

Item No. 11.	Classification: Open	Date: 18 October 2022	Meeting Name: Cabinet
Report title:		Pupil Place Planning Report for 2022	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		All	
Cabinet Member:		Councillor Jasmine Ali. Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Children, Young People, Education and Refugees	

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

Southwark Council has a legal duty under the Education Act 1996 to ensure that a sufficient capacity of school places exists for children of statutory school age. Monitoring and analysis of data and trends are carried out by our education team to produce an annual report on place planning to ensure that sufficient capacity exists.

The following report provides a comprehensive overview of school place capacity for reception, primary and secondary places as well as forward place planning for Southwark.

Southwark is meeting its duty to ensure that there are enough school places in Southwark for our primary and secondary school children, and indeed almost all of these school places are in Good and Outstanding schools. At the time of writing we are at 98% good and outstanding schools.

The difficulty that we are facing is that we are seeing too many places in primary schools compared with the number of children living locally, leading to excess vacancies in schools.

Across the country, the numbers of children being born each year has been falling steadily and this is particularly having an impact on inner London boroughs like Southwark and our neighbours. In Southwark the number of children born per year has fallen by 1,500 children since 2010 this is equivalent to 50 full classes of children in schools.

Southwark has considerable overcapacity in the primary sector, with 924 Reception year vacancies (26%) and 5,855 unused places across school year groups Year R to Year 6 (22%). A variety of actions to address this have taken place including: school mergers, PAN reductions and the closure of a primary school. Unfortunately, this has been insufficient to address the overprovision. GLA projections anticipate that primary reception demand overall will continue to decline until at least September 2031.

Southwark has taken action to address the over supply of primary places including reducing the number of children some schools take in each year, but clearly the number of vacancies in many of our schools is increasing and we will need to consider what further action to take.

For secondary places, although there has been an overall increase in demand and provision since 2016, the reduction in primary numbers has begun to feed through to secondary commencing in 2019, and the number of Y7 pupils has fallen by 5% since 2019.

Southwark is anticipating that secondary demand will plateau and then decrease slowly but 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. Secondary projections are explored further in Appendix 1c and 1d.

I am asking Cabinet to note the updated forecasts of primary and secondary school places, to note the continuing over supply of primary places in specific locations and across the Council area, and to fully endorse the attached strategy and actions to deal with this

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 exists 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 2022/23 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 2022/23 academic year, to all on-time Southwark applicants at the normal points of entry, and has sufficient provision available to accommodate late and in year applicants for both phases.
- As at September 2022, Southwark has considerable overcapacity in the primary sector, with 924 Reception year vacancies and 5,855 unused places across school year groups Year R to Year 6. A variety of actions to address this have taken place including: school mergers, PAN reductions and the closure of a primary school. GLA projections anticipate that primary reception demand overall will continue to decline until at least September 2031 and most likely beyond this date. Further actions to reduce school place capacity are being developed and a strategy to manage this process will be presented to Cabinet separately.
- All the indicators for the short to medium term are that primary rolls will continue to fall, and secondary will level out and to fall in the near future. From 2016 to the present time:
 - The number of reception pupils has fallen by 18%
 - The number of births has fallen by 21%
 - The number of reception applications has fallen by 23%
- Moreover, as provision was added in anticipation of growth that did not materialise
 - The number of reception places available has fallen by only 6%
 - The number of places available at primaries has increased by 4%
 - This mismatch has exacerbated the excess of places available, and made an overprovision of primary places more apparent
- There are areas of Southwark where a steeper decline in primary demand has been observed, these are mainly centred around the Elephant & Castle and Peckham localities. In the short to medium term, the authority will put forward a strategy to redesign provision to meet the reduced demand for places in this area – this will include consideration of the temporary closure or merger of some schools and subsequent repurposing of school spare capacity within school buildings.
- For secondary places, although there has been an overall increase in demand and provision since 2016, the reduction in primary numbers has begun to feed through to secondary commencing in 2019:
 - The number of Y7 pupils has fallen by 5% since 2019, whereas the number of Y7-11 places has increased by 9% since 2019

- The number of Y6 places has fallen by 4% since 2019
- Southwark applications for a secondary place have fallen by 7%
- The number of available Y7 places has increased by 4%.
- 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 two areas of potential growth in school place demand identified in the borough for both primary and secondary places 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.
- Preliminary results from last year's Census 2021 appear to support GLA population projections - that whilst there has been a modest population growth overall, the numbers of school age children - particularly early years - has declined over the last 10 years, and this will ultimately lead to lower numbers going forward, initially in the primary phase.
- A Headteachers' Steering Group has worked closely with officers to advise on strategy to manage school place capacity, including the measures to be considered in order to rationalise the primary estate, as well as the shape and type of school provision required, going forward.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the cabinet note the updated forecasts of primary and secondary school places from 2022-2023 onwards set out in paragraphs 53 to 57 (primary), Appendix 2a, as well as paragraphs 58-61 (secondary) of this report.
2. That the cabinet note the continuing over supply of primary and sufficiency of secondary places across the Council area, and proposed actions to monitor supply and demand as set out in paragraphs 53-57, Appendix 2a (primary) and paragraphs 58 to 61 (secondary).
3. That the cabinet note the actions outlined in this report to match primary demand with capacity of places.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

4. 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. Southwark's Pupil Place Planning update was last reported to cabinet in October 2021.
5. The council has a duty under the Education Act 1996 (as amended by the Education and Inspections Act 2006) to ensure 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 any 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; and
- 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 5.
9. **Secondary** school planning is carried out on a borough-wide basis because the admissions distance for some secondary schools extend up to and, on occasion, some way beyond borough boundaries.
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

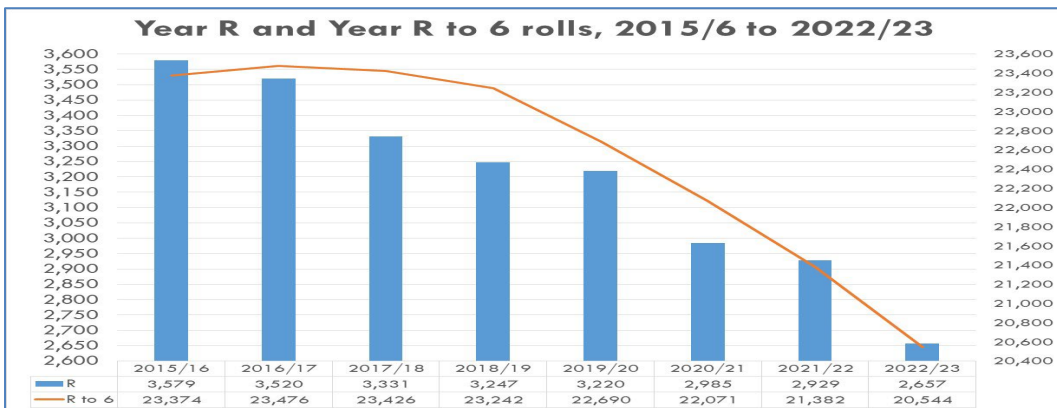
11. Detailed graphs and tables of **Reception year** projections are given at paragraphs 53 to 57 and Appendix 2a, summary highlights of the overall figures are given below:
 - *In September 2022, there were 3,581 available primary reception places in Southwark, and 26,399 year R to 6 primary places;*
 - *There were 924 Primary reception vacancies in September 2022 and places - - 26% overall, equivalent to 31 Forms of Entry, i.e. full classes of children). The vacancy figure was 642 (18% - 21FE) in September 2021, so there are around 282 more vacancies (10FE) than this time last year; and*
 - *There were 5,855 Primary reception vacancies in September 2022 and places (195 classes - 22% overall). The vacancy figure was 5,287 (176 classes – 20%) in September 2021, so there are around 568 more vacancies (19 classes) than this time last year.*
 - *This significant level of overcapacity in the borough will require immediate action in the short to medium term, mainly concentrated in the Borough, Bankside and Walworth planning area (PA1), Peckham & Nunhead planning area (PA3), and Camberwell planning area (PA4) where in excess of 28% of the total R to 6 capacity remain empty.*

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 (the roll of a school refers to the actual number of children taking up a school place, as distinct from number of places available). Reception rolls have fallen by 18 forms of entry (30FE) - 26% overall - in 7 years since September 2015, an average of around 3.7FE overall per annum. Whole school (years R to 6) rolls have decreased by 2,830 pupils over the same period – equivalent to 94 classes or 12% 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.
13. Pupil projections received from the GLA and outlined from paragraph 53 to 57 at and Appendix 2a support this scenario.

Table 1: Primary rolls September 2015-22 (reception and whole school)

Year	R	+/-	%	R to 6	+/-	%
2015/16	3,579			23,374		
2016/17	3,520	-59	-2%	23,476	102	+0.4%
2017/18	3,331	-189	-5%	23,426	-50	-0.2%
2018/19	3,247	-84	-3%	23,242	-184	-1%
2019/20	3,220	-27	-1%	22,690	-552	-2%
2020/21	2,985	-235	-7%	22,071	-619	-3%
2021/22	2,929	-56	-2%	21,382	-759	-3%
2022/23	2,657	-272	-9%	20,544	-839	-0.3%
2015-22	-922		-26%	-2,830		-12%



14. The percentage of empty school places in specific areas of Southwark have grown, and the level of vacancies and percentages for January 2022 are given in the table below.

Table 2a Reception Roll, Capacity and Vacancies September 2022

Category	PA1	PA2	PA3	PA4	PA5	LBS
YR Roll 2022	500	766	474	424	493	2,657
PAN Total 2022	765	990	660	630	536	3,581
YR Vacancies	265	224	186	206	43	924
Percentage	35%	23%	28%	33%	8%	26%

Table 2b Year R to 6 Roll, Capacity and Vacancies September 2022

Category	PA1	PA2	PA3	PA4	PA5	LBS
YR-6 Roll 2022	4,224	5,786	3,645	3,605	3,284	20,544
PAN Total 2022	5,865	6,960	5,220	4,620	3,734	26,399
YR-6 Vacancies	1,641	1,174	1,575	1,015	474	5,855
Percentage	28%	17%	30%	28%	12%	22%

15. 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 programme of investment and expansion 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. The direct impact of decline has led to an excess capacity of school places and falling school rolls which in turn, has created financial pressure on schools, as funding is allocated based on pupil numbers. In essence, fewer children means lower funding.

16. The Council began to take proactive steps in 2018 (effective from September 2019) to address oversupply by reducing primary provision where it was no longer needed, and continues to do so.
17. Primary reception capacity have been reduced by 594 (20FE) since 2015/6, an overall reduction of 15% of the capacity. This will eventually feed through to a reduction in YR to Y6 capacity, which has fallen 4% since 2015/16 and will fall further as reductions in capacity feed through. Variation requests to the Office of the Schools Adjudicator (OSA), led to the removal of 300 excess places at primary reception in 2019, and 4 further schools had PAN reductions either submitted to the OSA in December 2021, or agreed by Cabinet at the same time.
18. A further two schools in Peckham reduced their PANs for 2022. Appendix 11 provides details of which schools (by planning area), have reduced or are planning to reduce their PANs since 2019.
19. National Audit Office and DfE 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. Tables 2a and 2b above shows that we are some way from addressing this target – the excess capacity at reception has increased from **20%** last year to **26%**, and for Years R to 6 from **20%** to **22%**. This is clearly unsustainable, even in the short term. To reduce capacity to between 5% and 10% of the projected pupil totals in 2025 would require capacity to be reduced to between 2,950 and 3,090 reception places, a reduction of around 340 to 480 reception places (between 11 to 16 forms of entry (FE). This is explored in greater detail in paragraph 20 below.
20. At a planning area level, to bring the number of excess places within line of the Audit Commission guidelines maximum of 10%, the following reductions would be necessary. Action in PAs 1, 3 and 4 would be best suited to bringing capacity within normal levels of tolerance.

PA	1	2	3	4	5	Total
a. Capacity 2025	735	930	630	600	536	3,431
b. Projected Year R Roll 2025	557	808	482	466	495	2,808
c. Projection plus 10%	615	889	530	513	544	3,089
Difference (a-c)	120	41	100	87	-8	342
Difference (FE)	4	1	3	3	0	11

21. A whole borough approach to reduce capacity effectively is now required. 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. Meetings with Academy Trusts that have schools in the borough have also been requested.
22. As we still have an overall overprovision of primary reception places across the borough, as well as higher concentrations of excess capacity in particular localities, work on the further reduction of reception places

continues to ensure we have a balance of choice and sustainable provision for families.

23. PAN reductions at four schools were undertaken through a consultation process and will take effect for 3 of them in September 2023. Cobourg Primary school was successfully reduced to 1FE by reference to the Office of the Schools Adjudicator (OSA) for September 2022. This will reduce excess capacity boroughwide by 120, and further reduction are probably necessary to address overcapacity.

PA	Primary School	PAN 2022	PAN 2023	Reduction
1	English Martyrs	60	30	30
1	Cobourg	60	30*	30
2	Ilderton	60	30	30
4	Dog Kennel Hill	60	30	30
Total		240	120	120

* approved for September 2022

24. Any process to temporarily close or merge schools will need to follow statutory procedures, and will be brought to Cabinet for determination. Any proposals that will include the closure of maintained schools will be brought to the Cabinet member for the approval of any statutory consultation process.
25. It is projected by the GLA that primary reception rolls will fall by a *further* 250 pupils (8FE) by the end of the decade, so it is likely that further, school place reductions via amalgamations or temporary closures will be required. Whilst there is a projected reduction in primary numbers overall, there will be areas of growth in specific localities.
26. 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; and*
 - *Along the Old Kent Road as part of the OKRAAP development– mostly planning area 2, and a small part of planning area 3.*
27. 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, it should be noted that a fair amount of the development outlined in the latter schemes take place after 2033, beyond the scope of this report.
28. 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 will be given to expanding existing schools, first and foremost.

The effects of COVID-19 on primary rolls

29. The largest effect of Covid was on enrolment in the early years’ foundation stage of the school population. There was an increase in parents’ home educating primary aged children during 2020 and 2021, this has now stabilised. Additionally, there is evidence that parents and carers are relocating outside of London, in part driven by COVID issues.
30. The effect of this has been to amplify the drop in primary roll numbers across year groups that we saw in Table 1 (paragraph 12). 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, and identified development areas

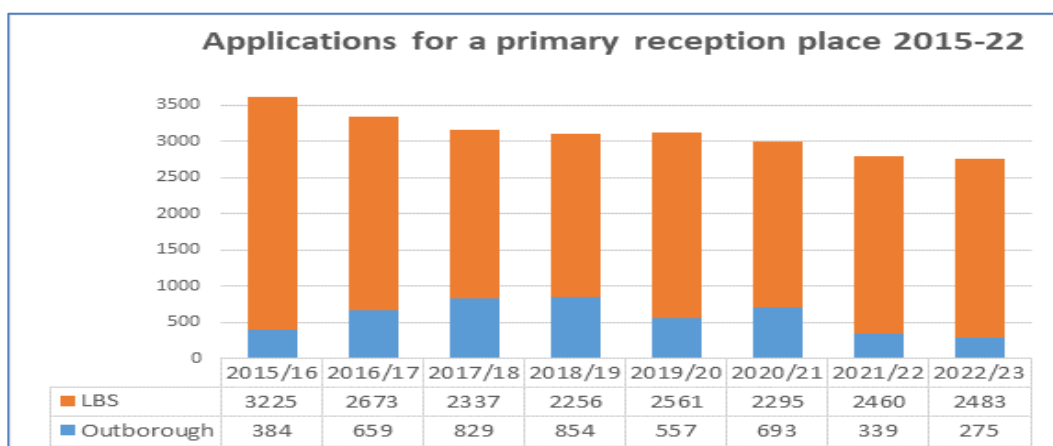
31. Consideration also needs to be given to primary need deriving from developments outlined in the Southwark Plan. The plan will guide and manage new development and growth in the area over the next 20 years and will provide a view on the scale of infrastructure needed to support growth. Sites for educational provision have been identified, and could be developed as schools should they be required. If the proposed developments are delivered additional provision *may* be required in the medium to long term. Work has been undertaken to assess the capacity of schools to help determine this scenario.
32. It is expected that any growth in the short to medium term will be containable within existing provision, or modest class expansions to existing schools in the area if additional places are required.

Primary reception place applications and preferences

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.
34. The drop in primary applications for a reception place in Southwark's from 2021/22 to 2022/23 in primary applications was 41 (-1)%. However, the number of applications overall has dropped since 2015/6 by 751 (-21%). The drop is steeper when you focus on Southwark residents, where there are 742 fewer applications than in 2015/16, equating to a 23% drop in Southwark applicants for a reception place. The variable number of outborough applicants has masked this steeper drop over the last 6 years.
35. In terms of preferences expressed for primary places, along with a fall in applications has come a fall in the number of preferences expressed. In 2018, applicants for a reception place made an average of 2.5 preferences per available place. This has fallen this year (2022) to 2.3 preferences. This varies substantially by sector, with Community schools showing 2.1 preferences per place (2.3 in 2018), and academies 2.7 (previously 2.2). This is explored in detail in Appendix 10a.

Table 4 – Reception Applications 2015-21 (Southwark & outborough)

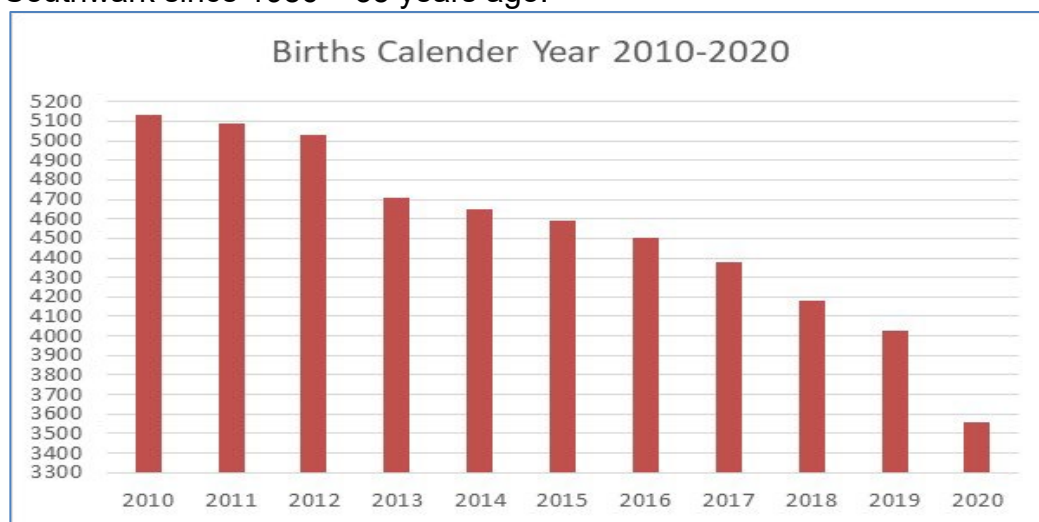
Year	LBS	Outborough	Total	+/-	%
2015/16	3,225	284	3,509		
2016/17	2,673	659	3,332	-177	-5%
2017/18	2,337	829	3,166	-166	-5%
2018/19	2,256	854	3,110	-56	-2%
2019/20	2,561	557	3,118	+8	+0%
2020/21	2,295	693	2,988	-130	-4%
2021/22	2,460	339	2,799	-189	-6%
2022/23	2,483	275	2,758	-41	-1%



2015-22	-742	-9	-751	-21%
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Births

36. Births – in primary projections – tend to give a fairly good indication of upcoming primary numbers in a locality. Birth rates in Southwark increased from 2002 to 2011 and peaked in that year – thereafter, from 2011 to 2020, there has been a steep decline (-31%) in the number of births, which normally feeds into reception places four years later. Southwark's fall in births was substantial – the number of births for calendar year 2020 (the latest figures) was 12% less than previously, the 2nd highest in London. The average decrease for London was 6%. This is the lowest level of births in Southwark since 1986 – 35 years ago.



Year	Births	Increase/decrease	Percentage
2010	5,131	+258	+5%
2011	5,089	-42	-1%
2012	5,030	-59	-1%
2013	4,706	-324	-6%
2014	4,647	-59	-1%
2015	4,587	-60	-1%
2016	4,503	-84	-2%
2017	4,381	-122	-3%
2018	4,181	-200	-5%
2019	4,027	-154	-4%
2020	3,557	-470	-12%
2010-2020		-1,574	-31%

37. **A further** fall (5%) in births is presently projected from 2021-2031 onwards which *could* potentially impact on reception figures for 2025-2034, and a (slow) rise in births is projected from 2031 onwards, unlikely to be reflected in increased reception rolls until 2035. Detailed figures for births and projections into the future are given in Appendix 8. 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.
38. 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

39. 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.

40. 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. There has always therefore been a degree of 'cross border traffic' of pupils resident in one borough attending schools in another.
41. Pupil Projections assume that there remains a similar level of cross border flows in and out of Southwark from neighbouring authorities from year to year, which was true until recently
42. A variety of factors mean we see more outborough pupils in Southwark than previously. Southwark exchanges pupils with 36 authorities at primary level - 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, Bromley and Greenwich. These five LAs make up more than 90% of our primary age "cross border traffic".
43. 1,637 (8%) Southwark resident primary school age pupils attend primary schools in around 28 other local authorities outside Southwark, equivalent to around 4 schools' worth of our 73 primary schools. 2,399 (11%) non-Southwark pupils from 36 LAs outside Southwark – the equivalent of six 2FE schools' worth of pupils being educated in Southwark. This is a "net gain" of around 762 pupils (+3%). This "net gain" has seen an increase in recent years – since 2015/6, when the net gain was around 530 pupils (+2%) to the +4% now – a net gain of around 308 pupils. Some planning areas see a greater percentage of "crossborder 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, over the last 7 years around 18% of primary applicants come from outside Southwark, perhaps reflecting the popularity of Southwark primary schools. Appendix 9 explores the cross borough flow data in more detail.

Effects of academy status on place planning

44. 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. An LA can reduce or propose to close provision but this could be negated by a school academising to avoid closure, an academy opening, or an existing academy expanding.
45. 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.
46. There are 36 mainstream schools in Southwark, that 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 presented in Appendix 12 of the report.

Primary reductions and expansions in adjacent boroughs

47. Appropriate outborough expansions are detailed by borough in Appendix 7. 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. This has not occurred in the last 2 years.

Private primary schooling and home education

48. Projections assume historically similar proportions of children are home educated or attend private schools inside or outside Southwark. If either of these scenarios are inaccurate, then projections accuracy could potentially be affected.
49. 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, unless that percentage increases or decreases steeply.
50. Similarly, the percentage of privately educated primary pupils (8%) in Southwark in January 2022 at the seven registered private schools with primary provision has not altered significantly in recent years, although this has increased slightly from around 7% five years ago. 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. The percentage of pupils at independent school who are Southwark residents is relatively low – 4% - and lower than the UK average of 7%. The proportion of private school places in the borough is similar to the countrywide figure (also 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.
51. 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, and 82% of Southwark resident pupils attending private schools in Southwark attend a private school in Dulwich.

Table 5 Private Primary Schools in Southwark January 2022

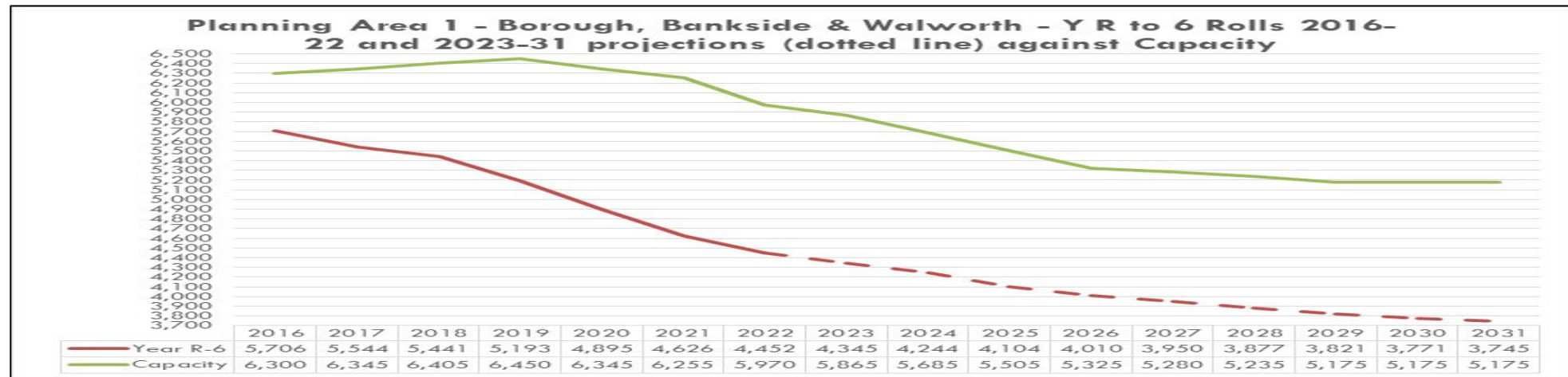
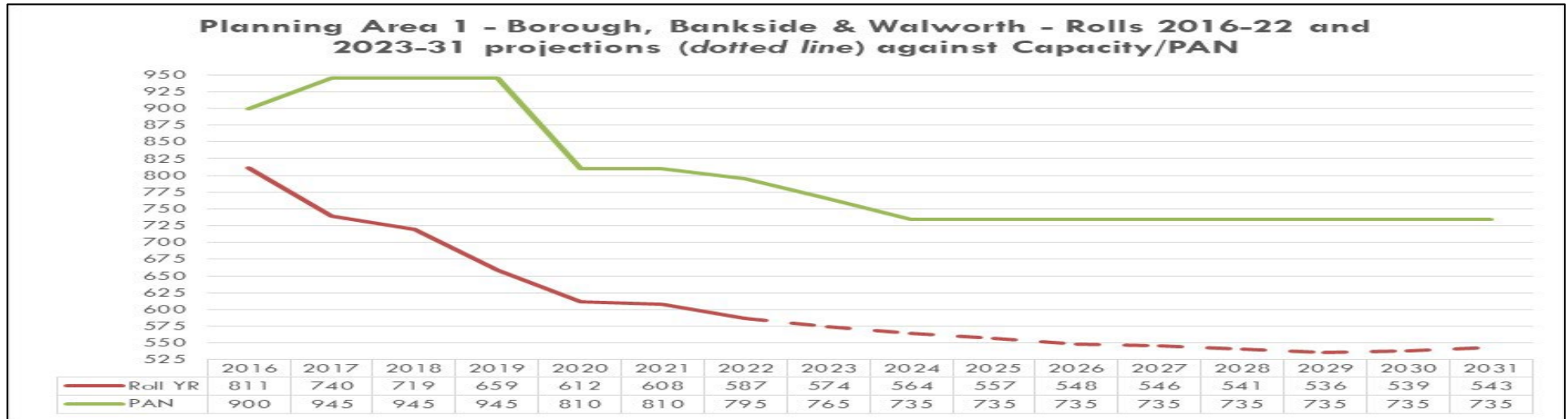
PA	School	Intake	Roll (primary)	Roll (LBS)	% LBS
1	London Christian	3-11 (Mixed)	111	0	0%
3	The Villa	2-7 (Mixed)	32	14	44%
5	Dulwich College	2-19 (Mixed)	347	9	3%
5	Dulwich Prep	2-14 (Boys)	606	3	0%
5	Herne Hill School	2-7 (Mixed)	146	25	17%
5	James Allen's Girls'	4-18 (Girls)	302	17	6%
5	Alleyn's School	4-18 (Girls)	243	8	3%
	Total		1,787	76	4%

Projections by planning area.

52. The roll data and pupil roll projections by the Council's 5 planning areas – outlined in paragraph 8 are given from paragraphs 53 to 57 on the following pages, with a profile of each planning area and contextual data. Actual reception rolls are given for 2016 to 2022, and projections from 2023 onwards, together with the same for Years R to 6 (total school rolls) over the same time periods.

Primary School projections by Planning Area

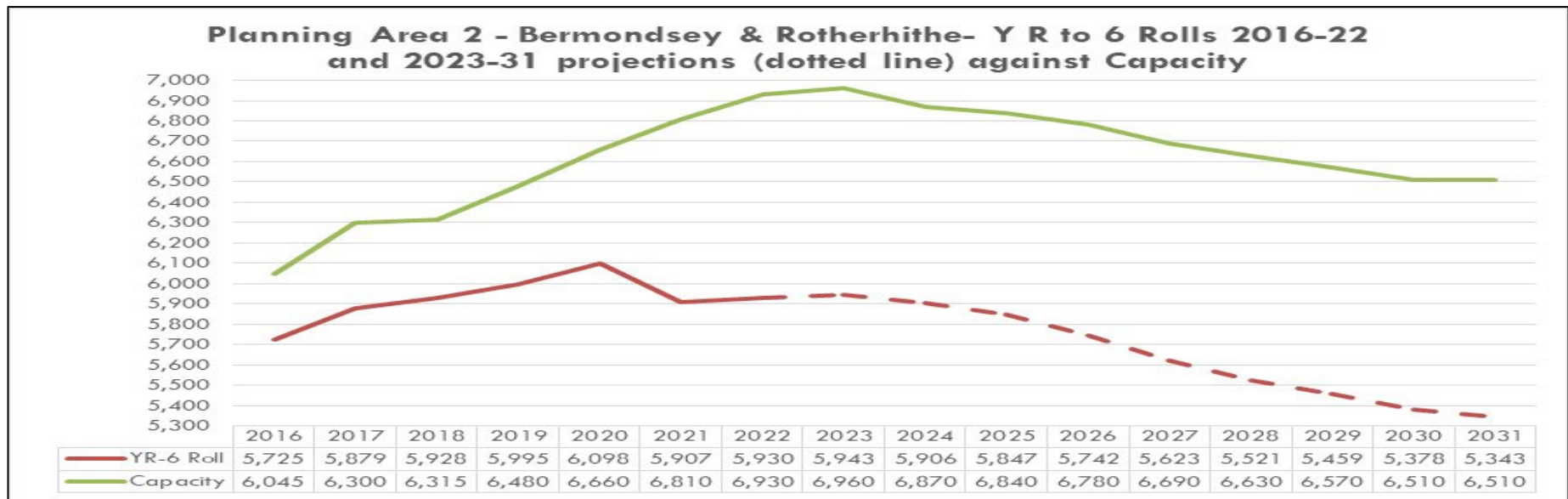
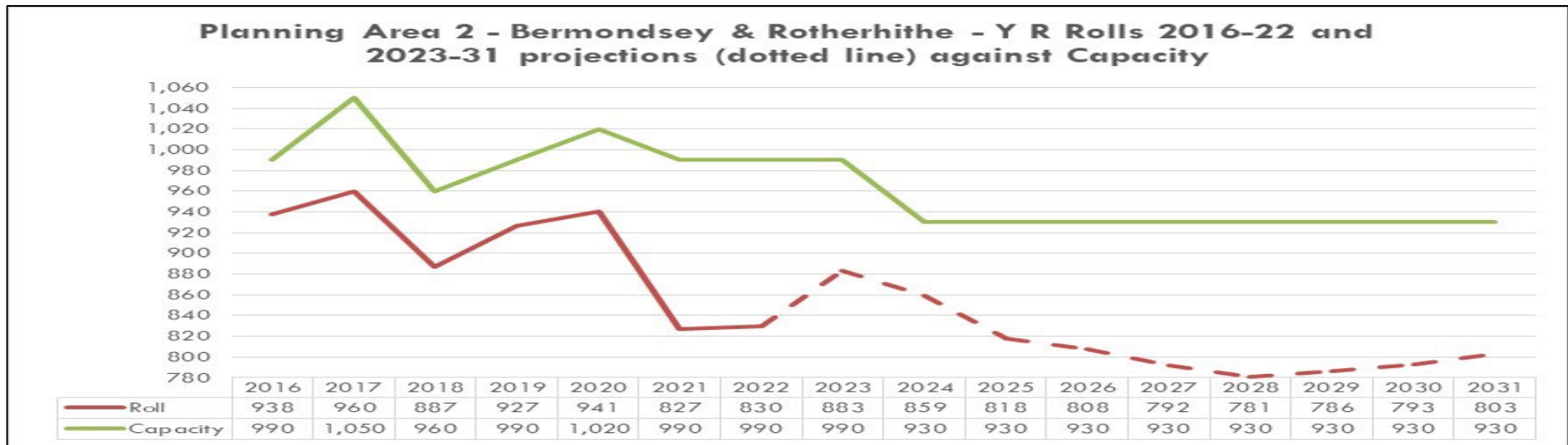
53. Planning area 1 has seen a steep fall in demand, and despite PAN reductions, vacancy levels remain high. Actual reception rolls are given below for 2016 to 2022, and projections from 2023 onwards, compared with capacity (PAN). The second graph shows the same for Years R to 6 (total school rolls) over the same time periods.



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 (<i>part</i>), St George's 					
Provision	Primary School	PAN	Type	Primary School	PAN	Type
	ARK Globe	60	ACAD	Victory	30	COMM
	Charles Dickens	60	ACAD	Charlotte Sharman	30	FOUND
	Surrey Square	60	ACAD	Friars	30	FOUND
	St Paul's CE	45	ACAD (CE)	Cathedral School CE	30	VA CE
	Cobourg	30	COMM	St Jude's CE	30	VA CE
	Crampton	30	COMM	St Peters CE	30	VA CE
	Keyworth	60	COMM	English Martyrs RC	60	VA RC
	Michael Faraday	60	COMM	St Georges RC	30	VA RC
	Robert Browning	30	COMM	St Joseph's RC	30	VA RC
	Townsend	30	COMM			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 Primary Schools: 4 Academies (including 1 CE Academy), 7 Community, 2 Foundation, 3 VA CE schools and 3 VA RC schools. • 13 x 1FE schools, 1 x 1.5FE school, 5 x 2FE schools. • PA1 takes around 21% of all Southwark pupils (26% of reception pupils) 						
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As at September 2022 – there are 765 reception places, and 5,685 Years R to 6 places. 					
GLA Projections 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is sufficient capacity to meet demand at reception and overall up until at least 2031. • There will be 192 (7FE) surplus Reception places in September 2031, based on projections (26%). 					
Changes since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cobourg Primary School has reduced its PAN from 60 to 30 with effect from September 2022. • English Martyrs RC Primary will reduce its PAN from 60 to 30 in 2023. • This will reduce primary reception capacity to 705 in September 2023. 					
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births in the planning area fell from 2012 to 2020 by 24%. • Births are projected to continue to decrease by a further 6% (+2% per annum) from 2021 to 2023, then begin to rise slowly to 2031 by 1%. • At (former) ward level, births has been projected from 2021 to 2031, increases are expected for the former Cathedrals (+10%), East Walworth (+8%) and Faraday (+7%) wards. Chaucer will see no change (0%) and Newington a reduction (-4%), wards. This is as a result of developments in the areas concerned and the net gain/loss in stock. 					
Reception and whole school Vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are approximately 208 spare reception places (7FE) 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 191 reception vacancies (7FE) in January 2023 (21%), and rising vacancy levels thereafter. 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 1,518 empty places from years R to 6 – 25% across PA1's primary capacity. With present actions in place, this is projected to decrease steadily to around 1,430 (28%) in September 2030.
<p>Pupil intake by area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA1 is a net exporter of pupils, exporting just over 500 YR to Y6 pupils (- 7%). • 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. Conversely John Ruskin Primary School, situated in PA4, takes 50% of its pupils from PA1, despite being situated in Camberwell (PA4), and Tower Bridge and Grange Primaries take 40% and 35% respectively from PA1, despite being in PA2 themselves. • Approximately 25% of pupils attending schools in this PA come from outside the planning area, mainly from other planning areas within Southwark (PAs 2 and 4) and a small number from outside Southwark (<i>mainly Lambeth</i>). • Conversely, nearly 32% of PA1 resident children attending state schools attend a school in another planning area or a school outside Southwark – again, mainly PAs 2 and 4 and, outborough in Lambeth.

54. Planning Area 2, the largest PA in terms of schools and area covered, Further details of factors affecting the provision in this area are given below

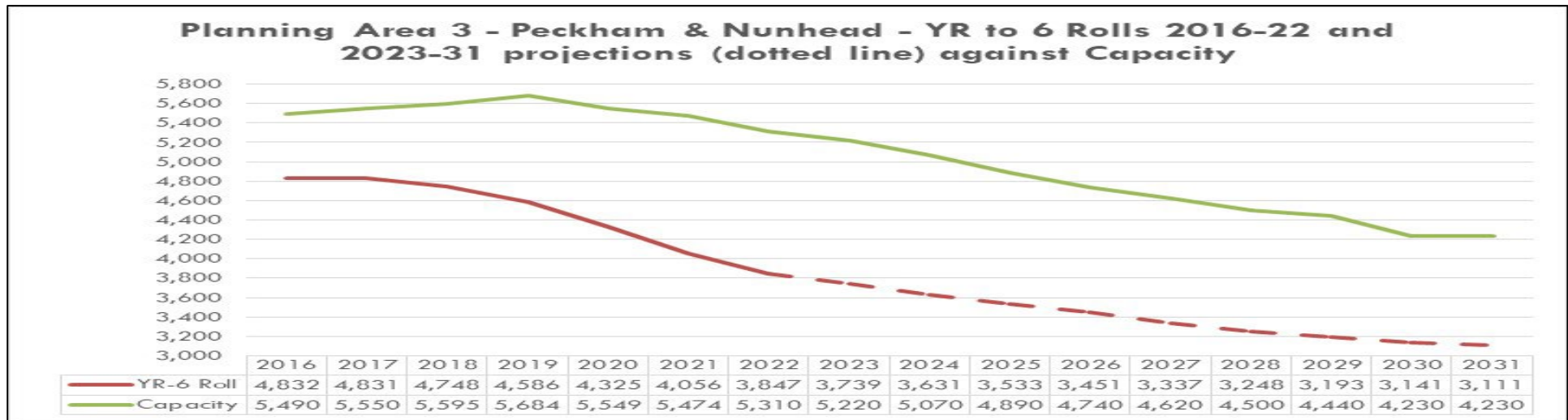
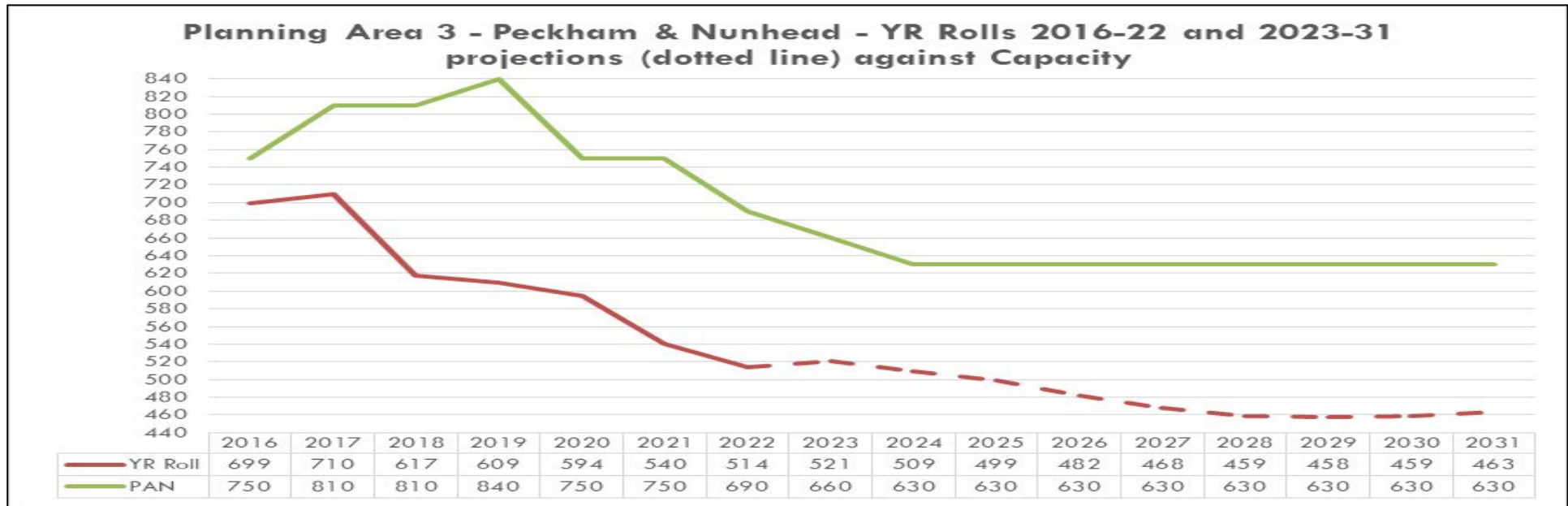


PA2 – Bermondsey & Rotherhithe						
Old Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grange, Livesey (<i>part</i>), Riverside, Rotherhithe, South Bermondsey, Surrey Docks 					
New Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Bridge & West Bermondsey, North Bermondsey, Old Kent Road (<i>part</i>), Rotherhithe, South Bermondsey, Surrey Docks. 					
Provision	Primary	PAN	Type	Primary	PAN	Type
	Redriff	60	ACAD	Southwark Park	30	COMM
	Albion	60	COMM	Tower Bridge	30	COMM
	Alfred Salter	60	COMM	Galleywall	60	FREE
	Grange	60	COMM	John Keats Primary	60	FREE
	Ilderton	30	COMM	Boutcher CE	30	VA CE
	Phoenix	90	COMM	Peter Hills CE	30	VA CE
	Pilgrims Way	30	COMM	St James CE	60	VA CE
	Riverside	45	COMM	St Johns RC	30	VA RC
	Rotherhithe	60	COMM	St Joseph's Bermondsey RC	45	VA RC
	Snowsfields	30	COMM	St Joseph's Rotherhithe RC	30	VA RC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 primary schools: 11 Community, 1 Academy, 2 Free Schools, 3 VA CE, 3 VA RC. • 9 x 1FE schools, 2 x 1.5FE school, 8 x 2FE schools, 1 x 3FE school. • PA2 takes around 28% of all Southwark pupils (<i>the highest in Southwark</i>) (26% of reception pupils) 					
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As at September 2022 – 960 reception places. 6,930 Years R to 6 places. 					
GLA Projections 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until at least 2031. • There will be 127 (5FE) surplus Reception places in September 2031 based on projections (14%). • Projections to 2031 show reception rolls in PA2 peaking in 2023, and falling away thereafter. 					
Changes since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ilderton Primary School will reduce its PAN from 60 to 30 in September 2023. 					
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births from 2012-2020 have fallen by -19%. • From 2021 to 2031, births are projected to increase by +5%. • Decreases in birth figures are projected to occur from 2021 to 2031 in the former Grange (-5%), and increased in Rotherhithe (+12%), Riverside (+4%), South Bermondsey (+0.3%), and Surrey Docks wards (+0.3%). The former Livesey ward is projected to increase by +50%, as a result of anticipated Old Kent Road developments. 					
Reception Vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are presently around 160 spare reception places (6FE) across PA2 – 16% of all reception places - the GLA project 107 vacancies in January 2023 (11%). • Unlike in PA1, there is limited scope to reinsert any deleted provision to cope with increased demand; however, 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 vacancies that could accommodate additional demand, were it to materialize. 					

**Pupil
intake by
area**

- PA2 is a net exporter of pupils, losing around 500 pupils across all age groups (8%).
- Pilgrim's Way Primary, situated in PA2, takes most of its pupils from PA3 (83%). Other PA2 schools - Ilderton, John Keats Primary, and Phoenix Primaries - take 28%, 39% and 40% of their intake from PA3 respectively.
- Around 18% of pupils attending schools in this planning area come from outside the planning area mainly from PA1, with a small percentage from outside Southwark.
- Conversely, nearly 25% of PA2 resident children attending state schools attend a school in another planning area (mainly PA1 and 3) or a school outside Southwark (mainly Lewisham).
- Across PA2 schools, there are 1,021 empty places from years R to 6 – 15% of PA2's primary capacity.

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

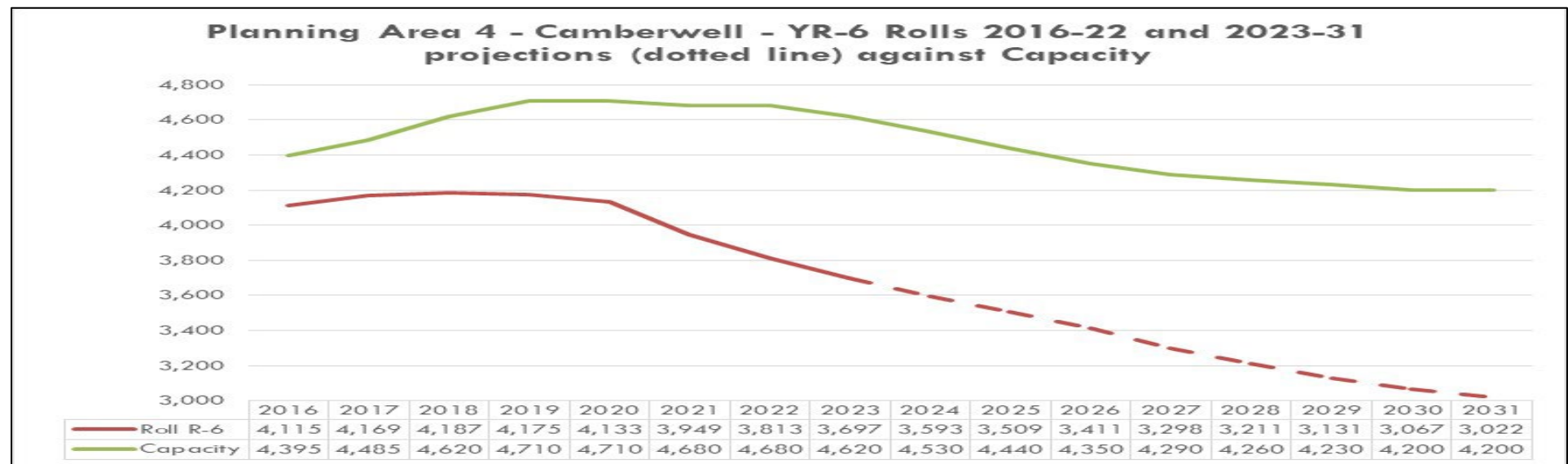
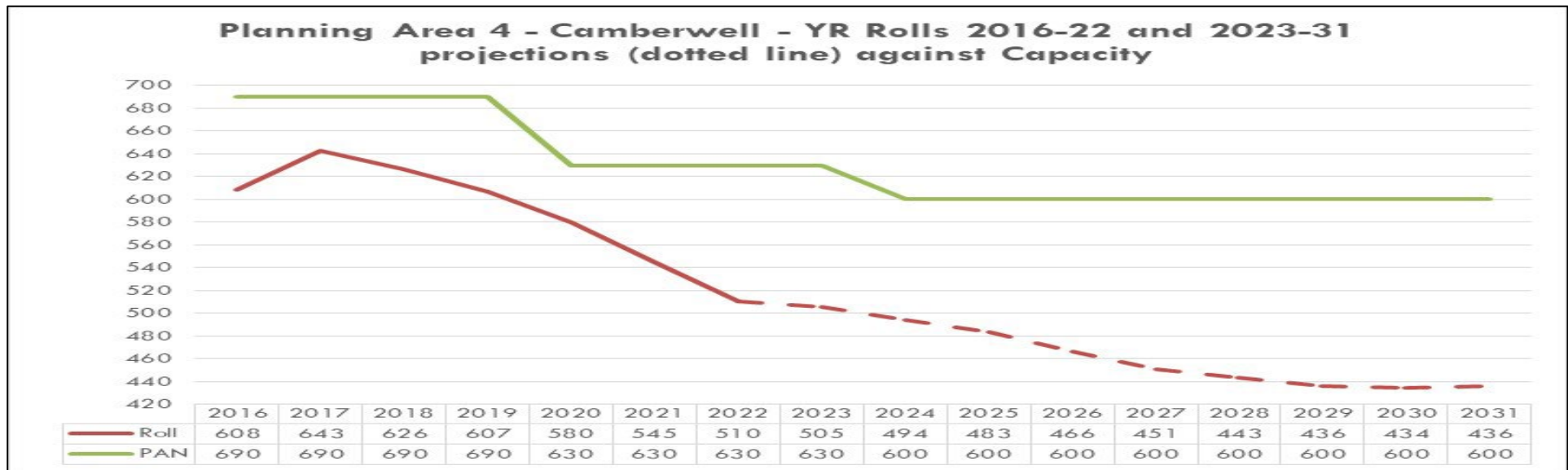


PA3 – Peckham & Nunhead							
Old Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livesey (part), Nunhead, Peckham, Peckham Rye, The Lane 						
New Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goose Green (<i>part</i>), Old Kent Road (<i>part</i>), Peckham, Peckham Rye, Rye Lane (<i>part</i>). 						
Provision	Primary	PAN	Type	Primary	PAN	Type	
	Angel Oak	60	ACAD	Rye Oak	60	COMM	
	Harris Peckham Pk.	30	ACAD	Harris Free Peckham	60	FREE	
	John Donne	60	ACAD	St John's/Clements CE	60	VA CE	
	Bellenden	30	COMM	St Mary Magdalene CE	30	VA CE	
	Camelot	60	COMM	St Francesca Cabrini RC	30	VA RC	
	Hollydale	30	COMM	St Francis RC	60	VA RC	
	Ivydale	90	COMM	St James The Great RC	30	VA RC	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>14 primary schools</u>: 5 Community, 3 Academies. 1 Free School, 2 VA CE, 3 VA RC. 7 x 1FE schools, 6 x 2FE schools, 1 x 3FE school. PA3 takes around 18% of all Southwark pupils (16% of reception pupils). 						
	Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As at September 2022 – 690 reception places, 5,310 Year R to 6 places. 					
GLA Projections 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2031. 167 surplus reception places in 2031 based on expected demand (27%). Across PA3 schools, there are 1,376 vacancies from years R to 6 – 26% of PA3's primary capacity. This is projected to reduce to around 600 vacancies (13%) by September 2027, and closer to the national average. 						
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 decreased from 2012-2020 by -29%, and are projected to further reduce from 2021 to 2031 by -2%. The former Livesey ward (shared with PA2) will see a substantial increase in births by 2031 (+50%) due to anticipated development. An increase is also anticipated in the former The Lane ward (+7%). Decreases are anticipated from 2021-31 in the former Nunhead (-8%), Peckham (-6%), and Peckham Rye (-7%) wards. 						
Reception Vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2022, there are presently 176 spare reception places (6FE) across PA3 - 26% of all reception places. The GLA now project 139 (5FE) vacancies in January 20231 (21%). 						
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 15%. 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 PA5, and about 10% from Lewisham. Harris Primary Free Peckham and St James the Great RC take 						

around a third of their pupils from outside their planning area, in both cases mainly from Camberwell.

- 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 their pupils from PA3.

56. Planning Area 4 had a number of vacancies, which the 2018 PAN reduction programme addressed. In the long term, we expect a small amount of growth in the area. Further details of factors affecting the provision in this area are given below.



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	Primary	PA N	Type	Primary	PA N	Type
	Lyndhurst	60	ACAD	John Ruskin	60	COMM
	Bessemer Grange	90	COMM	Oliver Goldsmith	60	COMM
	Brunswick Park	60	COMM	Belham	60	FREE
	Comber Grove	30	COMM	St Georges CE	30	VA CE
	Crawford	60	COMM	St Joseph's Infants RC	60	VA RC
	Dog Kennel Hill	30	COMM	St Joseph's Junior RC	60	VA RC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 primary schools: 7 Community, 1 Academy, 1 Free School, 1 VA RC, 1 VA RC Infant and 1 VA RC Junior. 3 x 1FE schools, 8 x 2FE schools, 1 x 3FE school. PA4 takes around 18% of all Southwark pupils (16% reception pupils). 					
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As at September 2022 – there were 630 reception places, and 4,620 Year R to 6 places. 					
GLA Projections 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2031. There will be 164 surplus Reception places in 2031 based on expected demand (27%). 					
Changes since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dog Kennel Hill will reduce its PAN from 60 to 30 in September 2023 					
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Births in the area have decreased -17% from 2012 to 2020. From 2021 to 2031, births are projected to decrease by a further -3%. In the 3 former wards that make up the planning area, Brunswick Park birth rate is projected to decrease by -7%, Camberwell Green's to increase by +1%, and South Camberwell's down by -6% from 2021 to 2031. 					
Reception Vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are presently around 4FE excess of places (120 – 19% of the reception total) this year, with a gradual projected decrease of demand thereafter. The GLA project 125 vacancies (5FE) in January 2031 (28%). 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, and a further 30 in 2022. The percentage of spare places across years R to 6 is expected to grow to 1,178 places (28%) if no further action is taken. 					
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. 					

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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%). |
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PA5 – Dulwich						
Old Wards	• College, East Dulwich, Village					
New Wards	• Dulwich Hill, Dulwich Village, Dulwich Wood, Goose Green (<i>part</i>)					
Provision	Primary	PAN	Type	Primary	PAN	Type
	Dulwich Hamlet Juniors	90	ACAD	Judith Kerr Free	56	FREE
	Goose Green	60	ACAD	Harris Free East Dulwich	60	FREE
	Goodrich	90	COMM	Dulwich Village Infants CE	90	VA CE
	Dulwich Wood Primary	60	COMM	St Anthony's RC	60	VA RC
	Heber	60	COMM			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 primary schools: 3 Community, 2 Academies (1 Junior Academy), 2 Free Schools, 1 VA RC and 1 VA CE Infant. • 1 x 1.8FE school, 5 x 2FE schools, 1 x 3FE Infants, 1 x 3FE Junior. • PA5 takes around 15% of all Southwark pupils. 					
Capacity	• As at September 2022 – 536 reception places, 3,728 Year R to 6 places.					
GLA Projections 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2031. • 39 surplus Reception places in 2031 based on expected demand (7%). 					
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 2031 at the earliest. 					
Births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births in the area decreased -21% from 2012-20, and are projected to reduce further by -8% from 2021-31. • In the former wards that make up this planning area, East Dulwich's births are projected to decrease by -7%, College's by -10%, and Village wards by -7%, over the same time period. • Conversely, reception pupil numbers <i>increased</i> by +16% from 2012-20. 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 48 spare reception places (2FE) across PA5, 9% of all reception places. • 43 vacancies are projected for January 2023 (8%). • Across PA5 schools, there are 474 empty places from years R to 6 – 13% of PA5's primary capacity, this is projected to decrease to 450 in January 2023 (12% 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; Judith Kerr (33%), Goose Green (40%) St Anthony's RC (44%), take a significant percentage of pupils from outside PA5, from Lewisham and Lambeth Conversely, Bessemer Grange Primary in PA4 takes around 43% of its pupils from PA5 residents. • Schools in the Dulwich planning area remain extremely popular with applicants from adjoining planning areas – this is evidenced by the drop in births outlined above, but a substantial increase in demand for reception places There is a high risk that 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 22% of pupils in this planning area come from outside the planning area (mainly PA3 and 4) and a percentage from outside Southwark (mainly Lewisham and Lambeth).
- The net percentage inflow of Southwark children from other planning areas is (+3%).
- Conversely, around 19% of PA5 resident children attend state primary schools attend a school in another Southwark planning area (PAs 3 and 4) or a school outside Southwark.
- Of the 1,787 pupils attending private primary schools in Southwark, 1,644 (92%) of these were attending schools situated in PA5. That said, only 44 of the latter were LBS residents (3%).

KEY FACTORS AFFECTING SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Headline figures for secondary

58. There are presently 3,507 secondary places available in state-funded mainstream secondaries in Southwark at Year 7. From Years 7-11, there are 17,330 available places – 20,720 if we include years 12 and 13 (Sixth Form). As at September 2022, there are presently 3,228 pupils in Year 7, and 15,979 Year 7-11 pupils (18,832 including sixth form pupils). This leaves 279 (8%) vacancies in Y7, 1,351 (also 8%) Y7-11 vacancies, and 537 (16%) sixth form vacancies. The Year 7 and Years 7-11 vacancy levels are within NAO/Ofsted guidelines and also leave plenty of scope for late and in year admissions.
59. The Council 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%**
60. 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 operating presently at 7FE from September 2022, and will intake 8FE from September 2023, when the works at the permanent site are scheduled to be complete. Haberdashers' Borough Academy, 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 four cohorts of 180 pupils (operating across the permanent and temporary site), and will provide 900 secondary places (years 7-11) by September 2023. Both schools have remained oversubscribed since opening.
61. 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 2022 projections (see paragraphs 66-67) show that Y7 demand will probably peak in 2022/2023 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 for at least 8-9 years.

Secondary Y7 place applications and preferences

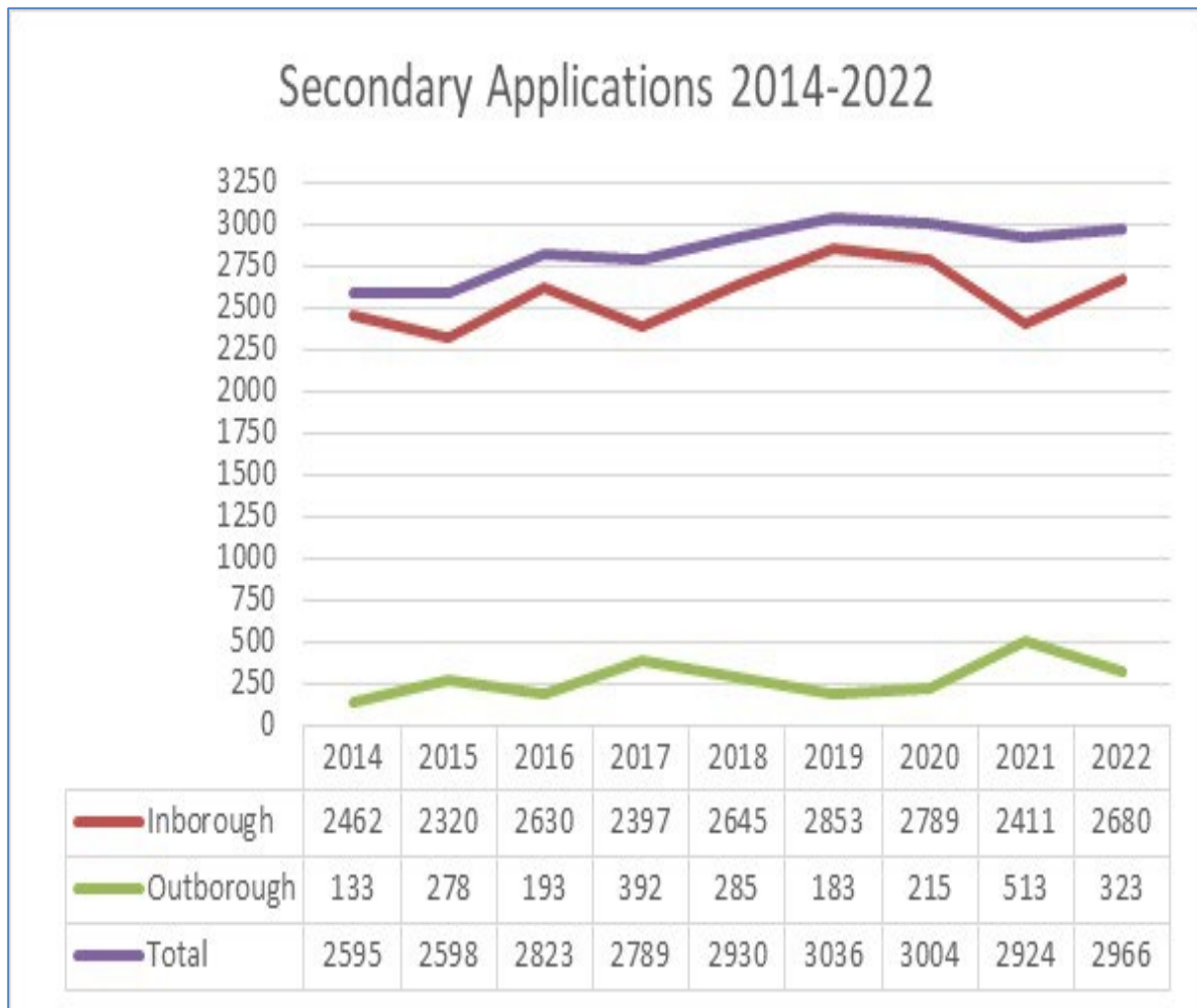
62. Y7 applications overall have reduced since 2019 (a decrease of **-2%** over this time for all applicants, and a decrease of **-6%** from Southwark residents). The number of non-Southwark applicants has increased by around 140.
63. There were a total of 12,969 preferences expressed by all applicants for the 3,492 secondary Y7 places in 2022. This equates to around 3.7 preferences per place. Of the preferences expressed, 4,330 came from outside Southwark – 33%, some way above the prevalence of outborough pupils in the borough. Possibly explanations are the relative popularity of Southwark secondary schools, all of whom are graded Ofsted “good” or “outstanding”. If we look at preferences per place for just Southwark pupils, this equates to 8,639 preferences, or 2.5 preferences per secondary Y7 place
64. However, the figures above are distorted by the 2,970 applications for one school in Southwark – Kingsdale – whose admissions criteria are not distance based, and whose position in the far south of the borough on the borders with Lewisham, Croydon, Bromley and Lambeth means that the school receives a majority of its applications (**68%**) from outside Southwark, and recruits the majority of its pupils from outside Southwark as well. If we remove Kingsdale from the calculations above, the number of preferences per place remains at 2.5 preferences per place for Southwark pupils, but increases to 3.3 preferences per place for all applicants, including outborough applicants.

PA6 – Southwark Secondary Schools						
Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camberwell Green, Chaucer, Rotherhithe, Champion Hill, South Bermondsey, North Bermondsey, Rye Lane, Dulwich Hill, Peckham Rye, Dulwich Wood, St George's, Chaucer, Nunhead & Queen's Road, Faraday, Goose Green, Borough & Bankside. 					
Provision	School	PAN	Type	School	PAN	Type
	ARK All Saints	120	ACAD	Charter School	192	ACAD
	Harris Boys' ED	150	ACAD	City of London Academy	240	ACAD
	Harris Bermondsey	180	ACAD	Kingsdale Foundation	300	ACAD
	St Michael's College	150	ACAD	Charter East Dulwich	180	FREE
	Harris Peckham	180	ACAD	Haberbdashers Borough	180	FREE
	Harris Girls' ED	150	ACAD	UAESB	150	FREE
	Sacred Heart RC	124	ACAD	Compass School	120	FREE
	ARK Globe Academy	180	ACAD	Notre Dame RC Girls'	124	VARC
	ARK Walworth	180	ACAD	The St Thomas the Apostle	152	VARC
	Bacon's College	180	ACAD	St Saviour's and St Olave's	124	VAC E
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 secondary schools: 1 x VA CE, 2 x VA RC, 4 x Free Schools, 13 x Academies (1 x All Through Academy). • 2 x 4FE, 3 x 4.1FE, 4 x 5FE, 1 x 5.1FE, 7 x 6FE, 1 x 6.4FE, 1 x 8FE, 1 x 10FE. 						
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As at September 2022 – 3,482 Y7 places, 17,008 Year 7 to 11 places. 					
GLA Projections 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is sufficient capacity to meet demand up until 2031. • There will be 421 surplus Y7 places in 2031 based on expected demand (14%), partially as a consequence of decreased primary rolls beforehand. 					

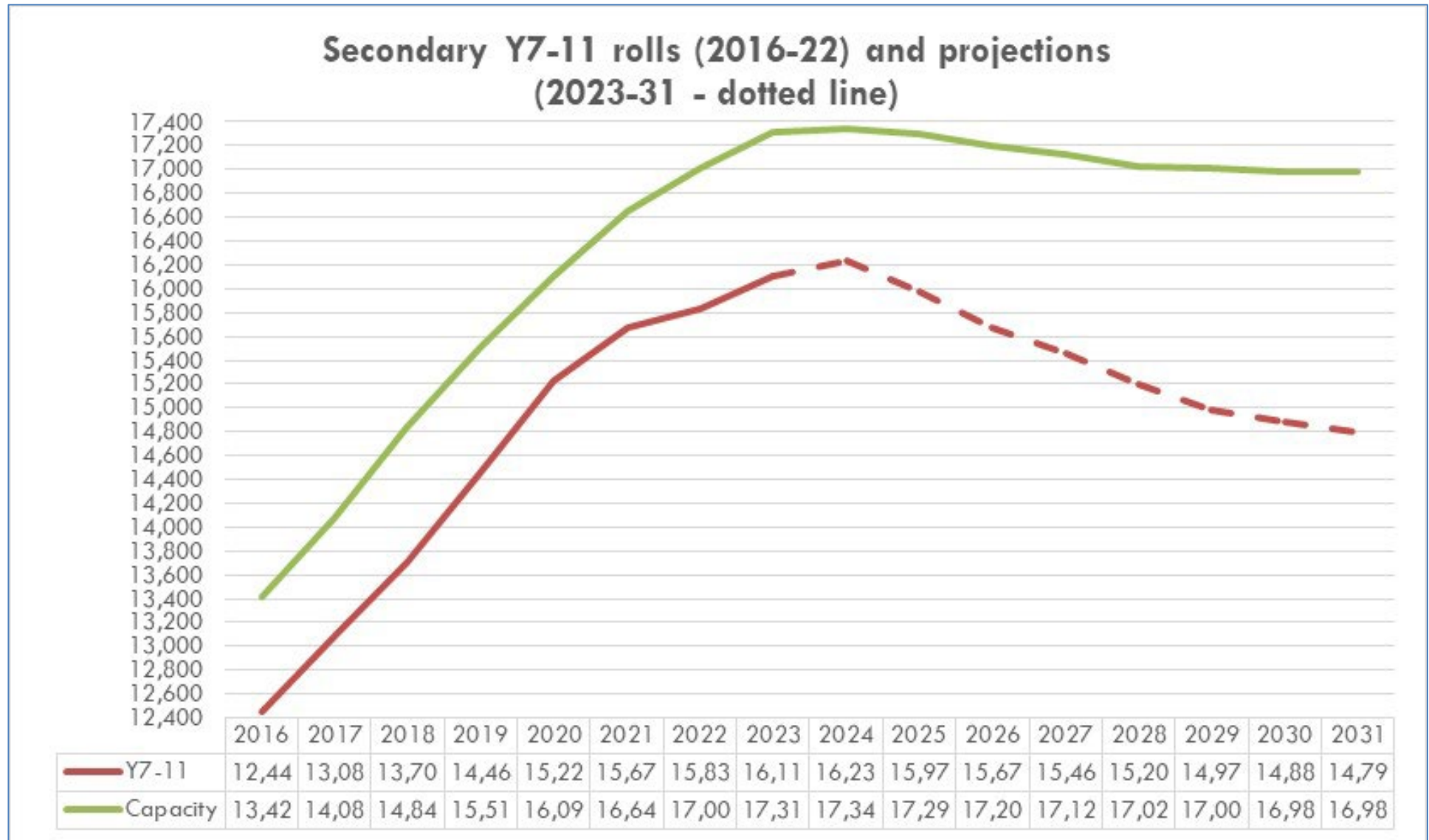
Changes since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No substantive changes for secondary are noted and capacity is not projected to be exceeded by demand until at least 2031.
Y6 figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y6 figures in the area decreased by -3% from 2012-19 (just under 670 places), and have fallen further from 2020-22 by 100 pupils -3%, and are projected to reduce further by 500 pupils (-16%) by 2031. • It is difficult for us to use previous and projected Y6 figures as a proxy for future demand, as there is a considerable influx of non-Southwark pupils in Y7 (ca 28% against an estimated 9% for primary pupils. That said, the decrease in demand matches our own projections for a similar decrease in secondary in the coming decade.
Y7 vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are presently around 285 spare Y7 places (10FE) across the secondary estate - 9% of all Y7 places. • 279 Y7 vacancies are projected for January 2023 (9%). • Across all secondary schools, there are 1,029 empty places from years 7 to 11 – 6% of Southwark’s Secondary capacity, this is projected to increase to 1,857 in January 2031 (11% of the primary capacity).
Pupil intake by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southwark is a net importer of secondary pupils, gaining around across all age groups; take a significant percentage of pupils from outside Southwark, (mainly from Lewisham and Lambeth) Conversely, Oasis Johanna in Lambeth takes around 30% of its pupils from Southwark residents. • Around 22% of pupils in this planning area come from outside the planning area (mainly PA3 and 4) and a percentage from outside Southwark (mainly Lewisham and Lambeth). • The net percentage inflow of Southwark children from other planning areas is (+3%). • Conversely, around 19% of Southwark resident children attend state secondary schools attend a school outside Southwark. • Of the 1,787 pupils attending private secondary schools in Southwark, 1,644 (92%) of these were attending schools situated in PA5. That said, only 44 of the latter were LBS residents (3%).

65. Only 6 of the 20 secondary schools receive above the average number of applicants (*Haberdashers Aske’s Borough Academy, St Michael’s Catholic College, The Charter School North Dulwich, The Charter School East Dulwich, Sacred Heart RC Secondary School and Kingsdale School*), which indicates that demand is concentrated in these schools. Indeed, these 6 schools comprise **57%** of all Y7 applications, despite the total of these only being **36%** of Y7 places.

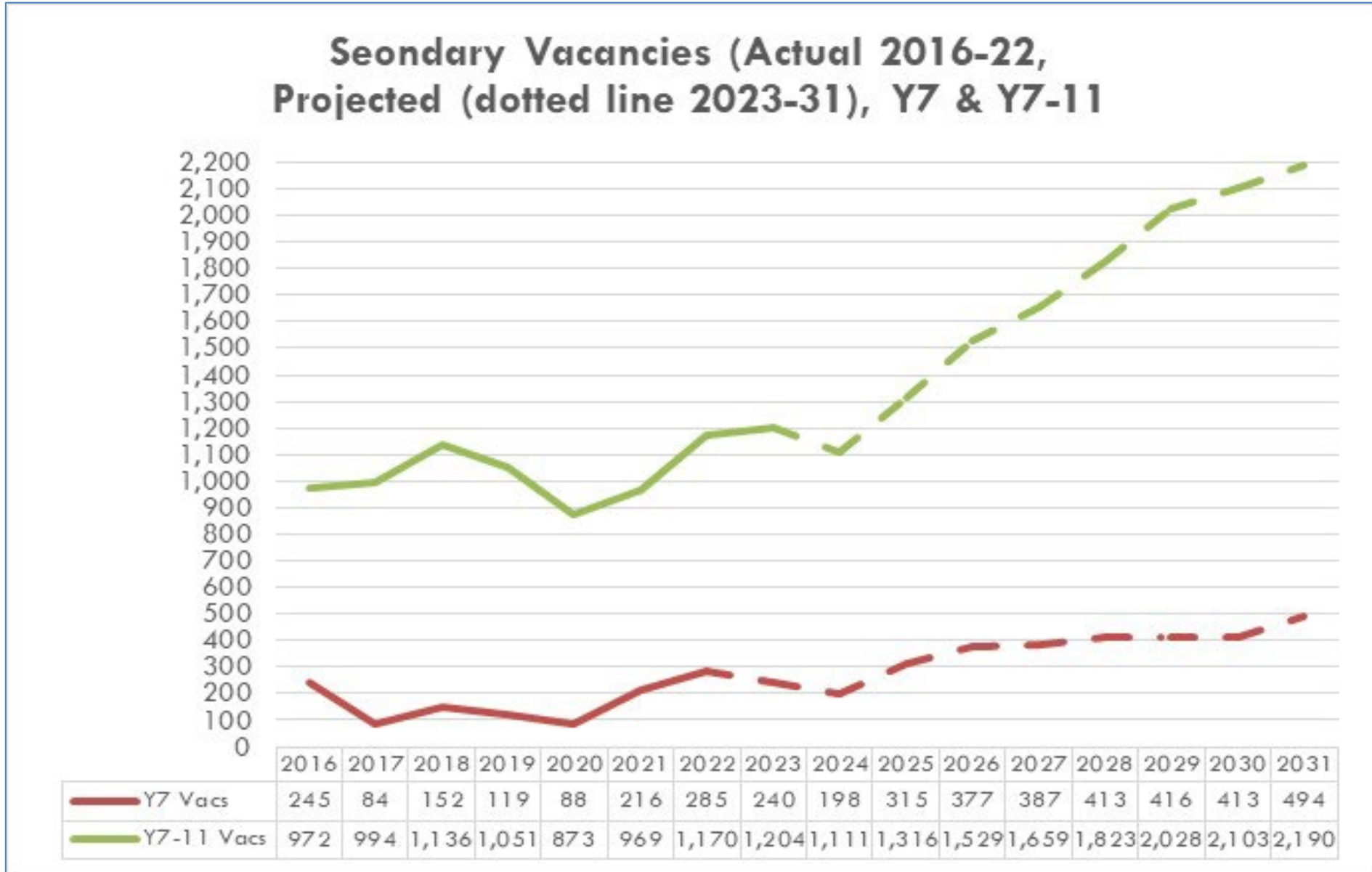
Table 6 –Secondary Y7 Applications 2015-2021 (Southwark and outborough)



67. 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.



68. 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.



Percentage Vacancies Y7, Y7-11 Actual (2016-22), Projected (dotted line) 2023-31



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2023	2031
— % Y7	8%	3%	5%	4%	3%	6%	8%	7%	6%	9%	11%	11%	12%	12%	12%	15%	
— % 7-11	7%	7%	8%	7%	5%	6%	7%	7%	6%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	12%	13%	

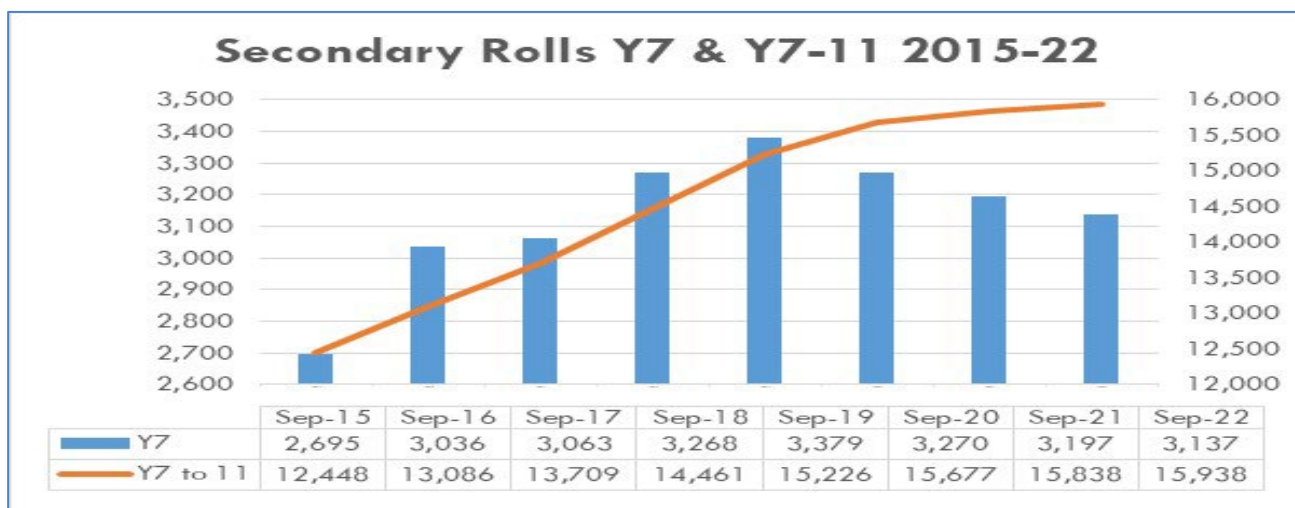
69. Around 2,715 (20%) of Southwark residents of secondary school age attend state funded secondary mainstream schools out of borough. Pupils living out of borough attending a Southwark school, total 4,407 (28%), a net gain of around 1,692 (+9%) of pupils. These figures have altered substantially in recent years – in 2015/16, 22% of Southwark pupils attended outborough schools, so this has reduced by 2%. Conversely, outborough pupils attending Southwark schools have increased from 23% to 28%. This means that the net gain has increased from +1% in 2015/16 to a net gain of +9% this year. There are 1,500 more outborough secondary pupils attending Southwark secondary schools this year than in 2015/6.
70. This presents considerable challenges in planning secondary places, as almost all models of pupil place planning assume a “steady state” of circumstances – Southwark secondary schools’ popularity draws in pupils from further afield each year, meaning there is less connection with Y6 pupils in Southwark and indeed any population increase or decrease.
71. Southwark itself 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

72. Southwark has seen a steady increase in secondary place demand since September 2015 in Y7 and secondary places as a whole. Y7 rolls have increased by 15FE – the equivalent of 3 secondary schools - a 16% increase overall in 7 years. Across all year groups, the rate of pupils has increased 3,490 pupils – 28% over the same time period – equivalent to 116 classes or four 6FE secondary schools.

Table 7: Secondary rolls September 2015-2022 (Y7 and whole school)

Year	Y7	+/-	%	Y7 to 11	+/-	%
Sep-15	2,695			12,448		
Sep-16	3,036	+341	+13%	13,086	+638	+5%
Sep-17	3,063	+27	+1%	13,709	+623	+5%
Sep-18	3,268	+205	+7%	14,461	+752	+5%
Sep-19	3,379	+111	+3%	15,226	+765	+5%
Sep-20	3,270	-109	-3%	15,677	+451	+3%
Sep-21	3,197	-73	-2%	15,838	+161	+1%
Sep-22	3,137	-60	-2%	15,938	+100	+1%
2015-2022	+442		+16%	+3,490		+28%



The Southwark Plan - Effect on secondary rolls

73. Consideration needs to be given to the Southwark Plan and potential for growth in the secondary sector, though this may not be immediately necessary if the fall in primary rolls feeds through to secondary and offsets demand.
74. Should additional secondary need materialise, the Council should consider supporting schemes for schools that are located close to the areas of demand.

Effects of COVID 19 on secondary rolls

75. As outlined from paragraph 48 onwards, there was an increase in secondary age children being home educated, there is also anecdotal evidence that some parents and carers are relocating out of London, in part driven by COVID issues.
76. The number of secondary applications in Southwark for September 2022, reduced by 4% against a London average reduction of 3%, though the contribution of Covid-19 to this remains, at best, anecdotal.

Secondary private schooling and home education

77. 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.
78. 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. Around 95 secondary age pupils – 2% of the schools total – attend a private school in Southwark and are resident in Southwark. 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. Private secondary school pupils account for approximately 17% of all secondary school pupils in the local authority area. 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.

Table 8 Private/Independent Secondary Schools in Southwark

School Name	Gender	Roll (7-13)	Roll (LBS)	% LBS
Alleyn's School	Mixed	1,054	32	3%
Dulwich College	Mixed	1,487	16	1%
Dulwich Prep London	Boys	237	8	3%
Herne Hill	Mixed	135	0	0%
James Allen's Girls	Girls	822	13	2%
Liral Veget College	Mixed	2	0	0%
London Christian	Mixed	13	0	0%
The Villa	Mixed	151	26	17%
Total		3,901	95	2%

Secondary expansions in adjacent boroughs

79. Paragraph 69 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 7 of the report.

ACCURACY OF PROJECTIONS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)

80. An analysis of the accuracy of the GLA primary and secondary projections used by Southwark has been undertaken. Ofsted/NAO/DfE guidelines aim for these to be $\pm 1.5\%$ maximum.
81. This has not 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.

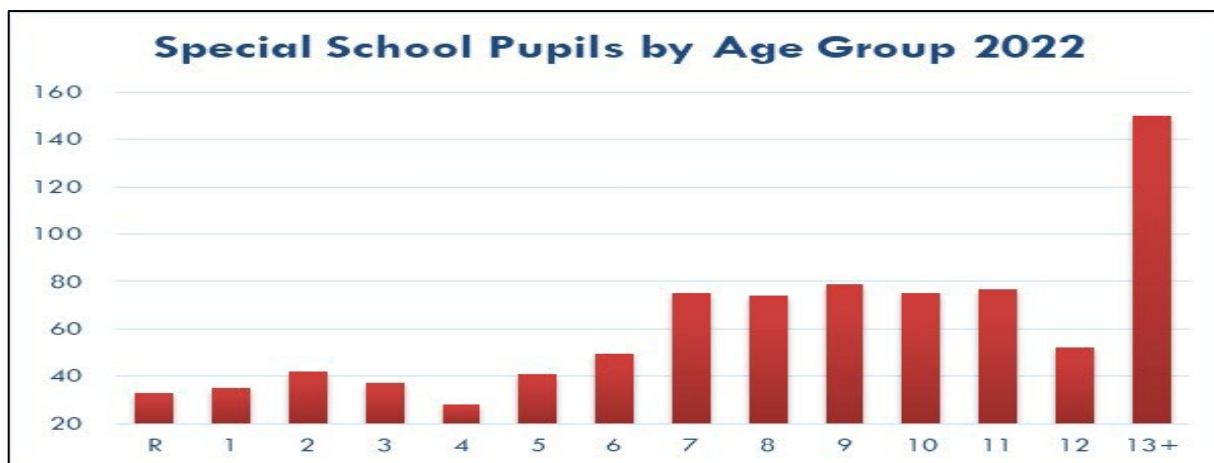
An accuracy check shows that:

- *there has been an average **overestimation** of primary reception projections since January 2016, of +6.3% since 2016;*
 - *overall, for YR-Y6, demand was overestimated by +3.2% on average since 2016;*
 - *explanations for the overestimation of primary reception derives from the effects of housing market changes, welfare reform and Brexit on the 0-4 years of age population, therefore the demand and the number of applications for a primary reception places are considerably less than previously anticipated'*
 - *the figure for Year 7 projections at secondary level has been underestimated by around 2.7% 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 (2.8%) of pupils overall were underestimated for years 7 to 11.*
82. 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 Southwark schools in KS4 assessments, in comparison to schools in neighbouring authorities. This has contributed to Southwark secondary school popularity. Paragraph 69 (and appropriate appendices show that the number of outborough pupils attending Southwark schools has increased from 22% to 28% since 2016, and that the "net flow" (the outflow to other boroughs subtracted from the inflow to Southwark has increased from +0.8% to +9.0%. Changes such as these make the modelling of secondary demand challenging, particularly as academies can – and do – alter their intake dependent on demand on an annual basis, and make up 17 of the 20 secondary schools in Southwark. If academies admit more outborough pupils as a percentage of their role, the market in schools is more of a driver to this than pure demographics.

SEND Schools Update (Primary, Secondary and 16 plus)

83. 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.
84. 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. 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. 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 13)



85. 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. Some pupils with EHCPs who attend mainstream primary schools move on to secondary special schools or out of Southwark.
86. The percentage of pupils attending Southwark SEND schools but living in another LA is approximately **11%**.
87. The percentage of SEND 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, both in terms of expense and transport costs. 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.
88. 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 (2022)	Capacity (2022)
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 & Maudsley Hospital School	Community Hospital School (4-19)	58	40
Haymerle School	ASD Community Primary School (4-11)	64	72
Beormund Primary	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

89. 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
Beormund Primary	Relocation to former site Bellenden Primary School site	58	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 framework implications and Council Plan commitments

90. 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.
91. The 2018-22 plan stated: *"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"*.
92. The Council Plan for 2018-2022 was refreshed as the Borough Plan for 2020-22 to reflect the impact of the pandemic. "It includes a strong commitment to education as part of its priority of given children a great start in life".
93. As set out in this report, the Council is contributing to giving children 'a great start in life' by ensuring that there are sufficient school places available in the borough for all children that need them.

Community equalities (including socio-economic) and health impacts

Community, equalities (including social-economic) impact statements

94. 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.
95. 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.
96. "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 21 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

97. 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

98. 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.
99. 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.
100. 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.
101. 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.
102. 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.
103. 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.
104. Therefore, there will be, in our opinion, no substantive negative effects as a result of the recommendations and proposals.

Resource and risk implications

105. 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.
106. 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 -delegated to the Council to spend on supporting schools,

Legal Implications

107. 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".*
108. 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"*.

Finance Implications

109. 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.
110. 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 Soutwark. 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.
111. 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

112. 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

113. 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

114. The council has duties under the Education Act 1996 to secure that there are sufficient schools for providing primary and secondary education for their area. These schools need to be sufficient in number, character and equipment to provide for all pupils the opportunity of appropriate education. Appropriate education means education that offers such variety of instruction and training as may be desirable in view of the pupils' different ages abilities and aptitudes and the different periods for which they may be expected to remain at school including practical instruction and training appropriate to their different needs. In exercising these functions the Act requires councils to have particular regard to the need for securing that primary and secondary education are provided in separate schools and the need for securing that special educational provision is made for pupils who have special educational needs. In practice, discharging these duties requires the council to actively monitor demand for school places, and plan to match supply to demand.
115. The report indicates likely future changes to primary school provision in the light of the current over capacity. 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. Any proposals to consult on such changes will need to be agreed by the Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Education and any decisions to close a school would need to be made by the Cabinet.
116. 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. Any proposals to alter a maintained school will be subject to a full equality impact assessment.

Strategic Director of Finance and Governance REF: [CAS22/11)

117. This report seeks to inform Cabinet of the updated forecasts of primary and secondary school places.
118. 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.
119. The admissions function of the Local Authority is funded from the Central Block of the Dedicated Schools Grant.
120. 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.
121. 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.
122. 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 nation 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.
123. The Strategic Director of Finance and Governance notes the Financial Implications paragraphs (para 109-111) 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.

Other officers

124. Not applicable.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Making significant changes ('prescribed alterations') to maintained schools - Statutory guidance for proposers and decision-makers October 2018	Children's and Adults' Services, 4 th Floor, Education Directorate, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Ric Euteneuer and Neil Gordon-Orr, 020 7525 5234
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 and Adults' Services, 4 th Floor, Education Directorate, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Ric Euteneuer and Neil Gordon-Orr, 020 7525 5234
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 and Adults' Services, 4 th Floor, Education Directorate, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Ric Euteneuer and Neil Gordon-Orr, 020 7525 5234
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 and Adults' Services, 4 th Floor, Education Directorate, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Ric Euteneuer and Neil Gordon-Orr, 020 7525 5234
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		
The Essential Guide to the Public Sector Equality Duty – EHRC July 2014	Children's and Adults' Services, 4 th Floor, Education Directorate, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Ric Euteneuer and Neil Gordon-Orr, 020 7525 5234
https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/psed_essential_guide_-_guidance_for_english_public_bodies.pdf		

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix 1	GLA - School Roll Forecast Methodology
Appendix 2a	Primary Schools by Planning Area, Type, PAN, wards
Appendix 2b	Primary Schools by Planning Area, Type, PAN, wards
Appendix 3	Map of Secondary Schools, PANs, list of schools by ward
Appendix 4	Secondary Schools by old and New Wards
Appendix 5	Map of Primary Schools in Southwark
Appendix 6	List of wards and schools
Appendix 7	Expansions and contractions in neighbouring boroughs
Appendix 8	Births by calendar year in Southwark
Appendix 9a	Primary and Secondary cross border flows by order
Appendix 9b	Primary and Secondary cross border flows by order
Appendix 10a	Reception /Whole School vacancies by type
Appendix 10b	Reception /Whole School vacancies by type
Appendix 10c	Reception /Whole School vacancies by type
Appendix 11	PAN reductions for September 2019 and beyond
Appendix 12	Academies in Southwark and their sponsors
Appendix 13	Map of Planning Areas

AUDIT TRAIL

Cabinet Member	Councillor Jasmine Ali, Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Children, Young People, Education and Refugees	
Lead Officer	David Quirke-Thomton, Strategic Director of Children's and Adults' Services	
Report Author	Neil Gordon-Orr - Strategic Manager, Education Access (0-25)	
Version	Final	
Dated	6 October 2022	
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 and Governance	Yes	Yes
List other officers here	N/A	N/A
Cabinet Member	Yes	Yes
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team		7 October 2022