy The Belham Primary School Dulwich Hamlet Junior School	Charter North Dulwich Charter East Dulwich	
Spa Educational Trust (3)			Spa Bermondsey (11-19) Spa Camberwell (5-19) <i>Park College (19-25)*</i>
The Kingsdale Foundation (1)		Kingsdale Foundation	
Communitas Education Trust (3)*	John Donne Primary John Keats Free School Goose Green Primary		
City of London Academies Trust (3)*	Redriff Primary School Galleywall Primary School	City of London Academy Southwark	
STEP Academy Trust (1)*	Angel Oak Academy		
St Thomas Aquinas C of E Trust (1)*	St Paul's Walworth C of E Academy		
Academies Enterprise Trust (AET) (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 Michaels Catholic College Trust		St Michael's Catholic College	
Haberdasher's Aske's Trust (1)*		Haberdashers' Aske's Borough	
Compass Educational Trust (1)		The Compass School	
South Bank Educational Trust (1)		UAE South Bank	

* Post compulsory age, not counted in total