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| Item No. 19. | Classification: Open | Date: 20 October 2020 | Meeting Name: Cabinet |
| Report title: | | Pupil Place Planning Report for 2020 | |
| Ward(s) or groups affected: | | All | |
| Cabinet Member: | | Councillor Jasmine Ali, Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Children, Young People & Schools | |

FOREWORD - COUNCILLOR JASMINE ALI, DEPUTY LEADER & CABINET LEAD FOR CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND SCHOOLS

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

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on education. While the majority of schools remained open for keyworker and vulnerable pupils, the majority of pupils did not attend school for six months. Pupils due to take exams this year faced a great deal of uncertainty and disruption. It is in this context that Southwark Council is working closely with head teachers to make sure our schools are as safe as possible.

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

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

School sufficiency is positive— while this year we have an oversupply of primary places, we have not had to change the Pupil Admission Numbers at any further schools. At secondary level, we can report that there are enough places. We can offer a primary or secondary place to all Southwark applicants and are covered for any late applicants, who we will be able to accommodate.

There is also good news for families requiring special needs provision. We have opened the new SPA School in Camberwell, augmenting our quality education offer to pupils with special education needs at primary and secondary level.

There is capacity for a new education facility in the Old Kent Road 25-year plan. This is exciting, as it will allow us to be creative with the space. The proposed education facility could take a fresh shape such as a combined facility that includes a secondary school as well as new further education provision.

At the other end of the spectrum areas like Elephant and Castle have witnessed a steeper decline in demand for school places at primary level. The Council recognises the need for a redesign of schools to meet demand in this, which may include the repurposing of some of the schools' estate.

Looking forward we can see that GLA projections anticipate that primary reception demand overall will continue to decline until September 2023, but will slowly increase thereafter. Projections show that primary demand will increase by 2028/29, with demand for secondary places remaining steady and increasing from 2029 onwards. Last year we were informed that secondary school roll projections would not exceed supply between now and September 2032. The GLA project that this situation will probably not arise until September 2034.

In Southwark, we will continue to work strategically with primary schools to cope with the issue of falling demand. We will also consider appropriate ways to reconfigure existing schools and enable new schools where needed.

Executive Summary for Pupil Place Planning Report

As a local authority providing education services, Southwark Council has a duty under the Education Act 1996 to ensure that a sufficient capacity of school places exist for children of statutory school age. Continuous monitoring, as well as an analysis of data and trends are carried out by officers in order to produce an annual report on place planning to ensure that appropriate capacity exists. This report therefore aims to provide Cabinet with a detailed overview of school place capacity, and forward place planning for Southwark.

The highlights from the report for 2020/21 are as follows

- Southwark presently has sufficient pupil places to meet existing demand in both primary and secondary phases of education in Southwark. The authority is able to offer a primary or secondary school place to all Southwark applicants, and has sufficient provision for 2020/21 to enable late and in year applicants to be accommodated
- GLA projections anticipate that primary reception demand overall will continue to decline till September 2023, but will slowly increase thereafter, when demand may, unless we take action, exceed capacity from September 2028 onwards.
- Southwark is also anticipating that secondary demand will remain steady and increase slowly from 2029 onwards. We do not anticipate borough wide secondary capacity will be exceeded by demand at present. The number of applicants is decreasing
- There are areas of Southwark where a steeper decline in primary demand has been observed, centred around the Elephant & Castle. In the short to medium term, the authority may need to redesign provision to meet demand in this area, including the repurposing of some of the schools' estate
- To allow Southwark to more closely match demand with supply at primary level, in 2019 Southwark undertook a programme of primary school reception provision reduction in areas where this was justified, and where schools supported it. This process will remain under constant review and continue, where appropriate and necessary
- There are identified areas of current and projected growth for primary and secondary in Southwark linked to regeneration programmes in the borough – these are centred on the Canada Water, and the Old Kent Road growth area. The authority will consider appropriate ways to reconfigure existing schools and enable new schools.
- Southwark continues to, where necessary, expand and enhance our SEND provision, to ensure that children are, where possible, educated in-borough, and the authority is better able to manage its resources.
- The 2019 report to Cabinet stated that the demand for primary reception places was projected to exceed the supply in September 2030. As a result of more accurate housing figures (particularly with regard to Canada Water

and the Old Kent Road), we now expect this scenario to be reached 2 years earlier, in September 2028.

- Members were also informed at that time that secondary school roll projections would not exceed supply between now and September 2032. Although the profile of the projections has changed since last year, the same scenario applies for October 2020 - that we do not expect secondary Y7 supply to be exceeded by demand in the next 12 years. The GLA project that this situation will probably not arise now until September 2034.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That cabinet notes the updated forecasts of primary and secondary school places from 2020-2021 onwards set out in paragraphs 39 to 44 (primary) and paragraph 49 (secondary) of this report.
2. That cabinet notes the existing supply of primary and secondary places across the Council area, and our actions to monitor supply and demand.
3. That cabinet notes a review of Place Planning areas to support primary and secondary school place planning which is underway as set out in paragraphs 7 to 10.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

4. The Pupil Place Planning Strategy Update was last reported to cabinet in October 2019. The annual update describes the demand for primary and secondary school places in the Council area and steps being taken to manage that demand. The Council has a number of statutory duties under the Education Act 1996 (as amended by the Education and Inspections Act 2006), which this report goes some way to providing.
5. This duty includes ensuring projected demand is met with sufficient supply, and determining whether an increase or decrease in demand is temporary or permanent. Based on this evidence, the Council will either request schools that have the potential to expand to admit additional pupils or an additional form of entry for a fixed period of time, to expand permanently, or, if demand is falling, to reduce their Published Admissions Number (PAN).
6. The Council monitors and predicts demand for school places using a variety of methods. This is undertaken by:
 - *using projections provided by external bodies for school places and births – in our case, the Greater London Authority (GLA) undertake this role*
 - *looking at the numbers of historical applications made*
 - *looking at the numbers of births in a given area, both borough-wide and in particular localities*
 - *examining the cross border flow of primary and secondary pupils into and out of Southwark – 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 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. A detailed methodology is outlined in **Appendix 4**. In primary place planning, the Council is presently split into 5 Planning Areas ("PAs") detailed in **Appendix 1**. These broadly align with the Council's former "Community Council" (now "Multi-ward Forum" areas). A list of primary schools by planning area is included at **Appendix 1**; a map is attached at **Appendix 2**; and a list of schools by old and new

wards is attached as **Appendix 2a**

8. Revision of these areas to a finer level of geography i.e. reducing the size and increasing the number of planning areas, would be desirable from a Council perspective, as this would assist us in making a more accurate assessment of need and capacity at a finer level of geography. DfE guidance suggests that a local authority the size of Southwark should have around 10 planning areas, twice the number we have presently. Work on this has commenced and will be explored with the Cabinet Member concerned, and any recommendations resulting from this will be brought to the appropriate level of decision-maker.
9. Secondary school planning is carried out on a borough-wide basis because “catchment areas” for some secondary schools extend some way beyond borough boundaries, and secondary age pupils are able to travel to schools inside and outside the Council area.
10. A map of secondary school locations is attached at **Appendix 3**. Similar consideration is being given to splitting the Council into 2 or 3 planning areas for secondary place planning in line with the same DfE guidance as for primary. Work on this has also commenced and will be explored with the Cabinet Member, and recommendations resulting from this will be brought to the appropriate level of decision-maker

Academy freedoms for primary and secondary schools

11. 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.
12. To bring in new (rather than expanded) provision, councils can
 - i) run a competition to facilitate an academy, or*
 - ii) identify a sponsor/free school group who can apply to the ESFA with a proposal for a school for their approval.*
13. The ESFA consults with but does not require the approval of, the Council when academies or free schools are proposed. This structure can also sometimes introduce a delay in the planning and provision of additional places. The ESFA and DfE can also theoretically ‘impose’ a school against the local authority’s will, although in more recent years, local authority support (or lack of it) has been an important factor in the DfE deciding whether an academy or free school proposal goes ahead.
14. There are 35 mainstream schools in Southwark which are free schools or academies (18 primaries, 16 secondaries and one all through (4-18) school) 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 statutory processes or to seek the Council’s approval, as community and voluntary-aided schools must, which makes long term planning challenging, if the Council is not made aware of PAN amendments. A list of the 35 academies and their 18 sponsors in Southwark is given at **Appendix 13**.

KEY FACTORS AFFECTING PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Headline figures for primary

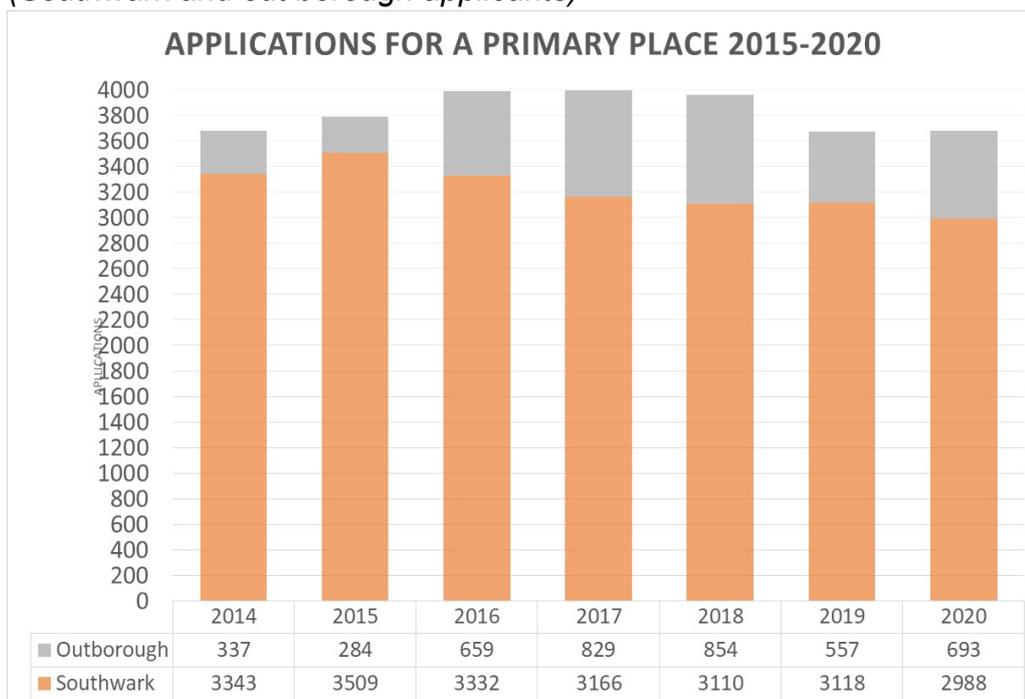
15. Graphs and tables of primary reception projections are given with paragraphs 39 to 44. Some highlights of the overall figures are given below
 - In September 2020, there were 3,716 available primary reception places in Southwark, and 26,926 year R to 6 primary places. The take up of primary reception places across Southwark presently shows a vacancy rate for September 2020 of around 555 places (19FE) - 15% overall). The vacancy figure was 740 (19%) in September 2018, and PAN reductions were agreed by Cabinet in October 2019 to address

- this. Rolls have continued to fall, however
- By September 2028, it is projected there will be greater demand for reception places than supply – there is sufficient time for us to be able to add provision previously deleted or to be able to source new provision, as appropriate
 - There has been a *significant* drop in the demand for denominational places, with VA schools showing a 18% drop in reception numbers since September 2014, against an 11% boroughwide and 9% community schools fall over the same timescale. The Council is engaging with the Southwark Diocesan Board of Education (SDBE) and the Catholic Education Commission, in the reduction of PANs, and repurposing, federation, or merger of some VA schools in Southwark discussed with the respective diocesan authorities. More details on vacancies by school type are given in **Appendix 9**
- This falling population around the Elephant & Castle presents one of the greatest challenges to schools in the planning area. Within a mile of the shopping centre, the vacancy rate stands at 27% of available places, double the borough vacancy rate
16. We anticipate the greatest need for additional places in the short to medium term to fall into two discreet areas, located mainly in Planning Area 2 (Bermondsey and Rotherhithe), and in the longer term in Planning Areas 3 (Peckham & Nunhead). This derives mainly from 2 areas presently being developed.
 - *Around the Rotherhithe peninsula (as part of the Canada Water development)*
 - *along the Old Kent Road as part of the Bakerloo Line extension (BLE) development)*
 17. If the proposed development is delivered on the Old Kent Road, additional provision may be required in the medium to long term (from 2024 onwards). Work has been undertaken to assess the current primary school estate and the potential or expansion of existing schools.
 18. Any proposals for amendment to school capacities resulting from the Old Kent Road or Canada Water developments would be reported to Members and concrete proposals to reduce excess capacity brought to Lead Member scrutiny and, where appropriate, Cabinet approval.

Primary reception place applications

19. Another method of tracking demand for primary places outside of population led projections is to look at trends in the levels of applications for reception places. The level of demand for primary reception places since 2008 is in line with most London boroughs, showing an increase in demand for primary places from 2008 to 2016 and a reduction thereafter. From 2015 to 2020, there has been a drop in primary school applications from Southwark residents (see below, Table 1)
20. This year's (2020) numbers of applications have plateaued overall, but dropped for Southwark residents (4% since 2019, and 10% less applicants than 2016) There are 8% less applicants to Southwark primaries overall than in 2016, compared to a 6% drop in London as a whole. The proportion of out-borough applicants for a primary place has more than doubled – from 7% in 2015 to 18% in 2020, which has hidden a steeper drop in Southwark applicants.

Table 1 – Graph of Primary Reception Applications 2014-2020 (Southwark and out borough applicants)



Applications and preferences to primary schools by school type

- Applicants are allowed to make up to six preferences for a primary school when they apply for a primary reception place, though a majority of applicants do not do this. Around 60-100 primary applicants per year (0.5-1% of applicants) are allocated a school they did not choose, mainly because they selected only one or two choices of school, often also not meeting the distance or entry criteria. On average, applicants choose two to three schools per application. Preferences per application are presently showing a downward trend in the number of preferences made in applications

Births

- Birth rates in Southwark increased from 2002 to 2011, but from 2011 to 2019, there has been a decline (21%) in the number of births, which feeds into reception places four years later. A rise (9%) in births is projected from 2020-2024 onwards (around 1.8% per annum), which *may* impact on reception figures for 2024-2028. Detailed figures for births and projections into the future are given in **Appendix 7**.
- Whilst births across Southwark dropped from 2011-2019, births have increased more recently in specific areas Southwark, notably in the North West from 2016 to 2018 in PA1 (+7%) and PA2 (+4%). PA2 covers a substantial geographical area of the borough, and contains a wide variety of different communities and localities, some of which are in the process of expansion and regeneration, and some not. This mitigates against the growth observed in specific localities, such as the Rotherhithe Peninsula or the Old Kent Road, and may conceal a larger concentration of growth
- The GLA has so far only produced comprehensive birth and population projections at (pre 2018) ward level. The GLA have been approached and 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 old ward boundaries. 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.

Primary cross border flows

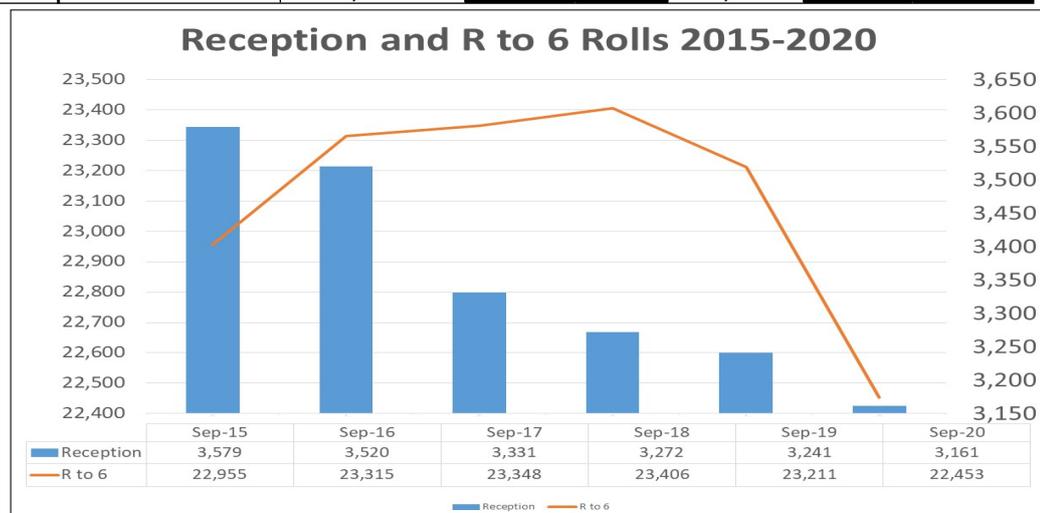
25. Children are free to attend schools in other authorities, and indeed, for some pupils living on the border to another LA, the nearest school may not be in Southwark. Admissions authorities' must cannot prioritise pupils from a local authority area, and must admit children applying for the school irrespective of in which LA they reside. There has always therefore been a degree of 'cross border traffic' of pupils resident in one borough attending schools in another. Projections presume that there remains a similar level of cross border flows in and out of Southwark from neighbouring LAs from year to year. Southwark exchanges pupils with up to 30 authorities inside and outside of London at primary level, but the broad effect is marginally positive for Southwark (that we receive more primary age pupils from other LAs than those that leave Southwark to attend schools in other LAs). The main LAs we "swap" pupils with are Lewisham and Lambeth, with pupils in the east and the west of the borough more likely to take up places in these boroughs than others. These two LAs make up around 85% of our cross border traffic for primary age pupils.
26. 8% of primary school age Southwark residents attend primary schools outside Southwark. Conversely, our primary roll includes around 11% non-Southwark pupils. This is a "net gain" of around 3-4%. This is similar to the last few years, and inflows/outflows are examined more closely in the planning area summaries - a variable percentage of Southwark primary age children attend schools out-borough, and out-borough children attend our schools within the planning areas. Some planning areas see a greater percentage of inflows and outflow, and/or net gains or losses of pupils to neighbouring LAs – PA3 sees a net loss (to Lewisham), and PA2 a net gain (mainly from Lewisham and Lambeth). Notwithstanding the 11% of our primary pupils coming from outside Southwark, around 24% of primary applicants come from outside Southwark, perhaps reflecting the popularity of Southwark primary schools.

Falling rolls in primary schools

27. Southwark has seen a reduction since September 2015 in primary reception and whole school rolls. Reception rolls have fallen by 13 forms of entry (13FE) and by 11% overall in 5 years since September 2015. Whole school rolls have decreased by 502 pupils over the same period – equivalent to 17 classes or 2% overall. We would expect overall number (R to 6) to continue to decrease as the decrease in reception works its way through the year groups.

Table 2: Primary rolls September 2015-2020 (reception and whole school)

| Year | Reception | +/- | % | R to 6 | +/- | % |
|----------------|-----------|-----|---|--------|-----|---|
| September 2015 | 3,579 | | | 22,955 | | |



| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------|-------|
| September 2016 | 3,520 | -59 | -2% | 23,315 | +360 | +2% |
| September 2017 | 3,331 | -189 | -5% | 23,348 | +33 | +0.1% |
| September 2018 | 3,272 | -59 | -2% | 23,406 | +58 | +0.2% |
| September 2019 | 3,241 | -31 | -1% | 23,211 | -195 | -1% |
| September 2020 | 3,199 | -42 | -1% | 22,453 | -758 | -3% |
| Change 2015-2020 | -380 | -11% | -502 | -2% | | |

28. Reception vacancies in specific areas of Southwark - in PA1 (Borough, Bankside & Walworth) have decreased in the last 5 years by a double the boroughwide percentage since September 2015. A substantial amount of development occurred in the locality, and the purchasers/lessors of the properties in PA1 have generally not been residents with children. Consequently, there has been a considerable drop in enrolment at schools in this area. Projected population growth for Southwark (including school age children) for this area and elsewhere were predicated on pre-Brexit projected levels of inward-migration and economic growth, as well as rent levels remaining affordable. These scenarios not occurring have had a downwards effect on pupil numbers
29. Prior to this, from around 2008 to 2016 onwards, Southwark (and London) experienced a surge in demand for primary and secondary places. The Council worked to support community schools to expand, as well as working to enable free schools to open, to meet demand (where expansion of community schools was not possible). As a result, a £200m programme of investment in Southwark primary, secondary and special schools to increase numbers and address capacity issues was undertaken.
30. The excess spare capacity caused by falling rolls caused financial pressure on schools and the authority, and so the “rightsizing” of our provision was necessary to ensure that resources were concentrated where they were required. Schools with low recruitment of pupils to reception are likely to experience some level of financial pressure.
31. By merging or federating, schools can generate saving by pooling resources, which leads to long-term financial stability. Space created by a reduced intake of children, can be used for income generation or to facilitate alternative provision such as for under-fives, SEND/alternative provision, or appropriate community use. Schools with falling rolls schools typically tend to operate in challenging financial circumstances due to low numbers.
32. The Council began to take proactive steps in 2018 to address oversupply by reducing primary provision where it was no longer needed, and continues to do so. The Council has approached, and has been approached by a number of schools with suggestions that their PANs be reduced.
33. The Council has also met with 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. Discussions with the SDBE and the Catholic Education Commission are ongoing.
34. Southwark successfully sought to amend (or to enable the amendment) of the PANs of its primary schools. This action reduced the excess places at primary reception from 19% in 2018 to 14% in 2020. Two more schools in Peckham will have reduced their PANs for 2021. **Appendix 12** outlines which schools have and will reduced their PANs since 2019, and in which planning areas they are situated.

35. The Ofsted target 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. The Council therefore continues work to close this gap, and will be continuing to identify areas where provision can be rationalised and/or repurposed to meet demand. We still have an overall over provision of primary reception year places across the borough, as well as concentrations of excess capacity in 2 areas (PA1 and PA3) - work on the further reduction of reception places continues. We will be working on a programme of further rationalisation of provision for September 2021, which may include the merger of some schools, as well as PAN reductions. These will, of course, be brought to Cabinet as decision makers after appropriate consultation has been undertaken.

Old Kent Road Area Action Plan (OKRAAP) and its effect on primary rolls

36. Consideration also needs to be given to the Old Kent Road Area Action Plan (OKRAAP). The plan will guide and manage new development and growth in the area over the next 20 years and will provide a vision and objectives on infrastructure needed to support growth. Suitable sites to expand or provide new schools have been identified, as and when they will be required. The Council will support schemes for schools that are located close to the area of need and offer good quality internal and external teaching areas, in accordance with DfE/Council design guidance. For the primary phase in particular, design guidance will recommend that these should be stand-alone sites, to ensure good quality internal and external areas can be achieved. The objective is to ensure that pupils attending schools in all parts of Southwark have access to environments for teaching and learning of comparable standard.

Primary reductions and expansions in adjacent boroughs

37. Where expansions or indeed reductions have occurred in our schools that are on or near Southwark's boundaries, or in schools in neighbouring boroughs, this may have a material effect on recruitment to Southwark primary schools. The appropriate outborough expansions are detailed by borough in **Appendix 5**. Lambeth Council have reduced the PANs of five schools this academic year, although only two of them have historically taken Southwark pupils.

Private primary schooling and home education

38. Projections assume historically similar proportions of children are home educated or attend private schools inside or outside Southwark. Whilst the number of primary age home-educated children has increased to around 100 pupils, this amounts to less than 0.4% of all primary pupils in Southwark and is unlikely to affect projections. Similarly, the percentage of privately educated primary pupils (8%) in Southwark in September 2020 at the five registered private primary schools has not altered significantly in recent years, although this has increased from around 7% five years ago. This amounts to around 1,732 FTE pupils of all primary ages (years R to 6) - the equivalent to around 57 classes worth of children. We are unable to ascertain how many of these pupils are Southwark residents. The proportion of private school places in the borough is slightly higher than the countrywide figure (of 7%) for private primary schooling.

| PA1– Borough, Bankside & Walworth | |
|--|---|
| Old Wards | •Cathedrals, Chaucer, East Walworth, Faraday, Newington |
| New Wards | •Borough & Bankside, Chaucer, Faraday, Newington, North Walworth, Old Kent Road (part), St George's |
| Provision | 19 schools: 7 Community Primaries, 4 Academies (1 all through), 2 Foundation Primaries, 4 VA CE Primaries, 3 VA RC Primaries |
| Changes since the last report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The previous report drew a scenario where supply was expected to be exceeded by demand in September 2025 – this is now not scheduled to happen until at least 2035, after new housing data has been interpolated into the GLA population projections that feed into the school roll projections |
| Births | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Births in the planning area reduced by 28% from 2008-16, increased slightly (3%) in 2017, and fell by 2% in 2018 •Births are projected to increase by 10% (+2% per annum) by 2023, which could potentially feed through to increased reception rolls from 2023 onwards, if the parents choose to send their children to schools in the locality •At (former) ward level, an increase in births has been projected from 2018 to 2023, specifically for the former Cathedrals (+12%), Newington (+17%), Chaucer (+17%) and East Walworth (+30%) wards. This is as a result of proposed developments in the areas concerned, and could conceivably feed through to higher reception rolls in these areas towards the end of the decade .There is a projected decrease in the Faraday ward (-20%), resulting from the redevelopment of the Aylesbury Estate. |
| Reception Vacancies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •There are presently around 185 spare reception places (6FE) across PA1 – 23% of all reception places – this is very high •Reductions in published admissions numbers reduced the reception capacity of this planning area by 135 (4.5FE) – 14% of reception places - to more closely match supply and demand a 10% vacancy figure would be around 75 pupils, and projections do not show this being reached until September 2028 on present trends •The GLA project 197 reception vacancies (7FE) in January 2021 (24%). •Presently, across all PA1 schools, there are 1,551 empty places from years R to 6 – 22% of PA1's primary capacity. This is projected to reduce steadily to around 10% in September 2032, nearer to a countrywide average of 'spare' provision |
| Pupil intake by area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Approximately 30% of pupils attending schools in this planning area come from outside the planning area, mainly from other planning areas within Southwark and a small number from outside Southwark. •Conversely, nearly 20% % of PA1 resident children attending state schools attend a school in another planning area or a school outside Southwark •PA1 is a net importer of pupils, gaining just under 800 pupils across all age groups, the equivalent of around two form entry (2FE) primaries. St Joseph's Borough RC Primary, Boutcher and Cobourg all schools in PA1, all take a significant proportion (more than 75%) of their pupils from outside the PA in which they are situated. John Ruskin Primary School, situated in PA4, takes 65% of its pupils from PA1 |
| Projections | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Projections show that there is sufficient reception capacity for the medium to long term future. The graph at Appendix 8 shows reception capacity against projected demand up to 2033. Capacity is not expected to be exceed by demand until 2036 •As we deleted 120 places (4FE) in 2018, it would be relatively easy to reinsert the deleted provision at short notice, should demand materialise, as we have not physically removed the provision |

| PA2 – Bermondsey & Rotherhithe | |
|---|---|
| Old Wards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grange, Livesey (part), Riverside, Rotherhithe, South Bermondsey, Surrey Docks |
| New Wards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Bridge & West Bermondsey, North Bermondsey, Old Kent Road (part), Rotherhithe, South Bermondsey, Surrey Docks |
| Provision | 19 schools: 11 Community Primaries, 1 Academy, 2 Free Schools, 3 VA CE Primaries, 3 VA RC Primaries |
| Changes since the last report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply is projected to be exceeded by demand at the same time as projected last year - in September 2024, but the rate of demand thereafter has increased, due to new figures from the Canada Water and Old Kent Road Area Action Plans coming forward |
| Births | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births from 2009-2018 in the planning area remained more or less static, but are projected to increase from 2019 onward. From 2018 to 2023, births are projected to increase by 20% from 2018 onwards (+1% per annum). • Increases are projected to occur in all but one part of the planning area, the former Riverside (+7%) Livesey (+59%) South Bermondsey (+17%), Surrey Docks (+13%) and Rotherhithe (+36%) wards, as a result of the Canada Water and Old Kent Road developments. Birth figures are projected to remain static in the Grange ward |
| Reception Vacancies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are presently around 106 spare reception places (4FE) across PA2 – 11% of all reception places - the GLA project 79 vacancies in January 2021 (8%). Projections show that demand will grow, and capacity will exceed supply by September 2024, and grow to a 11FE deficit by September 2034 • Across PA2 schools, there are 657 empty places from years R to 6 – 10% of PA2's primary capacity • Unlike in PA1, we are not able to reinsert deleted provision to cope with increased demand; however, we have established that there are at least 4 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 |
| Pupil intake by area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 20% of pupils attending schools in this planning area come from outside the planning area mainly from within Southwark with a small percentage from outside Southwark • Conversely, nearly 25% of PA2 resident children attending state schools attend a school in another Southwark planning area or a school outside Southwark. • This means PA2 is a net exporter of pupils, losing around 180 pupils across all age groups. Pilgrim's Way Primary, situated in PA2, takes most of its pupils from PA3. Snowsfield Primary, despite being situated in PA2, takes 65% of its pupils from PA1. |
| Projections/Additional Capacity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 4.5FE of additional provision opened from September 2016, and included expansions at Albion (+1FE), Phoenix (+1FE), and Grange (+0.5FE) primaries, and the opening of the Galleywall Primary in September 2016 with a PAN of 60 (+2FE). John Keats Primary Academy opened in 2018 with a 1FE reception roll, which increased to 2FE from September 2019 onwards • With regard to projected future need, reception capacity is due to be exceeded by demand in September 2024, and school capacity by September 2027. Sufficient capacity exists in neighbouring planning areas to be able to absorb demand. Some expansion may be necessary if the Old Kent Road Area Action Plan |

| PA3 – Peckham & Nunhead | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Old Wards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livesey (part), Nunhead, Peckham, Peckham Rye, The Lane |
| New Wards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goose Green (part), Old Kent Road (part), Peckham, Peckham Rye, Rye Lane (part) |
| Provision | 14 schools: 5 Community Primaries, 3 Academies. 1 Free School, 2 VA CE Primaries, 3 VA RC Primaries |
| Changes since the last report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For this planning area deriving mainly from Old Kent Road development, the projected 'supply exceeded by demand' date has now advanced from September 2030 to September 2026 |
| Births | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births in the area have decreased by 14% from 2008-2017 and are projected to remain steady until 2022, and increase thereafter to 2029 (by 15%) to the level they were at in 2008 (the equivalent of +2% per annum). The former Livesey ward (shared with PA2) will see a substantial increase in births (+26%), as well as the former Peckham (+18%) and Peckham Rye (+26%) wards. The former is driven in part by the Old Kent Road developments, the latter by in-migration. However, birth rates will fall slightly in the former Nunhead ward (-3%) and only increase slightly in the former The Lane (+3%) ward, over the same time frame. |
| Reception Vacancies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are presently around 174 spare reception places (6FE) across PA3 - 23% of all reception places. • With the PAN reductions of 120 reception places, the GLA now project 147 vacancies in January 2021 (20%). • Across PA3 schools, there are 1,224 empty places from years R to 6 – 22% of PA3's primary capacity. This is projected to reduce to around 407 vacancies (9%) by September 2027, closer to the national average, and within Ofsted acceptable boundaries to enable parental choice. Three schools in the Peckham and Nunhead planning area (Planning Area 3) have notified the Council that they are consulting on reducing their PANs - all of the schools in question are their own admissions authorities. The schools are Harris Primary Free School Peckham, Harris Peckham Park Primary School, and St Francesca Cabrini RC Primary School. All the schools re 2FE schools, reducing their intakes to 1FE, making this a net reduction of 90 reception places (3FE) These will be interpolated into the projections when the PAN reduction is approved by the relevant authorities |
| Pupil intake by area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. This means PA3 is a net exporter of pupils, losing around 943 pupils across all age groups, the equivalent of around 2 and a half two form entry primaries. The net import/export of pupils from within Southwark is a net loss of around 5% • St Francesca Cabrini Primary in PA3 has around half of pupils from outside the planning area, the majority of which come from Lewisham. Conversely, Pilgrims Way in PA2, the Belham Primary Free School (PA4), Harris East Dulwich (PA5), St George's CE Primary (PA4), and Oliver Goldsmith (PA4) all take a majority of pupils from PA3. |

| 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 | 12 schools: 8 Community Primaries, 1 Free School, 1 VA RC Primary, 1 VA RC Infant and 1 VA RC Junior School |
| Changes since the last report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA4 (Camberwell) sees a similar situation as in PA3 arising in September 2031, where demand may exceed supply at this time |
| Births | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births in the area have decreased 19% from 2008 to 2017 and are projected to bottom out from 2017 to 2019, and slowly increase from 2019 to 2029 by 3% (0.3% per annum), This is as a result of “indigenous growth” resulting from families being created by population growth |
| Reception Vacancies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is presently around 2FE excess of places (64 – 10% of the reception total) this year, with a slow increase of demand thereafter. The GLA project 63 vacancies (2FE) in January 2021 (10%). • Across PA4 schools, there are 627 empty places from years R to 6 – 12% of PA4’s primary capacity • As a consequence of falling rolls, PAN reductions reduced the capacity of this planning area by 30 places from 2019 onwards – 1FE. |
| Pupil intake by area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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. • 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%),. |
| Projections/Additional Capacity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In September 2015, 60 reception places were added to the area total (+2FE) with the opening of the Belham Primary School (though this school also serves PA3 residents, as it is situated on the PA3/PA4 border). • The Council also added 2FE from September 2016 onwards, with a 1FE increase at Bessemer Grange and Crawford Primary schools • There is presently sufficient capacity within the planning area and a permanent expansion of places is therefore not envisaged to be required until September 2031. • Provision deleted in 2019 could be reinserted if the demand for places manifested itself prior to this date • Detailed projections are shown above |

| PA5 – Dulwich | |
|--|--|
| Old Wards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • College, East Dulwich, Village |
| New Wards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dulwich Hill, Dulwich Village, Dulwich Wood, Goose Green (part) |
| Provision | 9 schools: 3 Community Primaries, 2 Academies (1 Junior Academy), 2 Free Schools, 1 VA RC and 1 VA CE Infant |
| Changes since the last report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No substantive changes to the projections for PA5 (Dulwich) are noted and capacity is not projected to be exceeded by demand until 2049 |
| Births | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births in the area have decreased 15% from 2008-17, and are projected to reduce further by 7% from 2018-29 (-0.6% per annum). Housing affordability has contributed to the decrease in births in this area. • Conversely, reception pupil numbers increased by 32% from 2009-16 and have increased a further 5% up to 2018. • Therefore birth figures are not a reliable indicator of demand, and the percentage of Dulwich resident parents attending Dulwich schools is reducing |
| Reception Vacancies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are presently around 27 spare reception places (1FE) across PA5, 5% of all reception places. • The GLA project 44 vacancies in January 2021 (8%). • Across PA5 schools, there are 383 empty places from years R to 6 – 10% of PA5's primary capacity, this is projected to increase to 442 in January 2021 (12% of the primary capacity) |
| Pupil intake by area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools in the Dulwich planning area remain extremely popular with applicants from adjoining planning areas – this is evidenced by the 15% drop in births outlined above, but a 32% increase in demand for reception places over the same time frame • There is a high risk that providing any additional capacity in this area would be abstractive of other planning areas and schools from neighbouring boroughs, and would actually not meet demand from local residents – indeed, it may reduce the percentage of local children attending schools in Dulwich • Around 30% of pupils in this planning area come from outside the planning area, mainly from within Southwark and a small percentage from outside Southwark • The net percentage inflow of Southwark children from other planning areas is (+15%) the highest in Southwark • Conversely, around 30% of PA5 resident children attend state primary schools attend a school in another Southwark planning area or a school outside Southwark, about equally divided between the two. • PA5 is a net importer of pupils, gaining around 80 pupils across all age groups. Harris East Dulwich and Judith Kerr Primary Free School take a majority of its pupils from outside PA5, the latter mainly from Lambeth • Conversely, Bessemer Grange Primary in PA4 takes around 30% of its pupils from PA5 residents. |
| Projections/Additional Capacity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In September 2014, 3.8FE reception places were added to the area total with the opening of the 2FE Harris Primary Free School East Dulwich and the 1.8FE Judith Kerr Primary Free School. • There is no permanent expansion of places in Planning Area 5 likely to be required for the near future, given |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>the likelihood that this would in all probability <i>not</i> meet local demand and be more likely to abstract pupils from other schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detailed projections are shown above.• <u>Local</u> demand is likely to reduce as a consequence of birth rates falling, but demand from out of planning area children will remain high |
|--|--|

KEY FACTORS AFFECTING SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Headline figures for secondary

45. The Council worked with the ESFA and Free School sponsors to add a total of 14FE to the provision that was in place in 2016 by September 2022. By 2026, this will have added an additional 2,545 secondary places from 2016 – an increase of 18%.
46. A secondary free school, the Charter School East Dulwich opened in September 2016 on a temporary site at LeSoCo's former Camberwell campus. For space reasons, it operated with a smaller intake of 4FE in 2016/17 and 2017/18, and took an intake of 6FE for 2018/19 before moving onto its permanent site on the former Dulwich Hospital campus in 2019. Charter East Dulwich is scheduled to operate at 8FE from September 2022, when the works at the permanent site are scheduled to complete. Another free secondary school, the (6FE) Haberdashers' Borough School on the old Fire Station site on Southwark Bridge Road, opened on a temporary site in September 2019, and has taken 2 cohorts of 180 pupils, and will have added 900 additional secondary years 7-11 places by September 2023
47. In the October 2019 report, cabinet were advised that overall there was sufficient capacity within Southwark schools to meet the demand for year 7 for that academic year and a shortage of places was forecast from September 2019 onwards. This year's enrolment and the latest GLA 2020 projections (see **Appendix 10**) show that there is not now a projected shortfall and that demand will fall back from this year onwards, reduce and stabilise thereafter. In these circumstances, it would be inadvisable for Southwark to commit presently to expanding any further secondary provision, unless additional demand manifests itself. Indeed, falling rolls in primary schools would seem to indicate that, in the future, secondary demand should ease off consequential to this reduction.

Secondary Y7 place applications

48. Y7 applications overall have plateaued over the last 4 years (an increase of 1% over this time), whereas secondary applications from Southwark residents have increased over 4 years by 8%, though they fell this year. Non-Southwark residents making Y7 applications has increased slightly from 5% in 2014 to 7% in 2020, though this marks a reduction from 12% in 2017. This plateauing of demand would underwrite the projected reduction in demand for Y7 places predicted in the GLA projections.
Table 3 –Secondary Y7 Applications 2014-2020 (Southwark and outborough)



Applications and expressed preferences for Secondary Schools

50. A considerable variation in the popularity of secondary schools within Southwark exists in the 20 secondary schools. This means that the balance between demand and the availability of places is not evenly distributed across the borough. Table 19 gives the number of preferences from per Y7 place from all applicants and Southwark applicants only. For all applicants, the average was 4.2 preferences per Y7 place (without Kingsdale, 3.5 preferences per Y7 place). For Southwark applicants only, the average was 2.7 preferences per year 7 place (without Kingsdale this was also 2.7 preferences per Y7 place). This shows how the considerable number of outborough preferences (particularly for Kingsdale) distorts the figures.

Secondary cross border flows

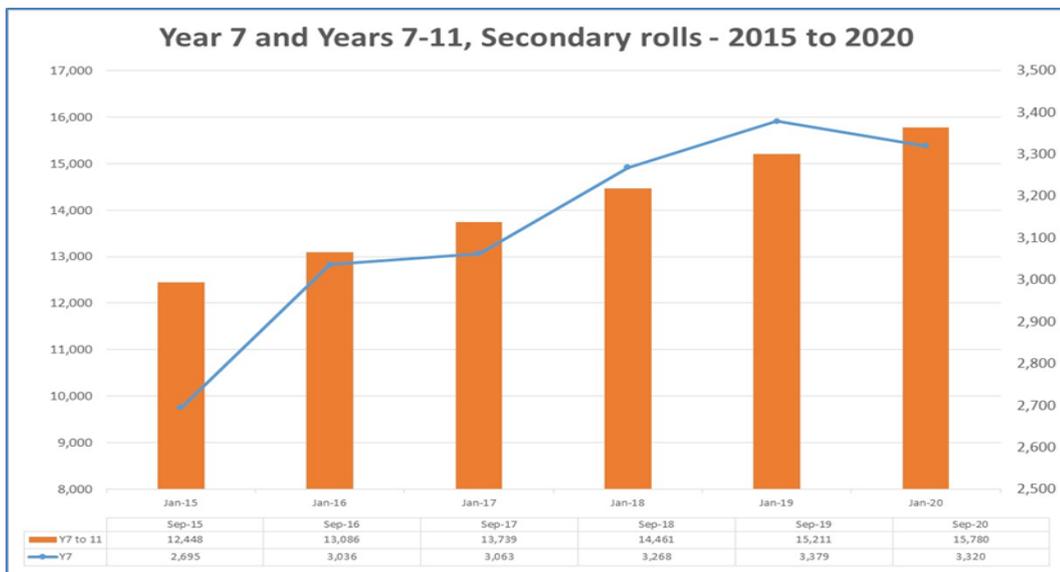
51. Around 21% of Southwark residents of secondary school age attending state funded secondary mainstream schools attend outside Southwark. Pupils from neighbouring boroughs, (mainly Lewisham and Lambeth) total around 26% of the Southwark school population, so there is a net gain of around +7% of pupils – the equivalent of a whole secondary school. This has grown considerably in the last few years, from a previous position seven years ago of their being equal numbers of pupils entering and leaving the borough. The increasing popularity of our secondary schools – all of which are Ofsted “good” or “outstanding” rated, may perhaps also explain why the Council has underestimated secondary demand.

Increasing (and decreasing) rolls in secondary schools

52. Southwark has seen a considerable increase in secondary place demand since September 2015 in Y7 and secondary places as a whole. Y7 rolls have increased by 21FE – the equivalent of 3 secondary school Y7s - a 23% increase overall in 5 years. However, the rate of increase is decreasing, and Y7s fell this year for the first time since 2012. For whole school figures, the rate of increase is higher by 3,332 pupils – 27% over the same time period – equivalent to 112 classes or four 6FE secondary schools. This rate is also decreasing.

Table 4: Secondary rolls September 2015-2020 (Y7 and whole school)

| Year | Y7 | +/- | % | Y7 to 11 | +/- | % |
|----------------|-------|------|------|----------|------|-----|
| September 2015 | 2,695 | | | 12,448 | | |
| September 2016 | 3,036 | +341 | +13% | 13,086 | +638 | +5% |
| September 2017 | 3,063 | +27 | +1% | 13,739 | +653 | +5% |
| September 2018 | 3,268 | +205 | +7% | 14,461 | +722 | +5% |
| September 2019 | 3,379 | +111 | +3% | 15,211 | +750 | +5% |
| September 2020 | 3,320 | -59 | -2% | 15,780 | +569 | +4% |



| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Change 2015-2020 | +625 | +23% | +3,332 | +27% |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|

53. In September 2020, 3,447 Year 7 places (the equivalent of 115FE) were available for secondary pupils in Southwark. There was an uptake of around 3,320, leaving 127 places (5FE) - a surplus of 4% - of Y7 places).
54. Whilst this is ostensibly sufficient, there are normally around this number late applications per annum, which will in all probability take most all these places, leaving little or no leeway for (later) in year admissions of children moving to the area, or transferring schools. Given this anticipated number of late applications, the Council has previously liaised with secondary schools to ascertain their willingness and capacity to take Y7 pupils over PAN.
55. Two schools already do this on their own initiative (Compass and Kingsdale), and 3 more schools have regularly taken above their admissions limit - Harris Boys and Harris Girls East Dulwich, as well as ARK All Saints. In addition to this, Charter North Dulwich increased their PAN from 2019 onwards. With these extensions, the Admissions team are confident that they can accommodate late applicants and in year admissions for 2020.
56. Overall, there are 16,596 11-16 secondary places (the equivalent of 554 classes) with a take up of around 15,780 (526 classes), leaving 818 vacancies (equivalent to 27 classes) across secondary school years 7-11, a 4% vacancy rate overall, slightly lower than the recommended 5-10% cushion recommended by Ofsted.

Old Kent Road Area Action Plan (OKRAAP) and its effect on secondary rolls

57. As with primary consideration also needs be given to the Old Kent Road Area Action Plan (OKRAAP). Suitable sites to expand (or, if needed provide) a new school have been identified, as and when required. As with primary, the Council would support schemes for schools that are located close to the area of need and offer good quality internal and external teaching areas, in accordance with DfE/Council design guidance.

Secondary private schooling and home education

58. 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.
59. Pupil projections also assume that a similar proportion of children attend private schools inside and outside Southwark, and or are home educated. The number of private secondary pupils in the local authority area at the nine registered private secondaries has not altered significantly (4,810 secondary age pupils, or around 160 classes), nor those receiving education at home.
60. Private secondary school pupils account for approximately 16% of all secondary school pupils in the local authority area, a 1% increase on the figures from 2018/19. The Council are unable to establish, however, how many of these pupils are actually Southwark residents.

Secondary expansions in adjacent boroughs

61. Paragraph 51 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 5**.

ACCURACY OF PROJECTIONS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)

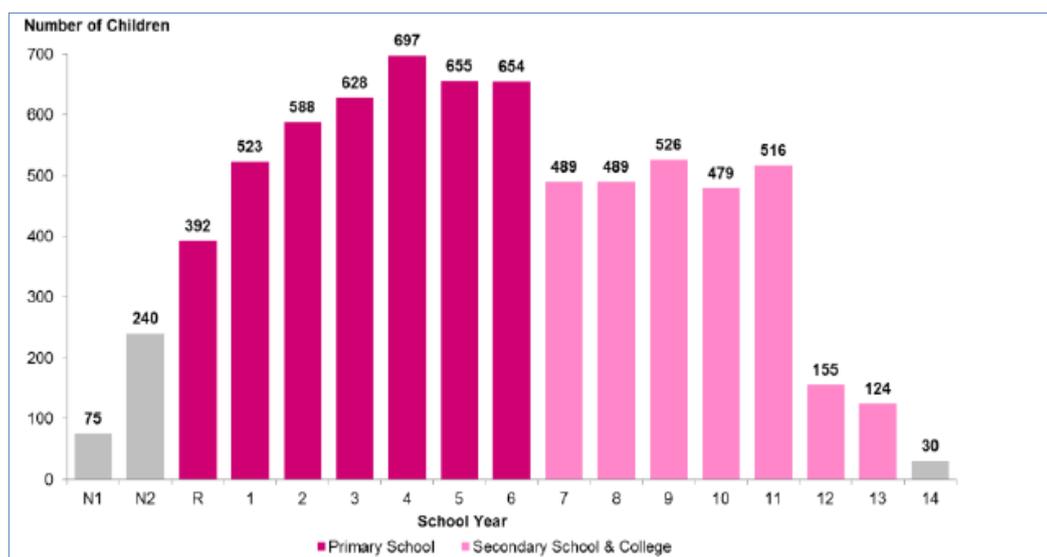
62. A detailed analysis of the accuracy of the GLA primary and secondary projections used by Southwark from 2016-19 is attached as **Appendix 11**. DfE guidelines aim for these to be $\pm 1.5\%$ maximum. This has been achieved overall for primary schools
63. The accuracy of projections depends very much 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 $+2.9\%$ since 2015
 - Overall, for YR-Y6, the Council slightly overestimated demand by $+0.9\%$ on average since 2015
 - Possible reasons for the overestimation of primary reception derives from the effects of estate decants, welfare reform and Brexit on the 0-4 years of age population, therefore the demand and consequently the number of applications for a primary reception places are less than previously anticipated
 - The figure for Year 7 projections at secondary level has been underestimated by -4.5% on average since 2015
 - Overall, the Council underestimated secondary demand by around -3.5% since 2015
64. 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 our relatively high performance of our schools in KS4 assessments, in comparison to schools in neighbouring authorities contributing to Southwark secondary school popularity

SEND Schools Update (Primary, Secondary and 16 plus)

65. 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 EHCP (formerly 'statement'), at 2.8% , both at or higher than the London and UK averages. 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. Whilst the percentage of children with EHCPs has been stable in recent years, the number of these complex children has increased due to a rising population. Furthermore, the increase in the age range of pupils with statutory plans from 5-19 to 0-25 will also continue to drive up the numbers of young people with EHCPs for the next two years.
66. The number of children attending school in Southwark with SEND is significantly higher in mainstream primary schools compared to secondary schools. There are around 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 high incidence SEN - schools identify them at SEN Support without EHCPs.

Figures by year group are given in the table overleaf.

Table 5 – SEND Prevalence by school age year group



67. 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.
68. Some pupils with EHCPs who attend mainstream primary schools move on to secondary special schools or out of Southwark. The percentage of pupils attending Southwark SEND schools but living in another LA is around 11%. The percentage of pupils living in LA but attending state-funded schools in other LAs is 19%, making Southwark a net exporter of pupils of 54 pupils - around 9% of cohort. The increase of Southwark provision outlined below is in part driven by a wish to educate more children in borough.
69. There are considerable financial implications in sending pupils (between the ages of 5 to 25) out-borough for SEND education, in addition to an increase in the demand for local SEND. The Council is embarking on a rigorous programme to increase the scope (to meet varying needs) and capacity of SEND places in Southwark.
70. Plans and proposals for the expansion of other SEND provision are given below in table 6. Proposals will add additional 296 SEN places in Southwark, an increase of 25% overall.

Table 6 SEND proposal progress

| School | Proposal | Capacity | New | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|----------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| City of London Academy (COLA) | Expansion of ASD provision | 0 | 20 | Work completed Sep 2020 |
| Cherry Garden School | Increase standard number and relocation to Peckham | 46 | 72 | Completed & Opened Oct 2018 |
| Spa Camberwell | ASD 4-16 free school on the former site of LeSoCo, with Spa Bermondsey as sponsor | 0 | 120 | Works completed – opened Sep 2020 |
| Beormund Primary | Redevelopment of Beormund site for SILS4 and relocation to former site Bellenden Primary School site | 40 | 50 | Gateway 2 approved |

| School | Proposal | Capacity | New | Status |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Charter School East Dulwich Secondary | ASD resource base as part of new build at Dulwich Hospital site | 0 | 10 | Work underway – completes Sep 2022 |
| Park College | Use of part of former Bishop's House site for 19-25 SEND provision | 0 | 12 | Completed & Opened October 2018 |
| TOTAL | | 86 | 382 | Net gain of 296 places |

Policy implications and Council Plan commitments

71. 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. The Council has limited scope to expand existing provision, but not expanding the schools were demand exists leaves the Council vulnerable to legal action for not meeting its legal duty to provide sufficient primary school places.
72. The Council Plan for 2018-22 was passed by Cabinet in June 2018 and presents commitments, which will guide the Council in delivering the Majority Party's manifesto vision of "a fairer future for all". It is a requirement that reports to Cabinet now refer to the Council Plan and how the report and or the actions outlined will help deliver key aspects of the plan.
73. The Council Plan states: "Southwark schools have improved significantly in recently years and we have been meeting high demand for school places by refurbishing and expanding popular schools and working with local parents to support new schools. We believe every child has the right to a good education, which is why we have campaigned alongside local parents for fair funding and worked with schools to drive up standards". The Council Plan lists targets that the Council aims to meet from 2018-22. One of the commitments for the future is "Open a new secondary school at Borough by 2019" – paragraph 46 above states "the (6FE) Haberdashers' Borough School on the old Fire Station site on Southwark Bridge Road, opened in September 2019". The school opened in September 2019 in temporary accommodation - the Council is therefore on track to meet this Council Plan commitment, as the build will have completed prior to May 2022.
74. In the Council's 2018-19 report back of the Council plan, the Council also reported that they had "...delivered the first phase of the new Charter East Dulwich school buildings". With a short delay due to the COVID 19 epidemic, the latter build is still on track to complete by September 2022, with some pupils housed in temporary accommodation adjacent to the school until then.

Community impact statement

75. The Public Sector Equality Duty, at section 149 of the Equality Act, requires public bodies to consider all individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work, in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees. 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

“Approach to Equality” commits the Council to ensuring equality is an integral part of our day-to-day business. “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.

Consultation

76. If concrete proposals require statutory proceedings to alter PANs of non-academy schools are, the required statutory consultation procedures will be carried with stakeholders, including individual schools, including meetings with parents/carers, staff and governors. At the formal stage, 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.

Resource and risk implications

77. It is clearly in the interest of the Council to ensure that demand is as closely matched to supply as possible. Reducing the PANs of the schools concerned has therefore potentially contributed to savings in the departmental and Council budget. Although, the reduction of primary rolls would marginally impact on the Dedicated Schools’ Grant (DSG) authorities receive from the DfE and would therefore indirectly reduce the amount available for the Council to spend on supporting schools, as the “top slice” the Council retains would proportionately reduce.
78. There is a small risk last year that amending the school’s capacities where there is increased demand could potentially leave the Council vulnerable to legal action for not meeting its target duty to provide sufficient primary school places. As outlined in paragraph 4, section 14 of the Education Act 1996 places a duty on local authorities to “*secure that there are sufficient primary and secondary school places in their area as well as working to [...] increas[e] opportunities for parental choice*”. However, the large level of vacancies and compact nature of Southwark’s geography mitigate considerably against this risk.

Legal implications

79. The report clearly states the Council’s duty to provide sufficiency of school places and the Education and Inspections Act 2006 and School Admissions Code 2014 in undertaking any changes to pupil admission numbers. Chapter 3, Paragraph 13 Subsection 1A of the EaIA 2006 states that Councils shall:
 - *(so far as their powers enable them to do so) 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*
 - *Paragraph 14 Subsection 1A states that a Council shall “secure that sufficient schools for providing (a) primary education, and (b) education that is secondary education [...] are available for their area”*
- It also states in subsection 3A that the council shall:
 - *“exercise their functions under this section with a view to (a) securing diversity in the provision of schools, and (b) increasing opportunities for parental choice”*

80. Supplementary advice from the council's director of law and democracy is covered in paragraphs 81 to 83.

Finance implications

81. 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. A reduction in cost of out of borough placements for children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities is to be achieved through growth in provision within Southwark.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Director of Law and Democracy

82. As set out above, the council has a general duty to secure that there are sufficient school places in its area to meet the needs of the population. The report sets out the legal issues that inhibit the establishment by the Council of new maintained schools (the presumption that new provision will be made through an academy), and its functions in relation to altering its existing maintained schools.
83. Where the Council is considering a proposal to alter a maintained school, Cabinet is reminded that certain proposals will be subject to statutory notification and consultation procedures under Education and Inspections Act 2006 and regulations and guidance issued under that Act.
84. Cabinet is reminded that the public sector equality duty under section 149 Equality Act 2010, as set out in the Community Impact section of the report, applies to the exercise of these functions.

Strategic Director of Finance and Governance (23TJ202021)

85. This report seeks to inform cabinet of the updated forecasts of primary and secondary school places.
86. Paragraph 29 details the budget contained within the council's approved capital programme for school expansion, and explains that the revenue implications surrounding any expansion of schools will be met from the Dedicated Schools' Grant via the "growth fund". 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.
87. The responsibility for the sufficiency of places is a statutory duty of the Local Authority and the funding source is a combination of general fund and funding sources that replaced the former Education Services Grant. The admissions function of the Local Authority is funded from the Central Block of the Dedicated Schools Grant.
88. The potential revenue consequences to schools flowing from changes in pupil admissions numbers contained within this report flow to and from the Dedicated Schools Grant and the Schools Block, which is ring fenced for funding mainstream schools. These arrangements are supplemented further within the Dedicated Schools Grant by a growth and falling rolls fund (as noted above) which is set aside by Schools Forum to assist in managing flexibility to variation in pupil numbers and also a Schools in Financial Difficulty Fund (de-delegated from maintained schools and accessible only to maintained schools) which has set criteria for use.
89. Schools governing bodies have a responsibility to manage their delegated budgets in accordance with the Southwark Scheme for Financing Schools, the latest version of which applies from April 2018. 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 that document and any existing financial arrangements agreed with the Local Authority set out under those provisions.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

| Background Papers | Held At | Contact |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Making significant changes ('prescribed alterations') to maintained schools - Statutory guidance for proposers and decision-makers October 2018 | Children's & Adults' Services, Education Directorate, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH | Ric Euteneuer 020 7525 5018 |
| Link (please copy and paste into your browser): | | |
| https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/756572/Maintained_schools_prescribed_alterations_guidance.pdf | | |
| Council Plan 2018-2022 and Progress report 2018/9 | Children's & Adults' Services, Education Directorate, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH | Ric Euteneuer 020 7525 5018 |
| Link (please copy and paste into your browser): | | |
| https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/3659/Council-Plan-2018-19-2021-22.pdf https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/10191/Council-Plan-2018-19-Progress-report.pdf | | |
| School Admissions Code - Statutory guidance for admission authorities, governing bodies, local authorities, schools' adjudicators and admission appeals panels. December 2014 – DfE | Children's & Adults' Services, Education Directorate, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH | Ric Euteneuer 020 7525 5018 |
| Link (please copy and paste into your browser): | | |
| https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/389388/School Admissions Code 2014 - 19 Dec.pdf | | |
| Health and wellbeing in Southwark Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) - Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities | Children's & Adults' Services, Education Directorate, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH | Ric Euteneuer 020 7525 5018 |
| Link (please copy and paste into your browser): | | |
| https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/7745/JSNA-2018-SEND.pdf | | |
| The Essential Guide to the Public Sector Equality Duty – EHRC July 2014 | Children's & Adults' Services, Education Directorate, 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH | Ric Euteneuer 020 7525 5018 |
| Link (please copy and paste into your browser): | | |
| https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/psed_essential_guide_-_guidance_for_english_public_bodies.pdf | | |

APPENDICES

| Number | Title |
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AUDIT TRAIL

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| Cabinet Member | Councillor Jasmine Ali, Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Children, Young People & Schools | |
| Lead Officer | David Quirke-Thornton, Strategic Director of Children's & Adults' Services | |
| Report Author | Ric Euteneuer, Principal Strategy Officer (<i>School Place Planning</i>) | |
| Version | Final | |
| Dated | 8 October 2020 | |
| Key Decision? | Yes | |
| CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS/DIRECTORATES/CABINET MEMBER | | |
| Officer Title | Comments Sought | Comments Included |
| Director of Law and Democracy | Yes | Yes |
| Strategic Director of Finance & Governance | Yes | Yes |
| Cabinet Member | Yes | Yes |
| Date final report sent to Constitutional Team | | 8 October 2020 |

APPENDIX 1: List of schools by Planning Area

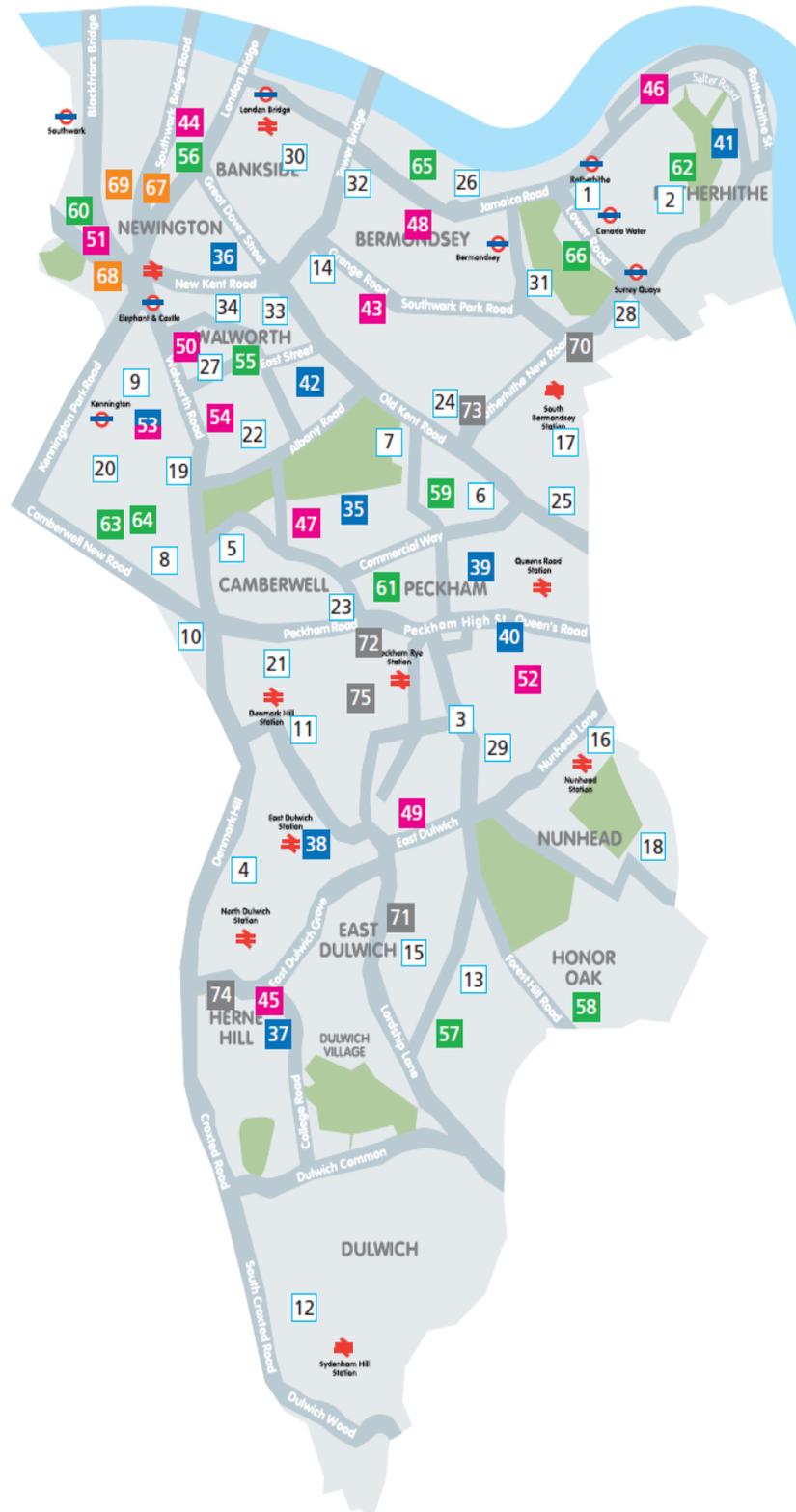
Community Schools *in italics*
 Free Schools **in bold black**
 Foundation Schools **in bold red**
 Academies **in bold green**
 VA CE Schools **in bold turquoise**
 VA RC Schools **in bold blue**

| Name of Planning area (PA) | Primary Schools in PA | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Borough, Bankside & Walworth | <p>Cathedral School of St Mary Overie CE Charles Dickens Academy Charlotte Sharman <i>Cobourg</i> <i>Crampton</i> English Martyrs RC Friars <i>Keyworth</i> <i>Michael Faraday</i> <i>Robert Browning</i></p> | <p>St Georges Cathedral RC St Johns Walworth CE St Joseph's (Borough) St Jude's CE St Paul's C of E Academy St Peters CE Surrey Square Academy The Globe Academy <i>Townsend</i> <i>Victory</i></p> |
| 2. Bermondsey & Rotherhithe | <p><i>Albion</i> <i>Alfred Salter</i> Boutcher CE Galleywall City of London <i>Grange</i> <i>Ilderton</i> John Keats Peter Hills with St Mary's & St. Paul's CE <i>Phoenix</i> <i>Pilgrims Way</i></p> | <p>Redriff <i>Riverside</i> <i>Rotherhithe</i> <i>Snowsfields</i> <i>Southwark Park</i> St James CE St Johns RC St Joseph's RC 014B St Joseph's RC 026 <i>Tower Bridge</i></p> |
| 3. Peckham & Nunhead | <p>Angel Oak Academy <i>Bellenden</i> <i>Camelot</i> Harris Peckham Park Harris Free School Peckham <i>Hollydale</i> <i>Ivydale</i></p> | <p>John Donne <i>Rye Oak</i> St Francesca Cabrini RC St Francis RC St James the Great RC St John's & St Clements CE St Mary Magdalene CE</p> |
| 4. Camberwell | <p>Belham <i>Bessemer Grange</i> <i>Brunswick Park</i> <i>Comber Grove</i> <i>Crawford</i> <i>Dog Kennel Hill</i></p> | <p><i>John Ruskin</i> <i>Lyndhurst</i> <i>Oliver Goldsmith</i> St George's CE St Joseph's Infants RC St Joseph's Junior RC</p> |
| 5. Dulwich | <p><i>Dulwich Wood</i> Dulwich Hamlet Junior Dulwich Village Infants (CE) <i>Goodrich</i></p> | <p>Goose Green <i>Heber</i> Harris Primary Free East Dulwich Judith Kerr Free School St Anthony's RC</p> |

APPENDIX 2: MAP OF ALL STATED FUNDED MAINSTREAM PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN SOUTHWARK

Map of primary schools in Southwark

Map of primary schools in Southwark



Community primary schools

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

Academies

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

Voluntary aided schools

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

Foundation schools

- 67 Charles Dickens Primary School
- 68 Charlotte Sharman Primary School
- 69 Friars Primary Foundation School

Free schools

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

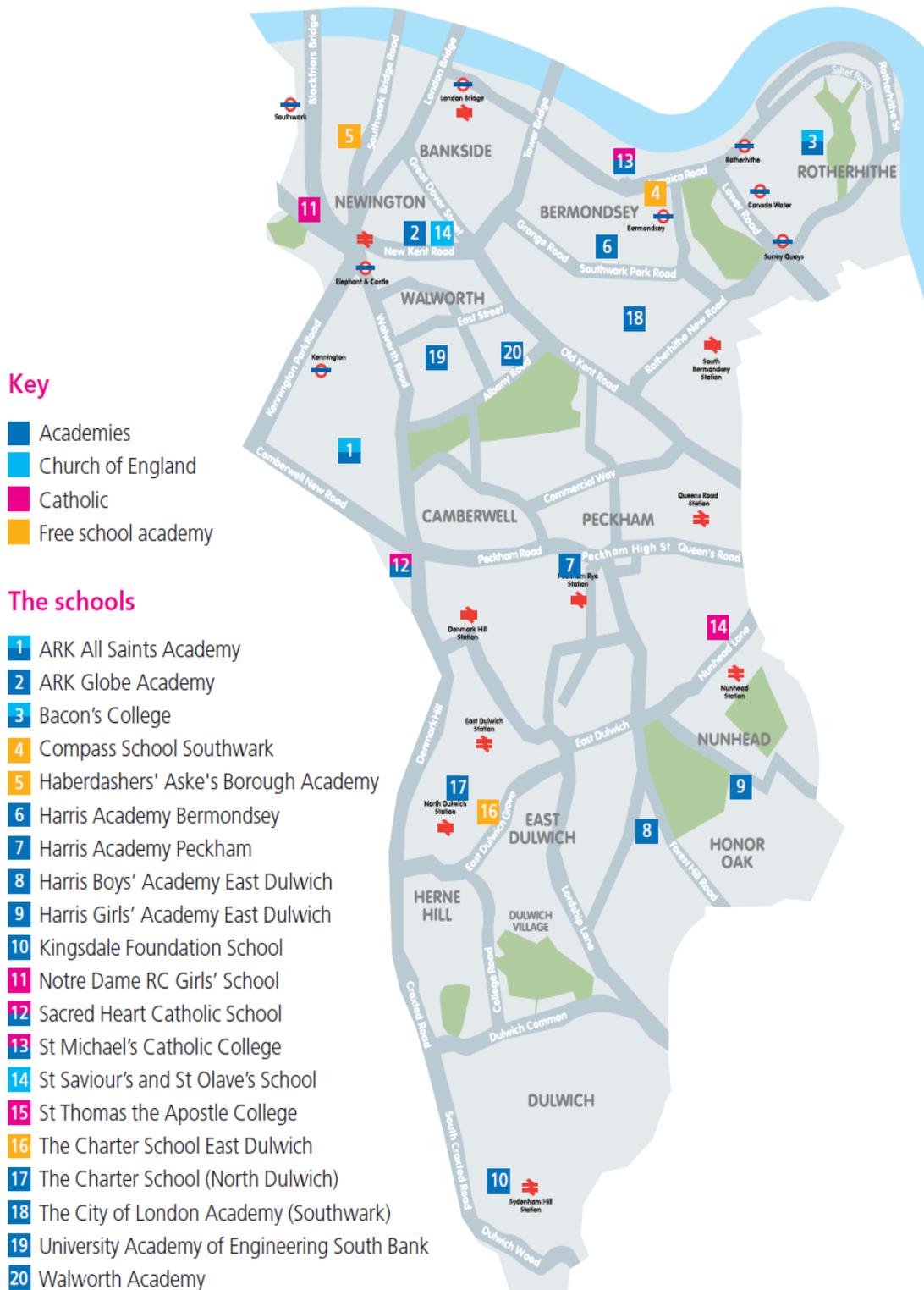
APPENDIX TWO A – PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY OLD AND NEW WARDS

| School | PA | Old Ward | New Ward |
|--|----|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Charles Dickens | 1 | Cathedrals | Borough & Bankside |
| St Joseph's 0339 | 1 | Cathedrals | Borough & Bankside |
| Cathedral School | 1 | Cathedrals | Borough & Bankside |
| Friars | 1 | Cathedrals | Borough & Bankside |
| The Globe Academy | 1 | Chaucer | Chaucer |
| Surrey Square | 1 | East Walworth | Faraday |
| Michael Faraday | 1 | Faraday | Faraday |
| St Peters | 1 | Faraday | Faraday |
| Crampton | 1 | Newington | Newington |
| Keyworth | 1 | Newington | Newington |
| St Paul's | 1 | Newington | Newington |
| Robert Browning | 1 | East Walworth | North Walworth |
| Townsend | 1 | East Walworth | North Walworth |
| Victory | 1 | East Walworth | North Walworth |
| English Martyrs | 1 | East Walworth | North Walworth |
| St Johns Walworth CE | 1 | East Walworth | North Walworth |
| Cobourg | 1 | East Walworth | Old Kent Road |
| St Georges Cathedral | 1 | Cathedrals | St George's |
| St Jude's | 1 | Cathedrals | St George's |
| Charlotte Sharman | 1 | Cathedrals | St George's |
| Grange | 2 | Grange | London Bridge & West Bermondsey |
| Snowsfields | 2 | Grange | London Bridge & West Bermondsey |
| Tower Bridge | 2 | Riverside | London Bridge & West Bermondsey |
| Riverside | 2 | Riverside | North Bermondsey |
| Southwark Park | 2 | Riverside | North Bermondsey |
| St James CE | 2 | Riverside | North Bermondsey |
| St Joseph's 014B | 2 | Riverside | North Bermondsey |
| John Keats Primary | 2 | Livesey | Old Kent Road |
| Ilderton | 2 | Livesey | Old Kent Road |
| Pilgrims Way | 2 | Livesey | Old Kent Road |
| Phoenix | 2 | South Bermondsey | Old Kent Road |
| Albion | 2 | Rotherhithe | Rotherhithe |
| Alfred Salter | 2 | Rotherhithe | Rotherhithe |
| Rotherhithe | 2 | Rotherhithe | Rotherhithe |
| St Joseph's 026 | 2 | Rotherhithe | Rotherhithe |
| Boutcher | 2 | Grange | South Bermondsey |
| Galleywall | 2 | South Bermondsey | South Bermondsey |
| Peter Hills with St Mary's & St. Paul's CE | 2 | Surrey Docks | Surrey Docks |

| School | PA | Old Ward | New Ward |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------------|
| Redriff | 2 | Surrey Docks | Surrey Docks |
| St Johns R.C. Primary School | 2 | Surrey Docks | Surrey Docks |
| St John's & St Clements | 3 | The Lane | Goose Green |
| Hollydale | 3 | Nunhead | Nunhead & Queen's Rd |
| John Donne | 3 | Nunhead | Nunhead & Queen's Rd |
| Camelot | 3 | Livesey | Old Kent Road |
| St Francis RC Primary School | 3 | Livesey | Old Kent Road |
| Angel Oak | 3 | Peckham | Peckham |
| Harris Academy Peckham Park | 3 | Peckham | Peckham |
| St James The Great Catholic | 3 | Peckham | Peckham |
| Ivydale | 3 | Nunhead | Peckham Rye |
| St Francesca Cabrini | 3 | Peckham Rye | Peckham Rye |
| Harris Primary Free School Peckham | 3 | The Lane | Rye Lane |
| Bellenden | 3 | The Lane | Rye Lane |
| St Mary Magdalene | 3 | The Lane | Rye Lane |
| Rye Oak | 3 | The Lane | Rye Lane |
| Lyndhurst | 4 | Brunswick Park | St Giles |
| Oliver Goldsmith | 4 | Brunswick Park | St Giles |
| St Georges CE | 4 | Brunswick Park | St Giles |
| Dog Kennel Hill | 4 | South Camberwell | Champion Hill |
| Bessemer Grange | 4 | South Camberwell | Champion Hill |
| Belham | 4 | South Camberwell | Rye Lane |
| Comber Grove | 4 | Camberwell Green | Camberwell Green |
| Crawford | 4 | Camberwell Green | Camberwell Green |
| John Ruskin | 4 | Camberwell Green | Camberwell Green |
| Brunswick Park | 4 | Camberwell Green | Camberwell Green |
| St Joseph's 046 Inf | 4 | Camberwell Green | Camberwell Green |
| St Joseph's 046 Jnr | 4 | Camberwell Green | Camberwell Green |
| Goodrich | 5 | East Dulwich | Dulwich Hill |
| St Anthony's | 5 | East Dulwich | Dulwich Hill |
| Judith Kerr Free School | 5 | Village | Dulwich Village |
| Dulwich Hamlet | 5 | Village | Dulwich Village |
| Dulwich Village Infants | 5 | Village | Dulwich Village |
| Dulwich Wood Primary School | 5 | College | Dulwich Wood |
| Harris Primary Free East Dulwich | 5 | East Dulwich | Goose Green |
| Heber | 5 | East Dulwich | Goose Green |
| Goose Green | 5 | East Dulwich | Goose Green |

APPENDIX 3: MAP OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SOUTHWARK

Map of secondary schools in Southwark



APPENDIX 4 – GLA SCHOOL ROLL PROJECTIONS (SRP) FORECAST METHODOLOGY

What is the SRP process in 2020?

The SRP process in 2020 is summarised below.

- 1) LAs provide GLA with development data as an input to population projections
- 2) GLA provides LAs with csv templates for submitting school level roll data (early March 2020)
- 3) LAs complete and return the data as csv files (mid-March 2020)
- 4) LAs complete an optional template containing context information (starting mid-March 2020)
- 5) GLA runs the SRP model and returns school roll projections (April 2020)

The GLA envisages that, as before, roll projections are typically returned to LAs within two working days of receipt of roll data in the correct format.

What data do the projections use?

The three key data inputs for the model are:

- Ward-level population projections
- Pupils on roll data for each school
- National Pupil Database records with pupils' home wards

Population projections

The model uses GLA generated population projections. Local Authorities can have school roll projections run based on the following three population projection variants for their borough:

- Borough Preferred Option (BPO) incorporating development data provided by the borough (**This is the option Southwark uses**)
- The latest GLA ward level SHLAA-capped AHS (average household size) population projections for all wards in your LA.
- Zero Development variant

The default population projection used is the BPO - however this is dependent on the Local Authority having provided development data. If no development data has been provided then the GLA will give the option to wait until development data is received, or run the school roll projections with the SHLAA based population projection. Areas other than the wards in the LA take their population projection from the latest GLA ward level SHLAA-capped AHS (average household size) population projections. The population projections incorporate annual birth, death and migration data to mid-2017. Future birth trends in fertility and mortality are based on the principal assumptions from ONS's National Population Projections (NPP) for England. Household formation rates are taken from the DCLG subnational household projections. Past dwelling completions are taken from the London Development Database. Assumed future housing trajectories are derived from the latest Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA).

School roll data

For 2020, subscribing LAs provided roll data for individual schools split by age of child (at 30th April 2020) and gender for both primary and secondary schools separately. LAs also provided the school DfE number, any previous DfE number that the school has had in the relevant time period, and indicated which planning area each school sits within.

School/pupil related data

The model also uses additional school related data.

- 1) School maximum pupil age – this is taken from Get Information for Schools (GIAS)
- 2) School minimum pupil age – this is taken from the school roll data provided by LAs because of inconsistencies in GIAS
- 3) National Pupil Database (NPD) years 2015 to 2019 – a cut from the January school census at pupil level including pupil residence (mapped to LSOA), school attended, age and gender

Overview

For each ward of residence in London and year of age (ages 4 to 18) and sex, the proportion of children attending each state school is calculated.

This proportion is carried forward as the children age so that the proportion for a 6-year old living in ward x and attending school y in 2018 is the same as the proportion for a 7-year old living in ward x and attending school y in 2019.

Attrition rates are not explicitly calculated except for projections of 6th form – it is assumed that any net loss or gain of pupils as they age through a school is purely due to temporal variations in the population projection of that cohort. For new children entering a school, for example at age 4, there is currently no information on where members of this cohort are resident. In this case the proportions are calculated as averages over past years, with 4 being the default number of years used, but there is the option to use a different number. The same approach is used at ages 11 and 16, even if the school is a through-school as it is assumed that there will be significant changes in the cohort at this point. These proportions are then applied to the population projections to give projections of the number of children on roll by school by age and sex. These are then aggregated to planning areas and borough totals. Projections of pupils aging through 6th form are produced using attrition rates calculated from previous years' data.

Why have the projected rolls changed since last year?

There are many reasons why a LA's projected rolls may have changed when compared to a previous year. LAs should consider the following:

Development

The amount of development projected in a LA will affect that authority's population projections and in turn its school roll projections. More development generally means that the LA will attract more people and its population will therefore rise. If population increases, there will consequently be more children and so school roll projections will also rise. LAs should assume that significant changes in assumed development will be accompanied with corresponding changes in projected rolls. If LAs are unsure what development assumptions have been used in the past, the GLA is able to provide this information. LAs should liaise with their demography and planning contacts within their LA to ensure that the most up to date development data is used.

Births

The number of births in an area will have a direct effect on the number of children on roll four years later. 2012 saw the highest number of births in London with these children starting school in either academic year 2016/17 or 2017/18 depending on when in the year they were born. Many areas have seen a fall in birth numbers since and this has led to subsequent projections of future births and therefore rolls, being correspondingly lower. ONS releases LA level mid-year birth data as part of the mid-year estimates at the end of June each year. Calendar year birth data at local authority level follows in August. The GLA commissions ward-level mid-year birth data from ONS each year which is usually available in November/December.

Migration

In recent years a number of LAs have reported an increase in in-year applications as a result of children moving to the area from both overseas and elsewhere in the UK. Migration therefore could explain why projected rolls have changed. The GLA has created an Excel based dashboard that allows boroughs to see in-, out- and net flow of children to/from their LA from elsewhere in London. It is available to download from the London Datastore and will be updated annually:

<http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/internal-migration-flows-school-age-children-visualisation>

ONS releases both mid-year international and internal migration data by single year of age and sex at the end of June each year. The former is released as part of the mid-year components of change and the latter as part of the internal migration estimates series.

Cross border mobility

Not all children will go to school in their LA of residence. This is particularly the case in London where the geographic size of local authorities is relatively small and where excellent transport networks mean that children can travel further afield easier than in other parts of the UK. Additionally, for children who live close to a borough boundary, their closest school may in fact be in a neighbouring authority. A school's reputation may affect parental preference when applying for schools. This may mean that some schools will see changes in applications and attendance from children outside of the authority resulting in increasing cross border mobility. The SRP model explicitly takes into account cross border mobility as pupil level data is used that gives both home and school locations. A neighbouring borough opening a school could draw pupils from your LA.

APPENDIX 5 – EXPANSION/CONTRACTION OF SCHOOLS IN NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHES

Table 7a – Out-borough primary school expansions/contractions by borough

| | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------|
| Bromley | Worsley Bridge Primary School - +1FE (2FE to 3FE) | For 2020/21 |
| Croydon | Paxton Academy – new school (+2FE) | For 2020/21 |
| | Krishna Avanti Primary School - +1FE (1FE to 2FE) | For 2021/22 |
| Lambeth | Sudbourne Primary School permanent expansion – +1.5FE (1.5FE to 3FE) | For 2020/21 |
| | Telferscot Primary (new school) – +2FE | |
| | Rosendale Primary +1FE (3FE to 4FE) | |
| | Wyvil Primary - permanent expansion – +2FE (2FE to 4FE) | |
| | Fenstanton Primary – permanent reduction – -1FE (3FE to 2FE) | |
| | Glenbrook Primary – permanent reduction – -1FE (2FE to 1FE) | |
| Lambeth | Henry Fawcett Primary – permanent reduction -1FE (2FE to 1FE) | For 2020/21 |
| | Kings Avenue Primary – permanent reduction – -1FE (2FE to 1FE) | |
| | Kingswood Primary – permanent reduction – -1FE (4FE to 3FE) | |
| Lewisham | Harris Lewisham Free School – new school (+3FE) – seeking a site | For 2021/22 (earliest) |

Table 7b Out-borough Secondary school expansions/closures by borough

| | | |
|--|--|-------------------|
| Bromley | Harris Girls Academy Bromley - -0.3FE – (6.3FE to 6FE) | For 2020/21 |
| | The Ravensbourne School – +0.4FE – (7.6FE to 8FE) | |
| Bromley | SHaW Futures Academy – new school – (+6FE) | For 2021/22 |
| | Harris Academy Sydenham – new school – (+6FE) (this school translocated to Bromley as a suitable site in Lewisham was not found) | |
| Croydon | Coombe Wood School – new school – (+6FE) | Opened 2019/20 |
| | Ark Blake Academy – new school – (+6FE) | For 2020/21 |
| | Virgo Fidelis RC Secondary – closure (- 4FE) | For 2021/22 |
| Greenwich | International Academy at Greenwich – school permanent closed – -3.5FE | For 2020/21 |
| | St Ursula’s Convent School (+0.5FE) – (4.5FE to 5FE) | |
| | Harris Academy Avery Hill Boys School – new school - +6FE | For 2022/23 |
| Lambeth | Bishop Thomas Grant Roman Catholic School – permanent reduction – -1FE (7FE to 6FE) | For 2020/21 |
| | Platanos College – permanent reduction – -1.8FE (7FE to 5.2FE) | |
| | Harris Academy Clapham – new school – (+6.5FE) | |
| Lewisham | Harris Academy Sydenham (this school now translocated to Bromley as suitable site in Lewisham was not found) | 2020/21 |
| Deptford Green – permanent reduction – -2FE (8FE to 6FE) | | |

APPENDIX 6 – Primary and Secondary Applications from Southwark & London residents

Table 8 Applications from Southwark/London residents for a primary reception place

| Year | Southwark | Change (+/-) | London | Change (+/-) |
|------|-----------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| 2016 | 3,332 | -177 (-5%) | 103,090 | -161 (-0.2%) |
| 2017 | 3,166 | -166 (-5%) | 98,972 | -4,118 (-4%) |
| 2018 | 3,110 | -56 (-2%) | 96,406 | -2,566 (-3%) |
| 2019 | 3,118 | +8 (+0.3%) | 96,728 | +322 (+0.3%) |
| 2020 | 2,988 | -130 (-4%) | 97,315 | +587 (+0.6%) |

Table 9 Applications from all applicants for a Southwark/London reception place

| Year | Southwark | Change (+/-) | London | Change (+/-) |
|------|-----------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| 2016 | 3,991 | +198 (+5%) | 112,602 | +1,905 (+2%) |
| 2017 | 3,995 | +4 (+0.1%) | 112,174 | -428 (-0.4%) |
| 2018 | 3,956 | -39 (-1%) | 110,897 | -1,277 (-1%) |
| 2019 | 3,675 | -289 (-7%) | 110,071 | -826 (-1%) |
| 2020 | 3,681 | +6 (+0.2%) | 105,023 | -5,048 (-5%) |

Table 10 Applications from non-Southwark/non-London applicants for a Southwark primary reception place

| Year | Non-Southwark | Change (+/-) | Non-London | Change (+/-) |
|------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 2016 | 659 | +375 (+132%) | 9,512 | +2,066 (+28%) |
| 2017 | 829 | +170 (+26%) | 13,202 | +3,690 (+39%) |
| 2018 | 846 | +17 (+2%) | 14,491 | +1,289 (+10%) |
| 2019 | 557 | -289 (-34%) | 13,343 | -1,148 (-8%) |
| 2020 | 693 | +136 (+24%) | 7,708 | -5,635 (-42%) |

Table 11 Applications from Southwark/London residents for a secondary Y7 place

| Year | Southwark | Change (+/-) | London | Change (+/-) |
|------|-----------|--------------|--------|--------------|
| 2016 | 2,823 | +225 (+9%) | 86,676 | +3,296 (+4%) |
| 2017 | 2,789 | -34 (-1%) | 88,410 | +1,734 (+2%) |
| 2018 | 2,930 | +141 (+5%) | 92,071 | +3,661 (+4%) |
| 2019 | 3,036 | +106 (+4%) | 95,174 | +3,103 (+3%) |
| 2020 | 2,924 | -112 (-4%) | 92,898 | -2,276 (-2%) |

Table 12 Applications from all applicants for a secondary Y7 place

| Year | Southwark places | Change (+/-) | London places | Change (+/-) |
|------|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 2016 | 3,016 | +140 (+5%) | 90,697 | +2,853 (+3%) |
| 2017 | 3,181 | +165 (+6%) | 92,435 | +1,738 (+2%) |
| 2018 | 3,215 | +34 (+1%) | 93,916 | +1,481 (+2%) |
| 2019 | 3,219 | +4 (+0.1%) | 96,220 | +2,304 (+2%) |
| 2020 | 3,219 | 0 (0%) | 96,669 | +449 (+0.4%) |

Table 13 Applications from non-Southwark/non-London applicants for a secondary Y7 place

| Year | Non-Southwark | Change (+/-) | Non-London | Change (+/-) |
|------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 2016 | 193 | -85 (-31%) | 4,021 | -443 (-10%) |
| 2017 | 392 | +199 (+103%) | 4,025 | +4 (+0.1%) |
| 2018 | 285 | -107 (-27%) | 1,845 | -2,180 (-54%) |
| 2019 | 183 | -102 (-36%) | 1,046 | -799 (-43%) |

| | | | | |
|------|-----|----------------|-------|---------------|
| 2020 | 295 | +112 (+17%) | 3,771 | +2,725(+260%) |
|------|-----|----------------|-------|---------------|

Table 14 Percentage of Non-Southwark applicants for primary (R) and secondary Y7 places

| Year | Non-Southwark Primary | Non-London Primary | Non-Southwark Secondary | Non-London Secondary |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2016 | 17% | 8% | 6% | 4% |
| 2017 | 21% | 12% | 12% | 4% |
| 2018 | 22% | 13% | 9% | 2% |
| 2019 | 15% | 12% | 6% | 1% |
| 2020 | 19% | 7% | 9% | 4% |

APPENDIX 7 – Births by calendar year in Southwark

Table 15: Births in Southwark (actuals 2002-2019, projections 2020-2024)

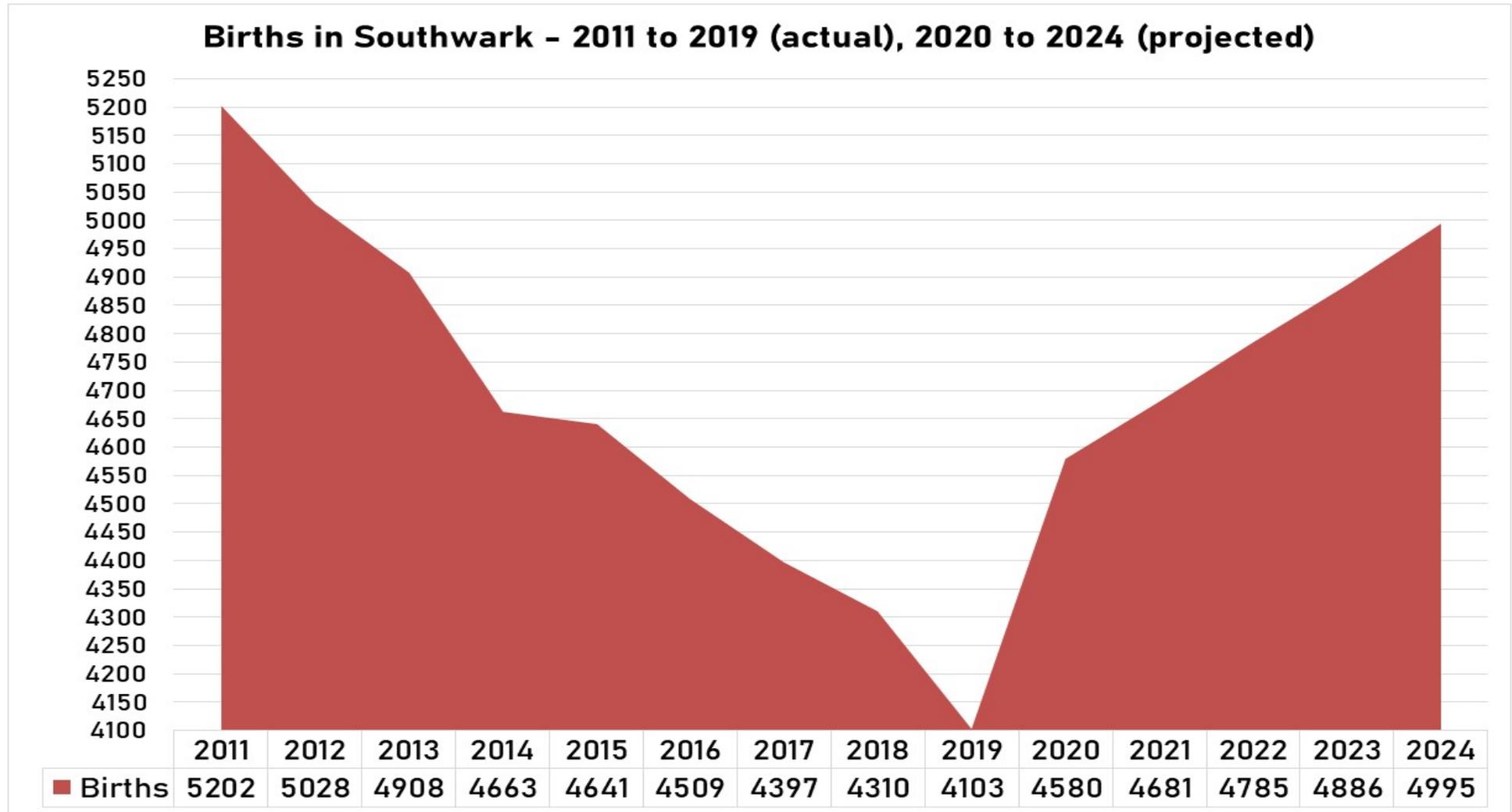
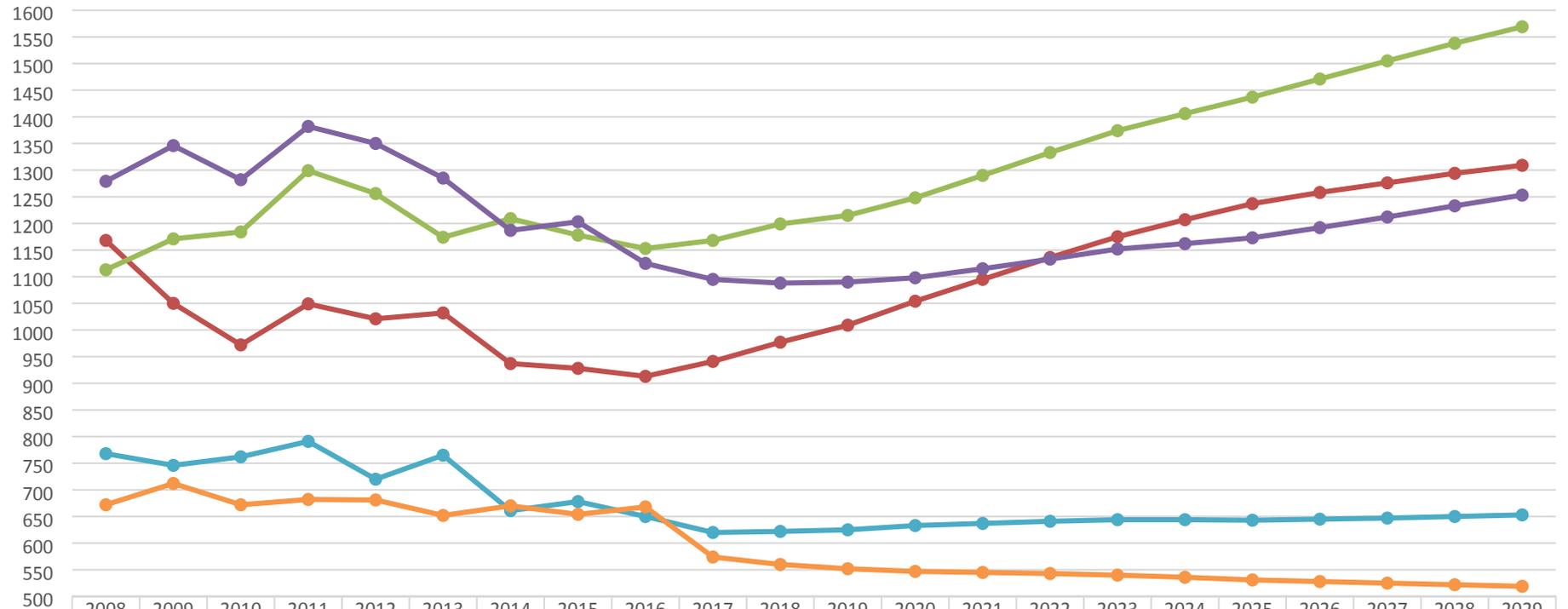


Table 16 Births by planning area (actual 2008-18 and projected 2019-2029)

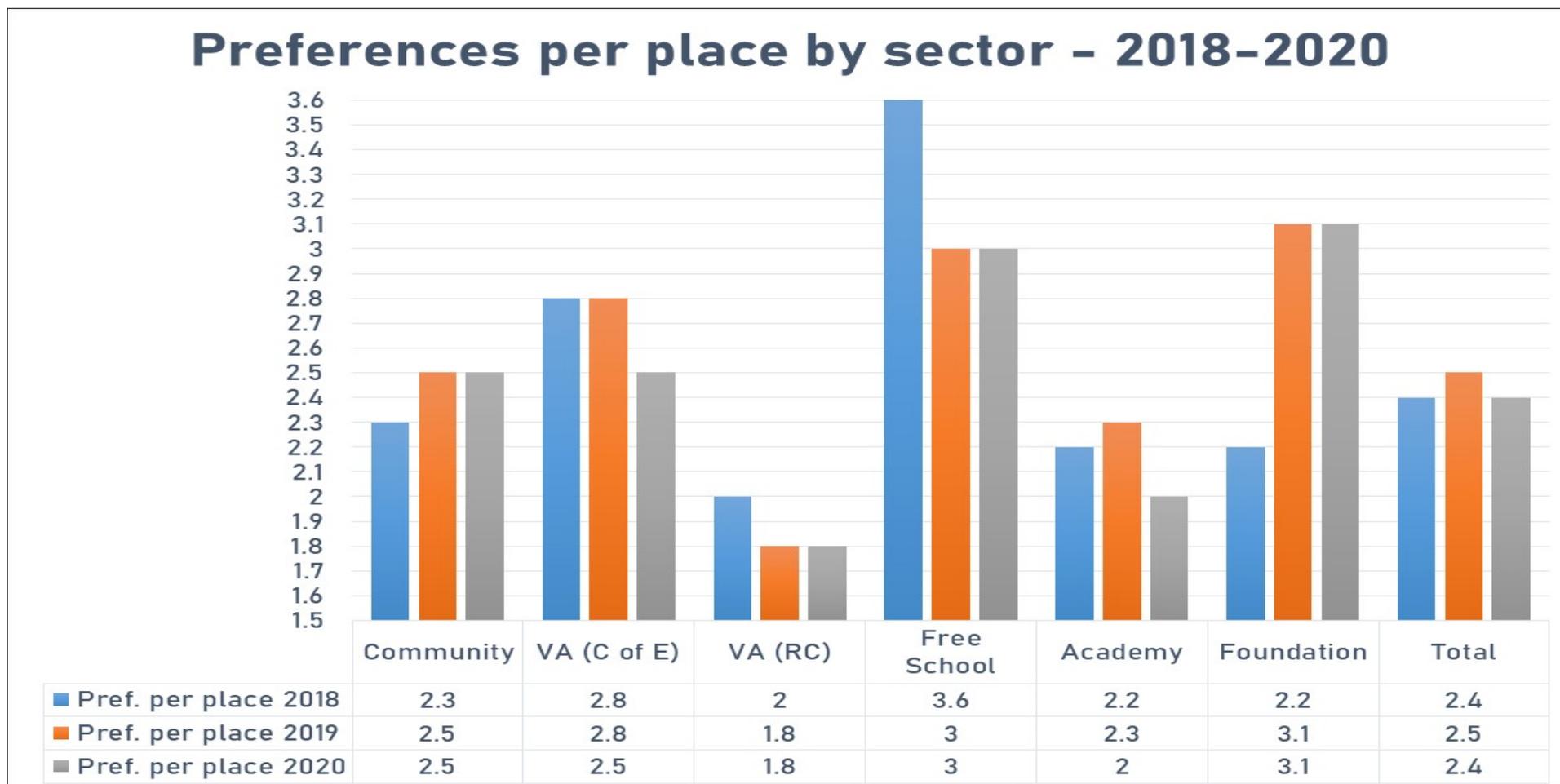
Births by Planning Area - Actual 2008 to 2017, Projections 2018-29



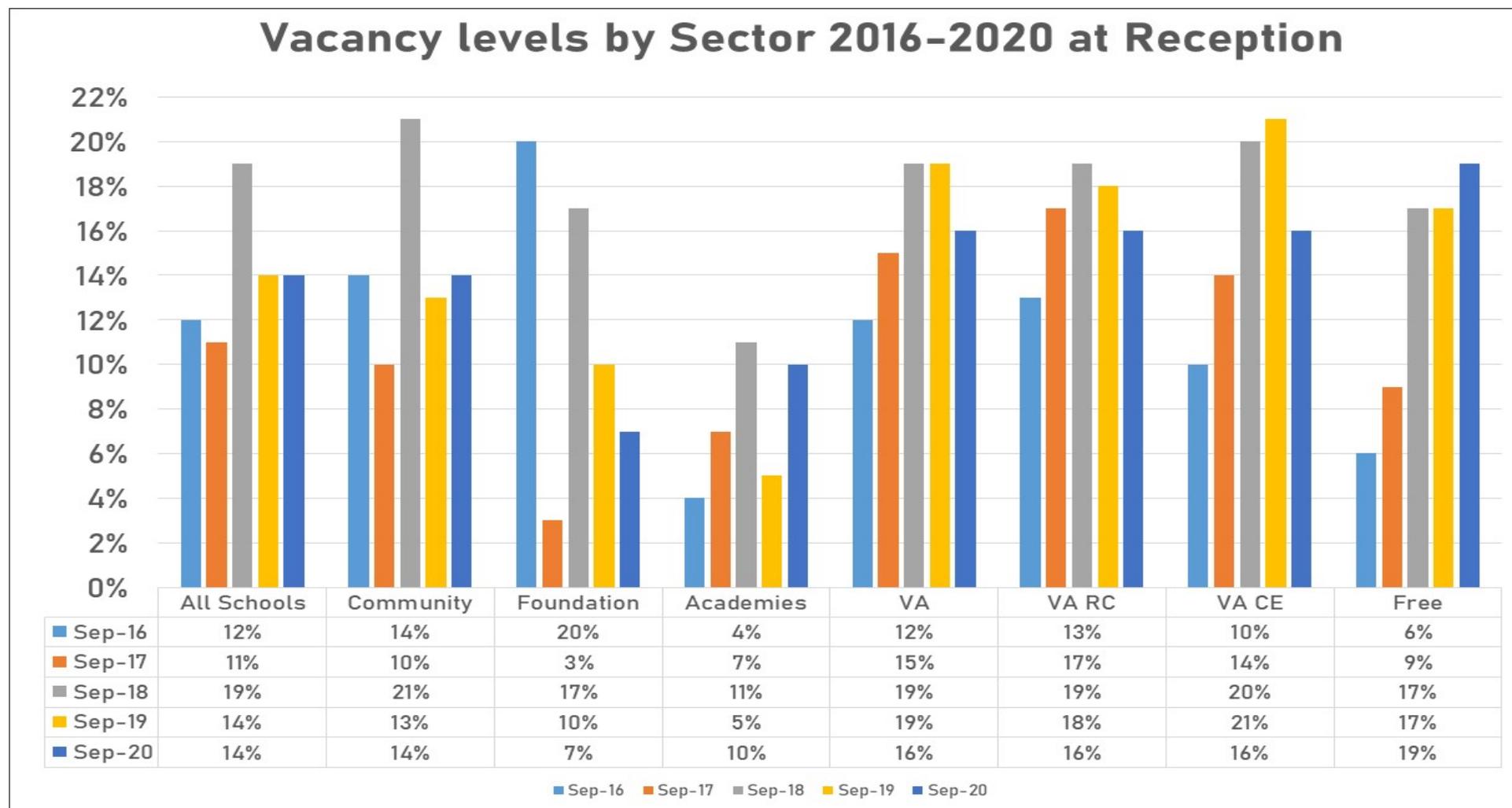
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ● 1 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
| ● 2 | 1168 | 1050 | 972 | 1049 | 1021 | 1032 | 937 | 928 | 913 | 941 | 977 | 1009 | 1054 | 1095 | 1136 | 1175 | 1207 | 1237 | 1258 | 1276 | 1294 | 1309 |
| ● 3 | 1113 | 1171 | 1184 | 1299 | 1256 | 1174 | 1209 | 1178 | 1153 | 1168 | 1199 | 1215 | 1248 | 1290 | 1333 | 1374 | 1406 | 1437 | 1471 | 1505 | 1538 | 1569 |
| ● 4 | 1279 | 1346 | 1282 | 1382 | 1350 | 1285 | 1187 | 1203 | 1125 | 1095 | 1088 | 1090 | 1098 | 1115 | 1133 | 1152 | 1162 | 1173 | 1192 | 1212 | 1233 | 1253 |
| ● 5 | 768 | 746 | 762 | 791 | 720 | 765 | 661 | 678 | 650 | 620 | 622 | 625 | 633 | 637 | 641 | 644 | 644 | 643 | 645 | 647 | 650 | 653 |
| ● 5 | 672 | 712 | 672 | 682 | 681 | 652 | 670 | 654 | 668 | 574 | 560 | 552 | 547 | 545 | 543 | 540 | 536 | 531 | 528 | 525 | 522 | 519 |

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

Table 17 – Preference per Primary place by school type

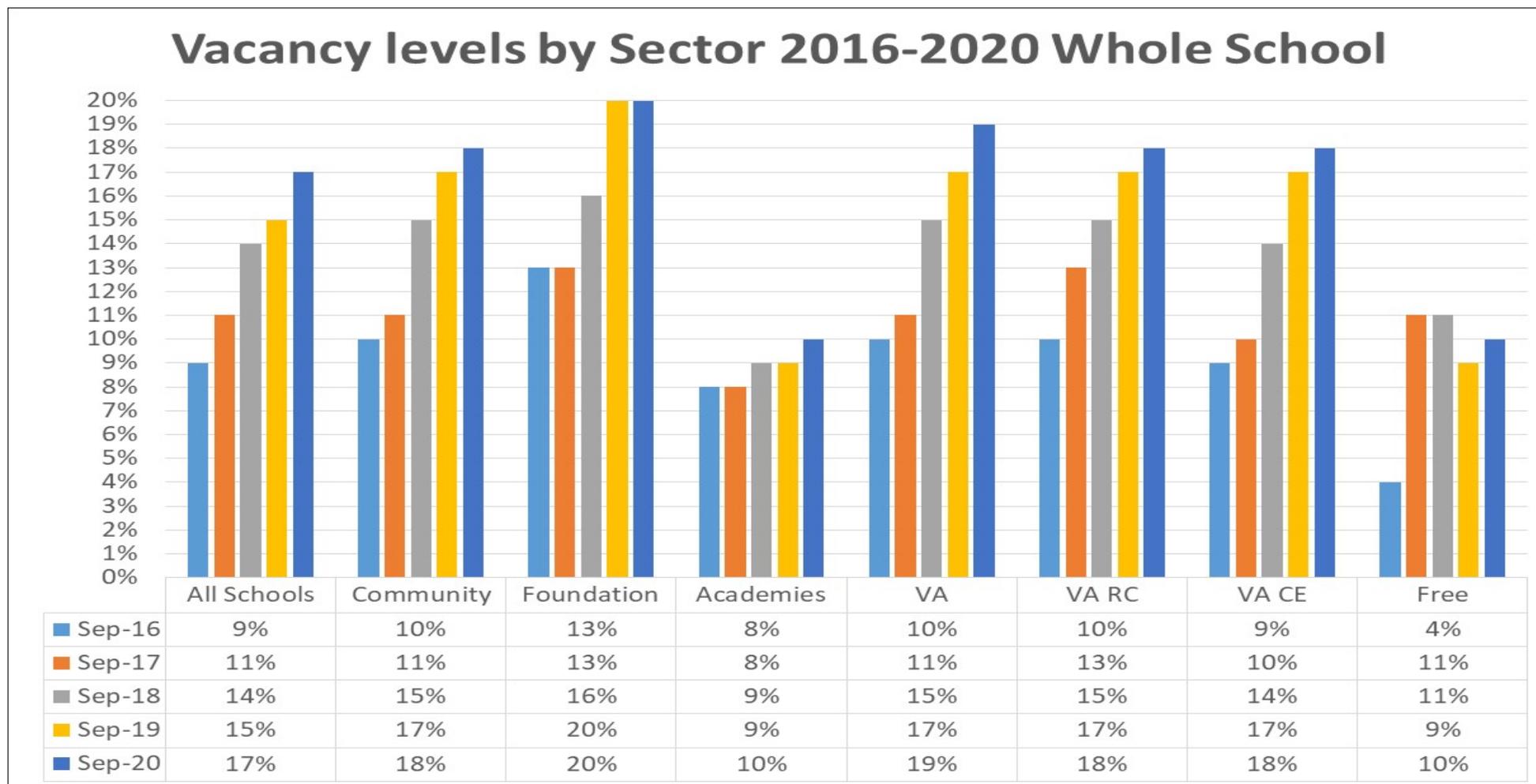


APPENDIX 9b – Primary vacancies by school type – at reception



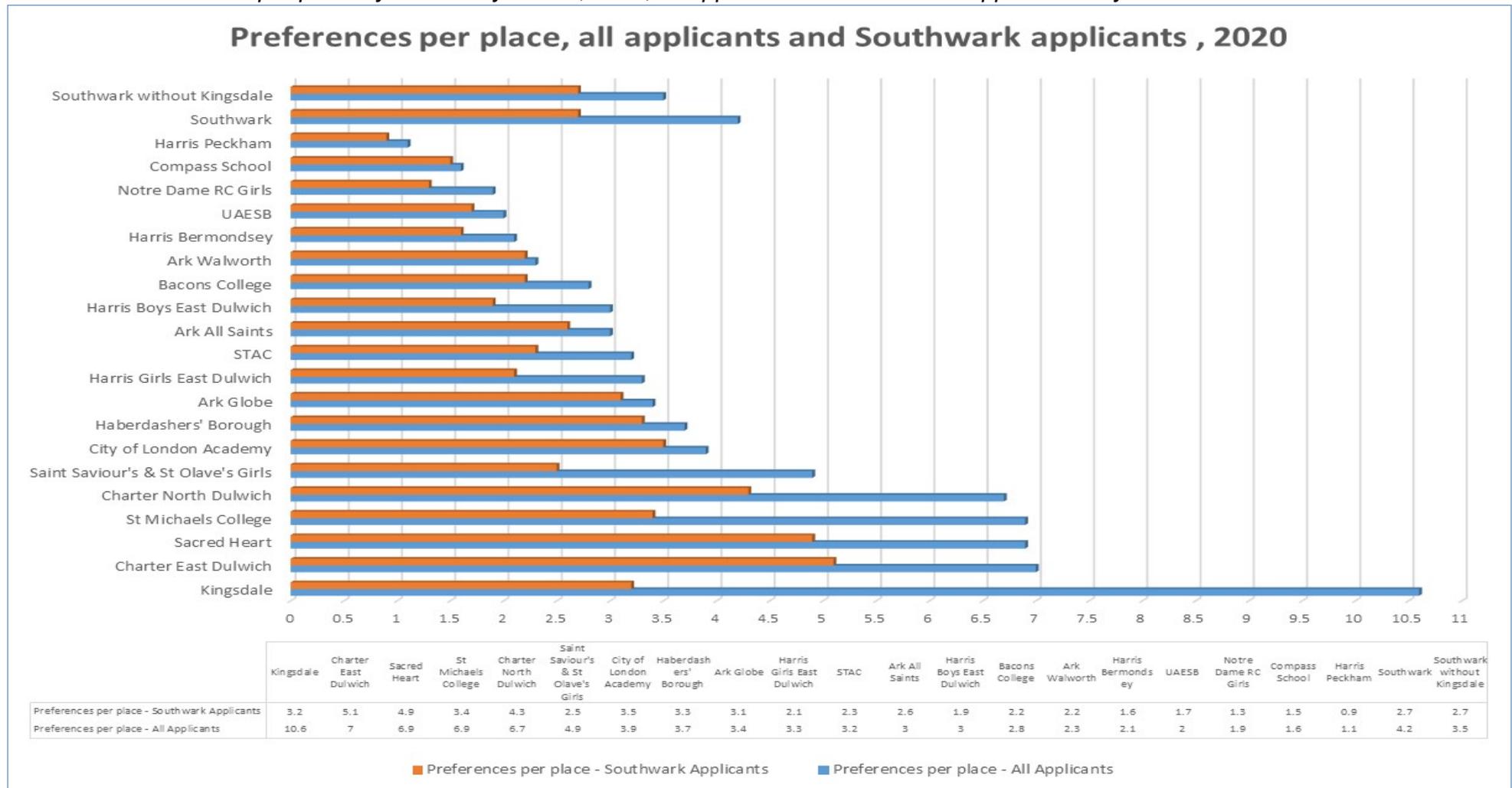
APPENDIX 9c – OVERALL VACANCY RATES BY TYPE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL – WHOLE SCHOOL VACANCIES

Table 18 Percentage vacancy levels by school type



APPENDIX TEN – PREFERENCES BY SECONDARY SCHOOL

Table 19 – Preferences per place by secondary school, 2020, all applicants and Southwark applicants only



APPENDIX 11 – ACCURACY OF GLA PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PROJECTIONS

Table 20 Accuracy of GLA primary projections

| Jan 2020 Projections | YR Estimates | YR Actuals | Difference | % | R to 6 | R to 6 Actuals | Difference | % |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Sep-20 | 3,220 | 3,199 | +21 | +0.6% | 22,506 | 22,694 | +188 | +0.8% |
| Jan 2019 Projections | YR Estimates | YR Actuals | Difference | % | R to 6 | R to 6 Actuals | Difference | % |
| Sep-19 | 3,198 | 3,234 | -36 | -1.1% | 22,843 | 22,763 | -80 | -0.4% |
| Sep-20 | 3,216 | 3,199 | +21 | +0.7% | 22,701 | 22,694 | +7 | +0.03% |
| Jan 2018 Projections | YR Estimates | YR Actuals | Difference | % | R to 6 | R to 6 Actuals | Difference | % |
| Sep-18 | 3,351 | 3,261 | +90 | +2.7% | 22,585 | 23,056 | -471 | -2.1% |
| Sep-19 | 3,199 | 3,234 | -35 | -1.1% | 22,123 | 22,763 | -640 | -2.9% |
| Sep-20 | 3,164 | 3,199 | -35 | -1.1% | 21,782 | 22,694 | -912 | -4.2% |
| Jan 2017 Projections | YR Estimates | YR Actuals | Difference | % | R to 6 | R to 6 Actuals | Difference | % |
| Sep-17 | 3,582 | 3,327 | +255 | +7.1% | 23,663 | 23,174 | +489 | +2.1% |
| Sep-18 | 3,429 | 3,261 | +168 | +4.9% | 23,584 | 23,056 | +528 | +2.2% |
| Sep-19 | 3,451 | 3,234 | +217 | +6.3% | 23,421 | 22,763 | +658 | +2.8% |
| Sep-20 | 3,475 | 3,199 | +276 | +7.9% | 23,430 | 22,694 | +736 | +3.1% |
| Jan 2016 Projections | YR Estimates | YR Actuals | Difference | % | R to 6 | R to 6 Actuals | Difference | % |
| Sep-16 | 3,586 | 3,517 | +69 | +1.9% | 23,574 | 23,276 | +298 | +1.3% |
| Sep-17 | 3,502 | 3,327 | +175 | +5.0% | 23,690 | 23,174 | +516 | +2.2% |
| Sep-18 | 3,408 | 3,261 | +147 | +4.3% | 23,596 | 23,056 | +540 | +2.3% |
| Sep-19 | 3,429 | 3,234 | +195 | +5.7% | 23,395 | 22,763 | +632 | +2.7% |
| Sep-20 | 3,552 | 3,199 | +353 | +10.0% | 23,449 | 22,694 | +755 | +3.2% |
| Average | | | | +2.9% | | | | +0.9% |

Actuals in **bold green** and projections in **bold blue**
 Underestimation in **bold red**
 Overestimations in **bold black**
 Projections within ±1.5% (DfE guidelines) are **shaded in light blue**

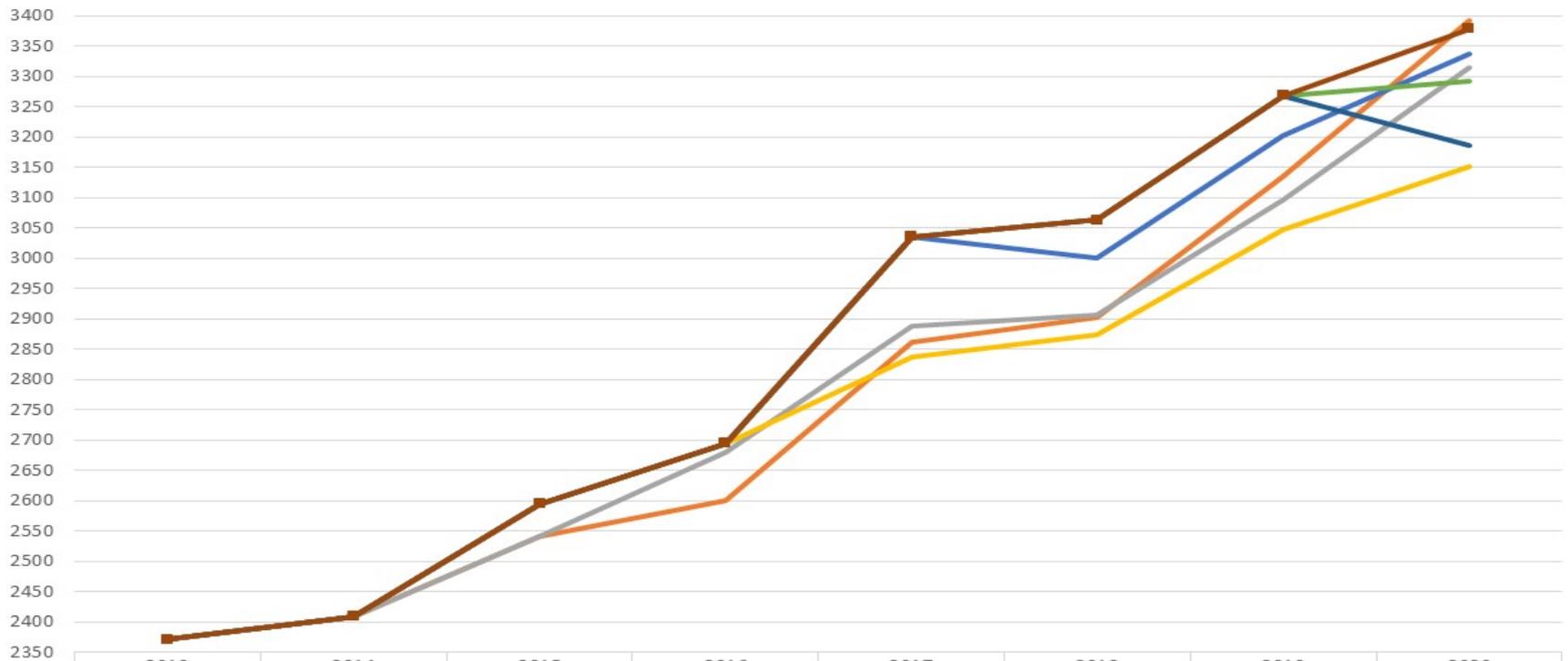
Table 21 Accuracy of GLA Secondary projections

| Jan 2020 Projections | Y7 projections | Y7 Actuals | Difference | % | 7 to 11 projections | 7 to 11 Actuals | Difference | % |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Sep-20 | 3,197 | 3,221 | -24 | -0.7% | 15,700 | 15,681 | -19 | -0.1% |
| Jan 2019 Projections | Y7 projections | Y7 Actuals | Difference | % | 7 to 11 projections | 7 to 11 Actuals | Difference | % |
| Sep-19 | 3,186 | 3,379 | -193 | -6.1% | 15,157 | 15,211 | -54 | -0.4% |
| Sep-20 | 3,139 | 3,221 | -82 | -2.6% | 15,438 | 15,681 | -243 | -1.6% |
| Jan 2018 Projections | Y7 projections | Y7 Actuals | Difference | % | 7 to 11 projections | 7 to 11 Actuals | Difference | % |
| Sep-18 | 3,202 | 3,268 | -66 | -2.1% | 14,349 | 14,461 | -12 | -0.7% |
| Sep-19 | 3,165 | 3,379 | -232 | -7.3% | 14,943 | 15,211 | -268 | -1.8% |
| Sep-20 | 3,273 | 3,221 | -52 | -1.6% | 15,406 | 15,681 | -275 | -1.8% |
| Jan 2017 Projections | Y7 projections | Y7 Actuals | Difference | % | 7 to 11 projections | 7 to 11 Actuals | Difference | % |
| Sep-17 | 2,874 | 3,063 | -189 | -6.6% | 13,160 | 13,739 | -579 | -4.4% |
| Sep-18 | 3,048 | 3,268 | -220 | -7.6% | 13,626 | 14,461 | -835 | -6.1% |
| Sep-19 | 3,337 | 3,379 | -42 | -1.3% | 14,223 | 15,211 | -988 | -6.9% |
| Sep-20 | 3,302 | 3,221 | -81 | -2.5% | 15,411 | 15,681 | -270 | -1.8% |
| Jan 2016 Projections | Y7 projections | Y7 Actuals | Difference | % | 7 to 11 projections | 7 to 11 Actuals | Difference | % |
| Sep-16 | 2,837 | 3,036 | -199 | -7.0% | 12,827 | 13,086 | -259 | -2.0% |
| Sep-17 | 2,874 | 3,063 | -189 | -6.6% | 13,160 | 13,739 | -579 | -4.4% |
| Sep-18 | 3,048 | 3,268 | -220 | -7.2% | 13,626 | 14,461 | -835 | -6.1% |
| Sep-19 | 3,152 | 3,379 | -227 | -7.2% | 14,126 | 15,211 | 1,085 | -7.7% |
| Sep-20 | 3,164 | 3,221 | -57 | -1.8% | 14,580 | 15,681 | 1,101 | -7.6% |
| Average | | | | -4.5% | | | | -3.5% |

Actuals in **bold green** and projections in **bold blue**
 Underestimation in **bold red**
 Overestimations in **bold black**
 Projections within ±1.5% (DfE guidelines) are **shaded in light blue**

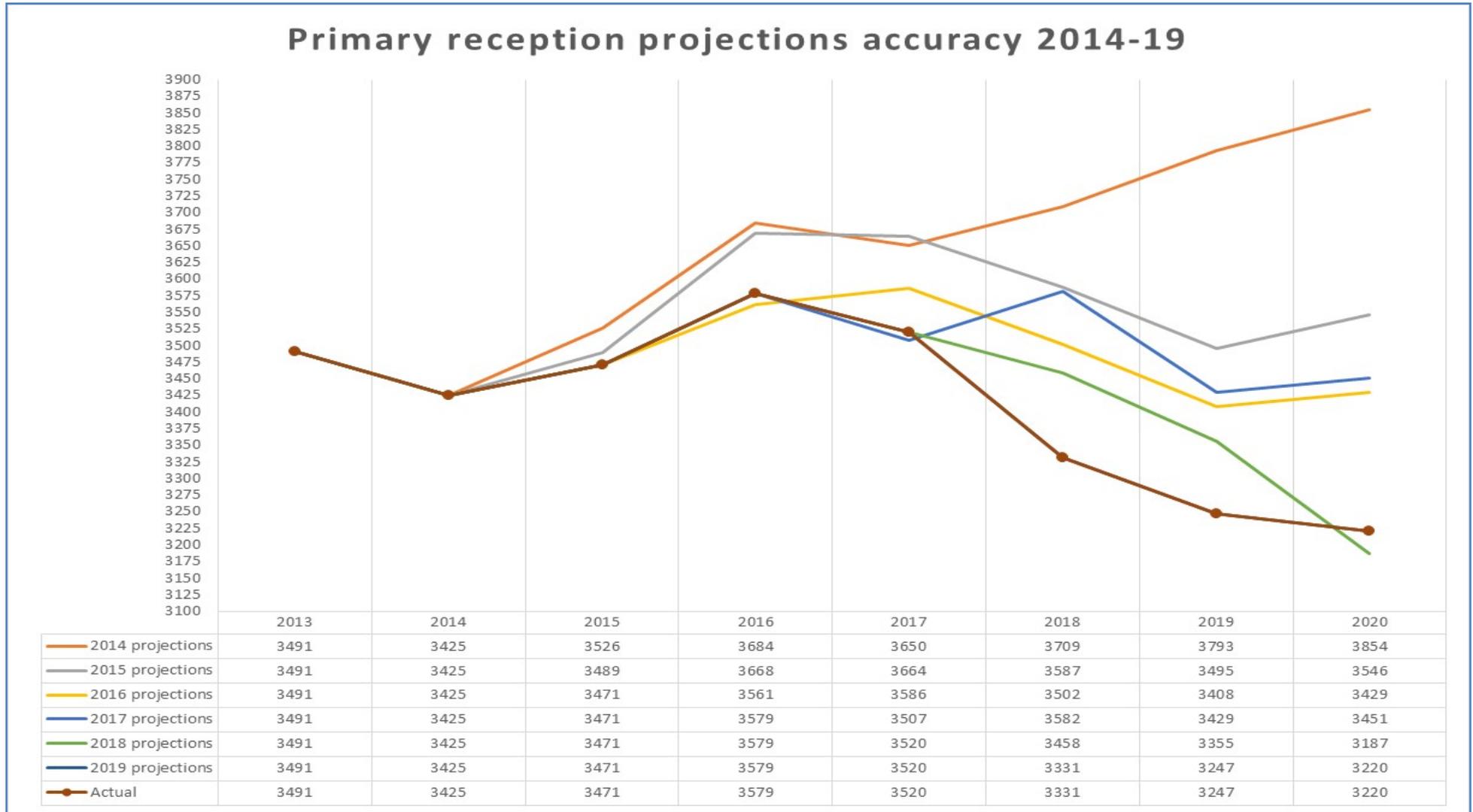
Table 22 – Accuracy of Secondary Projections 2014 to 2019

Accuracy of Secondary projections 2014-19



| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2014 projections | 2371 | 2409 | 2542 | 2600 | 2862 | 2902 | 3134 | 3393 |
| 2015 projections | 2371 | 2409 | 2542 | 2681 | 2889 | 2907 | 3097 | 3314 |
| 2016 projections | 2371 | 2409 | 2595 | 2695 | 2837 | 2874 | 3048 | 3152 |
| 2017 projections | 2371 | 2409 | 2595 | 2695 | 3036 | 3000 | 3202 | 3337 |
| 2018 projections | 2371 | 2409 | 2595 | 2695 | 3036 | 3063 | 3268 | 3293 |
| 2019 projections | 2371 | 2409 | 2595 | 2695 | 3036 | 3063 | 3268 | 3186 |
| Actual | 2371 | 2409 | 2595 | 2695 | 3036 | 3063 | 3268 | 3379 |

Table 23 – Accuracy of Primary Projections 2014 to 2019



APPENDIX 12 – AGREED AND PROPOSED PAN REDUCTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER 2019 TO SEPTEMBER 2021

Table 24 School PAN reductions by school, by planning area – PANs reduced from September 2019 unless otherwise noted

| PA | Primary School | Previous PAN | Agreed PAN | Reduction |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | St George's Cathedral RC | 60 | 30 | -30 |
| | Charlotte Sharman | 60 | 30 | -30 |
| | Keyworth | 90 | 60 | -30 |
| | Robert Browning | 60 | 30 | -30 |
| 2 | <i>Phoenix*</i> | <i>120*</i> | <i>90*</i> | <i>-30*</i> |
| 3 | Hollydale | 45 | 30 | -15 |
| | Bellenden | 60 | 30 | -30 |
| | Camelot | 75 | 60 | -15 |
| | Ivydale | 120 | 90 | -30 |
| | <i>Harris Peckham Park†</i> | <i>60†</i> | <i>30†</i> | <i>-30†</i> |
| | <i>St Francesca Cabrini RC†</i> | <i>60†</i> | <i>30†</i> | <i>-30†</i> |
| 4 | Brunswick | 75 | 60 | -15 |
| | Comber Grove | 45 | 30 | -15 |
| | Crawford | 90 | 60 | -30 |
| Total agreed | | 870 (29FE) | 570 (19FE) | -300 (10FE) |

**PAN reduction agreed from September 2020 onwards*

†PAN reduction agreed from September 2021 onwards

APPENDIX 13 – ACADEMY SCHOOLS BY SPONSOR

Table 25 Academies and Free Schools in Southwark and their sponsors

| Sponsor and Number of Academies (35) | Primary & All through (15) | Secondary & all through (17) | Special (4) |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| ARK (3)* | | ARK All Saints ARK Walworth | |
| | Ark Globe School (4-19) | | |
| Harris Federation (7)* | Harris Peckham Park Harris Primary Free School Peckham Harris Primary Free East Dulwich | Harris Bermondsey Harris East Dulwich Girls Harris East Dulwich Boys Harris Peckham | |
| Charter Educational Trust (3) | Charles Dickens Primary | Charter North Dulwich Charter East Dulwich | |
| Spa Educational Trust (3) | | | Spa Bermondsey (11-19) Spa Camberwell (5-19) Park College (19-25) |
| The Kingsdale Foundation (1) | | Kingsdale Foundation | |
| Communitas Education Trust (3)* | John Donne Primary John Keats Free School Goose Green Primary | | |
| City of London Academies Trust (3)* | Redriff Primary School Galleywall Primary School | City of London Academy Southwark | |
| STEP Academy Trust (1)* | Angel Oak Academy | | |
| St Thomas Aquinas C of E Trust (1)* | St Paul's Walworth C of E Academy | | |
| Academies Enterprise Trust (AET) (1)* | | | Newlands Academy |
| Anthem Schools Trust (1)* | Judith Kerr Primary | | |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Dulwich Hamlet Educational Trust (2) | The Belham Primary School Dulwich Hamlet Junior School | | |
| United Learning Trust (1)* | | Bacon's College | |
| Sacred Heart Catholic Trust (1)* | | Sacred Heart Catholic School | |
| St Michaels Catholic College Trust | | St Michael's Catholic College | |
| Haberdasher's Aske's Trust (1)* | | Haberdashers' Aske's Borough | |
| Compass Educational Trust (1) | | The Compass School | |
| South Bank Educational Trust (1) | | UAE South Bank | |

* *These sponsors have schools in other local authorities*