



Places for All

A School Place Planning Strategy
2020 to 2025

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1.0 Executive Summary

Newham continues to have schools with high attainment, with the large majority of its schools rated as 'good' or 'outstanding' by Ofsted. The need to ensure sufficiency of school places is a statutory requirement placed on all local authorities. This place planning strategy outlines the forecasted demand against the known supply of school places over the next five years; highlights areas of concern with associated plans to ensure sufficiency.

This strategy has been developed in partnership with Newham schools and headteachers, including through the Admissions and Place Planning Forum in spring term 2020.

Previously Newham has experienced continual increases in the number of births resulting to an increase in its overall child population. The Council has responded to this need with an extensive program of schools expansions, with the majority within the primary sector. Whilst the pace of growth in births has now receded, Newham still has the third highest 0-15 aged child population in London. With the Local Plan set to deliver 17,947 new homes over the next five years and 43,000 by 2033 there is a requirement for further growth in provision.

The greatest area of need is now in the secondary sector with the increased primary cohorts transitioning through the school system. The sufficiency of places for those with Special Educational Disability Needs (SEND) is also a major focus of work and investment over the next five years, particularly for autism. Capital funding from the Department for Education for the schools basic need capital program has reduced in recent years. Future allocations, if awarded, are not likely to cover the level of investment needed.

For new housing developments, the Council will continue to work with housing developers to ensure appropriate contributions are received to fund future education provision. We will continue to engage with the DfE on approved free-schools to ensure they are delivered. Prospective future schools may need to be delivered through the presumption process as specified by the section 6A of the Education Act 2011.

While the forecasts have been based on most recent and reliable data, future demand for provision may change due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This has resulted in significant changes to how schools operate and manage the safe return of pupils within existing building space; the longer term implications for provision including any impacts on the design of school buildings are as yet unknown, and will need to be taken account of in future plans.

1.1 Introduction

Newham is one of 33 Boroughs in London. It is located in east London and has an overall population of 375,003, this is expected to increase by 5% over the next 10 years, according to the most recent ONS sub-regional population projections¹. The total number of primary and secondary pupils educated within Newham mainstream schools has increased from 50,063 in 2010 to 56,085 in 2020, an increase of 12%.

Local authorities have a statutory duty to ensure there is a sufficient supply of good quality education provision available to meet the needs of the population within its area. This includes provision for primary and secondary aged pupils from the ages of five to sixteen; provision of post-16 places; provision of early years places from birth to the age of five; and the provision of specialist education places for any child that requires a place from birth to the age of 25.

Education provision is not solely provided by a local authority. The Education Act 2011 changed the arrangements of establishing state-funded schools, with all new schools now opening as free-schools. The Academies Act 2010 has allowed academy schools greater autonomy in school governance and decision-making.

This Pupil Place Planning Strategy provides an important framework for effective planning within the context of Newham. The Borough is experiencing rapid growth due to its housing delivery program; and naturally such growth impacts on school planning. The document also seeks to provide key partners with trends and data to inform their future decision-making.

1.2 Mainstream Education

Primary

Over the last ten years, there has been a rapid increase in the primary school population predominately triggered through increases in births. The primary January School Census saw an increase of an additional 6,357 from January 2010 to January 2019, an increase of 15%. The latest school January 2020 school census suggests a slight decline in the primary roll, with an overall increase of 14% compared to the January 2010 School Census.

The Council responded to the increased demand, by ensuring sufficient primary provision through an extensive capital program, which expanded existing primary schools. In addition to this, a number of primary schools opened through the central DfE free-school wave programme. The overall growth in the primary sector is now reducing, mainly due to a falling birth rate. The impact has been most apparent in the Reception Year groups, and is in line with current trends for London and neighbouring authorities.

In light of this, the Council postponed or delayed primary expansion projects following a decision at Cabinet January 2019. The current situation with unfilled primary places has been felt across London and nationally. Some primary schools in Newham have capped their admission numbers in order to manage school budgets in line with the falling rolls. The Council needs to ensure the timely opening of future primary free-schools, where there is still need, in line with new housing development. This is to reduce the over-provision of places that can be financially challenging to schools facing falling rolls. In the event of falling primary rolls continuing, alternative uses of the school estate may need to be recognised through a future primary review.

The revised pupil forecast indicates that whilst there is sufficient primary school places within Newham overall, there are three primary school planning areas (Stratford, Beckton, Canning

Town & Custom House) that will experience increased demand; there is sufficient existing provision to accommodate these increases in the next five years.

Secondary

The larger primary cohorts, experienced over the last ten years, are now making their way into the secondary sector. Since January 2010 to January 2019 School Census there has been an increase of 3,781 pupils in the School Census, an increase of 21%. The January 2020 School Census has evidenced an increase of 4,669 pupils compared to January 2010 or 26%. With the additional housing planned for Newham and the larger primary cohorts moving through, demand for secondary school places is forecasted to increase for the next five years. A forecasted deficit of 10 forms of entry is projected over the next five years.

To meet this demand funding for a further two secondary school expansion projects was agreed by Cabinet in January 2019, alongside two secondary schools to be opened through the central free-school wave. This proposed additional provision will help to reduce the overall deficit from 10 forms of entry to 3 forms of entry by September 2025

The Council has led an expansion program to intensify existing secondary schools based on site suitability, parental demand and value for money. Alongside this, many secondary schools have accommodated additional increases in bulge classes or admitted above their admission numbers. With the level of housing specified in the Local Plan the need for additional secondary provision is being closely monitored, to ensure decisions on proposed increases in provision are to be taken in accordance with the overall long-term need.

1.3 Special Education Needs and Disabilities

Due to the growing population of children and young people in Newham there has been proportionally a growing population of children and young people with complex SEND. As a result, there is a need for more specialist provision, in particular for those with a complex condition. Newham remains a highly inclusive local authority, with many of its pupils with special educational needs attending mainstream provision or resource provision within mainstream settings. Around 0.3% of the school population in Newham are in special schools, the lowest in England compared to a national average of 1.3% and regional London average of 1.1%.

The Council has increased additional resourced provision places, rebuilt the Eleanor Smith Special School, and made improvements to some of the existing resourced provisions using the £3.8m DfE Special Provision Fund. In addition, the Council created temporary places using the John F Kennedy (JFK) Annex, and there are provisional plans to provide satellite provision for secondary aged pupils with ASD needs at an existing secondary school. A centrally funded new special free school bid to the DfE was successful. In March 2019, the Council followed the DfE process to identify a provider for the new special school specialising in autistic needs for 105 pupils of primary and secondary ages. Despite the additional planned provision, there is a pressing need for further specialist places, particularly for secondary aged children where there is less resourced provision within mainstream schools. This area remains a major focus of work going forward for the next five years.

1.4 Early Years

Newham produces an annual Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA), looking at the demand and supply of early education and childcare in the borough. The 2019 CSA found improvements in quality and small improvements in the overall quantity, distribution and range of service provision available to residents. Holistically there is enough early education and

childcare and the number of places available per resident has improved marginally. However, there remains a shortfall in particular wards with regard to full time childcare places, some funded early education entitlements and for out of school services for children over five. The full CSA Report, can be found at www.newham.gov.uk/earlyyears and includes an action plan against the gaps in service provision identified.

1.5 Post-16 Education and Training

Local authorities are required to promote participation in education and training of 16 and 17 year olds. For those with Education Health Care plans this duty extends to the age of 25. In Newham, the majority of secondary schools provide education up to the age of 16. Post 16 education is provided at four further education and sixth form colleges, and six of Newham's secondary schools have sixth forms.

Past trends indicate significant mobility in the post-16 population, in recent years this trend has reversed with an increasing number of students living in Newham taking up places in the borough. With the projected increases in the secondary school sector this has a significant effect on post-16 provision which is forecasted to increase by approximately 2,500 pupils over the next five years described in Appendix C.

1.6 Next Steps

Over the next five years, the main focus of work and investment will be to ensure there is sufficient secondary provision and SEND places, with the associated capital funding in place to support these plans.

Up to now, the main source of capital funding for additional school provision has been the DfE Basic Needs funding grant. However, future Basic Need allocations are not guaranteed. Consideration needs to be given on how the education program will be funded in the future.

There is a requirement to ensure there is sufficient education infrastructure to support the future population resulting from the planned housing growth programme, with 43,000 new homes to be provided by 2033.

Projections based on pupil yields can be volatile due to uncertainty over development completion dates, occupancy rates, economic and social factors. The DfE, in November 2019, issued guidance to ensure new housing growth supports education infrastructure across all phases, including new SEND provision. There is greater emphasis for education authorities to collect financial contributions for education provision from housing developers². To ensure the adequate level of infrastructure is delivered, pupil yields should be based on robust evidence to reflect the situation in Newham. The Council is in the process of reviewing its methodology to ensure it reflects the local pupil yield factor based upon up-to-date evidence from recent local housing developments. Indicative results from this study are used within this report.

While there is a need for additional provision, the Council will assess impact on existing schools when introducing new provision. As part of the sufficiency duty, the Council needs to manage the overall provision of places efficiently and work with schools to reduce or seek alternative uses for high levels of spare capacity.

2.0 Compulsory Education

The Education Act 1996 (section 14) requires local authorities to secure sufficient school provision for all pupils of ages four to sixteen within its area. This duty requires the local authority to monitor and review its current supply of school provision against the forecasted demand; making necessary adjustments to the supply to ensure there is not an unnecessary surplus or deficit of places.

Newham has 67 state-funded schools providing primary aged education, 17 secondary aged schools and 4 all-through schools providing both primary and secondary provision. Approximately 50% of the state-funded schools are academies or free-schools. Appendix B provides further details of these. Education is also provided for pupils that are not in mainstream provision due to reasons of illness, exclusion or otherwise at Pupil Referral Units at the Tunmarsh School and New Directions; The Reintegration to Education Team; the Coborn Centre at Newham University hospital; and other provisions for those most vulnerable.

2.1 Monitoring Demand for Mainstream Pupil Places

Demand for pupil places within the mainstream sector is calculated using a forecasting methodology based on guidance from the Department for Education's projection toolkit. The outputs from the methodology, is used to inform strategic decision-making and allocate capital resources to the areas of greatest need.

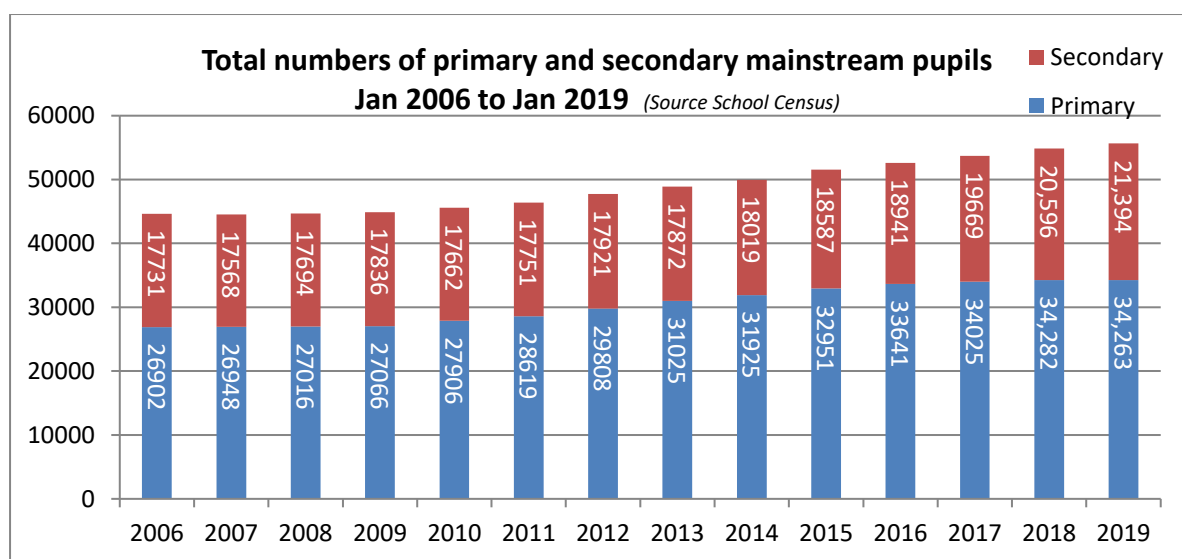
Pupil forecasts are compared with the known supply of school places, to identify any surpluses or deficits in school places. The Audit Commission recommends an overall operating surplus between 5% and 10% to allow for in-year admissions. Newham has a lower secondary operating surplus, currently below 5%, which avoids negative effects of schools with spare capacity.

The projection methodology is validated for accuracy against the outcome of the January School Census. The projections produced annually are updated within this document and reported to the Department for Education (DfE) as part of the annual School Capacity Return (SCAP) to identify requirements for basic need funding and new free school provision

2.2 Pupil demographics for Primary and Secondary Schools

Over the past five years, the pupil population has increased by over 12% - representing - approximately 6,000 additional pupils. Continued growth in the secondary sector is expected as increased primary numbers transfer to the secondary sector.

Figure 1: Total number of primary and secondary mainstream pupils, 2006 to 2019 (excluding post-16, Special schools and Alternative education) broken into phases.



2.3 Funding to commission new school places

The Council has a key role in securing funding to provide sufficient numbers of pupil places in order to meet its statutory duty. The cost has been met from Basic Need Grant from the DfE, Section 106 property developer contributions and future Community Infrastructure Levy monies (CIL). New school provision is also funded directly by the DfE through the central new free school wave school programme. In addition the DfE provided Special Provision Capital funding to local authorities targeted specifically at improving or increasing SEND places.

Basic Need Capital Fund

Newham has received £228,523,658 in Basic Needs Funding from financial year 2011/12 to 2019/20. The most recent basic need announcement in April 2020 saw an allocation of £1,035,903 for Newham to fund places up to the 2021/22 academic year. The capital programme for school places is determined annually by the Council and may change depending on emerging priorities. Appendix B1-3 provides a list of projects undertaken using the Basic Need funding. With remaining balances and future allocations to be prioritised for existing secondary and/or SEND provision, further provision may need alternative funding sources. Revenue funding to support additional places is based on the School Census count. The Schools Forum determines the proportion of revenue funding to be retained centrally to fund additional places in advance of the school's budget.

Special Provision Capital Fund

For Special Education Needs and Disability, the DfE announced the Special Provision capital fund to assist local authorities in delivering and improving such places. Newham has been awarded a total of £3,803,264 across financial years 2018/19 to 2020/21. As of yet, there is no indication from the government on future allocations, therefore, consideration on how to fund the required SEND infrastructure needs to be agreed.

Central New Free School Program

The DfE periodically opens a free-school wave, allowing providers to apply to run a free-school. Capital funding is provided directly by the DfE. Newham has had a number of new schools delivered through this route which include:

Table 1: Schools opened in through DfE central free-school waves 1 to 12

School	Education Phase	Places	Opened
Oasis Academy Silvertown	Secondary	600	Sept 2014
Chobham Academy	All-through 3-19	1780	Sept 2013
Bobby More Academy	All-through 4-19	1560	Sept 2017
Education Links	Alternative Provision 11 to 16	80	Sept 2014
East London Science Sch.	Secondary 11 to 18	1000	Sept 2013
School 21	All-through	600	Sept 2014
London Academy of Excellence	16-19	650	Sept 2012
Newham Collegiate 6 th Form	16-19	650	Sept 2018
London Design & Engineering UTC	14-19	600	Sept 2016
Royal Wharf	Primary	420	Sept 2019

There are a number of approved free-schools in the pipeline that are scheduled to open in Newham in the near future. These are:

Table 2: Approved Schools awaiting opening from wave 12

Provider/School	Education Phase	Places	Scheduled to Open
Big Education Trust: School 21 Sugar House	Primary Phase (of All-through)	420	Sept 2021 site confirmed Sugar House Development
Big Education Trust: School 21 Sugar Lane	Secondary Phase (of All through)	60	Tbc – site confirmed former Plaistow Fire Station
Big Education Trust – School 21 Sugar House	Secondary	840	Tbc dependent on site acquisition on Rick Roberts Way

Table 3: Approved Special Free School awaiting opening from special school AP wave 2

Provider/School	Education Phase	Places	Scheduled to Open
Learning in Harmony Trust	Special Free School 4-19	105	Earliest Sept 2022 dependent upon site acquisition

The current, most recent wave (14) prioritises the opening of new schools in areas where there is a need for improvements in educational attainment. Under this arrangement is unlikely that Newham will qualify for future free-schools, primarily due to the high attainment achieved across the borough, when compared to national levels.

Housing development and funding for school places

New school sites are to be provided by developers building on large strategic housing sites. Financial contributions in the form of Section 106 (s106) and the community infrastructure levy (CIL) should also be provided to meet the cost of constructing the school buildings. Expected pupil yield is currently calculated using the GLA Pupil Yield calculator where development mix and tenure is known, or the Wandsworth model to provide an overall anticipated yield. The government, in its 'Securing Developer Contributions for Education', 2019² guidance has

placed greater emphasis on new education provision from additional housing growth to be funded directly by developers.

Newham's Local Plan³ has identified a number of education sites amongst strategic development sites for future education provision. The education team are consulted on housing developments and work with developers to advise on the likely impact to local schools, future requirements for further provision and likely financial contributions needed to ensure sufficient provision.

2.4 Process to provide additional mainstream school places

Having identified a need for additional provision a local authority can provide additional places through:

Expansion of Existing Schools: Permanent Expansion of existing schools by increasing floor areas and extending school buildings to provide for a permanent increase in the number of pupils to be admitted. Expansions can be subject to legal processes, planning and building permissions. This often is seen as more cost-effective than opening a new school which entail higher build and land costs. Many authorities are not able to identify and secure suitable sites for new schools. Temporary expansions and bulge classes are delivered for a fixed number of years, usually while a cohort moves through the school system. These may be within existing accommodation, mobile classrooms or permanent alterations to the school. They may require planning permission and adaptations to internal buildings; statutory school organisation proposals are not required.

Changes in admission number: Additional places can be provided through admissions authorities increasing their admission number to admit more pupils within their existing premises where permissible. Recently schools in Newham have assisted in managing the increased secondary numbers through increasing their published admission number or over-allocating.

Establishing new schools Presumption Route: As mentioned above new schools can be opened through the DfE central free school wave. Apart from this the only other way a local authority can establish a new school in its area is through free-school presumption process through section 6A of the Education Act 2011⁴.

Under the presumption route a local authority is responsible for⁵:

- Providing the site, capital funds and pre-post opening revenue costs for the new school. It is the department's expectation that the site be made available free or on a peppercorn basis by the local authority to the trust.
- Conducting a local authority consultation before launching a free-school presumption competition, to inform the specification of the new school to be established. To ensure diversity in the education estate it is best practise to seek views from residents on the type or specialism of a new school to inform the specification.
- Specifying the requirements of a new school within a specification detailing the type of school (mainstream, special educational needs, faith-based), age-range, capacity, gender and/or specialism that are sought with feedback from the consultation.
- Undertaking an equalities assessment analysing the equalities impact on existing educational institutions and particular groups.
- Holding a competition to engage potential school providers to submit bids to run the school by promoting it widely through engagement events and publishing specification on the Council website. The DfE will also promote the school and publish the specification on its website. A fair and transparent process must be followed to ensure the broadest possible range of groups that are interested in establishing a new school are aware of the

opportunity and have sufficient time to develop a bid. To allow for this a competition time frame between 8 to 12 weeks is recommended.

- Assessing each of the bid proposals received on capacity, capability and performance of each proposer against the published specification. DfE involvement in assessing bids can be in the form of written advice or assessment panel members.
- Assessment details and scores of each bid are provided to the Secretary of State and Regional Schools Commissioner. Whilst a local authority can recommend a preferred bid the final decision on all new free school proposals lies with the Secretary of State whom will enter into a funding agreement.
- In the event that none of the bids are suitable, the Secretary of State reserves the right to put in place a proposer of his choice.

The design, procurement and construction of the new proposed school will be undertaken and managed by the Council. The DfE recommends procurement frameworks specifically for school construction. With regards to new schools opening on strategic housing development sites the Council will seek an s106 contribution and/or land allocation to fund the capital costs. It must be noted that any abnormal costs, associated highway costs, or temporary provision due to delays with the building programme would also need to be funded by the Council.

Presumption Route	Free School Wave
Site and capital funding secured by LA. (Site allocation from development to be secured, majority of capital funding to be sought from s106 agreement with shortfalls to be made up by LA)	Site and capital funding secured by EFSA (s106 contributions can be utilised and site to be obtained on peppercorn lease)
Pre-opening start up revenue costs fall to LA through growth element of DSG to be agreed at Schools Forum. Creates greater burden of revenue expenditure.	Pre-opening and start-up revenue costs funded centrally by EFSA
LA to consult local residents and stakeholders and collect views on requirements from a new school.	Bidders apply centrally through central wave
LA to hold competition to invite proposals	Bidders apply centrally through central wave
LA assessment of bids	EFSA obtain LA feedback on applicants
Planning, procurement and construction to be managed by LA for which DfE require business case to be submitted.	Planning, procurement and construction managed by EFSA
Additional capital costs, associated works, delays in build program fall to LA with reputational risks of non-delivery and additional capital costs if temporary provision required. Creates greater burden on LA capital expenditure particularly if s106 funding does not cover complete costs.	Additional capital costs, associated works, delays in build program fall to EFSA

In the future fewer schools may be approved through the central free school wave. Given the number of strategic housing developments sites that will require additional education provision, it is necessary for the Council to consider its readiness for commissioning new schools through the presumption route.

2.6 Managing overall sufficiency of School Places

The duty to ensure sufficient school provision also requires local authorities to manage surplus places. Some level of surplus may be required to meet the needs of pupils joining outside the normal admission points, and ensure there are sufficient places to serve new housing developments. An excess of provision is to be avoided, due to the detrimental impacts on finances and standards.

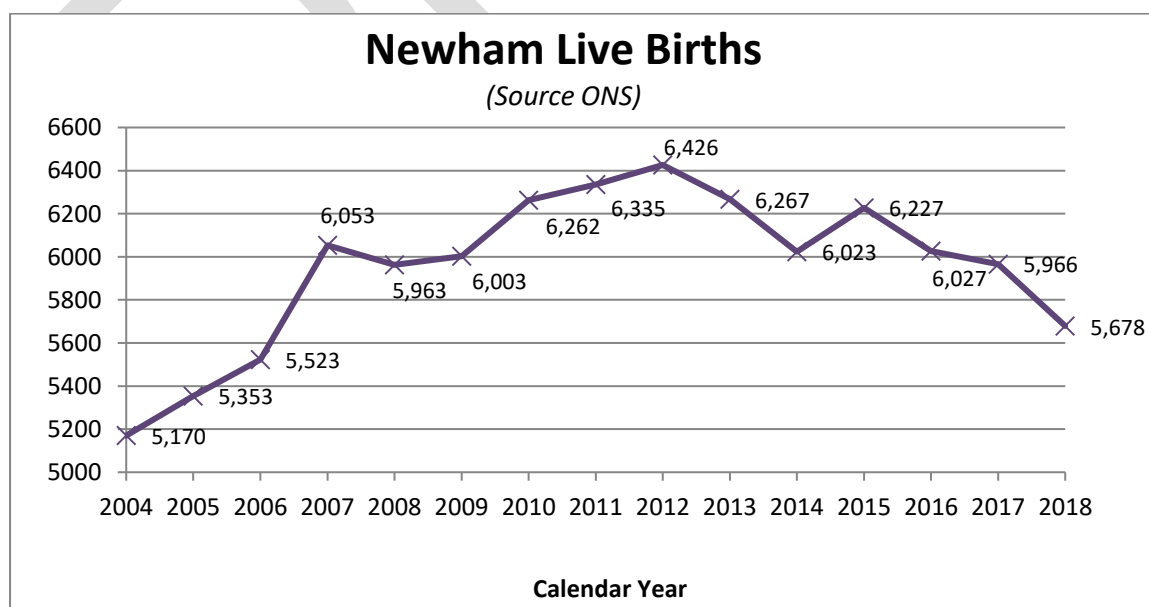
3.0 Factors affecting future Primary and Secondary Places

Data used to forecast school roll projections includes ONS live birth data for the borough; previous trends identified in the School Census; current and planned housing developments; cohort survival patterns; and cross-border movements. Trends in school applications, parental preference, school performance and local demographic knowledge are also used to inform the forecasts. Pupil forecasts provide a good indication of future need at a given point in time. It is important to emphasise the forecasts are not absolute certainties, as information and future trends are subject to change. Forecasts are reviewed annually in the spring and summer term as new data and trends become available.

3.1 Fertility and Birth Rates

Similar to many Boroughs, there had been a rapid increase in births up to 2012. This trend has now reversed, with births reducing nationally and locally. Figure 2 below illustrates the birth rate in Newham from 2004 onwards. The most recent data illustrates a **fall** in births in Newham by **288** births or **-4.8%** for the calendar year 2018 compared to calendar year 2017. The decrease is in line with decreases in both national (-3.2%) and London (-4.5%) births over the same period.

Figure 2: Newham Live Births

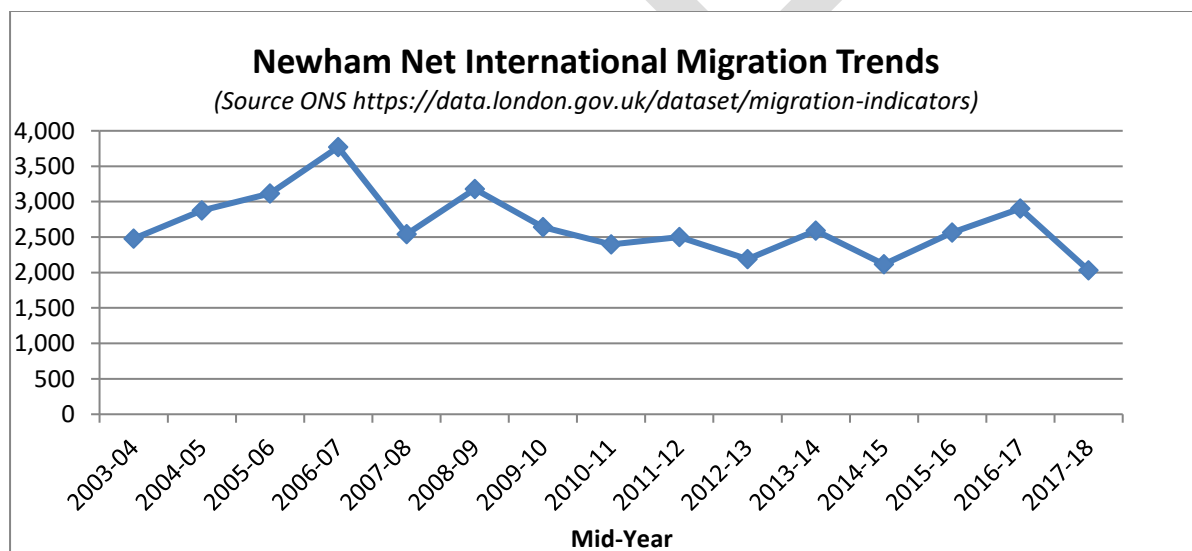


The decrease in births corresponds to the decrease in Reception roll numbers, that is being experienced across London. Concerns have been raised, by some Newham primary schools, regarding unfilled school places in the lower primary year groups. Similar issues are evident in many authorities across London including neighbouring authorities. Causes include the reduction in birth rates from 2013 onwards combined with increasing house costs and limited availability of family housing in London can lead to families moving away from London.

3.2 Population Change and Migration

The ONS forecast overall population trends for the UK, based on previous trends of births, deaths fertility patterns and migration patterns. The GLA forecast population trends for London and individual boroughs based on new housing growth from either strategic housing land assessment studies or individual borough housing trajectories. Migration trends are difficult to ratify as they are based on international passenger surveys, national insurance registrations and registration data from GP data. The latest trends on migration indicate that net migration has reduced.

Figure 3: Newham Net International Migration Trends



With the level of planned housing overall in London, population forecasts from the GLA expect the population of London to increase by 1.6 million people from 2018 to 2041 to reach 10.43 million persons. Over the projection period 2018 to 2041 births are forecast to rise in the long-term (resulting from a rising number of women of childbearing age within London’s population, rather than higher overall fertility rates).

3.3 Housing Growth and longer term forecasts

The national supply and demand for housing has been a topic of significance, with forecasted increases in the overall population to be supported through new housing and community infrastructure. The National Planning Policy Framework first introduced in 2012 sets out policy framework that planning authorities adhere to in deliver sustainable housing and associated infrastructure within their local plans.

The revised draft of the London Plan (Nov 2019) published by the London Mayor’s office has at target of 522,780 new homes to be completed across London over the

next ten years. Newham has the **second highest** housing target after Tower Hamlets as listed in the table below. As the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) area covers a large proportion of Newham, this takes Newham's overall housing target to be **one of the highest in London**. Newham's Local Plan revised in 2018 outlines the plans for growth and strategic sites which many of the new developments will be based around. Newham has many large former industrial strategic land sites predominately in the ownership of the GLA, around the Stratford, Canning Town and Royal docks areas, identified in the Local Plan for major housing delivery.

Table 4: New London Plan Net Housing Completion Targets 2019 -2029

https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/intend_to_publish_-_clean.pdf

Planning Authority	Ten-year housing target
Hammersmith & Fulham	16,090
Haringey	15,920
Harrow	8,020
Havering	12,850
Hillingdon	10,830
Hounslow	17,820
Islington	7,750
Kensington & Chelsea	4,480
Kingston	9,640
Lambeth	13,350
Lewisham	16,670
London Legacy Development Corporation *	21,540
Merton	9,180
Newham	32,800
Old Oak Park Royal Development Corporation	13,670
Redbridge	14,090
Richmond	4,110
Southwark	23,550
Sutton	4,690
Tower Hamlets	34,730
Waltham Forest	12,640
Wandsworth	19,500
Westminster	9,850
Total	522,870

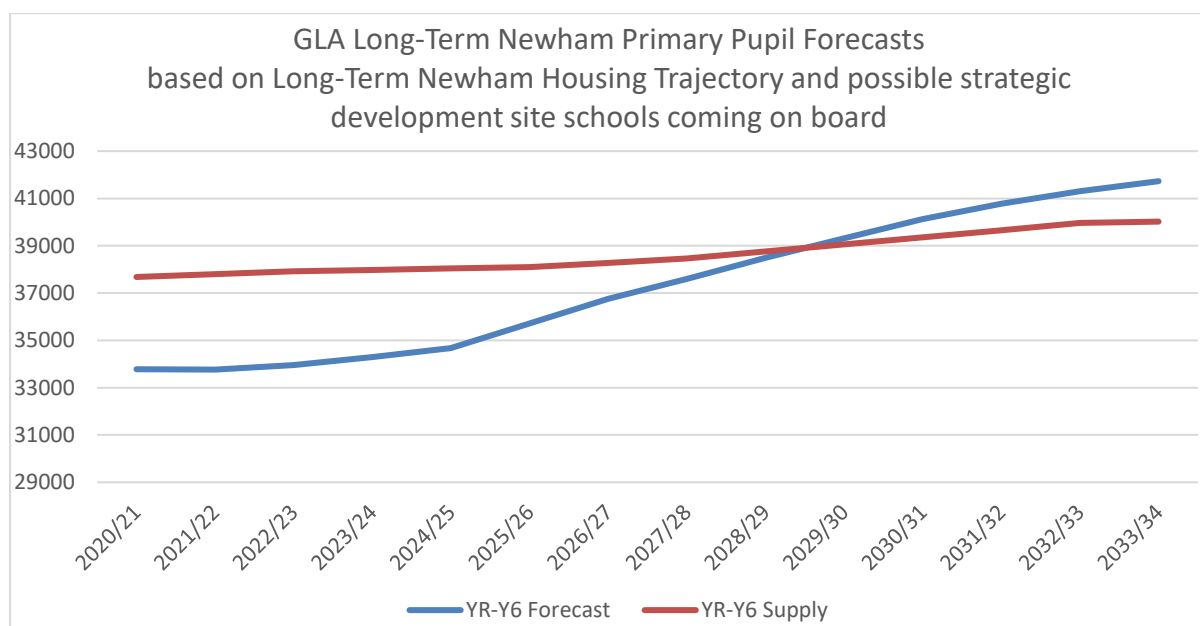
*LLDC covers Stratford Olympic Village area within Newham

Newham's Infrastructure Delivery Plan, accompanying its Local Plan, lists proposed sites for new community infrastructure to support the increased housing growth. There are a number of new schools and school expansions planned to support the anticipated growth in the residential population, both in the adopted Newham and emerging LLDC Local Plan. The education team work closely with both planning teams to identify the impact on school places of the housing growth planned.

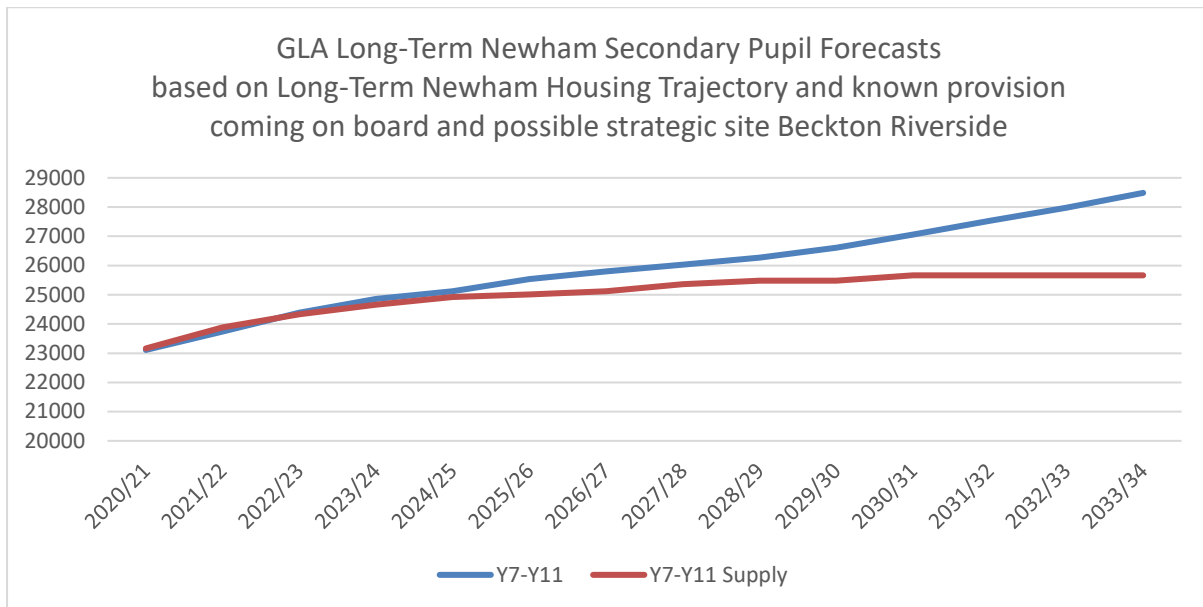
Longer term forecasts

Longer term forecasts have a higher degree of uncertainty as they are based on assumed housing formations, predicted births and population changes. Nonetheless these provide a useful insight into planning for capital resourcing.

The GLA, based on Newham's long-term housing trajectory is forecasting an increase in both primary and secondary pupil forecasts from 2020 to 2033 as illustrated in the graphs below. They indicate potentially insufficient provision from 2029 for primary provision, and from 2025 for secondary provision.



Within the primary supply above the following schools on strategic development sites have been factored in: Sugar House Lane (2FE) to be delivered through central free-school programme; Unfunded or due to be funded through developer contributions: S08 Thameside West (4FE) to come on board approximately from 2026; S21 Silver Town (2FE) and S06 Coolfin North (2FE) to come on board from 2028; and S26 Connought Riverside (2FE) to come on board 2027.



For secondary all known expansions at existing secondary schools have been factored into the supply and the provision of the two new School21/Big Education Trust secondary free schools which are funded through the central free-school route. From 2030 onwards within Newham’s Local Plan (2018) there is land allocation for a secondary school which could potentially provide 6FE. This although unfunded has also been factored into the above supply.

3.4 Cohort Trends and Cross-Border Mobility

Previous cohort trends and expected cohort trends are used to project future pupil forecasts. These are obtained from the annual School Census to identify patterns going forward. A birth to reception transition ratio is used to forecast reception rolls. This is calculated by identifying the number of known Newham births that end-up taking up a Reception place in a Newham school five years later. The January 2019 School Census identified a birth to reception ratio of 77%, this has decreased from its highest level recorded in January 2015 of 82%.

As pupils start their schooling in the Reception year group, the cohort changes as they move through to Year 6 the final year of primary school. Previous trends indicate that the cohort grows as it progresses. Up until recently as pupils enter Reception and progress to Year 6 the cohort increases, with trends from Jan 2007 to Jan 2011 illustrate an average growth of **141 pupils or approximately 5 forms of entry** by the time cohort reaches Year 6.

The last three academic years have experienced an inverse trend with

- a marginal growth of **10 pupils** (cohort starting Reception in Sept 2011 and progressing to Year 6 at the January 2018 Census);
- a decline of **-31 pupils** (cohort starting Reception in Sept 2012 and progressing to Year 6 at the January 2019 Census); and
- a further decline of **-56 pupils** (cohort starting Reception in September 2013 and progressing to Year 6 at the January 2020 Census).

Table 5: Primary Cohort Growth from Reception to Year 6

Jan Census (Academic Year entry YR and Y6)	Reception Roll (at first year of primary cohort)	Year 6 Roll (at final year of primary cohort)	Cohort Growth YR-Y6
Jan-14 to Jan-20 (Sept 2013 to Sept 2019)	4811	4755	-56
Jan-13 to Jan-19 (Sept 2012 to Sept 2018)	4961	4930	-31
Jan-12 to Jan-18 (Sept 2011 to Sept 2017)	4739	4749	10
Jan-11 to Jan-17 (Sept 2010 to Sept 2016)	4364	4493	129
Jan-10 to Jan-16 (Sept 2009 to Sept 2015)	4412	4543	131
Jan-09 to Jan-15 (Sept 2008 to Sept 2014)	4012	4229	217
Jan-08 to Jan-14 (Sept 2007 to Sept 2013)	4002	4131	129
Jan-07 to Jan-13 (Sept 2006 to Sept 2012)	3820	3921	101

The growth in the primary sector is now reducing. Within the earlier years of primary schooling the decrease is due to a lower birth rate. This is most apparent in the Reception year group with a number of schools experiencing low roll numbers. The rate of cohort growth within the primary sector, as pupils progress from one year group to the other, has also seen a decline, with many year groups losing pupils. The latest primary census shows a decline of 483 pupils at January 2020 compared to the primary roll at January 2019.

A similar trend has been reported in many authorities across London including neighbouring authorities. Plausible reasons include the decrease in births from 2013 onwards combined with increasing housing costs, limited availability of family housing leading to families moving away from London, and the impact of Brexit which has been difficult to quantify.

Table 6: Annual Growth of Overall Primary School Roll

School Census	Academic Year	No. on Roll (YR-Y6)	Growth	%Change
Jan-10	2009/10	27,906		
Jan-11	2010/11	28,619	713	2.56%
Jan-12	2011/12	29,810	1,191	4.16%
Jan-13	2012/13	31,025	1,215	4.08%
Jan-14	2013/14	31,944	919	2.96%
Jan-15	2014/15	32,953	1,009	3.16%
Jan-16	2015/16	33,666	713	2.16%
Jan-17	2016/17	34,025	359	1.07%
Jan-18	2017/18	34,282	257	0.76%
Jan-19	2018/19	34,237	-45	-0.13%

Jan-20	2019/20	33,754	-483	-1.41%
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As projected the cohort growths in secondary schooling are now increasing due to the larger primary cohorts entering secondary education. The 2019/20 Year 7 cohort has been the largest Year 7 to date with 4,813 pupils recorded at the October 2019 School Census.

Table 7 : Increase in Year 7 Numbers on Roll

School Census	Academic Year	Year 7 Roll	Increase from Previous Year
Jan-12	2011/12	3509	
Jan-13	2012/13	3530	21
Jan-14	2013/14	3729	199
Jan-15	2014/15	3960	231
Jan-16	2015/16	4038	78
Jan-17	2016/17	4253	215
Jan-18	2017/18	4345	92
Jan-19	2018/19	4629	284
Jan-20	2019/20	4802	173

Recent trends indicate that a higher number of Year 6 Newham pupils (in the last year of their primary education) are transitioning to take up Year 7 places in Newham (the first year of secondary education) than previously identified. This together with the higher number of primary pupils progressing through the school system translates to an increased demand for secondary school places.

Table 8: Year 6 to Year 7 Transition Rate

Year 7 Entry	Year 6 Pupils Transitioning to Year 7
September 2011	-8.50%
September 2012	-6.81%
September 2013	-4.90%
September 2014	-4.14%
September 2015	-4.52%
September 2016	-6.38%
September 2017	-3.29%
September 2018	-2.52%
September 2019	-2.60%

Cross border movement of pupils can have an impact on planning school places. Newham is a borough that retains its resident pupils with few going out of borough for primary schooling. At secondary level despite Newham being a net exporter this is now changing with latest data indication a retention rate of 97%. This number may increase as secondary places available in neighbouring boroughs decreases.

3.5 School Place Planning Methodology

In order that the council can meet its statutory duty to ensure sufficient school places are available for children in the borough, the availability of places is assessed for the forecasted roll in each year group, and specifically the admission entry points for primary (Year R) and secondary (Year 7).

The methodology uses as its inputs data from the:

- Last four calendar years of local live birth data provided by the ONS;
- Last four academic years of January School Roll Census counts;
- Previous calendar years actual birth rate for England and Wales;
- On-time and late admissions applications received for entry years (Reception and Year 7); and
- In-year applications received once the academic year has commenced.

Trends from mid-year population estimates, planned housing developments, pupil movements and provision in neighbouring authorities, school preferences, local and regional variations are used to inform the projections and conduct reasonability check to ensure the forecast is based on robust data and assumptions.

To identify the balance of places, the current supply is considered against the projected demand for places, which takes into account the demand from the existing demographic as well as the projected demand from new housing. The starting point for primary projections is to calculate the projected Reception roll using the live birth rate. Historic cohort migration trends are used to roll forward the year groups to forecast for all other year groups. For secondary forecasts a Year 6 to Year 7 transition ratio is used. Pupil yield from housing is added to the projection.

Forecast accuracy is determined by comparing the actual pupils on roll at the January School Census against the forecasted position. Forecasts are validated using the October Census as an interim measure. A 5% accuracy margin for pupil forecasts is generally recommended as detailed in section 4.2.

3.6 School Preferences

Despite significant expansion in the size of the population, a relatively high percentage of Newham's young people receive a place in their first, second or third preference school⁶.

Of the four year olds starting school for the first time for Reception entry in September 2019, **98.8%** were offered a place at one of their first three preference schools and **94.1%** were offered their first preference. This is higher than the national average of 90% and higher than the averages for London and Inner London areas at 85.6% and 84.1%.

For young people starting secondary school in Year 7 for September 2019, **93.2%** were offered a place at one of their first three preference schools and **65.2%** were offered their first preference. This is lower than the national average of **80.9%** for first preference, with preferences one to three in line with the national average at 93%. Newham's preference data for secondary was in line with first preference data for London and inner London at 65.9% and 62.8% respectively.

School preference data is considered when compiling forecasts and identifying future school expansions. Current departmental guidance from the DfE specifies the expectation that '*...LAs are to create new places in schools that have an overall Ofsted rating of good or outstanding*'.² Preference data can distort the overall balance of provision, with some schools being over-subscribed while others tackle falling rolls.

Newham has five single-gender schools within the secondary sector, three that admit girls and two that admit boys. When forecasting and planning for future provision such factors need to be taken into account.

3.7 Planning for the impact of new housing

New homes generate additional pupils placing additional demand on school places. Newham's Local Plan (2018) within Planning Policy H2³ specifies that of the new housing to be delivered, '*...between 35% and 50% should be affordable housing with a tenure mix of 60% and 40% intermediate*' and within the Canning Town and Custom House area '*...a tenure mix of 65% of the number of proposed units as market housing and 35% affordable housing*'.

An overall pupil yield 0.17 for primary aged pupils and 0.09 for secondary aged pupils is factored into the forecasts where development mix is not known. With known development mix the GLA pupil yield mix is applied to the forecasts. An example of overall pupil yield from new housing is given below in Table 9. The anticipated pupil yield is used to plan and commission the required school provision, and inform financial funding requirements. The number of places required is multiplied by the current DfE capital cost calculator for providing a primary or secondary place to identify s106 funding requirements.

Table 9: Pupil yield from housing developments and the number of classes eventually required per year group

Number of Homes (Units)		500	1000	2000	3000
Pupil Yield	Primary	86	172	344	516
	Secondary	45	90	180	270
Additional FE /classes required.	Primary	3	6	12	18
	Secondary	2	3	6	9

A local study on pupil yield from new housing has been recently completed based on housing completions over the last ten years and the number of pupils from the School Census that have registered addresses from a new housing development. The study reviewed a sample of recent developments around the borough to assess pupil yields. The study suggests a primary pupil yield range of 0.11 to 0.16 and a secondary yield of 0.06 to 0.1. To incorporate future affordable and family housing the study will be undertaken periodically to ensure recent economic and social changes are factored into a localised Newham model.

3.8 Accuracy of Previous Forecasts

Forecasts produced within Newham are within the 5% +/- tolerance advocated by the DfE. Forecasts are checked for accuracy against the January School Census for a given academic year, with interim validations made against the October School Census.

2018/19 Academic Year Forecasts Accuracy

Forecasts produced for the academic year 2018/19 in the summer 2018, had an accuracy ratio of **1.33%** for primary forecasts and **0.88%** for secondary forecasts. Within individual year groups there were discrepancies as high as 2.57% for Year 3 and Year 11. As cohort growths are forecasted based on a weighted four year average, the anticipated numbers did not materialise and going forward the weighted average has been adjusted to reflect the lower cohort growth.

Table 10: Primary Forecasts 1 Year Accuracy of Jan-19 Forecasts produced Summer 2018

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Jan-19 NOR	4,752	4,934	5,010	4,944	4,895	4,798	4,930	34,263
Jan-19 Forecast	4,737	4,932	5,098	5,071	4,990	4,874	5,018	34,720
Difference	-15	-2	88	127	95	76	88	457
Accuracy	-0.32%	-0.04%	1.76%	2.57%	1.94%	1.58%	1.78%	1.33%

Table 11: Secondary Forecasts 1 Year Accuracy of Jan-19 Forecasts produced Summer 2018

	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Jan-19 NOR	4,629	4,387	4,282	4,130	3,966	21,394
Jan-19 Forecast	4,665	4,390	4,328	4,131	4,068	21,582
Difference	36	3	46	1	102	188
Accuracy	0.78%	0.07%	1.07%	0.02%	2.57%	0.88%

- minus indicates an under-forecast and positive indicates an over-forecast

2019/20 Academic Year Forecast Accuracy

Forecasts for the current 2019/20 academic year will be validated on receipt of the January 2020 School census. An interim validation is undertaken using the October 2019 School Census to inform any changes in provision required for the September 2020 secondary entry year, and future plans. Due to in-year admissions the school roll can increase throughout the academic year.

The overall interim validation of the January 2020 forecasts against the October Census for primary indicates an accuracy level of **2.35%**, with secondary at **0.53%**. Secondary forecasts have been more accurate due to cohort migration patterns with secondary school pupils being more robust than primary aged pupils, which tend to be more volatile. The forecasts include expected pupil yield from new housing that can be difficult to predict.

Table 12: Primary Forecasts Interim Validation of Jan-20 Forecasts (produced Summer 2019) against Oct-19 Census

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Oct-19 NOR	4,657	4,753	4,903	4,949	4,925	4,843	4,773	33,803
Jan-20 Forecast	4,762	4,899	4,991	5,076	5,001	4,988	4,880	34,597
Difference	105	146	88	127	76	145	107	794
Accuracy	2.25%	3.07%	1.79%	2.57%	1.54%	2.99%	2.24%	2.35%

Table 13: Secondary Forecasts Interim Validation of Jan-20 Forecasts (produced Summer 2019) against Oct-19 Census

	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Oct-19 NOR	4,813	4,672	4,467	4,357	4,104	22,413
Jan-20 Forecast	4,836	4,712	4,441	4,383	4,160	22,532
Difference	23	40	-26	26	56	119
Accuracy	0.48%	0.86%	-0.58%	0.60%	1.36%	0.53%

- minus indicates an under-forecast and positive indicates an over-forecast

While forecasts produced for a year ahead tend to have the greatest accuracy, projections further ahead in-time are more volatile and have a decreasing accuracy. It is important that other sources of information are utilised to validate the projection, this includes local knowledge on school preferences, GP registration trends, movements within neighbouring authorities and any national and local policies that may impact school demand or supply.

DRAFT

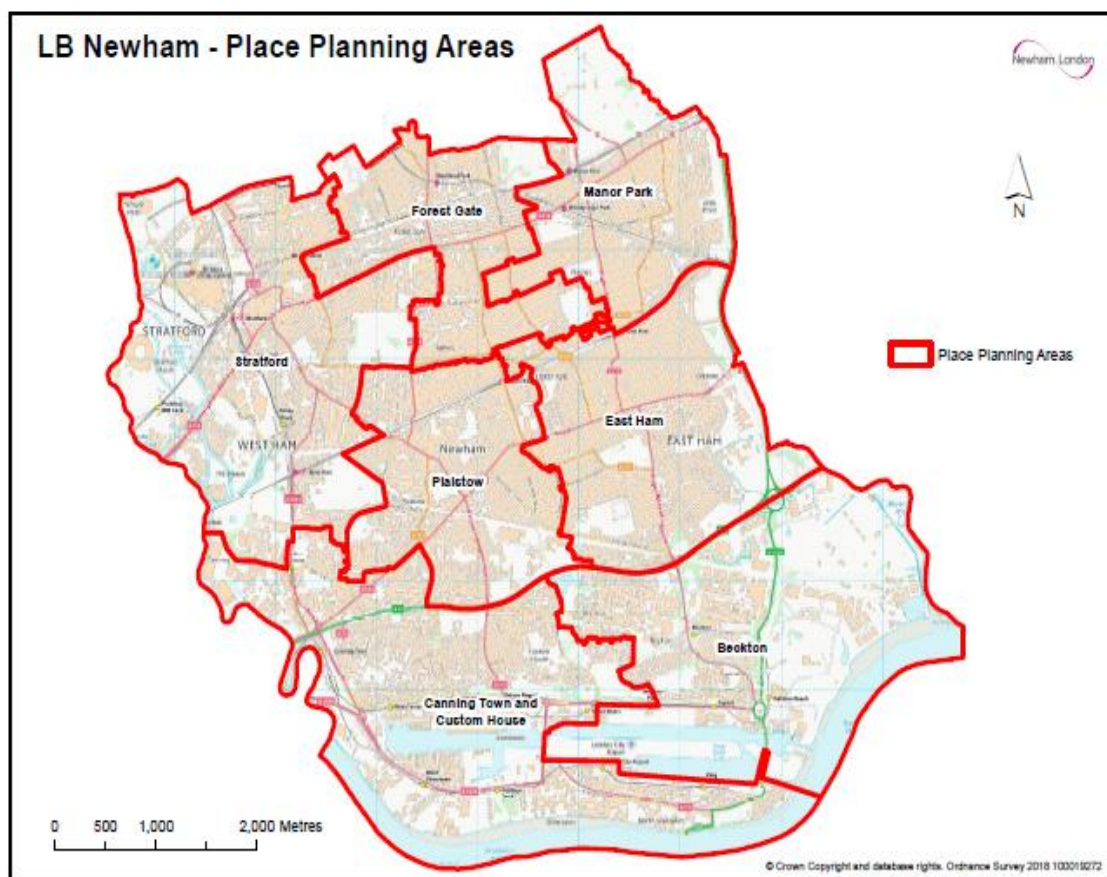
4.0 Primary Place Planning Areas and Forecasts

For primary school place planning purposes Newham is divided into the following seven planning areas (shown in Figure 4):

- Beckton;
- Canning Town & Custom House;
- East Ham;
- Forest Gate;
- Manor Park;
- Plaistow; and
- Stratford.

The areas have been traditionally based on historic primary catchments, and provide a mechanism to geographically group schools.

Figure 4 – Primary Place Planning Areas



4.1 Overall Borough Primary Forecasts

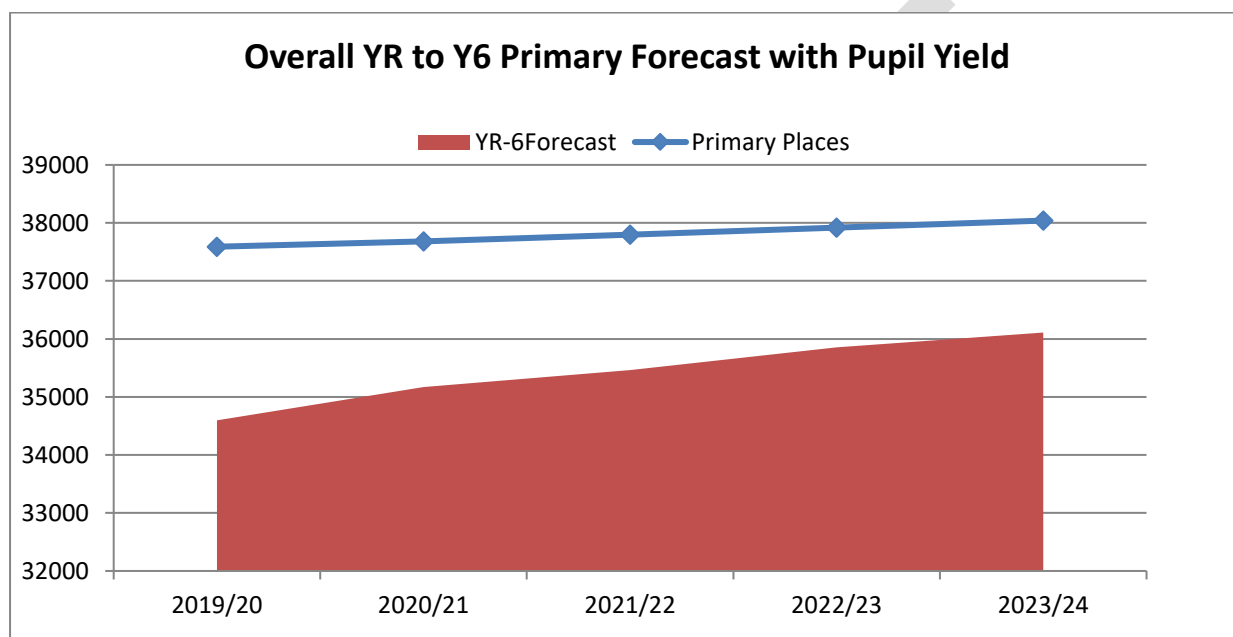
The latest primary forecasts indicate that **overall** there are sufficient primary places across Newham. However, within individual planning areas there are three areas, **Stratford, Beckton and Canning Town & Custom House** that will experience increased demand from residential housing developments from 2021 onwards.

Table 14: Overall Primary Forecasts with Pupil Yield (YR to Y6)

Newham Year R to Year 6	Academic Year				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Overall Places Available*	37,590	37,680	37,800	37,920	38,040
Overall Places Forecast	34,597	35,172	35,461	35,854	36,110
Overall Operating Surplus	7.9%	6.7%	6.2%	5.5%	5.1%

*Increase in places due to growing provision opened at Royal Wharf and Bobby Moore Academy working its way through the primary system

Figure 5: Overall Primary Forecast (YR to Y6) with Pupil Yield



The table below illustrates the demand and supply for future local authority wide reception places, and associated operating surpluses.

Table 15: Overall Primary YR Forecasts with Pupil Yield

Overall Newham Year R	Academic Year				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Places available	5,460*	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460
Places Forecast	4,780	4,728	4,646	4,701	4,735
Operating Surplus	14.7%*	14.6%	16.5%	11.1%	8.6%

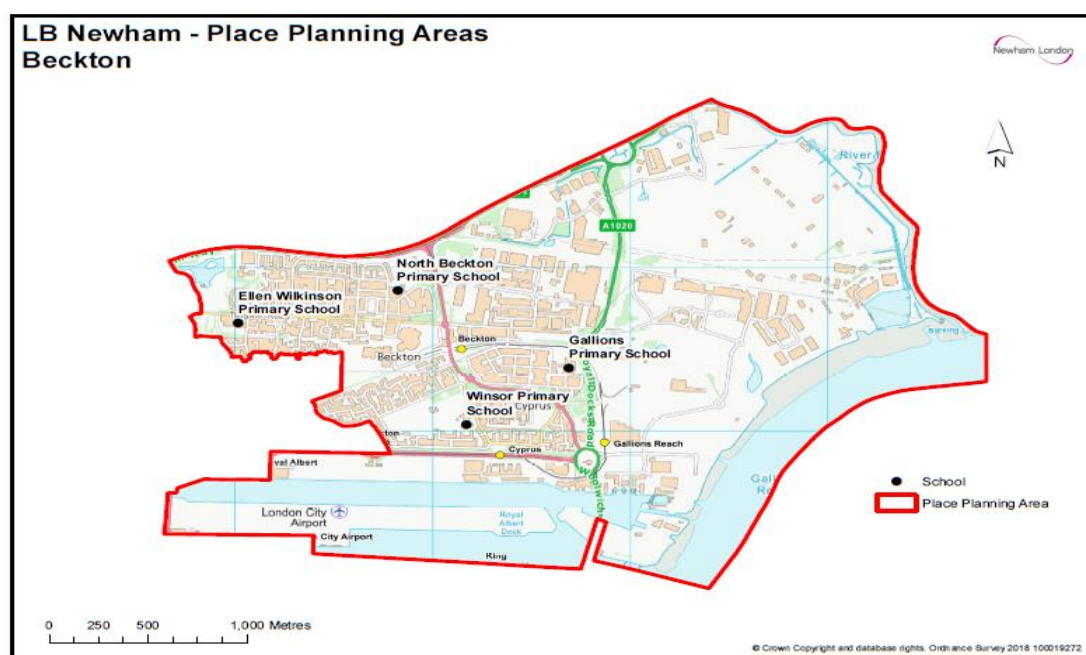
*Does not include capped PAN

It is important to ensure there is not an over-provision of school places. To manage this for the 2019/20 academic year seven primary schools capped their Reception admission numbers to reduce the overall Reception PAN to 5,250 creating a 10% operating surplus. The Council supports temporary reduction of PAN's to manage the sufficiency of places. In addition to this a falling rolls fund criteria was agreed by School's Forum in line with the DfE Falling Rolls guidance⁷. This provides small amount of financial assistance to schools that are experiencing falling rolls currently and are located in areas with foreseeable increases from new housing in the future.

4.2 Beckton Primary Pupil Planning Area

The Beckton planning area covers the south-west of the borough and contains four primary schools. The Newham Local Plan 2018³ specifies ‘...major new housing (of at least 5,278 units), infrastructure provision and significant numbers of the borough’s targeted jobs growth to be delivered’ with new transport links, roads and a new town layout within this area by 2033.

Over the next five year period there are approximately 2,103 housing units within this primary planning area which are either under-construction, have planning permission or at pre-planning discussions as identified within the Newham local housing trajectory.



Ellen Wilkinson Primary School	North Beckton Primary School
Gallions Primary School	Winsor Primary School

4.2.1 Beckton Reception Forecasts

There is a small sufficiency of reception places within this areas, as illustrated in the table below.

Table 16: Beckton Reception Forecasts

Beckton Reception Year	Academic Year				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Places available	330	330	330	330	330
Forecasts	286	283	278	281	285

4.2.2 Beckton Primary Forecasts YR to Y6

The anticipated pupil yield, based on standard pupil yield of 0.17 from new developments coming on board in the next five years will create additional pressure on the demand for school places within Beckton as illustrated in the charts below.

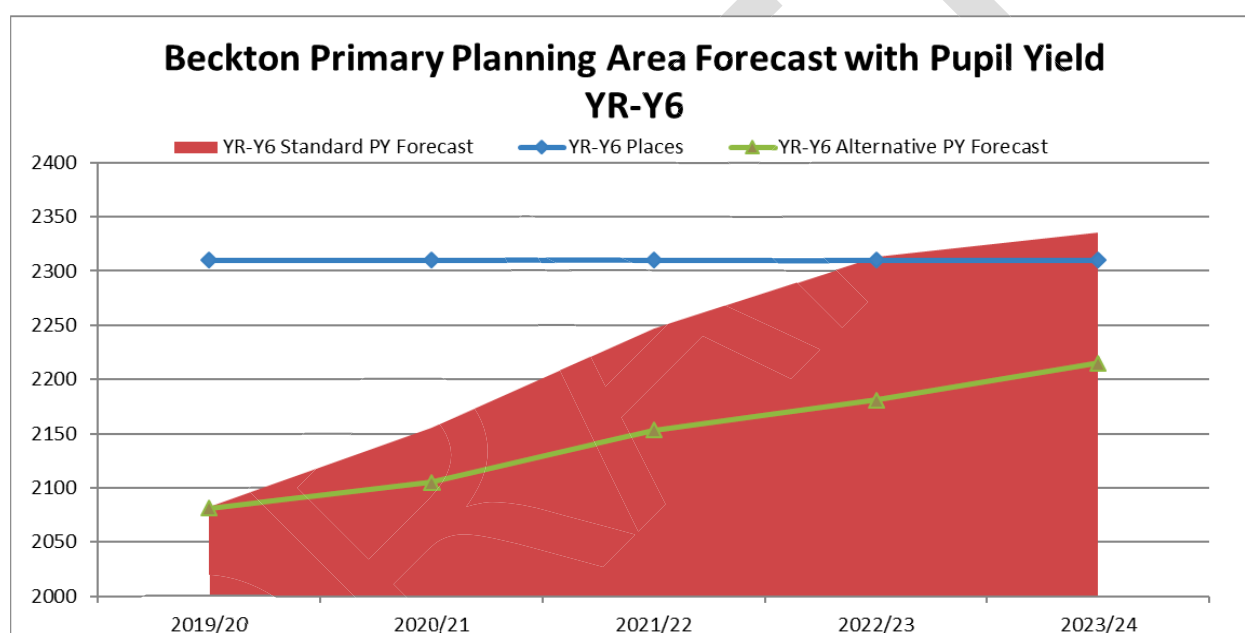
The local study on pupil yield over the last ten years within Newham has produced an indicative pupil yield of 0.11. This indicative pupil yield has been factored into the forecasts to

produce an alternative range, and is illustrated in Figure 6 as the alternative PY forecast. It is important to note, that the study has been based on historical data and may not reflect the housing developments over the next ten years, which are based on affordable family housing policies.

Table 17: Beckton Primary Forecasts YR to Y6

Beckton Rec to Year 6	Academic Year				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Places available	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310
Forecasts	2,082	2,155	2,247	2,313	2,335
Operating Surplus	9%	6.7%	2.7%	-0.1%	-1.1%

Figure 6: Beckton Primary Planning Area Forecast YR-Y6



4.2.3 Future Primary Provision

The Newham Local Plan Strategic Sites Allocations a need for new education infrastructure on the following strategic sites.

- S23 Connaught Riverside - includes a requirement for a school provision.
- S01 Beckton Riverside - includes a requirement for primary and secondary school provision.

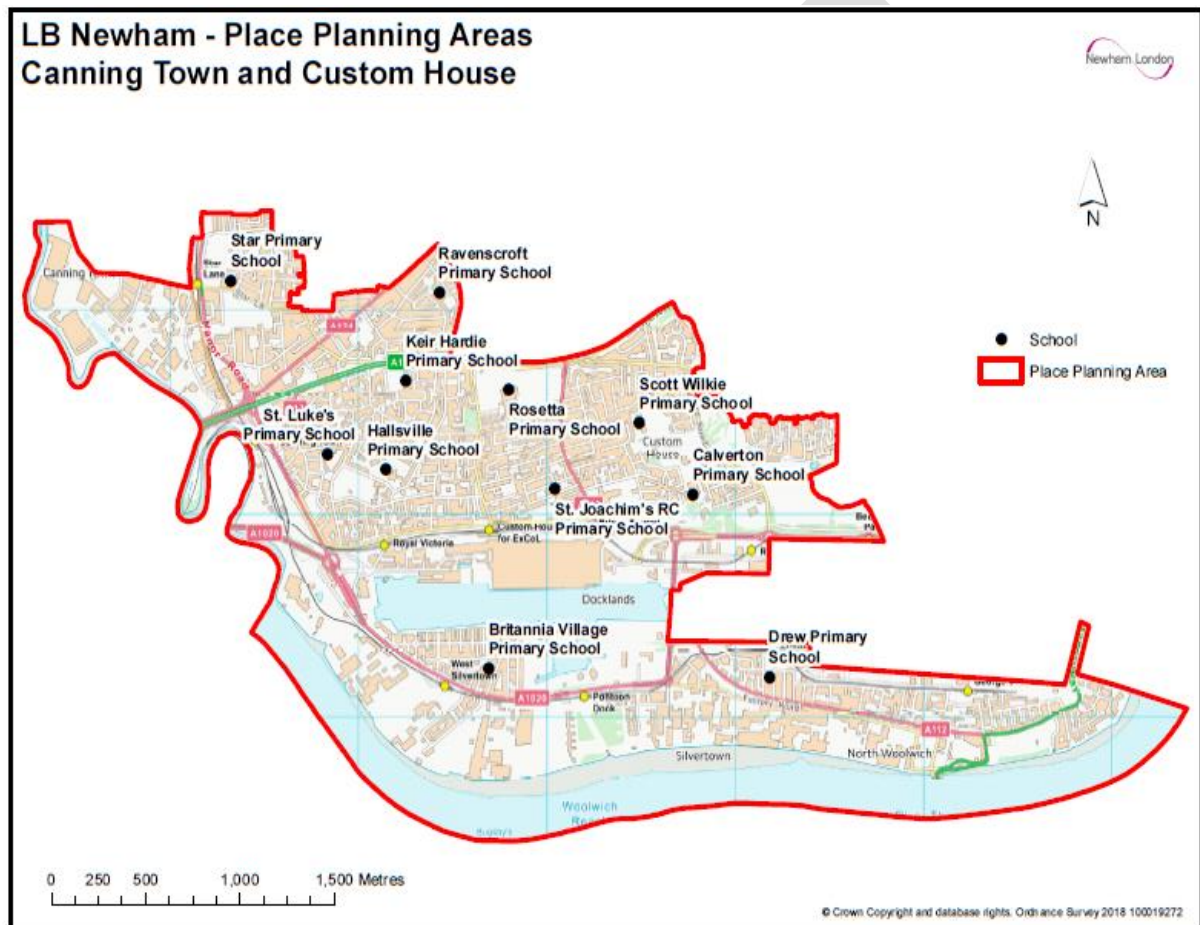
The sizes of the proposed primary school provision will be dependent upon the number of homes delivered and the residential housing mix.

4.3 Canning Town and Custom House Primary Pupil Planning Area

The Canning Town and Custom House Primary Planning Area is located in the south-east of the borough with a total of 12 primary schools. The Newham Local Plan 2018³ identifies ‘...Major new housing (at least 15,608 additional units), jobs growth and infrastructure provision’ to be delivered across this part of the borough.

Over the next five year period there are approximately 7,353 housing units within this primary planning area which are either under-construction, have planning permission or at pre-planning discussions as identified within the Newham local housing trajectory.

Plans for the proposed expansion of Hallsville School have been postponed until 2022, to ensure school places are brought on in-line with the growth from housing. The planning area saw the addition the new 2FE Royal Wharf primary school, which opened in September 2019



Britannia Village	Keir Hardie Primary	St Joachim's RC Primary
Calverton Primary	Ravenscroft Primary	St Luke's Primary
Drew Primary	Rosetta Primary	Star Primary
Hallsville Primary	Scott Wilkie Primary	
Royal Wharf primary (Wave 11 free school)		

4.3.1 Canning Town and Custom House Reception Forecasts

While there currently are sufficient Reception places within this planning area, the forecast begins to increase from 2022 onwards.

Table 18: Canning Town & Custom House YR Forecasts

Canning Town & Custom Hs Reception Year	Academic Year				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Places available	780	780	780	780	780
Forecasts	640	634	623	757	776

4.3.2 Canning Town and Custom House Primary Forecasts YR-Y6

The anticipated pupil yield, based on standard pupil yield of 0.17 from new developments coming on board in the next five years will create additional pressure on the demand for school places within this area as illustrated in the charts below.

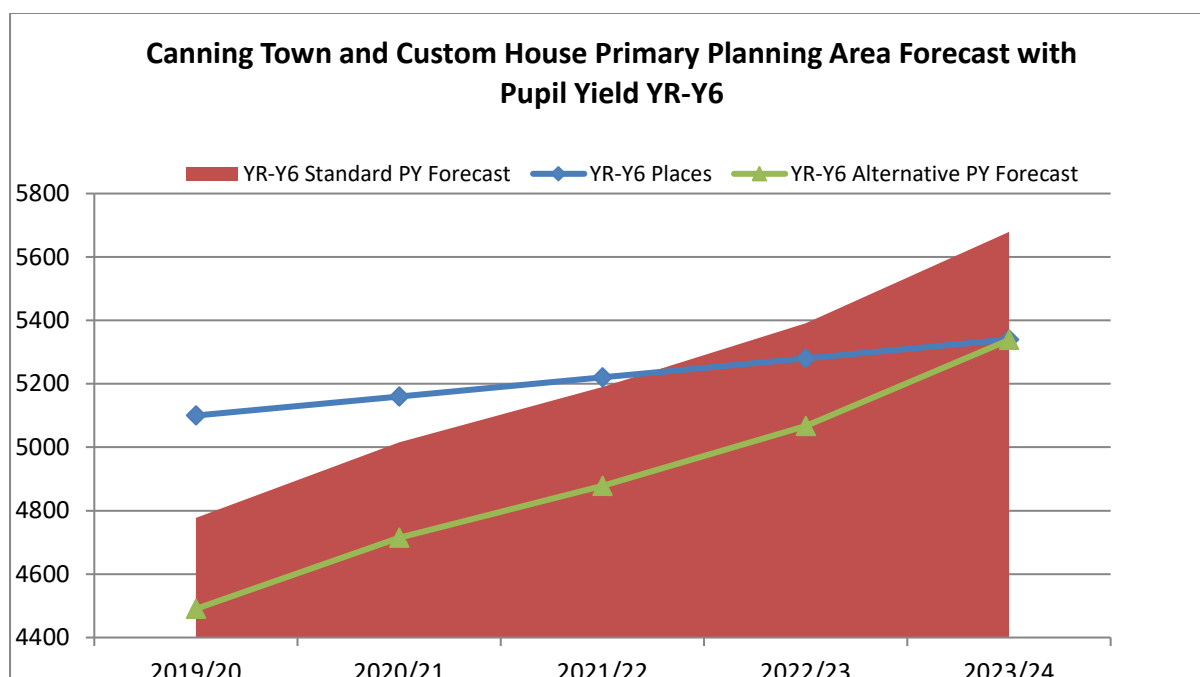
The local study on pupil yield over the last ten years within Newham has produced an indicative pupil yield of 0.11. This indicative pupil yield has been factored into the forecasts to produce an alternative range, and is illustrated in Figure 6 as the alternative PY forecast. It is important to note, that the study has been based on historical data and may not reflect the housing developments over the next ten years, which are based on affordable family housing policies.

Table 19: Canning Town & Custom House Forecasts YR to Y6

Canning Town & Custom Hs YR-Y6	Academic Year				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Places available*	5,100	5,160	5,220	5,280	5,340
Forecasts	4,777	5,016	5,190	5,391	5,679
Operating Surplus	6.3%	2.8%	0.6%	-2.1%	-6.3%

**Increase in places due to growing provision opened at Royal Wharf in Sept 2019*

Figure 7: Canning Town and Custom House Forecast YR-Y6



4.3.3 Future Primary Provision

Within Newham Local Plan 2018 there are three strategic sites allocations which fall within the primary pupil planning area, which set out a need for new education infrastructure.

- S08 Thames Wharf – includes provision for a new primary school.
- S09 Silver Town Landing – includes provision for community infrastructure to meet local need (provision of a school linked to S08)
- S06 Coolfin North – provision for new school school with flexible community space.

The sizes of the proposed primary school provision, in these allocations, will be dependent upon the number of homes delivered and the residential housing mix.

In addition, two Strategic Sites, in the Pupil Planning Area, have secured new primary provision through planning permission:

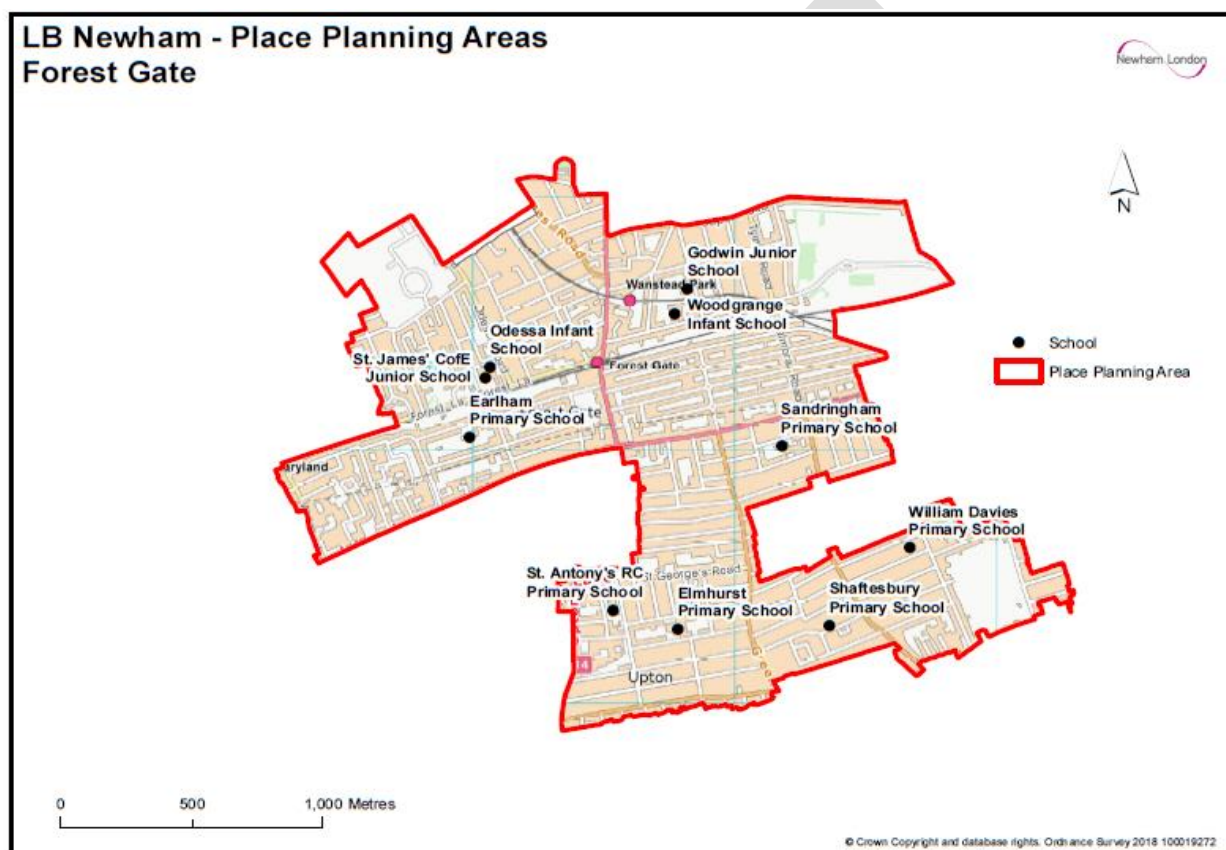
- S22 Minocco Wharf, delivered the new 2FE Royal Wharf primary school, which opened in temporary provision for September 2019 (factored into the above supply).
- S21 Silvertown Quays – 2015 outline permission granted, not built out, includes provision for a 2FE primary school.

4.4 Forest Gate Primary Pupil Planning Area

Forest Gate planning area is in the north of the borough bordering Redbridge and Waltham Forest, and contains ten primary schools. Within the Newham Local Plan 2018³ this primary pupil planning area falls within the Urban Newham planning categorisation (alongside East Ham, Manor Park and Plaistow).

Over the next five year period there are approximately 186 housing units within this primary planning area which are either under-construction, have planning permission or at pre-planning discussions as identified within the Newham local housing trajectory. This will yield approximately 32 primary pupils.

Over all the planning area will operate with increased sufficiency over the next five years rising from 5% to 7.5%.



Earham Primary	Odessa Infant	St Antony's RC Primary	Woodgrange Infant
Elmhurst Primary	Sandringham Primary	St James' CofE Junior	
Godwin Junior	Shaftesbury Primary	William Davies Primary	

4.4.1 Forest Gate Reception Forecasts

There are sufficient Reception places within the Forest Gate primary planning area.

Table 20: Forest Gate YR Forecasts

Forest Gate Reception Year	Academic Year				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Places available	690	690	690	690	690
Places required	634	640	633	622	630

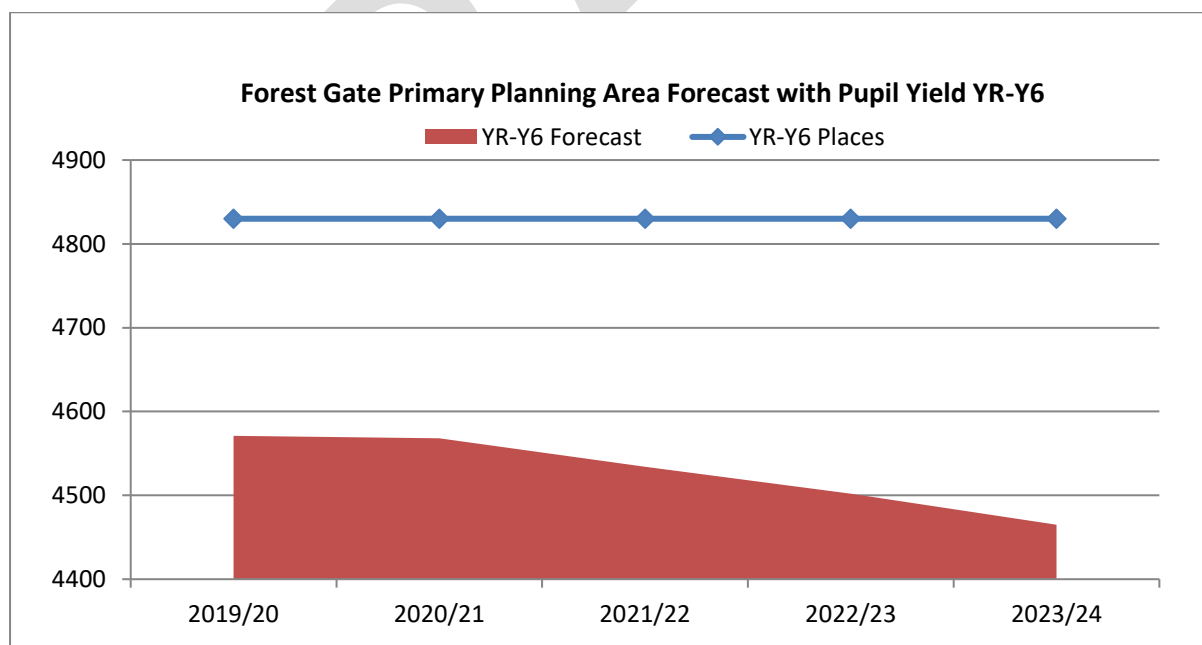
4.4.2 Forest Gate Primary Forecasts YR-Y6

As indicated by the chart and table below there is currently sufficient provision within the Forest Gate primary planning area, with a surplus capacity of 5%. Over the next five years the surplus capacity is set to increase to 7.6% due to a decreasing forecast.

Table 21: Forest Gate Forecasts YR to Y6

Forest Gate Reception to Year 6	Academic Year				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Places available	4,830	4,830	4,830	4,830	4,830
Places required	4,571	4,568	4,534	4,502	4,465
Operating Surplus	5.4%	5.4%	6.1%	6.7%	7.6%

Figure 8: Forest Gate Forecast YR to Y6



4.4.3 Future Primary Provision

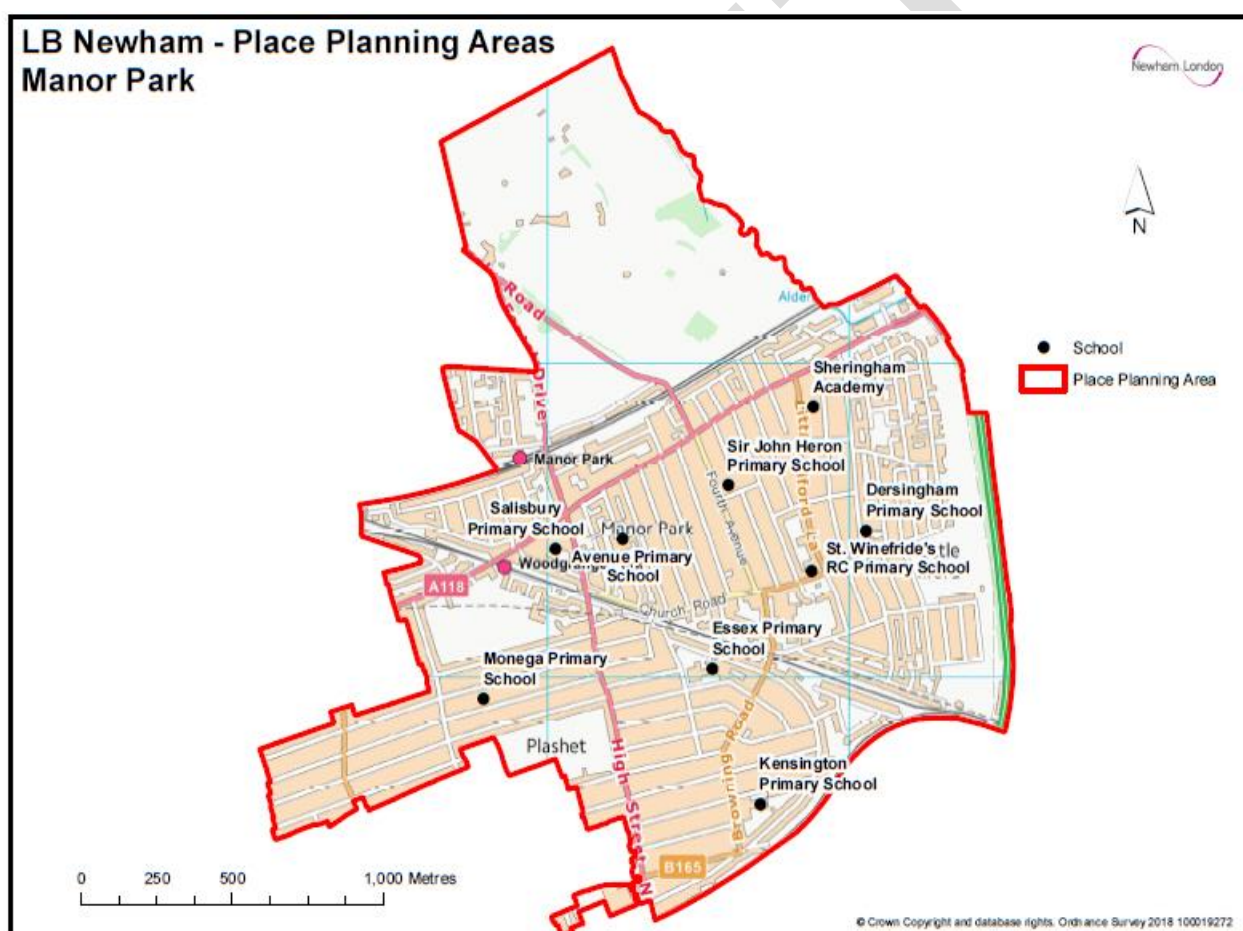
The Forest Gate primary planning area is forecasted to have an increasing sufficiency of places with a 7% operating surplus. While this is below the 10% tolerance, it is prudent to monitor school rolls to ensure sufficiency is kept in line with the forecasted demand

4.5 Manor Park Primary Pupil Planning Area

The Manor Park primary Planning area is in the north-east of the borough and borders the neighbouring borough of Redbridge. Within the Newham Local Plan 2018³ this primary pupil planning area falls within the Urban Newham planning categorisation (alongside East Ham, Forest Gate and Plaistow). There is a high density of Victorian housing within this area with very little land for additional housing developments and strategic site allocations. Additional housing will be generated from small windfall developments.

Over the next five year period there are approximately 101 housing units within this primary planning area which are either under-construction, have planning permission or at pre-planning discussions as identified within the Newham local housing trajectory. This will yield approximately 17 primary pupils.

Forecasts indicate an overall primary operating surplus of 6.5% increasing to 9% within the next five years.



Avenue Primary	Kensington Primary	Sheringham Primary
Dersingham Primary	Monega Primary	Sir John Heron Primary
Essex Primary	Salisbury Primary	St Winefride's RC Primary

4.5.1 Manor Park Reception Forecasts

The table below illustrates the increasing sufficiency of Reception places.

Table 22: Manor Park Forecasts YR

Manor Park Reception	Academic Year				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Places available	810	810	810	810	810
Places required	733	739	721	722	724

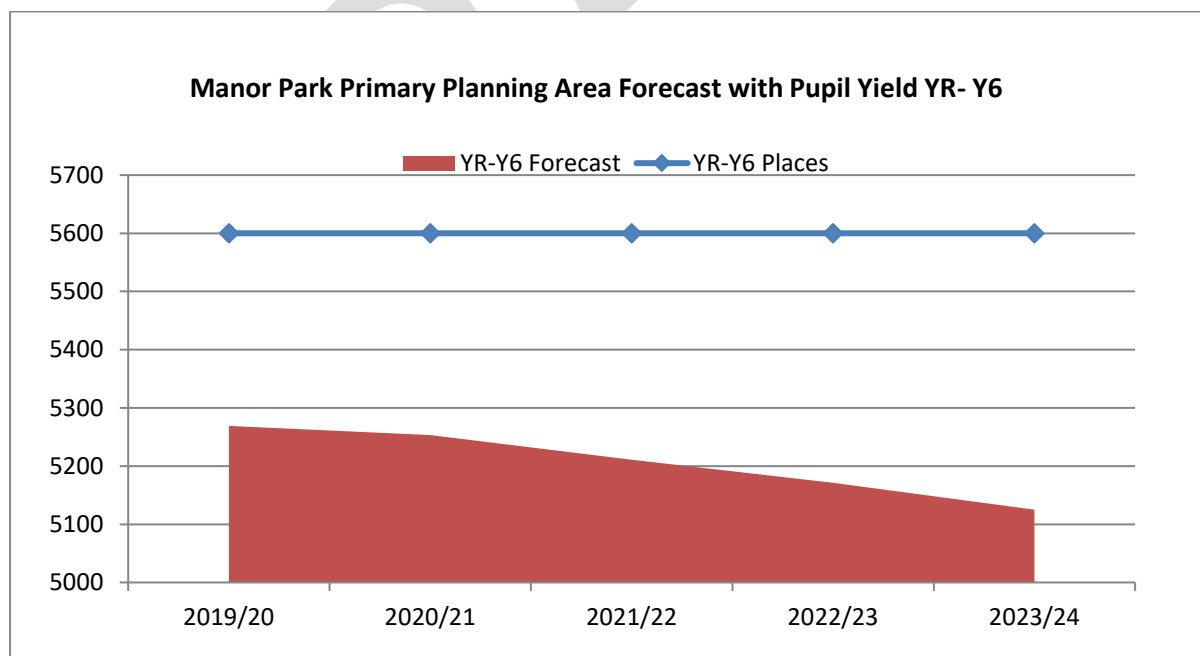
4.5.2 Manor Park Primary Forecasts

The table below illustrates the increasing sufficiency of primary places overall due to a decreasing forecast based on the most recent lower birth rates and cohort trends.

Table 23: Manor Park Primary YR to Y6 Forecasts

Manor Park Reception to Year 6	Academic Year				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Places available	5,670	5,670	5,670	5,670	5,670
Places required	5,238	5,237	5,200	5,168	5,152
Operating Surplus	6%	7.6%	8.3%	8.6%	9.1%

Figure 9: Manor Park Primary Forecasts YR to Y6



4.5.3 Future Primary Provision

The Manor Park primary planning area, is forecasted to have an increasing sufficiency of places with a 9% operating surplus by 2033/24. While this is below the 10% sufficiency

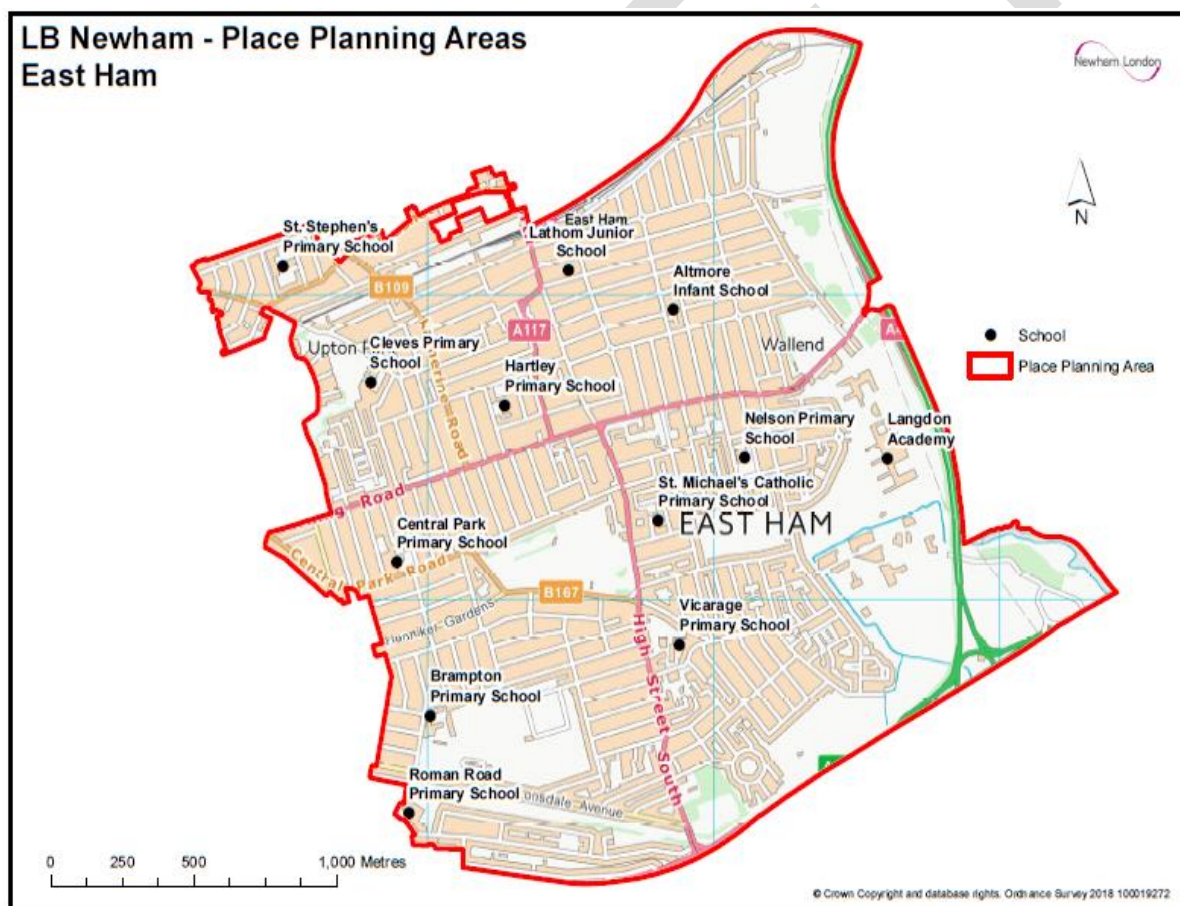
tolerance, it will be prudent to monitor school rolls and work collaboratively with schools, to ensure the supply of places is in line with the forecasted demand for this area.

4.6 East Ham Primary Pupil Planning Area

The East Ham primary pupil planning area has the highest pupil population of all the primary planning areas consisting of twelve primary schools. Within the Newham Local Plan 2018³ this primary pupil planning area falls within the Urban Newham planning categorisation (alongside Manor Park, Forest Gate and Plaistow). The Newham Local Plan has several strategic site allocations for new housing within this area, including the East Ham and Queen’s market.

Over the next five year period there are approximately 1,827 housing units within this primary planning area which are either under-construction, have planning permission or at pre-planning discussions as identified within the Newham local housing trajectory. This will yield approximately 314 primary pupils.

The primary planning area is currently operating at an overall surplus of 6.4% over the next five years.



Altmore Infant	Hartley Primary	Roman Road Primary
Brampton Primary	Langdon Academy	St Michael's Catholic
Central Park Primary	Latham Junior	St Stephen's Primary
Cleves Primary	Nelson Primary	Vicarage Primary

4.6.1 East Ham Reception Forecasts

The table below illustrates the forecasted Reception position.

Table 24: East Ham YR Forecasts

East Ham Reception Year	Academic Year				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Places available	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080
Places required	961	970	959	942	954

4.5.2 East ham Primary Forecasts YR-Y6The table below illustrates the overall primary forecasted demand and supply. The increments in forecasted demand can be accommodated within the current provision of school places within this area.

4.6.2 Future Primary Provision

The East Ham primary planning area is forecasted to have an overall 6.5% sufficiency of places within the next five year period. Any increases, from additional housing growth are to be met through existing provision.

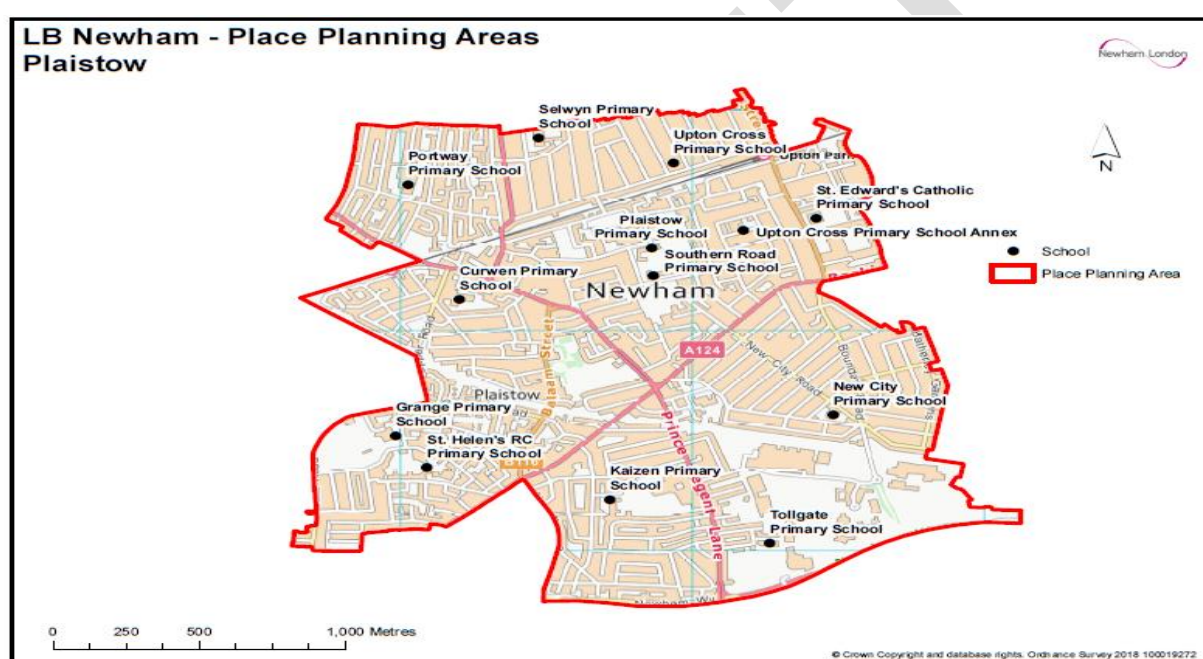
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4.7 Plaistow Primary Pupil Planning Area

The Plaistow primary pupil planning area is located centrally within Newham, and contains twelve primary schools. Within the Newham Local Plan 2018³ this primary pupil planning area falls within the Urban Newham planning categorisation (alongside Manor Park, Forest Gate and East Ham).

Over the next five year period there are approximately 194 housing units within this primary planning area which are either under-construction, have planning permission or at pre-planning discussions as identified within the Newham local housing trajectory. This will yield approximately 33 primary pupils.

The primary pupil planning area is currently operating at a 10% sufficiency of places, which is forecasted to increase to 12.7% over the next five years. Due to lower Reception numbers, two primary schools reduced their Reception admissions number.



Curwen Primary	New City Primary	Selwyn Primary	St Helen's Primary
Grange Primary	Plaistow Primary	Southern Road Primary	Tollgate Primary
Kaizen Primary	Portway Primary	St Edward's Primary	Upton Cross Primary

4.7.1 Plaistow Reception Forecasts

The table below illustrates the forecasted Reception position

Table 26: Plaistow YR Forecasts

Plaistow Reception	Academic Year				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Places available	960	960	960	960	960
Places required	851	842	827	829	831

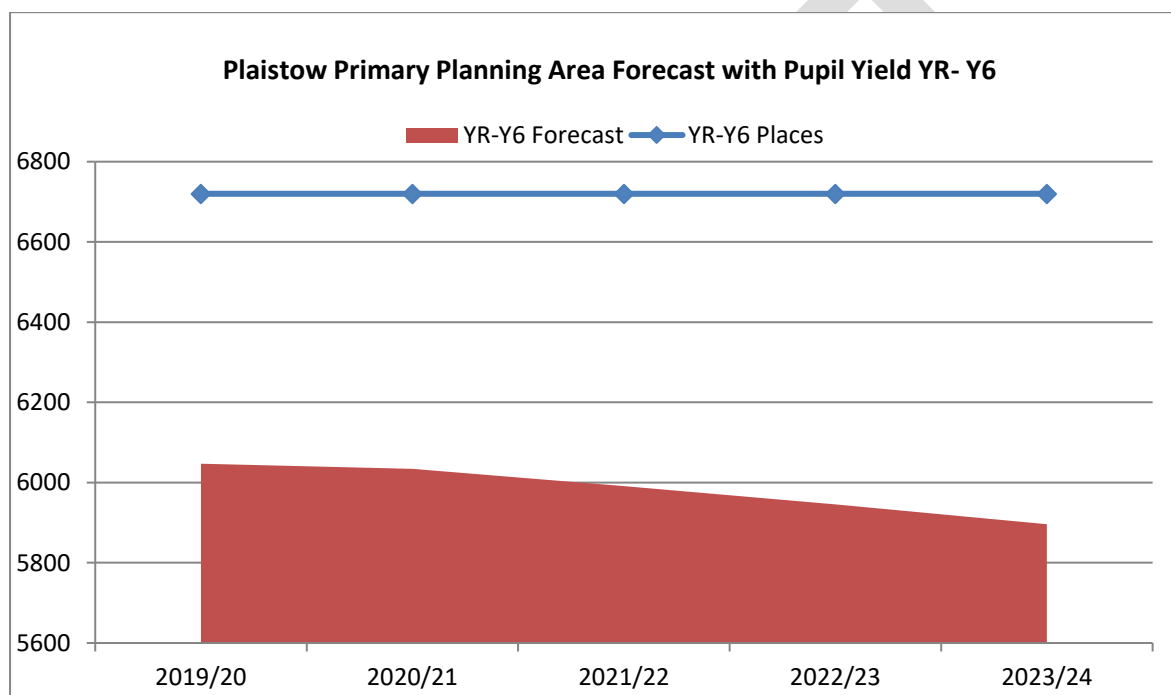
4.7.2 Plaistow Primary Forecasts YR-Y6

The overall primary forecasts for the Plaistow primary planning area illustrate an increasing surplus of places growing to 12.7% by 2023/2024.

Table 27: Plaistow Primary Forecasts YR to Y6

Plaistow Reception to Year 6	Academic Year				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Places available	6,720	6,720	6,720	6,720	6,720
Places required	6,047	6,034	5,991	5,946	5,896
Operating Surplus	10%	10.2%	10.9%	11.6%	12.7%

Figure 11: Plaistow Primary Forecasts YR to Y6



4.7.3 Future Primary Provision

The forecasted primary sufficiency of places within this planning area of 12.7% by 2023/24 is above the 10% sufficiency tolerance level. It will be prudent to monitor school rolls and work collaboratively with schools, to ensure the supply of places is in line with the forecasted demand for this area.

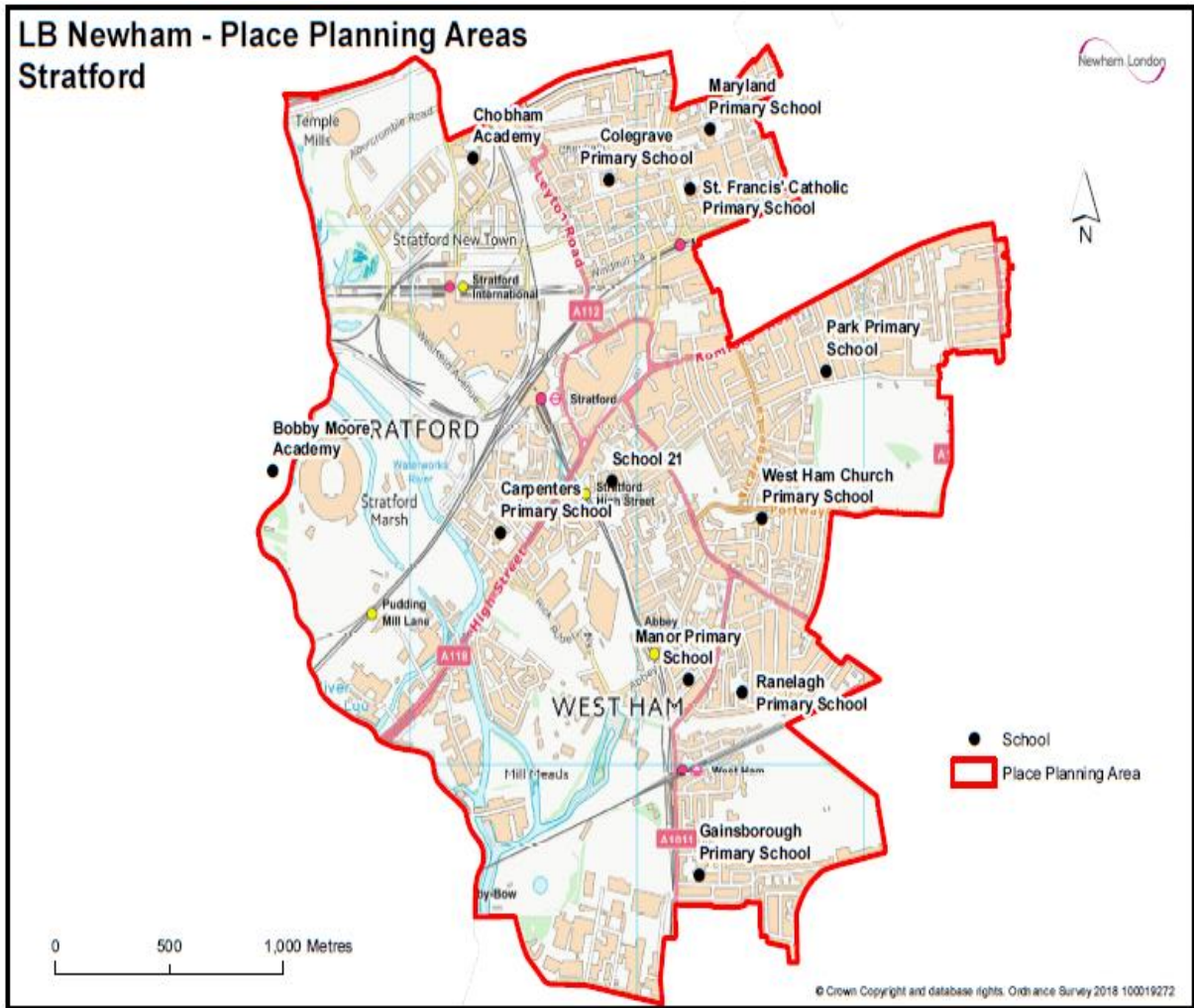
4.8 Stratford Primary Pupil Planning Area

The Stratford primary pupil planning area incorporates the areas of Stratford and West Ham. The Stratford and New Town wards although within the Newham boundary and within the Stratford primary pupil planning area, fall under the planning authority of the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC). The London borough of Newham is the education authority for the areas that fall under the LLDC. There are twelve schools providing primary provision within the Stratford primary pupil planning area. Not all of these schools are within a one mile reasonable walking distance to primary pupils residing on one side of the primary planning area to the other. For example, the primary school element of the Bobby Moore all-through academy is located within the borough of Tower Hamlets, and is not within a reasonable walking distance for pupils residing within the West Ham area.

The Stratford area has evidenced significant changes with regards to housing growth, investment opportunities for jobs and business growth. The Newham Local Plan 2018³ identifies ‘ *Major new housing (at least 4,286 units) and accompanying jobs growth and infrastructure provision* ’ to be delivered up to 2030. The LLDC is to deliver 22,000 new homes over the life of its local plan from 2015- 2030, with the vast majority around the Stratford High Street, Olympic Park and Lea Valley areas.

Over the next five year period there are approximately 6,722 housing units within this primary planning area (incorporating both planning authorities LBN and LLDC) which are either under-construction, have planning permission or at pre-planning discussions as identified within the Newham local housing trajectory.

Cabinet in January 2019 took a decision to postpone, a number of proposed primary school expansions to ensure timeliness in line with planned housing growth. This included Maryland and Ranelagh primary schools, with funding from these projects being allocated to more urgent secondary school expansions. The proposed expansion of Colegrave School, which includes a program of major refurbishment to the school, has been postponed and will be reviewed in the Summer of 2020.



Bobby Moore Academy	Gainsborough Primary	Ranelagh Primary
Carpenters Primary	Manor Primary	School 21
Chobham Academy	Maryland Primary	St Francis' Catholic Primary
Colegrave Primary	Park Primary	West Ham Church Primary

4.8.1 Stratford Reception

Reception forecasts for this planning area indicate sufficient provision in the short-term. It is important to note, as mentioned above vacancies at individual schools within the planning area does not infer that they are easily accessible to a primary child that resides within the planning area but on the opposite side.

Table 28: Stratford Forecasts YR

Stratford Reception	Academic Year				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Places available	810	810	810	810	810
Places required	652	658	651	655	655

4.8.2 Stratford Primary Forecasts YR-Y6

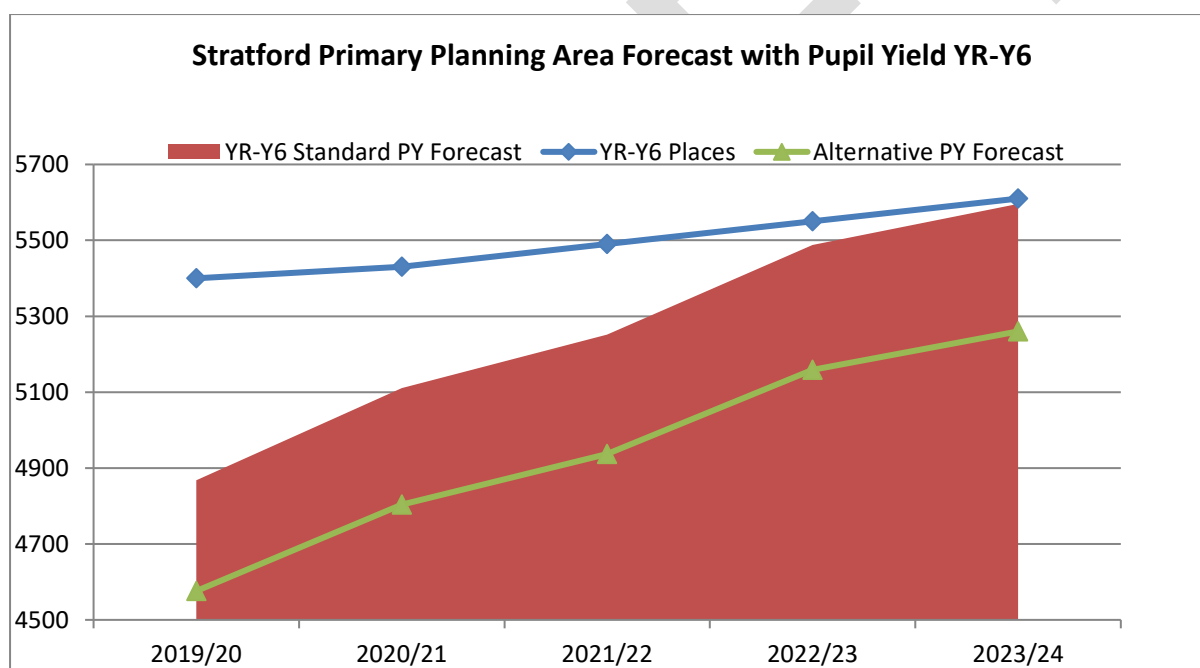
The anticipated pupil yield, based on standard pupil yield of 0.17 from new developments coming on board in the next five years will create additional pressure on the demand for school places within this area as illustrated in the charts below.

The local study on pupil yield over the last ten years within Newham has produced an indicative pupil yield of 0.11. This indicative pupil yield has been factored into the forecasts to produce an alternative range, and is illustrated in Figure 12 as the alternative PY forecast.

Table 29: Stratford Primary YR to Y6

Stratford Reception to Year 6	Academic Year				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Places available*	5,400	5,430	5,490	5,550	5,610
Places required	4,868	5,111	5,252	5,488	5,596
Operating Surplus	9.6%	5.9%	4.3%	1.1%	0.25%

Figure 12: Stratford Primary Forecasts YR to Y6



4.8.3 Future Primary Provision

The Stratford primary pupil planning area is forecasted to have increasing pupil demand due to additional growth from planned housing developments. Not all schools within the planning area will experience increase in rolls due to their location within the planning area.

The following future provision is planned:

- Sugar House Lane – 2FE primary school scheduled to open for September 2021 (initially as 1FE) (subject to housing occupation on the Sugar House Lane site)
- Colegrave Primary School - Proposed expansion by 1FE proposed to be postponed to ensure delivery is in line with housing developments

5.0 Secondary School Forecasts

Secondary school forecasts for Newham are forecasted to increase; pre-dominantly due to the larger cohorts of primary pupils transferring to secondary school. The impact of pupil yield from additional housing growth will also place significant pressure on current provision. Newham operates a single planning area for secondary place planning which incorporates the whole borough. The borough is geographically small; therefore secondary aged pupils would be expected to travel from one end to the other for their schooling.

Newham has evidenced an increase in its Year 6 to Year 7 transition ratio, indicating that a higher number of Year 6 pupils are taking up Year 7 places within a Newham state-funded school. Traditionally Newham had been a net exporter of Year 7 pupils, either through families leaving the borough to reside elsewhere, pupils attending schools in neighbouring boroughs or taking up places in independent schools. With many secondary schools in Newham rated 'good' or 'outstanding' demand for secondary places in Newham state-funded schools has increased.

5.1 Schools within the Secondary Pupil Place Planning Area

Bobby Moore Academy	Langdon Academy	Sarah Bonnell School
Brampton Manor Academy	Lister Community School	School 21
Chobham Academy	Little Ilford School	St Angela's Ursuline School
East London Science School	London Design and Engineering UTC	St Bonaventure's RC School
Eastlea Community School	Oasis Academy Silvertown	Stratford School
Forest Gate Community School	Plashet School	The Cumberland School
Kingsford Community School	Rokeby School	The Royal Docks Community School

5.2 Year 7 Forecasts

Forecasts for Year 7 take into account the current numbers on roll in primary settings, and apply a ratio for cohort growth and anticipated pupil yields. Table 30 below illustrates the current primary roll number by year group at the January 2020 School Census, and the associated Year 7 transfer dates.

Table 30 : Current Primary Cohorts Transferring to Year 7

	NOR Jan 2020 -	Year 7 Transfer
Year 6	4755	Sept 2020
Year 5	4837	Sept 2021
Year 4	4918	Sept 2022
Year 3	4935	Sept 2023
Year 2	4864	Sept 2024
Year 1	4731	Sept 2025
Year R	4714	Sept 2026

The tables below illustrate Year 7 forecasts with anticipated pupil yield in Table 31, and without anticipated pupil yield in Table 32 against known proposed places. The forecast without pupil yield is assumes minimal cohort growths from Reception to Year 6 (based on average over last two years) and no pupil yield from housing.

Both scenarios include the planned provision at Little Ilford and Lister secondary schools and proposed provision from two approved free-schools. Two secondary schools, Oasis Academy and Royal Docks, have a reduced admission number which is factored into the overall supply.

The variance between the two scenarios demonstrates how pivotal assumptions on pupil yield are on pupil forecasts. Without pupil yield there would be sufficiency of 341 Year 7 places within Newham over the next five years. With the pupil yield factored into the forecasts, there is a deficit of Year 7 places from 2021 onwards of 77 places, rising to 105 for September 2022 and decreasing to 55 places. A local child yield study has been undertaken to monitor planned housing developments and child yield assumptions arising from occupied new developments. The DfE will also be issuing guidance on a national survey on child yield from new developments.

Table 31: Newham Year 7 Forecast with Standard Pupil Yield

Newham Year 7	Academic Year					
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*	2022/23**	2023/24**	2024/25
Places Available with proposed places	4,942	4,767	4,887	4,977	5,097	5,097
Year 7 Places required with Pupil Yield	4,836	4,760	4,964	5,082	5,124	5,152
Surplus/Deficit Y7 Places	106	7	-77	-105	-85	-55
Operating Surplus	2.1%	0.1%	-1.6%	-2.1%	-1.7%	-1.1%

Table 32: Newham Year 7 Forecast without Pupil Yield

Newham Year 7	Academic Year					
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*	2022/23**	2023/24**	2024/25
Places Available with proposed places	4,942	4,767	4,887	4,977	5,097	5,097
Year 7 Places without Pupil Yield	4,836	4,709	4,843	4,917	4,906	4,756
Surplus/Deficit Y7 Places	106	58	44	60	191	341
Operating Surplus	2%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%	6.7%	8.9%

* Proposed expansions 4FE Lister and Little Ilford (120 places)

** Proposed 3FE school21 approved free-school (90 places)

*** proposed 4FE School21 approved free-school (120 places)

5.3 Overall Secondary Forecasts

The table and graphs below illustrate the forecasted demand from Year 7 to Year 11 against the overall supply including known planned provision from two expansions of existing secondary schools (Lister and Little Ilford) and the addition of two new approved School21 free-schools (as mentioned in sections below).

Figure 13: Secondary Year 7 to Year 11 Forecasts

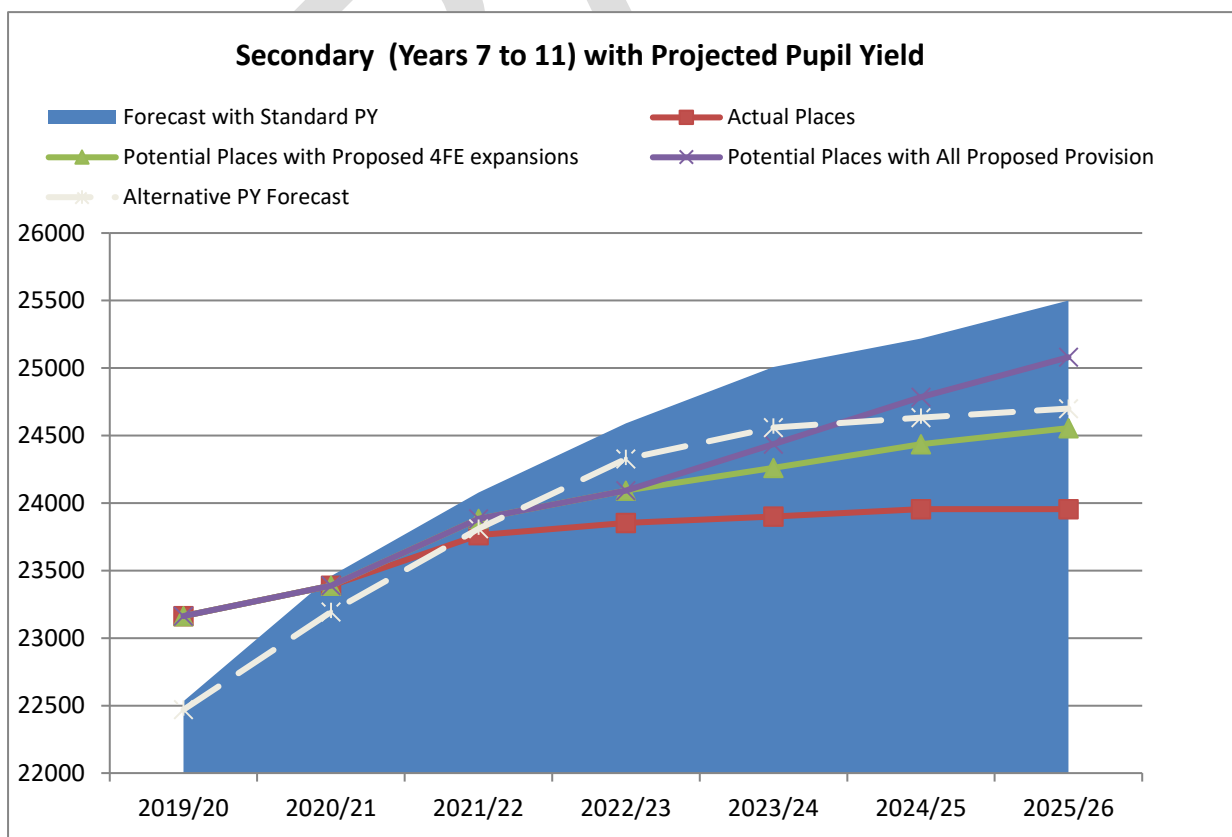
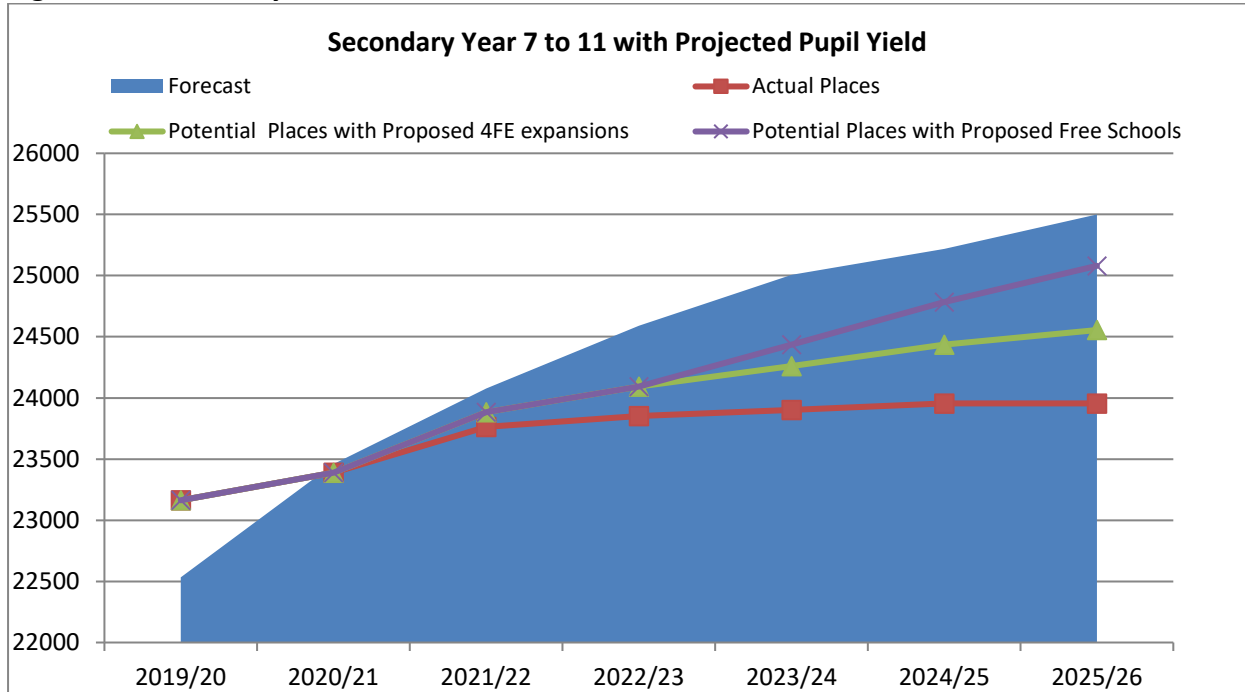


Table 33: Projected Secondary Deficits (Year 7 to 11) with Pupil Yield

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Potential Places (Y7-Y11) with All Proposed Provision	23,163	23,388	23,883	24,093	24,436	24,785	25,080
Y7 - Y11 Forecast with Pupil Yield	22,532	23,460	24,077	24,591	25,007	25,219	25,500
Projected Overall Deficit of Y7-11 places	631	-72	-194	-498	-571	-434	-420
Projected FE per Year Group	4	-0.5	-1	-3	-4	-3	-3
Projected Operating Capacity across Y7 to Y11	2.70%	-0.30%	-0.80%	-2.10%	-2.30%	-1.80%	-1.70%

5.4 Expansions of Existing Secondary Schools - Planned and Current

To ensure there is sufficient supply plans are underway to permanently expand the following schools:

- Brampton Manor Academy – permanent expansion of 4FE (120 additional places per year group) from September 2021 to provide a total of 600 places (Y7 to Y11).
- Forest Gate – permanent expansion of 2FE (60 additional places per year group) from September 2020 to provide a total of 300 places (Y7 to Y11).

Both Brampton Manor and Forest Gate have assisted in accommodating the additional demand by admitting additional Year 7 pupils prior to the permanent expansions being completed.

5.5 Planned Expansions from September 2021

To ensure sufficient secondary provision, an expression of interest was launched in 2019 to seek additional expansions to meet the forecasted demand. Two secondary schools have been identified for further provision:

- Lister Community School – proposed permanent expansion of 2FE for September 2021 (to create a total of 300 additional places from Y7 to Y11)
- Little Ilford School – proposed permanent expansion of 2FE for September 2021 (to create a total of 300 additional places from Y7 to Y11)

5.6 Approved Free-Schools and Future Provision

There are plans for two new free-schools to be provided through DfE approved wave 12 free-school programme. The secondary schools, proposed by the Big Education Trust will be required to meet the additional forecasted need from new housing.

- School 21 Campus is a 3FE secondary which has a site secured within Plaistow.
- School 21 Sugar House lane is proposed as a 4FE secondary (to form part an all-through with the Sugar House Lane primary). There are ongoing site discussions regarding the Rick Roberts strategic site in Stratford (within the LLDC planning authority area).
- S01 Beckton Riverside site – has allocation for secondary school provision. It is anticipated that this site will not be developed until the latter stages of the Newham Local Plan(2018), likely from 2029 onwards.

Other strategic sites for relocation of existing provision include:

- S11 Stephenson Street Parcel force site for the relocation of East London School of Science to a permanent site

6.0 Provision for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

The Children and Families Act 2014, and associated regulations place a duty on local authorities to assess and identify pupils with special educational needs and disabilities, to ensure good quality provision is in place to meet their needs.

In Newham, the majority of pupils with special educational needs or disabilities are educated in one of our mainstream primary or secondary school. However, on occasions, a child may require specialist education provision within a special school or a resourced provision attached to a mainstream school. Newham remains a highly inclusive borough with 0.3% of the school population being educated in special schools, the lowest in England, compared to a national average of 1.3%; and 1.1% for London.⁷

Newham has two special schools and 24 resourced provisions within mainstream school settings. They offer specialist provision to meet the needs of pupils with:

- Profound Multiple Learning Disorders (PMLD)
- Autistic Spectrum Disorders (ASD)
- Social Emotional and Mental Health disorders (SEMH)
- Hearing Impairment (HI)
- Cognitive Learning Needs (CLN)

Table 35 - Summary of special school provision

	Age Range	Year Groups	Specialism
John F Kennedy Special School Academy	5 to 19	15	PMLD/ASD
Eleanor Smith School and Primary Support Service - Academy	5 to 16	12	SEMH

Table 36 – Current Resource Provision

School Name & Cohort	Provision Need	Commissioned RP Places
Brampton Primary	CLN(PMLD/SLD)	16
Calverton Primary	ASD	21
Cleves Primary	CLN(PMLD/SLD)	23
Colegrave Primary	CLN(PMLD/SLD)	14
Cumberland Secondary	ASD	20
Eastlea Secondary	CLN(PMLD/SLD)	14
Essex Primary	ASD	14
Gainsborough Primary	ASD	14
Gallions Primary	ASD	14
Langdon	ASD/CLN	Primary 14 Secondary 20
Lister Secondary	HI	18
Little Ilford Secondary	ASD	15
Nelson Primary	CLN	14
North Beckton Primary	CLN(PMLD/SLD)	14

Ravenscroft Primary	ASD	12
Ronald Openshaw Nursery	CLN(PMLD/SLD)	6
Selwyn Primary	HI	32
Sir John Heron Primary	CLN(PMLD/SLD)	16
Stratford Secondary	ASD	10
Royal Docks Secondary	CLN(PMLD/SLD)	20
Tollgate Primary	ASD	14
Ranelagh Primary	ASD	10
Sandringham	ASD	12
Newham College	ASD	6
Totals		383

6.1 Demand for Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Provision

There has been an increase in demand for specialist places leaving some pupils with complex high needs without suitable placements. Newham maintains fewer Education Health and Care Plans (EHC plans) than national levels. The latest DfE data available based on the January 2019 School Census states 1.3% of the school population had EHC plans, compared to a national average of 5.3%, 5.7% for London and 6.24% for inner London. This is being addressed as Newham increases assessment for EHC plans, with over 500 EHC plans issued since the last academic year.

The Council undertook a wide consultation in 2017 identifying key areas for development across services, phases of education and broad areas of special educational needs and disabilities. The findings formed the 'Best for All' strategy that is part of a wider Council strategy to improve education, health and well-being outcomes for children and young people. This strategy provides a blueprint for our providers and all those working in the local authority and health services with children, young people and their families. This includes working with education providers and universal services where necessary to be inclusive of children and young people with special educational needs or who are disabled.

The GLA's London Assembly Education Panel and the London Councils have both reported on challenges faced by local authorities in London to provide sufficient levels of specialist provision with an increase across London of 2,340 secondary aged specialist places over the next five years. The complexity of special needs in Newham is increasing - as a result, there is a need for more specialist places. Analysis of the School Census over recent years indicates that within primary mainstream sector the number of pupils identified with ASD has significantly increased by 129% from 2015 to 2020; which is now resulting increase in need for specialist secondary provision for ASD. The LA's strategy, reported to Cabinet in July 2019, includes:

- Continuing the commitment and legal presumption towards inclusive education in mainstream settings;
- Continuing to invest in resourced provision at mainstream schools;
- Special school 'satellite' provision on mainstream school sites, combining opportunities for inclusion with specialist expertise for children with complex needs;
- A new special free school for pupils with the most complex needs, with capital costs funded by DfE

6.2 Additional SEND Provision and Improvements

In recognition of the exceptional increase in need for SEND places and the challenges faced in delivering places the DfE in 2018 announced £215m of special provision capital funding to local authorities to make capital investments in provisions for pupils with special educational needs and disabilities. Newham was allocated £3.8 million from this fund over the financial years 2018/19 to 2020/21 which has been allocated to projects as indicated in appendix B3. All local authorities are required to consult and publish details of how they propose to spend the Special Provision capital funding. <https://www.newham.gov.uk/Pages/ServiceChild/Special-provision-plan.aspx>

Plans for the expansion of existing and new resourced provisions have progressed to completion following an open selection process in autumn 2017. The new provisions provide additional specialist places for learners with autistic needs and speech, language and communication. These are located at Calverton, Sandringham and Ranalagh Primary schools, with post-sixteen provision at Newham College.

In recognition of the urgent need for further ASD provision in the secondary sector, an annex of the JFK Special School opened at the former North Woolwich Children's Centre in September 2019. This has enabled the special school to free-up capacity at its' Beckton site by placing some of the primary pupils at the newly fitted out annex, to provide up to fifteen secondary aged ASD places. To meet the need of secondary pupils out of school, four additional ASD places were commissioned through Education Links, an independent provider.

6.3 Proposed SEND Provision

Short to Medium term:

To meet the forthcoming need for further secondary SEND provision additional places are required for September 2021; with work in progress to plan for these. Early engagement with stakeholders strongly favoured a satellite model of SEND provision hosted on mainstream school sites. An expression for interest was launched in October 2019 for secondary schools to come forward as the host schools. Two secondary schools expressed interest, with plans now being progressed for Lister Community School. Due to the primary need being ASD provision, the JFK Special School will be managing the satellite provision.

Long term:

A new special school is to be delivered through wave-2 of the special school and alternative provision central wave. This will provide 105 additional places for primary and secondary pupils with complex ASD. The Council, as required by the central special school wave launched a competition in March 2019 to seek a provider. At the close of applications in September 2019, six bids were received from interested providers to run the special school. The assessment process was undertaken in by the Council in conjunction with parent representatives and the DfE. The successful provider was announced in July 2020 as Learning in Harmony Trust, with the earliest the new special school could open being September 2022.

7.0 Pupil Referral Units and Alternative Provision

Local authorities are responsible for arranging suitable full-time education for those pupils that are permanently excluded and for those pupils - because of illness or other reasons – would not receive suitable education without such provision.

Newham has a range of provision for such pupils at Tunmarsh, Eko Pathways, Education Links and New Directions. The increase in Newham's pupil population has evidenced a direct impact of increased demand for PRU and alternative provision placements. In particular there is a need for additional PRU and alternative provision places at Key Stage 2/ 3. There is an increase in demand for students with SEMH needs, which is already showing placement pressure at Eko Pathways, in both primary and secondary settings. The PRUs are also facing a demand in short term Directed Placements from schools to deliver intervention work to prevent permanent exclusions. To ensure mainstream schools are supported for reintegration and assessments to prevent exclusions there needs to be availability of places within the PRU and similar settings. A review of the provision is currently being undertaken.

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Appendix A: State Funded Schools in Newham

There are 100 state-funded schools within Newham as illustrated in Table 1¹. This number can change in line with the way schools are organised, for example, schools may be amalgamated, new schools can open or schools can be closed.

Table 1: State-Funded Schools in Newham

	All-through	Nursery School**	Primary	Secondary	Special	Alternative Provision	Total
Academy/Free School	4		30	8	2	1	45
Community maintained		7	30	6		2	45
Voluntary Aided School			5	2			7
Voluntary Controlled School			2				2
University Technical College*				1			1
Total	4	7	67	17	2	3	100

*UTC are academies with provision for 14 to 16

**Does not include nursery provision in PVI or mainstream settings

Approximately 45% of state-funded schools in Newham are academy schools or free-school, this number is more prevalent in the primary sector with 45% and in the secondary sector 53% being an academy or free-school. All schools within the special schools setting and all-through settings are either an academy or free-school.

All state-funded schools within the primary, special and all-through settings are co-educational admitting boys and girls. Within the secondary setting there are five single-gender schools representing 29% of the schools in the secondary sector. Of these there are three schools that admit girls only and two schools that only admit boys. There are no selective schools within Newham. Of the schools in the primary sector eight or 12% are faith schools and in the secondary sector there are two faith schools representing 12%.

From a school place planning perspective many factors need to be considered when determining how to increase existing provision. Not all schools have equal parental preference; there are limitations to geographical accessibility, or whether an existing school site would lend itself to an expansion, the impact of an expansion on existing school rolls. Consideration needs to be given to maintaining a balance of gender, identifying impacts on cross-border mobility as some schools particularly faith schools have traditionally taken from a wider area.

All Primary Places

	Rec	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	total
2019/20	5,460	5,400	5,340	5,340	5,340	5,340	5,370	37,590
2020/21	5,460	5,460	5,400	5,340	5,340	5,340	5,340	37,680
2021/22	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,400	5,340	5,340	5,340	37,800
2022/23	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,400	5,340	5,340	37,920
2023/24	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,400	5,340	38,040
2024/25	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,400	38,160

¹ Schools, Pupils and their Characteristics: January 2018 - Local Authority Tables

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2019>

EastHam Places

	Rec	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	total
2019/20	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	7,560
2020/21	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	7,560
2021/22	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	7,560
2022/23	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	7,560
2023/24	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	7,560
2024/25	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	7,560

Beckton Places

	Rec	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	total
2019/20	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	2,310
2020/21	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	2,310
2021/22	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	2,310
2022/23	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	2,310
2023/24	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	2,310
2024/25	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	2,310

Forest Gate Places

	Rec	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	total
2019/20	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	4,830
2020/21	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	4,830
2021/22	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	4,830
2022/23	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	4,830
2023/24	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	4,830
2024/25	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	4,830

Manor Park Places

	Rec	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	total
2019/20	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	5,670
2020/21	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	5,670
2021/22	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	5,670
2022/23	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	5,670
2023/24	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	5,670
2024/25	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	5,670

Plaistow Places

	Rec	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	total
2019/20	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	6,720
2020/21	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	6,720
2021/22	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	6,720
2022/23	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	6,720

2023/24	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	6,720
2024/25	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	6,720

Stratford Places

	Rec	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	total
2019/20	810	810	750	750	750	750	780	5,400
2020/21	810	810	810	750	750	750	750	5,430
2021/22	810	810	810	810	750	750	750	5,490
2022/23	810	810	810	810	810	750	750	5,550
2023/24	810	810	810	810	810	810	750	5,610
2024/25	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	5,670

**Canning Town
Places**

	Rec	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	total
2019/20	780	720	720	720	720	720	720	5,100
2020/21	780	780	720	720	720	720	720	5,160
2021/22	780	780	780	720	720	720	720	5,220
2022/23	780	780	780	780	720	720	720	5,280
2023/24	780	780	780	780	780	720	720	5,340
2024/25	780	780	780	780	780	780	720	5,400

Appendix B-1

Completed Capital School Expansion / Improvement Projects 2011/12 to 2019/20

Predominately funded by Basic Need, but projects also include other funding sources
e.g. Basic Need Prior to 2011-12 / Primary Capital Programme (PCP) /Condition Maintenance / Planned Maintenance / Section 106 / School contributions (Revenue and/or DFC) / other revenue / other DfE Grants

Final spend rounded to nearest
£1k

SCHOOL	PROJECT DETAILS	COST (nearest 1k)
Altmore Infant	1 FE Expansion / Bulge classes (Infant only)	£4,300,000
Avenue Primary	1 FE Expansion	£5,500,000
Brampton Primary	1 FE Expansion	£7,500,000
Calverton Primary	1 FE Expansion	£5,300,000
Central Park Primary	1 FE Expansion	£4,800,000
Central Park Primary	Early Years Expansion	£1,003,000
Cleves Primary (Phase 1)	Remodelling	£1,300,000
Cleves Primary (Phase 2)	Remodelling / Bulge classes	£2,800,000
Cleves Primary	Early Years Expansion	£546,000
Curwen Primary (Phase2)	1 FE Expansion	£3,600,000
Drew Primary	0.5 FE Expansion / Remodelling	£3,600,000
Earlham Primary	0.5 FE Expansion	£4,600,000
Elmhurst Primary	Remodelling	£400,000
Gallions Primary	1 FE Expansion / Resource Base	£2,000,000
Godwin Junior	1 FE Expansion (Junior classes only)	£3,700,000
Hartley Primary	1 FE Expansion	£4,900,000
Kensington Primary	1 FE Expansion	£4,300,000
Lathom Junior	1 FE Expansion (Junior classes only)	£3,300,000
Manor Primary	Replace Kitchen / Dining Block	£1,500,000
Nelson Primary	Replace Kitchen / Dining Block	£1,000,000
Nelson Primary	Remodelling / Bulge classes	£1,700,000
New City Primary	0.5 FE Expansion	£2,600,000
North Beckton Primary	1 FE Expansion	£3,900,000
Park Primary	0.5 FE Expansion	£3,800,000
Portway Primary	1 FE Expansion	£4,100,000
Ravenscroft Primary	1 FE Expansion	£4,000,000
Roman Road Primary	2 FE Expansion	£7,600,000
Rosetta Primary	Kitchen Block remodelling	£1,900,000
Salisbury Primary	1 FE Expansion	£3,200,000
Sandringham Primary	Remodelling / Bulge classes	£3,300,000
Sir John Heron Primary	0.5 FE Expansion	£2,400,000
Southern Road Primary	Remodelling	£3,100,000
St.James CofE Junior	Remodelling	£300,000
St.Stephen's Primary	1 FE Expansion	£4,000,000
Tollgate Primary	1 FE Expansion	£4,300,000
Upton Cross Primary	3 FE Expansion	£7,000,000

West Ham Church Primary	Remodelling / Bulge classes	£3,700,000
William Davies Primary	Remodelling	£500,000
Winsor Primary	1 FE Expansion	£2,700,000
Woodgrange Infant	1 FE Expansion (Junior classes only)	£3,500,000
Eleanor Smith	Expansion (new site)	£11,700,000
J F Kennedy (Beckton)	Expansion	£1,200,000
J F Kennedy (Stratford)	Remodelling	£500,000
Kingsford	1 FE Expansion (contribution to school project)	£1,300,000
Little Ilford	1 FE Expansion (contribution to PSBP project)	£2,000,000
Plashet	1 FE Expansion (contribution to school project)	£4,300,000
Sarah Bonnell	1 FE Expansion (contribution to school project)	£1,000,000
St. Angela's RC	6th Form Remodelling	£1,300,000
St. Bonaventure's RC	6th Form Remodelling	£1,400,000
Edith Kerrison Nursery	Remodelling / Expansion	£1,600,000
Kay Rowe Nursery	Remodelling / Expansion	£1,100,000
		£160,949,000

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Appendix B-2 Current or Proposed Capital Expansion/Improvement Projects 2020/21 onwards

Current budget includes spend already incurred

SCHOOL	PROJECT DETAILS	STATUS	CURRENT BUDGET
Carpenters Primary	Contribution to Regeneration	Consultation	*£1,140,000
Colegrave Primary	1 FE Expansion / remodelling	Tender / Design	**£10,019,021
Grange Primary	Nursery Expansion	Design	£167,569
Ranelagh Primary	0.5 FE Expansion	On-site	£5,571,777
Selwyn Primary	0.5 FE Expansion / Early Years	On-site	£3,407,335
Tunmarsh / Other SEN	Remodelling / Expansion	Scope to be agreed	£820,000
Brampton Manor	4 FE Expansion	On-Site	£24,362,649
Forest Gate	2 FE Expansion	On-Site	£13,425,000
Lister	Bulge Classes (Phase 1)	Complete Awaiting final	£948,802
Lister	Bulge Classes (Phase 2)	costs	£1,782,000
Lister	Expansion (linked with above works)	Design	£11,898,591
Little Ilford	Expansion	Design	£13,151,095
Unallocated B/Need balances As at March 2020			£2,651,043
New 2021/22 Basic Need Allocation			£1,035,903

Note all unallocated balances and 2021/22 allocation to be prioritised for existing secondary and SEND annex projects.

* includes Basic Need 2020/21 funding

**includes Basic Need 2020/21 funding and school contribution

Appendix B-3 Current and Proposed SEND Projects 2018/19 to 2020/21

Current budget includes spend already incurred

SCHOOL	PROJECT DETAILS	STATUS	CURRENT BUDGET
Calverton Primary	Remodelling	Complete	£103,624
Education Links	Contribution to building works	Complete	£50,000
Ranelagh Primary	Remodelling	Complete	£101,472
Newham College	Remodelling	Complete	£170,000
North Beckton Primary	Life Skills & Hygiene (Phases 1 and 2)	Complete	£148,678
North Beckton Primary	Resource Provision (Phase 3)	On-Site	£503,000
North Woolwich Centre	Resource Provision	Awaiting final costs	£687,000
Sandringham Primary	Remodelling (Phase 1)	Complete	£63,534
Sandringham Primary	Hygiene Room / canopy (Phase 2)	Scope to be agreed	£80,500
Sandringham Primary	Main project (Phase 3)	Scope to be agreed	£610,000
Unallocated Balances	As at March 2020		£1,285,457
	Total Allocation		£3,803,265

Appendix C: 16-19 place analysis and projections

Projecting demand for places in 16-19 education and training in Newham is both more complex and difficult than planning pupil place needs pre-16. This is because the majority of schools in Newham are 11-16, so there is necessarily significant student mobility at age 16.

Options at age 16, both in terms of the range of institutions and the options available to individual students are also determined by prior attainment by age 16.

Students also have a choice to travel outside of Newham for their education or training at age 16. There is significant mobility outwards at age 16 from Newham, and significant mobility inwards at 16, due to the large FE college in Newham and the large sixth form college, (NewVlc).

Projections for 16-19 places in Newham therefore need to be considered in terms of:

- Newham secondary school pupil number projections
- Current size of Year 12 & 13 resident cohorts in Newham
- Current Key Stage 4 attainment in Newham schools
- Current destinations following Key Stage 4
- Current 16-18 take up of places in Newham institutions by detailed age, Level, course/qualification type offered
- Any additional planned increases in places by Newham providers

The assumptions behind the projections are therefore that:

- Sufficient places need to be available in Newham to meet increased demand
- GCSE grade achievement is unlikely to increase significantly for the next few years
- Demand for qualifications at Levels 1-3 is likely to remain fairly stable in percentage terms, but is projected to increase in numerical terms due to increases in cohorts
- Demand for academic/applied/technical Level 3 qualifications is likely to remain stable in percentage terms, but is projected to increase in numerical terms
- The percentage of pupils from Newham 11-16 schools taking up places in Newham is increasing year on year, and is projected to continue to increase – both due to the increase in Newham's 16-18 population, and increases in 16-18 populations in neighbouring boroughs, which will result in less 16-18 places being available for out of borough residents from Newham
- 16-19 projections are purely based on projected pupil numbers from Newham schools and current take-up of Newham post-16 provision – the projections cannot

predict the effect of variables such as student choice, sudden changes in Key Stage 4 attainment, changes in qualifications, or changes in the popularity of institutions, which can all affect demand. The projections therefore need to be viewed as a guide, and not an exact prediction of actual numbers or demand.

16-19 Projections 2019-2026

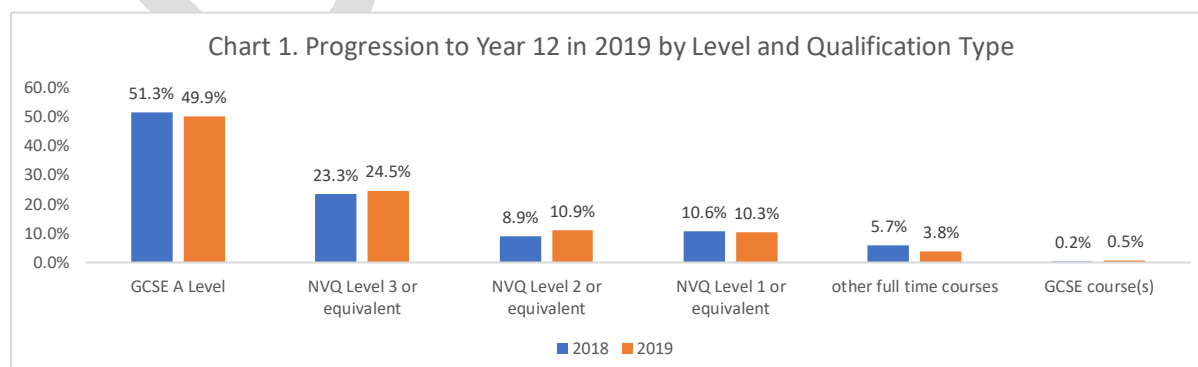
Table 1: Student number projections	Projections							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Year 11 September 3960								
Pupil Projections	4160	4427	4539	4817	4894	4839	4935	
Enter Year 12 in September	4068	4160	4427	4539	4817	4894	4839	4935
year 12 projected increase on previous yr	269	92	267	112	278	77	-55	96
Year 13 in September*	3799	4068	4160	4427	4539	4817	4894	4839
Total size of Year 12 and Year 13 projected cohort	7867	8228	8587	8966	9356	9711	9733	9774

Data from Newham pupil number projections 2020.

For 16-18 place planning purposes, the data in Table 1 assumes that all pupils in Year 11 in Newham schools will require a post-16 place in Newham, and that 100% of Year 12 students progress to Year 13. Data on the size of Year 13 cohorts from 15Billionebp shows that there is always an increase in Year 13 cohorts, so the Year 13 projections are conservative. Table 1 projects that the Year 11-Year 12 cohort size will increase by 867 over an eight-year period from 2019. The size of the Year 12 & Year 13 combined cohort is projected to increase by 1907 over the same time period.

Demand by Level and qualification type

In September 2019, just under three quarters of Newham 16-year-old residents (year 11 equivalent) progressed to Level 3 provision. Of those, just under half progressed to A Level courses and just under a quarter progressed to other Level 3 provision.



Data source: 15Billionebp Activity Survey 2019

Just over a quarter progressed to provision at Level 2 or below. The percentages do not change significantly year on year, and progression is broadly in line with GCSE results, with students achieving GCSE grades 9-4 including English and Maths progressing to Level 3 qualifications, and students with grades below a standard grade 4 pass, and without English and Maths at Level 4 or above generally progressing to further study at Level 2 or below.

Table 2: Progression to Year 12 Newham residents by qualification type and level	2018	2019
GCSE A Level	1903	1938
NVQ Level 3 or equivalent	864	954
NVQ Level 2 and below or equivalent	943	994
Data source: 15Billionebp Year 11 activity survey 2019		

If there is no significant infrastructure change or change in the number of places available, the percentages do not change significantly year on year, but changes in the cohort size do result in some changes in actual numbers of students taking up places. Take up of A Level places increased by 35 in 2019, and take up of NVQ Level 3 or equivalent (Applied General or Technical qualifications at Level 3) increased by 90. Take up of places at Level 2 or below also increased by 50.

Table 3: Level 3 projected demand for places (Newham residents years 12 & 13)	2019	2020	2021*	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
A Level	3933	4114	4293	4483	4678	4855	4866	4887
Level 3 Applied & Technical	1967	2057	2147	2241	2339	2428	2433	2443

**introduction of Level 3 T Levels 2021*

Table 3 assumes that levels of demand remain fairly static, with approximately 75% of the cohort progression to Level 3, and of that, 50% progressing to A Level and 25% progressing to other Level 3 provision.

The table projects an increase in demand for A Level places of 954 over the eight years from 2019. It also projects an increase in demand for Level 3 applied and technical places of 476 over the same period. New Tech Level qualifications at Level 3 are due to be introduced in several subjects from September 2021, with further subjects in 2022. The qualifications are primarily going to be delivered in FE and Sixth Form Colleges, and it is likely that in the first years of the new qualifications, that demand for Level 3 technical qualifications will not increase significantly, as some current technical Level 3 qualifications will no longer be offered, and will be replaced by the new Tech Levels.

In-borough demand

In 2019, 41% of the Year 11 cohort progressed to school sixth forms, and 72% of those progressed to sixth forms in Newham (including the UTC). 40% progressed to sixth form colleges, and of those, 62% progressed to NewVlc. A quarter of the whole Newham year 11 cohort progressed to NewVlc. A further 18% progressed to FE colleges, with 22% progressing to Newham College of FE.

Projections are reviewed annually, and updated to reflect any changes in pupil population, GCSE achievement, and take-up of 16-18 education by Level or Level 3 qualification type.

Current and planned places in Newham

Institution Name	Type	Provision type	2019/20 funded places
Brampton Manor Academy	SSF	A Level	593
Chobham Academy	SSF	A Level & Applied General	306
London Academy of Excellence	16-19 FS	A Level	468
Six 21	SSF	A Level	313
East London Science School	SSF	A Level	60
Newham Collegiate Sixth Form Centre	16-19 FS	A Level	616
Newham College of FE	GFE	Applied General, Technical	2033
Newtec	IPP	Applied General, Technical	352
Building Crafts College	IPP	Applied General, Technical	79
St Angela's Ursuline	SSF	A Level	357
St Bonaventure's Catholic	SSF	A Level, Applied General	303
Newham Sixth Form College (NewVlc)	SFC	A Level, Applied General, Technical	2423
London Design and Engineering UTC	UTC	A Level, Applied General, Technical	275
Total funded places			8178
Notes: Not including funded SEND places Not including Apprenticeship Places, which are funded via employers			(7837 18/19)

Planned infrastructure change and planned place increases

- London Academy of Excellence plan to increase their places by 230 when they move to new premises (an increase of approx. 120 Year 12 places)
- Newham Collegiate consulted on increasing their places by 200 by 2023, but the increase would be subject to increasing their premises, (an increase of approx. 100 year 12 places)
- East London Science School plan to increase the number of places to 200
- when they move to new, permanent premises (an increase of approx. 70 year 12 places)
- Bobby Moore Academy are planning to open a sixth form in 2022 with an estimated 150 places per year, increasing to 300 in 2023

- Planned increases in places at NCS, ESS, and LAE would be Level 3 A Level.
- Detail of the sixth form places at BMA is not yet known, but are likely to be A Level.
- Increases at LAE and NCS are provisional, as they are reliant on new premises. LAE has a PAN Admissions policy, where the intake is only 50% from Newham, so not all additional places would be potentially be available to Newham residents.
- This may also be the case at BMA and ESS, which operates an admissions policy where 2/3 of students are admitted from within a 3-mile radius.

Projected, planned increases are therefore likely to be in the region of 400 A Level places, but the timescale is mainly dependent on the availability of new premises, and is therefore subject to timescales and is less certain. The new provision is likely to result in increases of approximately 100 A Level places per year from 2022-2025 if all the projects go ahead.

Colleges will be able to increase their Applied and Technical Level three places according to demand, and are not reliant on new premises.

Summary and Conclusions

- The growth in the numbers of A Level students remaining in Newham for their post-16 education in recent years is largely due to increased A Level places created in new sixth forms in the borough since 2012. This has been reflected in Newham's increased A Level attainment.
- As secondary school populations increase in neighbouring boroughs, young people from Newham secondary schools will find it increasingly harder to access 16-18 places at popular sixth forms and sixth form colleges in neighbouring boroughs. Places at popular out of borough institutions will be increasingly filled with their home borough residents. This will result in increased demand from Newham residents for 16-19 places in Newham institutions.
- The Newham Year 11-Year 12 cohort size is projected to increase by 867 over an eight-year period from 2019. The size of the Year 12 & Year 13 combined cohort is projected to increase by 1907 over the same time period
- 16-19 projections estimate an increase in demand for A Level places of 954 over the eight years from 2019. There is also a projected increase in demand for Level 3 applied and technical places of 476 over the same period
- Projected planned increases in places at existing Newham sixth form providers are for approx. 430 A Level places but the increases are primarily dependent on construction of new premises, so timescales are not precise, and planned place increases may be subject to change.

- Even if the planned A Level place increases go ahead, projections suggest that there will be a need for additional A Level places in Newham over the next eight years, and for Level 3 applied and technical places, as the resident cohort size increases. Demand for Level 2 provision and below is unlikely to increase, and can be met through existing places and providers.

Appendix C: Mainstream Place Planning Forecasting Assumptions

The objective of the school place planning methodology is to forecast the demand for future school places to ensure that there is sufficient supply. The starting point for the projections methodology is the Reception year, typically when children start their schooling. Having established this each year group or cohort is rolled forward as it progresses through the system.

Projecting Reception Intake

Projecting the Reception intake involves the following stages: -

- Five years of historic local birth data from the ONS is converted into births by academic year. For example one third of 2011 births + two thirds of 2012 births = births in academic year 2011/12.

- The academic births are compared to the corresponding entry into Reception. For example, children born in the academic year 2017/18 entered Reception in 2009/10.
- The historic uptake factor, known as the birth to reception uptake, is calculated to ascertain the proportion of children born in the authority who then enter school at Reception. For example, of the 6,396 children born in the academic year 2011/12, 5,012 entered Reception in the academic year 2016/17, representing a loss of 1,384 pupils or a birth to reception uptake of 78.37%. Those that do not enter the school system either move out of the borough, or take-up a place at an independent school.
- The average of the birth to reception uptake factors over the last four years are calculated to produce the birth to reception transition ratio to be used to determine future Reception rolls. This is weighted towards the latter years assuming more recent trends are more significant when projecting forwards.
- A birth to reception transition rate of over 100% indicates more children than those born in the borough take-up a Reception school place in the borough. The vast majority of local authorities in London have a birth to reception transition ratio of under 100%.

Live Births		Live Births Adjusted to Educational Year		Reception Actuals		Loss	% Loss	4 Year Average (Weighted)	
2010	6262	10/11	6311	15/16	5023	1288	20.40	1	20.40
2011	6335	11/12	6396	16/17	5012	1384	21.63	2	43.27
2012	6426	12/13	6320	17/18	4859	1461	23.12	3	69.35
2013	6267	13/14	6104	18/19	4752	1352	22.15	4	88.61
2014	6023							Total	221.64
								Loss	22.16
								Transition Rate %	77.84

- The next four years of Reception projections using ONS live births are calculated by applying the birth to reception to the corresponding birth years as illustrated below.

Actual ONS Live Births and Base Reception Projection						
Annual No of Live Births		Live Births Adjusted to Educational year		Less 22.16%	Base Reception Forecast	
2013	6267	13/14	6104	1353	18/19	4751
2014	6023	14/15	6158	1365	19/20	4793
2015	6226	15/16	6093	1351	20/21	4743
2016	6027	16/17	5986	1327	21/22	4660
2017	5966	17/18	5845	1295	22/23	4550
2018	5904					

- The resulting set of Reception forecasts are known as the base forecasts and at this stage do not include housing growth. The forecasts are sense-checked and verified through local knowledge and trends changes in admission applications, population statistics and the number of four years olds recorded on GP registration data to assess reasonability of the forecast.

- Reception projections for births that have not occurred yet are based on projected births for Newham. These are calculated using the total ONS live births for England and Wales to calculate the proportion of births that occurred within Newham. The table below illustrates this as 0.89%.

Newham Births as proportion of Eng & Wales (ONS)			
Year	Births in England & Wales	Births in Newham	Newham %
2018	657076	5904	0.899

- The proportion of 0.89% is applied to the ONS predicted births in England and Wales in order to calculate future Newham births which are released every two years. Having done so, the birth to reception transition ratio is applied to academic forecasted births to forecast future Reception rolls. It is important to emphasise that reception rolls bases on projected births are not as reliable as those based on births which have occurred.

Base Projections for other Year Groups

Having calculated the base Reception forecast for the next ten academic years, the next stage is to forecast pupil numbers for all other year groups. This is based on cohort survival/growth trends that have been identified on historic data.

- A cohort survival rate is calculated for each year group based on the net effect of children joining and leaving. This gives a year on year cohort growth for each year group as it progresses through the schooling system.

Cohort Gain Actuals												
Year	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11
Jan-12	4739	4520	4521	4156	4175	3911	3788	3509	3620	3579	3694	3519
Cohort Change		50	-23	-13	31	-13	10	-258	56	30	-4	-142
Jan-13	4961	4789	4497	4508	4187	4162	3921	3530	3565	3650	3575	3552
Cohort Change		77	-13	2	11	-17	-31	-192	27	81	-16	-122
Jan-14	4811	5038	4776	4499	4519	4170	4131	3729	3557	3646	3634	3453
Cohort Change		84	0	38	-5	16	59	-171	54	61	17	-71
Jan-15	4948	4895	5038	4814	4494	4535	4229	3960	3783	3618	3663	3563
Cohort Change		17	-34	-30	-40	-3	8	-191	16	53	31	-44
Jan-16	5024	4965	4861	5008	4774	4491	4543	4038	3976	3836	3649	3619
Cohort Change		22	-44	-27	-60	-3	2	-290	33	-17	-1	-98
Jan-17	5012	5046	4921	4834	4948	4771	4493	4253	4071	3959	3835	3551
Cohort Change		8	-55	-6	-34	0	-22	-148	30	15	64	24
Jan-18	4859	5020	4991	4915	4800	4948	4749	4345	4283	4086	4023	3859
Cohort Change		75	-10	-47	-20	-2	-18	-120	42	-1	44	-57
Jan-19	4752	4934	5010	4944	4895	4798	4930	4629	4387	4282	4130	3966
Cohort Change		-21	-70	-75	-26	-58	-43	-128	27	71	69	-66
Jan-20	4714	4731	4864	4935	4918	4837	4755	4802	4656	4458	4351	4064

- The last four years of cohort trends are used to calculate an average cohort survival rate. The base projections use a four-year weighted average as illustrated below. Where there is local evidence for example an increase in pupil admissions, or the most recent two years of cohort data provides a better reflection of the current situation a two year weighted factor can be used. This has been deployed with the Y6 to Y7 cohort growth factor, where factoring in four years of historic data gives a growth of -146 due to the large decrease in 2017. The more recent growth patterns in 2019 and 2020 coupled with evidence based local knowledge on the number of recent applications provides sound and credible justification for a two-year weighted average to be used.

Calculating Cohort Survival Rates						
Year Group	January Census Historic Cohort Growth				Cohort Growth Factor	Adjusted 2 Year
	2017	2018	2019	2020	4 year weighted (1/2/3/4)	
R-Y1	22	8	75	-21	18	
Y1-Y2	-44	-55	-10	-70	-46	
Y2-Y3	-27	-6	-47	-75	-48	
Y3-Y4	-60	-34	-20	-26	-29	
Y4-Y5	-3	0	-2	-58	-24	
Y5-Y6	2	-22	-18	-43	-27	
Y6-Y7	-290	-148	-120	-128	-146	-125
Y7-Y8	33	30	42	27	33	
Y8-Y9	-17	15	-1	71	29	
Y9-Y10	-1	64	44	69	54	
Y10-Y11	-98	24	-57	-66	-49	

- The cohort survival growth factor is extrapolated forward for each year group to produce a set of base pupil projections.

Factoring in assumptions that influence demand

There are many elements that impact pupil numbers and these are factored into the base projections by making adjustments to the cohort growth ratios. Any assumptions that form part of the pupil forecasts are based on sound evidence and robust data.

Examples of this include factoring in

- Demographic population changes within the borough, by validating the base forecasts with GLA ward population data to check for any erroneous assumptions. The GLA ward population data accounts for migration into and out of the borough, which may not necessarily be identified within the base data. Any discrepancies are verified by cross-referencing with trends in GP registration data. Eg a projected increase in the population data for pupils transferring from Year 9 to 10 (ages 14 to 15) may be highlighted in GLA ward population data but may have not been picked up using historic pupil cohort growths. To ensure that this is a reasonable trend that needs to be factored into the overall pupil forecasts, the trend will be validated by using a number of sources such as admission application data, GP registration data to verify whether the number of 14 to 15 year olds is set to increase.
- Cross-boundary pupil flows within Newham do not have a significant impact on the pupil forecasts. Within the primary phase as Newham imports as many pupils from other authorities as it exports. Within the secondary phase, Newham is a net exporter of Year 7 pupils. Recent data shows Newham that Newham now retains up to 97% of its Year 6

to Year 7 transition pupils compared to 91% in 2011. This is verified through the number of good or outstanding secondary schools Newham has.

- Changes in legislative education policies can impact pupil numbers, for example legislation in raising the age of participation in 2013 requiring all 17 and 18 year olds to be enrolled in training or learning impacts the cohort numbers in post-16 provision. Changes to the Admissions Code for summer born reception aged pupils to be permitted entry after their fifth birthday has an impact on the birth to reception ratio. Such changes are validated by assessing the local trends and admission data before being factored into the main forecasts.
- Changes in provision within neighbouring authorities, for example an outstanding school on the borough boundary increasing its pupil intake would impact future cohort growth ratio as more Newham pupils obtain entry. Regular meetings take place with neighbouring boroughs to ensure any changes in provision or local trends are taken into account.
- Change in the numbers of pupils that leave the state system for a private/independent education and vice versa. In Newham the numbers are relatively small that take up a private or independent school provision, however these are monitored through data released by the DfE. In times of economic instability there may be a tendency for this to impact demand for state-funded schools.
- Forecasted growth from housing can have a significant impact on the demand for places within individual school planning areas for primary pupils and overall across the authority for secondary pupils who are able to travel. Aligning future and known housing developments to the provision of education places is important to ensure a balance in sufficiency and avoid over or under-provision. Data on known developments that have commenced or have had planning permission has been granted are used to inform the pupil forecasts. The core data for this is supplied by the borough's Planning Policy team, and contains information on housing units to be delivered, location and completion timescale. An overall pupil yield 17.2% for primary aged pupils and 9% for secondary aged pupils is factored into the forecasts by planning area where applicable. This applied to the base projection and distributed amongst the year groups. Eg if there are 2000 new homes to be developed over the next five years. A pupil yield of 9% will produce 180 additional secondary aged pupils over five years. It is difficult to ascertain the year groups these pupils will be in, therefore the 180 pupils will be distributed amongst the five secondary year groups over the next five years resulting in 7.2 pupils in each year group for the next five years. Forecasting pupil yield is extremely volatile as there are many factors that influence the timeliness of a development being constructed, and occupants moving in. Changes in planning, construction developer readiness to deliver and social and economic factors will influence the occupancy levels. Such factors are difficult to incorporate, therefore pupil yields are closely monitored with the authority having conducted a recent local study.

Calculating Future Need

Having established the pupil projections, the next stage is to calculate the future need by deducting the known supply or the overall places in the borough, from the projected demand established by the forecast. Factors that influence the supply of places in the borough are accounted for where possible e.g new provision being added to the supply, or a school reducing its admission number.

The example below takes account of proposed new provision coming on board against the forecasted Year 7 demand with pupil yield against the forecasted supply.

Newham Year 7	Academic Year					
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*	2022/23**	2023/24**	2024/25
Places Available with proposed places	4,942	4,767	4,887	4,977	5,097	5,097
Year 7 Places required with Pupil Yield	4,836	4,760	4,964	5,082	5,124	5,152
Surplus/Deficit Y7 Places	106	7	-77	-105	-85	-55
Operating Surplus	2.1%	0.1%	-1.6%	-2.1%	-1.7%	-1.1%

* Proposed expansions 4FE Lister and Little Ilford (120 places)

** Proposed 3FE school21 approved free-school (90 places)

*** proposed 4FE School21 approved free-school (120 places)

Local factors within the supply can be used to further refine the projected need, for example a school that may continually have low pupil rolls due to low parental preferences, number of places at faith schools that may attract out-of-borough pupils, single-sex schools or schools that are in areas that are not easily accessible.

Validating Forecasts

Quality assurance and validation of forecasts take place as an ongoing exercise. While forecasts are being produced sensibility checking on the projected numbers is verified using GLA ward population data, DfE cohort trends, GP registration data, admission application numbers. Once forecasts are submitted to the DfE, they are verified and quality-assured by the DfE with any discrepancies in forecasted demand or projected trends over 10% thresholds queried with local authorities. Forecasts are required to be transparent and subject to scrutiny, giving local decision-makers as well as the DfE confidence to act.

Forecasts are based on robust data with underlying assumptions based on sound judgements and evidence. Forecasts are checked for an accuracy margin of +/-5% using the October and January School Census for the given academic year. Any deviations from this are investigated and incorporated into the next annual projections exercise. It is important to note that the forecasts are not an exact science, and are based on robust data at any given point in time.

Glossary

Academies

State-funded school receiving funding directly from central government, responsible for their own school buildings and estate, admissions policies and terms and conditions for staff, do not have to follow national curriculum and independent of local authority.

All-through School

School that provides primary and secondary education from the age of 4 to 16, or up to 18 if sixth form provision is included.

Alternative Provision

Education a pupil receives due to exclusion, illness or other reasons, away from their school, in another setting arranged by local authorities or by the schools themselves

Basic Need Allocation/Funding

DfE Capital Grant funding to local authorities for provision of identified 'basic need' primary and secondary school places

Bulge Class	Temporary arrangement to provide a primary, secondary or SEND class to manage short-term increase in places.
Child Yield	Anticipated number of children as a result of new housing units (also referred to as pupil yield).
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy collected from new housing developments (where permitted) by planning authorities to fund infrastructure delivery of (education, transport highways, health) in order to support growth from new housing.
Community maintained school	state-funded school receiving its funding directly through the Local Education Authority. With the Local Education Authority responsible for admissions policy, school governance and estate matters.
DfE	Department for Education – central government body responsible for overall education policy and matters
EFSA	Education Skills Funding Agency – central government department (part of the DfE) responsible for allocation of funding to academies and collection of returns.
EHC Plan	Education Health Care plan a legal document that describes a child or young person's special educational, health and social care needs.
FE	Form of Entry is based on multiples of class of 30 pupils per class.
Foundation School	state-funded school receiving its funding through the local education authority.
GLA	Greater London Authority headed by London Mayor and responsible for strategic administration of Greater London. Has local governance powers with councils of 32 London borough and the City of London.
Looked After Child	Child that a local authority has corporate parenting responsibility towards.
Maintained Schools	State-funded schools that receive central government funding through the local authority, these include community, community special, foundation, voluntary-aided and voluntary controlled.

Mainstream schools	Schools for primary and secondary pupils, excluding special education schools, PRU, alternative provision and residential schools.
PAN	Published Admission Number
PRU	Pupil Referral Unit – education for pupils with additional needs who may not be able to attend mainstream school due to exclusions or other needs
RSC	Regional Schools Commissioner – act on behalf of the Secretary of State to oversee school provision and standards within a specified region
Section 106	Planning obligation on developers to provide contributions, in either cash or kind, for additional school places because of new housing growth
SEND	Special Educational Needs and Disabilities
Special School	Schools that provide education solely for pupils with SEND
UTC	University Technical College - Technical academies sponsored by a local university or industry for 14-19 year olds with emphasis on providing technical education
VA Schools	Voluntary aided school maintained schools with a religious foundation, and is own admissions authority.
VC Schools	Voluntary controlled school - maintained school with a religious foundation, local authority is admissions authority.

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