

WE ARE PLACES FOR ALL.



**A School Place Planning Strategy
2022 to 2027**

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Executive Summary

Newham continues to have high performing schools, with 95% rated as 'good' or 'outstanding' by Ofsted.

The need to ensure sufficiency of mainstream and specialist school places is a statutory requirement placed on all local authorities.

This Places for All strategy update provides our forecasts based on most recent data, taking into consideration planned housing developments and sets out our plans to manage overall sufficiency.

It provides key partners with trends and data to inform their future decision-making and an important framework for effective planning within the context of Newham.

It also takes into account the recent White paper on schools published by the government in March 2022 and the [Ofsted/Care Quality Commission SEND area inspection](#) in December 2021, which highlighted a lack of specialist provision for young people with the most complex needs in Newham.

Births in Newham rose significantly from 5963 in 2008 to 6426 in 2012 which reflected higher primary school intakes between 2012 and 2017. The Council responded to this need with an extensive program of primary and secondary school expansions to accommodate demand.

Whilst the pace of growth in births has receded, Newham still has the third highest 0-15 aged child population in London. With the Newham Local Plan set to deliver 43,000 new homes by 2033, of which 50% are targeted to be affordable there will be a requirement for additional school places in the areas of future housing growth.

There was no [Basic Need Grant](#) for Newham for mainstream school places in the latest round of capital allocation announced in spring 2022. It is more important than ever that we secure alternative routes to fund school places to meet the demand generated by future housing developments, whilst ensuring that there is not an oversupply of school places in areas of the borough where growth is not forecast.

The greatest area of need now is for specialist places for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND). This will be the major focus of work and investment over the next five years, particularly for autism provision.

Section 1: Introduction

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.

Newham is one of the 33 London boroughs, located in the East of London. It has an overall population estimate of 351,100 according to the first results from the 2021 Census of England and Wales released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on the 28 June 2022.

The total number of primary (Reception- Year 6) and secondary pupils (Year 7-11) educated within Newham mainstream schools slightly decreased by 1% from 55,867 in 2015 to 55,261 in 2021. Forecasts indicate that in 2032, the population of 0 to 25 years will grow by 11%.

The [White Paper](#) 'Opportunity for all: Strong schools with great teachers for your child' published by central government in March 2022, amongst other things placed emphasis on local authorities to retain the overall sufficiency duty to provide an appropriate place for every child by determining the number of school places, including special and alternative provision places, that are needed in a locality.

Until now, the main source of capital funding for additional mainstream school provision has been the DfE Basic Need funding grant which is no longer guaranteed. The government, in its 'Securing Developer Contributions for Education', March 2022 (revised draft guidance) has placed greater emphasis on new education provision from additional housing growth to be funded directly by developers.

Future demand for mainstream provision generated by housing developments in Newham, would require contributions from developers to fund or where appropriate directly deliver the education places needed. These prospective future schools may need to be established through the presumption process as specified by the section 6A of the Education Act 2011 - outlined in **Appendix E**

1.0 Mainstream Education

Primary

Over the last ten years, there was a rapid increase of 16% in the primary school population. This represents an additional 4538 from January 2011 to January 2020.

The latest January 2022 school census suggests a slight decline in the primary roll, with an overall increase of 10% compared to the January 2012 School Census. This reduction has been predominately triggered by a falling birth rate.

Other contributory factors include International migration flows which have also fallen since early 2020 due to the combined effects of wider forces such as Brexit and the Covid-19 pandemic. The impact of unfilled primary places has been felt across London and nationally.

Some primary schools in Newham have temporarily capped their admission numbers in order to manage school budgets in line with falling rolls. This continuing decline of primary rolls in some areas will necessitate long term structural changes in order to maintain financial stability and avoid undermining the educational offer. Typically this may involve permanent reduction in the size (PAN) of some schools.

The revised pupil forecast indicates that whilst there is sufficient primary school places within Newham overall, there may be need to establish additional primary school places in line with new housing developments in some areas of the borough to accommodate future demand.

Secondary

The larger primary cohorts, experienced over the last ten years, are now making their way into the secondary sector. The January 2022 School Census evidenced a 29% increase of 5169 pupils compared to January 2011.

To meet the demand, the Council delivered an additional 900 secondary school places with the expansions at Brampton Manor Academy and Forest Gate Community School. Expansions at Lister Community and Little Ilford schools also provided an additional 600 places from 2021. Alongside this, some schools have accommodated additional pupils by admitting above their PAN limits.

We have now implemented a local child yield model which has allowed us to refine future pupil yield from housing developments. With the level of housing specified in the Local Plan the need for additional secondary provision is being closely monitored, to ensure decisions on any proposed increase in provision are taken in accordance with the overall long-term need. There is currently sufficient secondary aged provision and in the next few years.

1.1 Special Educational Needs & Disabilities

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. Only 2.2% of pupils with EHC plans are educated in a special school, much lower than the England average of 15.3%.

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. Children and young people receiving provision in mainstream schools accounted for the largest percentage of children and young people on roll at an establishment with EHC plans made for the first time in the 2021 calendar year (90.3% in Newham – higher than the national average of 71.6%).

In response to growing need, the Council has increased and made improvements to specialist resource provision places, rebuilt Eko Pathways Special School and created specialist annex provisions at John F Kennedy special school. This has made it possible to commission a total of 640 specialist places in the 2 special schools and 23 resource provision (RPs) units in 2022. In addition, a DfE funded special free school, as part of the Learning in Harmony Trust, will provide an additional 105 places for 5-19 year olds from 2023/2024.

Our recent SEND forecast shows that prevalence of complex autism will continue to increase, with projections highlighting a deficit of ASD places over the next 3-5 years, particularly for secondary and post 16 age children and young people. For other need types, we broadly expect that the existing commissioned places will be sufficient.

Across the primary and secondary phase, the evidence from our review of resource provisions indicates there are children on band D or with level 4 ASD who are currently in mainstream or resource provision whose needs will be better met in an ASD specialist school.

As a result, there is need for more specialist provision, in particular for those with a complex condition, therefore, this area remains a major focus of work over the next five years. The LA has also undertaken an expression of interest process to develop additional specialist provision alongside the planned special free school, particularly for autism, drawing in part, on the recent DfE capital funding allocation for specialist provision.

1.2 Early Years

While many early years settings fall within the private, voluntary and independent (PVI) sector, local authorities have a duty to ensure sufficient early years childcare provision within the terms set out in the Childcare Acts 2006 and 2016.

Newham produces an annual Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA), looking at the demand and supply of early education and childcare in the borough. The latest assessment indicates that there are sufficient places to meet current demand but there remains pockets of need in particular wards.

Whilst take up of the funded entitlements (2, 3 and 4 year olds) had recovered well by autumn 2021, overall demand including fee paying places remains lower than pre-pandemic levels.

All new primary schools are now expected to include a nursery. Developer contributions have a role to play in helping to fund additional nursery places required due to housing growth, however, they may be provided in particular where these are proposed as part of school expansions or new schools.

The full [2021 CSA Report](#), includes an action plan against the gaps in service provision identified.

1.3 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.

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 increase seen in the secondary school sector over the past two years; this has a significant effect on post-16 numbers which is forecasted to increase by approximately 2,500 pupils over the next five years as highlighted in Section 5.

We are committed to working in partnership with the Post 16 providers to ensure the needs of our young people are met through the development of clear progression pathways at all levels.

1.4 Next steps

Over the next five years, the main focus of work and investment will be on supporting pupils with SEND by ensuring high quality and sufficient provision, with the associated capital funding in place to support these plans.

The Council will continue to manage the overall provision of places efficiently as part of its sufficiency duty and work with schools to reduce or seek alternative uses of spare capacity.

As one of the boroughs with the highest level of housing development, there is still a need to ensure there is sufficient education infrastructure to support the future population resulting from the planned housing growth. In line, will seek to deliver additional education provision linked to housing development where needed, whilst assessing the impact of additional school provision on existing schools in the decision making process.

Section 2: Newham Context and Demographics

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 supply to ensure an unnecessary surplus or deficit of places.

2.0 School Organisation

Newham has 93 state-funded mainstream schools of which 68 provides primary aged education, 16 for secondary aged pupils, 4 all-through schools providing both primary and secondary education and 1 university technical college with a secondary provision from Year 9. The count of primary schools includes the separate infant and junior schools.

56% of these state-funded schools are academies or free-schools. In the primary phase 50% are academy schools and 71% in the secondary phase. **Appendix A** provides a list of primary and secondary schools in Newham.

There are two special schools providing education for pupils with special educational needs and disabilities.

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% of the total state funded schools.

In addition to the mainstream and special schools, there are alternative provision placements provided by the Tunmarsh Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) and Education Links. These providers also support our Outreach and Newham late arrivals programme for Year 11 (NewLAP).

2.1 School Population- Mainstream Primary and Secondary

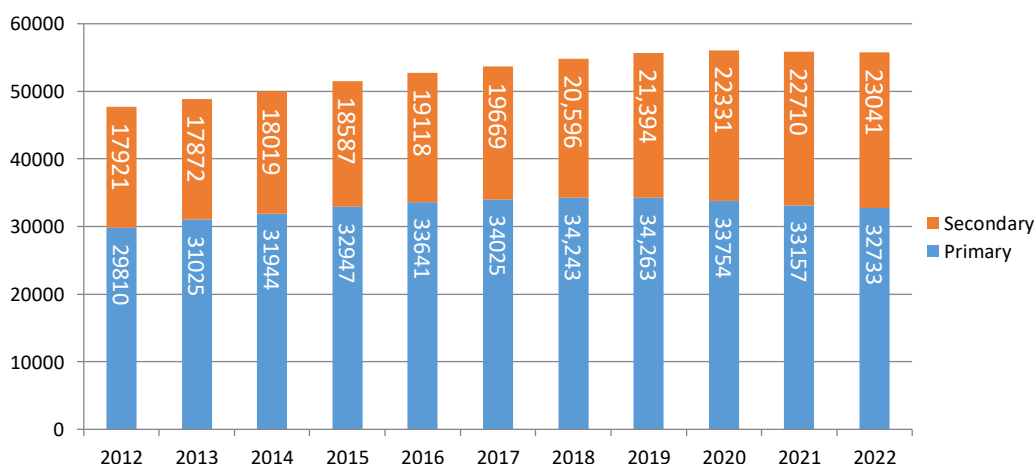


Figure 1: Total number of pupils in primary and secondary mainstream schools, January 2012 to January 2022 (excluding post-16, Special schools and Alternative education) broken into phases

Over the past five years, the pupil population has increased by 4% - representing, approximately 2,100 additional pupils.

Primary school pupil numbers grew rapidly over the last ten years largely due to the large rise in births, however this is now levelling off. Secondary numbers have also seen a significant increase as the larger primary cohort over the years continue to transfer into the secondary phase.

2.1.1 Primary school population

The growth in the primary sector has reduced. The latest primary roll shows a decline of 1530 pupils at the January 2022 census compared to the January 2019 census. This is a similar issue evident in many authorities across London including neighbouring authorities with schools reporting lower numbers in their reception year group

Table 1: Growth in Primary School Roll

School Census	Academic Year	No. on Roll (YR-Y6)	Growth	% Change
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	32,955	1,011	3.16%
Jan-16	2015/16	33,641	686	2.08%
Jan-17	2016/17	34,025	384	1.14%
Jan-18	2017/18	34,243	218	0.64%
Jan-19	2018/19	34,263	20	0.06%
Jan-20	2019/20	33,754	-509	-1.49%
Jan-21	2020/21	33,157	-597	-1.77%
Jan-22	2021/22	32,733	-424	-1.28%

2.1.2 Secondary population

Growth in the secondary phase has increased due to the larger primary cohorts in previous years entering secondary education.

Table 2: Growth in Secondary School Roll

School Census	Academic Year	No. on Roll (Y7-Y11)	Growth	% Change
Jan-12	2011/12	17,921	170	0.96%
Jan-13	2012/13	17,872	-49	-0.27%
Jan-14	2013/14	18,019	147	0.82%
Jan-15	2014/15	18,587	568	3.15%
Jan-16	2015/16	18,941	354	1.90%
Jan-17	2016/17	19,669	728	3.84%
Jan-18	2017/18	20,536	867	4.41%
Jan-19	2018/19	21,394	858	4.18%
Jan-20	2019/20	22,331	937	4.38%
Jan-21	2020/21	22,710	379	1.70%
Jan-22	2021/22	23,041	331	1.46%

The increase in the overall secondary roll is also reflected in the Year 7 numbers as the large

numbers continues to filter through.

2.2 School Preference

Of the four year olds that will be starting school for the first time for Reception entry in September 2022, **97.5%** were offered a place at one of their first three preference schools and **91.6%** were offered their first preference.

For those starting secondary school in Year 7 for September 2022, **93.7%** were offered a place at one of their first three preference schools and **69.2%** were offered their first preference. This is slightly lower than the London average, where 69.95% of children applying to London schools were offered their first preference school.

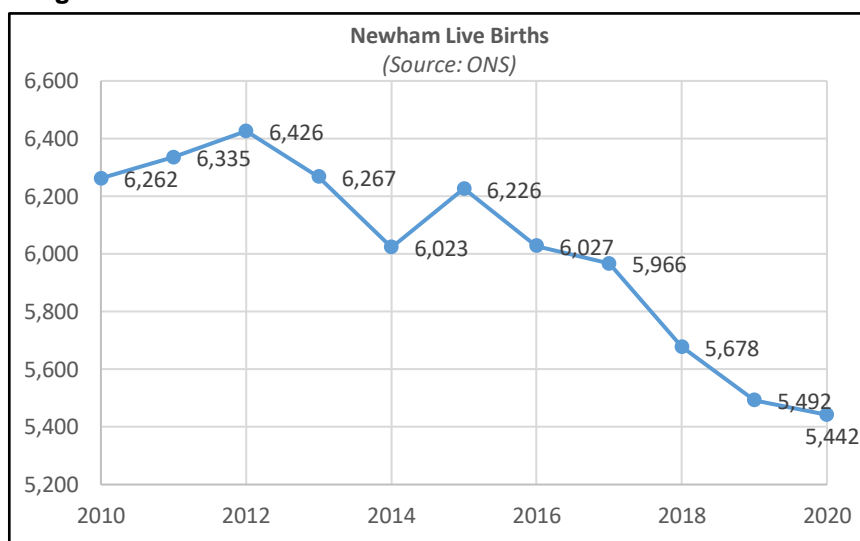
2.3 Demographic Trends

Demand for school places is considered in the context of four main factors: fertility & birth rates, migration, cross-border movement and housing growth.

2.3.1 Newham Birth Rates

Figure 2 below illustrates the calendar year of births in Newham from 2010 onwards. Similar to many boroughs, there was a rapid increase in births up to 2012. This trend has now reversed, with births reducing nationally and locally.

Figure 2: Newham Live Births



The most recent data illustrates a fall in births in Newham by 784 births or -14% for the calendar year 2020 compared to calendar year 2015.

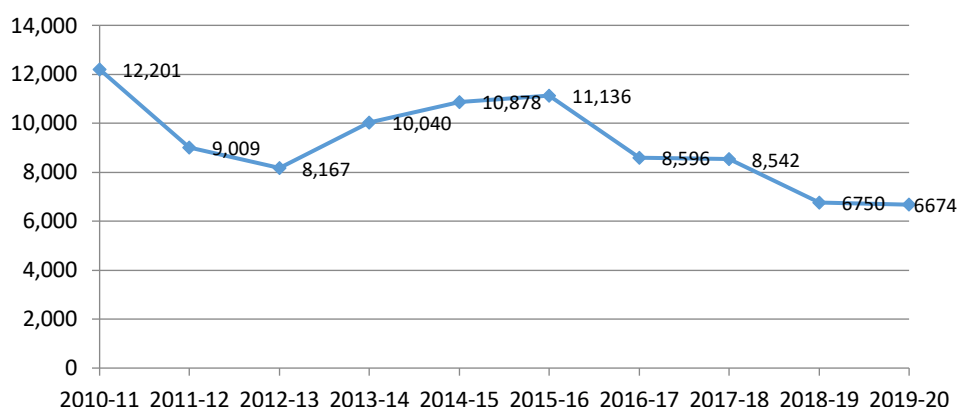
The January 2022 School Census identified a birth to reception ratio of 78%, this has decreased from its highest level recorded in January 2015 of 82%. The decrease in births corresponds to the decrease in Reception roll numbers that is being experienced across London.

2.3.2 Migration

Migration trends are difficult to ratify as they are based on international passenger surveys, national insurance registrations and registration data from GP data. The pandemic disturbed the collection and processing of demographic data from surveys, registration and administrative sources, for example the international passenger survey (the main source of data on migration flows) was suspended in March 2020.

Figure 3 represents the period of time before the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in the UK, specifically 2010/11 to 2019/20.

Figure 3: Newham net international migration



Source- ONS

Latest data indicates that international migration flows have fallen since early 2020 due to the combined effects of the pandemic and Brexit.

Visa data indicate these have partly recovered in the months to September 2021.

2.3.3 Cross-Border Mobility

Cross border movement of pupils can have an impact on planning school places. In Newham there is a resident-based take-up of mainstream education of approximately 97% at the primary phase.

Within the secondary phase, in 2020/21 academic year our retention rate was recorded as 98%, up by 6% from the previous year.

Those not attending mainstream schools may attend a mainstream school in another borough or educated privately in a Newham or in an out borough independent school

2.3.4 Housing Growth

The GLA's population forecast, which informs the overall need for planned housing in London, expects the population to increase by 1.6 million people from 2018 to 2041 to reach a total of 10.43 million people.

National Planning Policy Framework

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 (NPPF), first introduced in 2012, sets out a policy framework that planning authorities adhere to in order to deliver sustainable housing and associated infrastructure within their local plans.

In addition, the NPPF states that sufficient provision for community facilities, including education infrastructure, should be provided through local strategic policies.

London Plan

The London Plan (adopted 2021) published by the Mayor of London has a target of 522,870 additional homes for the next ten years.

Newham has the **second highest** housing target after Tower Hamlets, as listed in the table below. However, as the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) area covers a proportion of Newham, this takes Newham's overall housing target to be **one of the highest in London**.

Table 3: New London Plan Net Housing Completion Targets 2019 -2029

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
Southward	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 East Village primary planning area within Newham

Newham Local Plan

The [Newham Local Plan](#) (adopted 2018) outlines the plans for growth in Newham through strategic sites, where many of the new developments are being built. According to the Plan, at least **43,000 new homes** are to be delivered between 2018 and 2033, out of which **50% are targeted to be affordable**.

The Planning Policy team is currently undergoing a revision of the Local Plan, seeking to adopt an updated version in 2024. It should be noted that the Housing Trajectory applied to this document pertains to the current Local Plan and will be updated once the new Local Plan is adopted. The updated Housing Trajectory will recalibrate the pupil place forecasts.

The **emerging Local Plan is proposing a standalone education and childcare planning policy**, which will include new elements such as planning school sites to be able to expand and downsize according to changes in pupil place demand and safeguarding land allocated to education through strategic sites for longer periods. Consultation on the Draft Local Plan education policy is due to start in **winter 2022**, whereby all stakeholders will have the opportunity to provide feedback on the policy's proposal

Royal Docks Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF)

The Royal Docks OAPF will help guide where new homes and infrastructure should be built in the Royal Docks up to 2041. The framework is currently being developed jointly by the Mayor of London, Transport for London, the Royal Docks team, and LB Newham. This policy document informs Local Plan policies but does not establish any new policies, and as such should be considered in the context of the London Plan and Newham Local Plan.

Section 3: Managing Overall Sufficiency

The duty to ensure sufficient school provision also requires local authorities to also manage surplus school places.

Whilst it is important to ensure there is no over-provision of school places; local authorities are expected to retain a degree of unfilled places in order to be able to operate their admissions processes effectively. For example, to offer places to children whose families move mid-year.

Newham seeks to maintain between 2% to 5% surplus capacity in each primary planning area to help support, churn in pupil population and the general manageability of the system, due to different growth/decline and movements between planning areas. This is in line with the DfE's uplift of 2% applied to forecast when calculating the Basic Need capital allocation for each Local Authority.

It is important to note that this operating margin is there to provide the kind of operational flexibility described above, rather than meet the need for additional school places arising from proposed housing developments.

3.0 Historic Pupil Numbers

Primary

As pupils start their schooling in the Reception year group, the cohort changes with an expectation of increase through the in-year admission process as they move through to Year 6 the final year of primary school.

The **rate of cohort growth** within the primary sector, as pupils' progress from one year group to the other, has seen a decline as evidenced in table 4.

Previous trends indicate that the cohort grows as it progresses, with trends from January 2007 to January 2012 showing an average growth of **120 pupils or approximately 4 forms of entry** by the time cohort reaches Year 6. However, as shown in table 4 below the last three academic years have experienced an inverse trend with a decline of **-56 pupils** (cohort

Table 4: Primary Cohort Growth from Reception to Year 6

January Census (Academic Year entry YR-Y6)	Reception Roll (at first year of primary cohort)	Year 6 Roll (at final year of primary cohort)	Cohort growth YR-Y6
Jan-16 to Jan-22 (Sept 2015 to Sept 2021)	5023	4778	-245
Jan-15 to Jan-21 (Sept 2014 to Sept 2020)	4937	4793	-144
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

starting Reception in Sept. 2013 and progressing to Year 6 at the January 2020 Census); and a further significant decline of **-245 pupils** (cohort starting Reception in September

2015 and progressing to Year 6 at the January 2022 Census).

Secondary

There is an expectation that a higher number of Year 6 Newham pupils (in the last year of their primary education) transition to take up Year 7 places in Newham (the first year of secondary education).

Table 5 shows the historic year 6 to year 7 transfer rate; that is the number of year 7 pupils in Newham mainstream secondary schools compared to the number of year 6 pupils in Newham mainstream primary schools the previous year.

The overall trend shows fluctuations year on year with the highest transfer rate recorded in the 2017/18 academic year.

Table 5: Year 6 to Year 7 transition rate

Year	Year 6 roll	Year 7 roll	Year 6 to Year 7 transfer rate	Change from previous year
2014/15	4238	-	-	-
2015/16	4539	4252	100%	3%
2016/17	4493	4345	96%	-5%
2017/18	4739	4629	103%	7%
2018/19	4930	4802	101%	-2%
2019/20	4755	4556	92%	-9%
2020/21	-	4663	98%	6%

From 2018/19 the transfer rate saw a decline but a slight increase of 6% for 2020/21. This increase has been due to the additional places created via the secondary expansion programme.

This trend has been factored into current forecasts but may need to be revised in the event of an increase in the year 6 to year 7 transfer rate.

3.1 Current and Forecast Pupil Numbers

Pupil forecasts provide a good indication of future need at a given point in time. It is important to emphasize that forecasts are not absolute certainties, as information and future trends are subject to change. See **Appendix F** for the detailed forecasts methodology.

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 as they are based on predicted births, housing development assumptions and population changes.

Some factors affecting current pupil numbers include: Impacts from the pandemic such as a decrease in 2021 primary enrolment numbers, delays to housing developments and changes in trends to international migration and movement between areas of the country.

Tables 6 and 7 below provide current roll based on the January 2021 census and the long term pupil forecasts up to 2031-32.

Table 6 shows that the number of primary age pupils (reception-year 6) in Newham schools is expected to decrease from 32,733 in 2021-22 to 30,042 by 2026-27.

Beyond this point, the longer term strategic forecasts indicates slight increases in the Beckton and Royal Docks, Stratford West Ham and Stratford East Village planning areas.

Table 6: Long term forecast of Mainstream Primary (YR-Y6) Pupils by planning area

Planning Area	Current Roll	Standard five year forecast	Long Term Strategic Forecast
	2021/22	2026/27	2031/32
East Ham	6572	5746	5650
Beckton & Royal Docks	2830	3035	3067
Forest Gate	6293	6005	5180
Manor Park	4937	4120	4031
Plaistow	4136	3439	3403
Stratford West Ham	2620	2227	2817
Canning Town and Custom House	3081	2997	2810
Stratford East Village	2264	2473	2681

Table 7 above indicates that the number of secondary age pupils (years 7-11) in Newham schools is also expected to decrease by about 1300 by 2028-29 (the end of the standard forecasting period).

Table 7: Long term forecast of Mainstream Secondary (Y7-Y11) Pupils

Planning Area	Current Roll	Standard seven year forecast	Long Term Strategic Forecast
	2021/22	2028/29	2031/32
Secondary	23045	21584	22374

Beyond this point, the longer term strategic forecasts indicate that pupil numbers will increase slightly up to the level of current roll.

3.2 Managing Surplus Places

Although, we are currently experiencing falling rolls in the primary phase, surplus places tend to be held in less popular schools rather than evenly across the planning areas. There is currently a 14% surplus across our primary phase against permanent PAN capacity.

The Council currently supports a year on year informal PAN cap to manage the sufficiency of places. In addition to this, a falling rolls fund criteria was agreed by Schools' Forum in line with the DfE Falling Rolls guidance. This provides small amount of financial assistance to schools that are experiencing falling rolls currently and are located in areas with foreseeable future increases from new housing developments.

To manage this for the 2021/22 academic year, 12 primary schools (including 1 infant school) capped their PANs across different year groups, reducing the overall places available to 35,970 thereby, creating an operating surplus of 9%.

Medium to long term solution for primary schools with continuing low rolls will be explored and would include options like permanent PAN reductions, finding alternatives uses for the surplus school estate and a range of partnership solutions where appropriate in order to ensure financial viability and high performance in standards.

At secondary phase, it is recognised that any current capacity will be filled as the current large primary cohorts continue the move to secondary school.

3.3 Pupil population and impact of new housing development

New homes generate additional pupils placing additional demand on school places. The anticipated pupil yield is used to inform financial funding requirements, planning and commissioning required school provision.

Education place planning is consulted on housing developments and work with developers to advise on the likely impact on local schools, future requirements for further provision and likely financial contributions needed to ensure sufficient provision.

The updated five year housing trajectory shows a total of 20,613 housing units are planned by 2026. This includes 8135 units that will be delivered by London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC). The planned housing numbers are used as part of the forecasting process in consideration that the current economic situation in the UK and housing affordability means that the level & pace of completions may differ significantly from the trajectory set out.

83% of these units are planned for delivery within the **Beckton, Canning Town North, Canning Town South, Royal Victoria, Royal Albert, Stratford and Stratford Olympic Park wards**. This means that these areas will likely experience increase in demand for school places in the longer term as the residential developments are delivered.

Table 8 below shows strategic sites in the 2018 Local Plan that will deliver an additional education provision linked to housing development. The need for these sites is informed by the current housing trajectory and as such will be reviewed as the emerging Local Plan progresses

Strategic Site	Ward	Proposed education provision
S01: Beckton Riverside	Royal Albert	Includes provision for a primary and secondary school (linked to the permissions in S19 Albert Basin)
S06: Coolfin North	Custom House	Includes provision for a new potentially all-through or expanded school with flexible community space
S08:Thames Wharf	Royal Victoria	Potential for a 4FE primary school and nursery (linked to permission in S09 Silvertown Landing)
S21:Silvertown Quays	Royal Victoria	Approved for a 2FE primary school
S23:Connaught Riverside	Royal Victoria	Approved for a 2FE primary school.
S11: Parcellforce	West Ham	Permanent site for Harris Science Academy East London approved as part of Twelvvetrees Park development

The size and establishment of any new schools in these allocations will be dependent upon the overall number of units, residential housing mix and delivery timings of the development.

The DfE's Basic Need grant, free schools programme and other capital funding do not negate housing developers' responsibility to mitigate the impact of their development on education.

It is unlikely that Newham will qualify for future centrally funded free-schools. It is also important to note that there was no Basic Need funding allocated to the borough in the latest allocation round in March 2022.

It is anticipated that any proposed new schools arising from housing developments in these areas will be provided by developers and established through the free-school presumption process; section 6A of the Education Act 2011.

Section 4: Provision for Mainstream Places

4.0 Mainstream- Primary

Pupil place planning for primary school provision in Newham is done on a planning area level. Newham Primary planning areas have been based on historic primary catchments which are no longer in existence and does not accurately reflect the changing nature of the borough's school landscape and population.

Following a consultation with primary schools in 2021, a restructure proposal of the planning areas was undertaken which also took account of the recent ward boundary changes. This was put forward for a decision and approved by DfE in January 2022.

The new structure shown in the map-**Appendix B** is made up of eight planning areas; **Beckton & Royal Docks; Canning Town & Custom House; East Ham; Forest Gate; Manor Park; Plaistow; Stratford East Village and Stratford West Ham.**

This new planning area configuration will improve and provide a more robust forecast, ensuring stability in our pupil place planning to best meet the needs of local families and to reflect the changed landscape effectively.

4.1 Primary Planning Area Forecasts

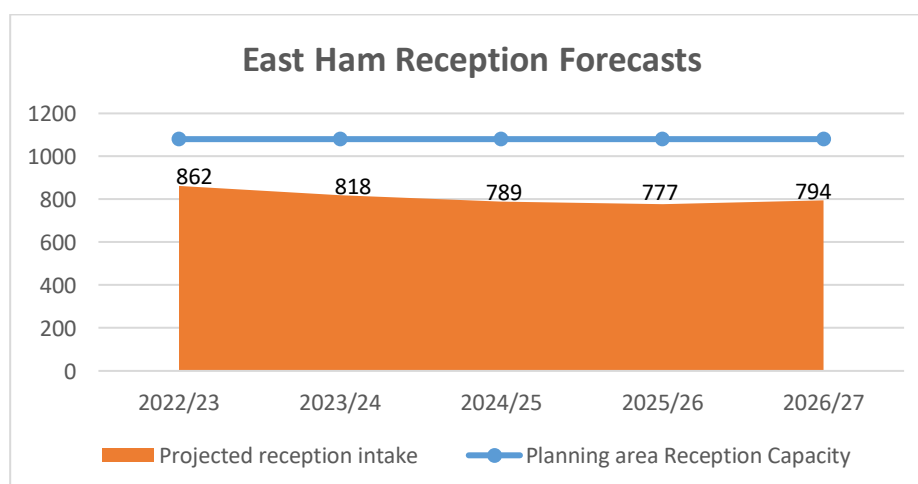
The following data on each primary planning area illustrates the increasing sufficiency of reception primary places overall due to a decreasing forecast based on the most recent lower birth rates and trends.

4.1.1 East Ham Primary Planning Area

The East Ham primary planning area is made up of Boleyn, East Ham, East Ham South and Wall end wards and consists of twelve primary schools.

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

Reception forecasts for this planning area indicates an operating surplus of 20% against permanent PAN capacity.



Future planning area school provision

The Newham Local Plan 2018 identifies 3,135 housing units to be delivered up to 2033 within this primary planning area. Over the next five year period there are approximately 1,183 housing units within this primary planning area that are either under-construction, have planning permission or at pre-planning discussions as identified within the Newham local housing trajectory.

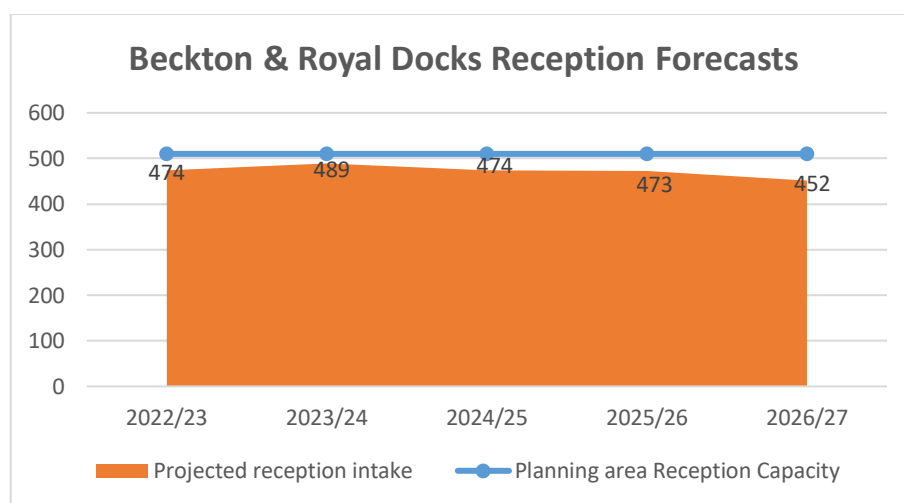
The East Ham planning area is forecasted to have sufficient reception places within the next five years. Any future demand on school places from housing development or migration will be met through existing school provision.

4.1.2 Beckton and Royal Docks Primary Planning Area

This planning area covers the existing Beckton ward and the newly created Royal Albert and Royal Victoria Wards in the South of the borough. It contains seven primary schools.

Britannia Village Primary	Drew Primary	Ellen Wilkinson Primary	Winsor Primary
Gallions Primary	North Beckton Primary	Royal Wharf Primary	

Reception forecasts for this planning area indicate a current operating surplus of 4%



Future planning area school provision

Over the next five years, approximately 5,471 units are either under-construction, have planning permission or at pre-planning discussions as specified in the current housing trajectory.

The Newham Local Plan 2018 identifies new housing of at least 19,018 housing units to be delivered up to 2033 within this primary planning area. In the long term the anticipated pupil yield, from these new developments will create additional pressure on school places in the planning area.

Within Newham Local Plan 2018 there are five strategic sites allocations which fall within this primary planning area.

- S01 Beckton Riverside - linked to S19 includes provision for a primary and Secondary school.
- S21 Silvertown Quays - 2015 outline permission granted, but not built out; includes provision for a 2FE primary school.
- S23 Connaught Riverside – approved for provision for a 2FE primary school.
- S08 Thames Wharf (linked to S09 Silver Town Landing development) – has permission and includes provision for a 4FE primary school.

The size and establishment of the primary school provision will be dependent upon the number of homes delivered and the residential housing mix to ensure school places are brought on in line with the growth from housing.

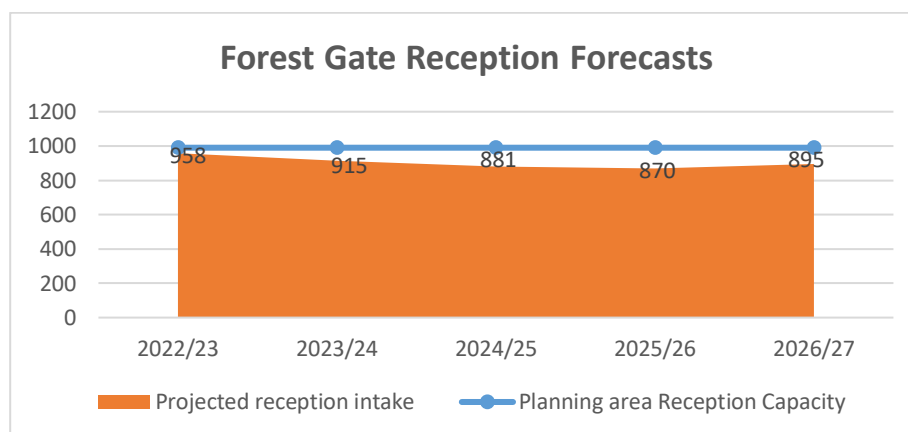
4.1.3 Forest Gate Primary Planning Area

Forest Gate planning area is in the north of the borough bordering Redbridge and Waltham Forest.

It has one of the highest pupil population of all the primary planning areas consisting of fourteen schools and now includes the newly created Maryland ward.

Earlham Primary	Odessa Infant	St Antony's RC Primary
Elmhurst Primary	Sandringham Primary	St Francis Catholic Primary
Godwin Junior	Shaftesbury Primary	St James' CofE Junior
Maryland Primary	Sandringham Primary	St. Stephen's Primary
Woodgrange Infant	William Davies Primary	

Reception forecasts for this planning area indicate an operating surplus of 3%.



Future planning area school provision

Over the next five year period there are approximately 618 housing units that are either under-construction, have planning permission or at pre-planning discussions as identified within the Newham local housing trajectory.

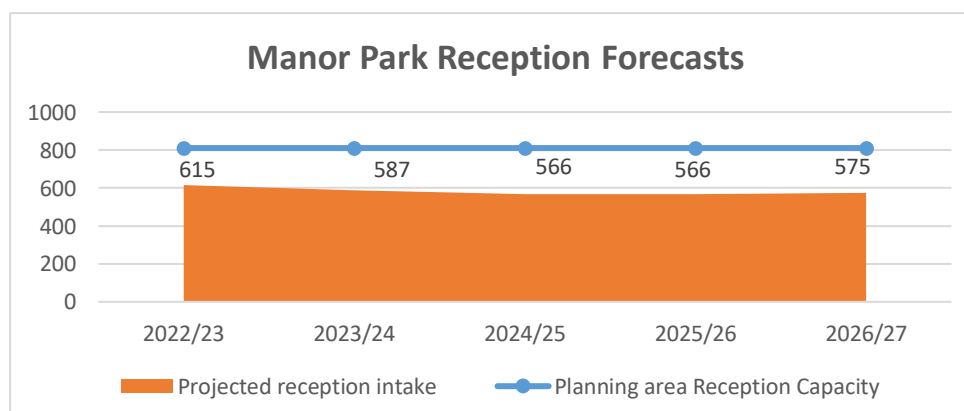
The Newham Local Plan 2018 identifies 2,134 housing units to be delivered by 2033 within this primary planning area. Any demand on school places from housing development or migration will be met through existing provision.

4.1.4 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. It contains nine primary schools.

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

Reception forecasts for this planning area indicates a current operating surplus of 24%.



Future planning area school provision

Over the next five year period there are approximately 247 housing units that are either under-construction, have planning permission or at pre-planning discussions as identified within the Newham local housing trajectory.

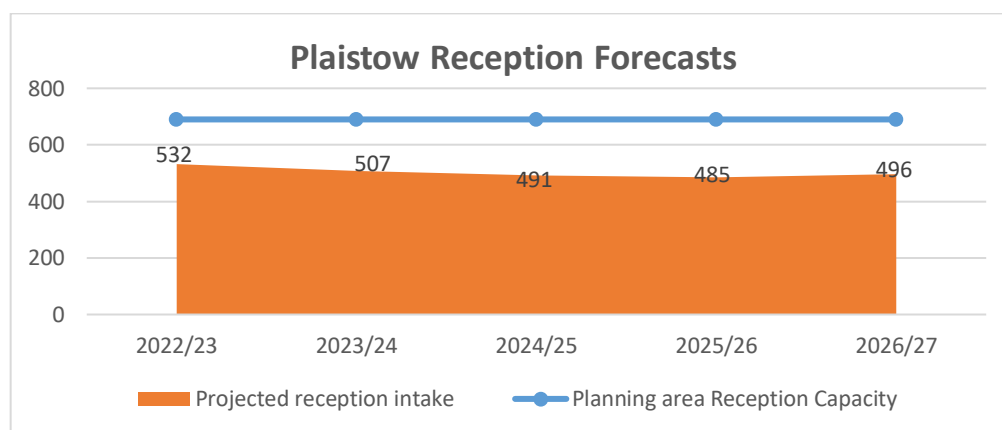
The Newham Local Plan 2018 identifies 805 housing units to be delivered by 2033 within this primary planning area. There are sufficient school places to meet any demand generated by the proposed housing development in this area

4.1.5 Plaistow Primary Planning Area

The Plaistow planning area is located centrally within the borough and contains eight primary schools.

Curwen Primary	Plaistow Primary	Selwyn Primary	Tollgate Primary
Kaizen Primary	New City Primary	Southern Road Primary	Upton Cross Primary

Reception forecasts for this planning area indicates a current operating surplus of 24%



Future planning area school provision

Over the next five year period there are approximately 262 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.

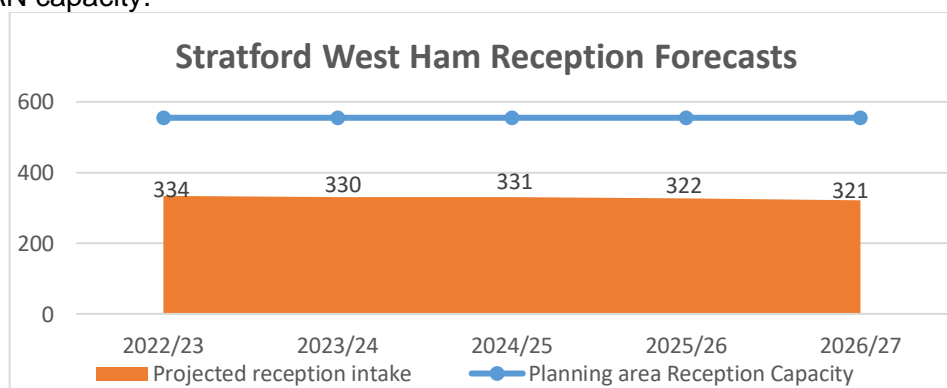
The Newham Local Plan 2018 identifies 618 housing units are to be delivered by 2033 within this primary planning area. Any demand on school places from housing development or migration will be met through existing school provision.

4.1.6 Stratford West Ham Primary Planning Area

The Stratford West Ham planning area covers the existing West Ham and Canning Town wards including the newly created Plaistow West & Canning Town East ward. It consists of eight primary schools

Gainsborough Primary	Stratford Manor Primary	Ranelagh Primary	Star Primary
Grange Primary	Portway Primary	St Helen's Primary	West Ham Church Primary

Reception forecasts for this planning area indicates a current operating surplus of 30% against permanent PAN capacity.



Future planning area school provision

Over the next five years, there are approximately 2,738 housing units which are either under-construction, have planning permission or at pre-planning discussions as identified within the Newham local housing trajectory.

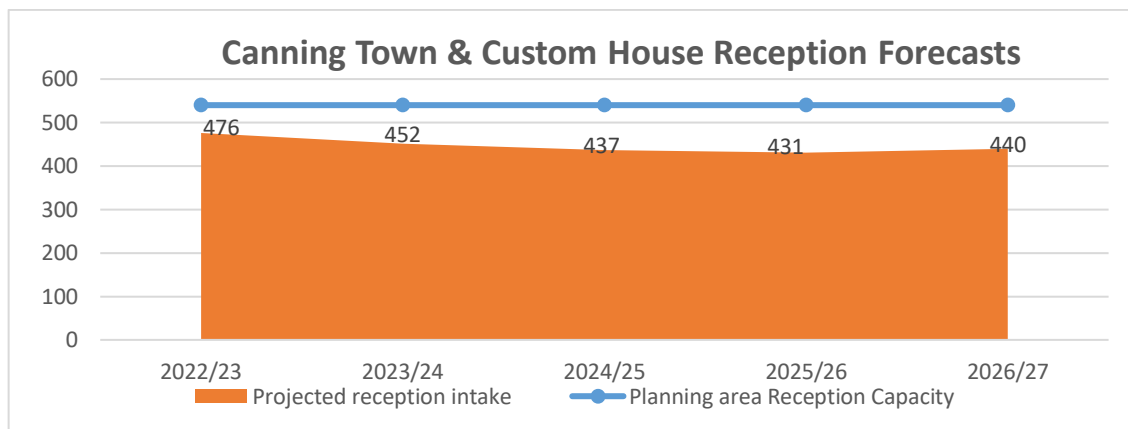
The Newham Local Plan 2018 identifies 7,436 housing units are to be delivered by 2033 in this primary planning area with the majority of the development in the Canning Town North ward. Any demand on school places from housing development or migration will be met through existing provision

4.1.7 Canning Town and Custom House Primary Planning Area

The Canning Town and Custom House Primary Planning Area is located in the south-east of the borough with a total of 8 primary schools.

Calverton Primary	Ravenscroft Primary	St Joachim's RC Primary
Hallsville Primary	Rosetta Primary	St Luke's Primary
Keir Hardie Primary	Scott Wilkie Primary	

Reception forecasts for this planning area indicates a current operating surplus of 11% against permanent PAN capacity.



Future planning area school provision

Over the next five years, 1,444 of these are either under-construction, have planning permission or at pre-planning discussions as specified in the current housing trajectory.

The Newham Local Plan 2018 identifies major new housing of at least 3,527 housing units are to be delivered by 2033 within this primary planning area. There is one strategic site allocation below which falls within this primary planning area, which set out a potential for an all through school provision.

S06 Coolfin North – provision for new or expanded school with flexible community space

The size of the proposed school, will be dependent on the residential housing mix and the overall number of homes delivered.

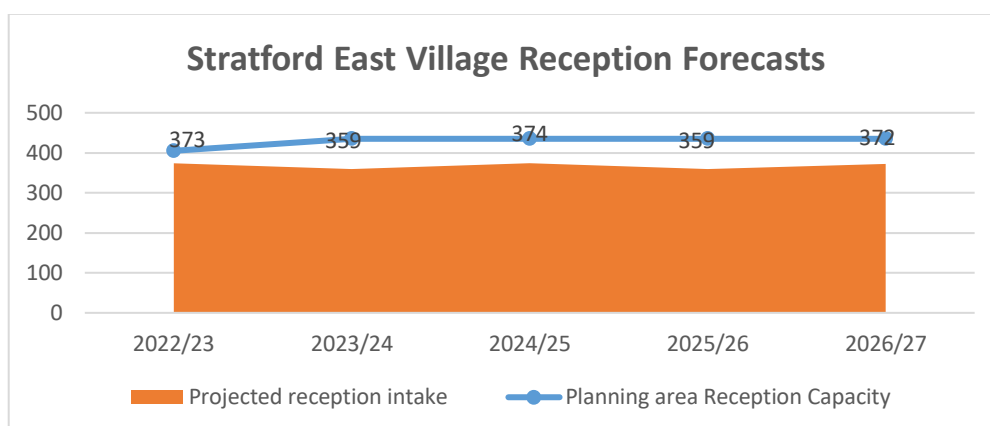
4.1.8 Stratford East Village Primary Planning Area

The Stratford East village primary planning area incorporates the areas of Stratford and Stratford Olympic Park wards and falls under the planning authority of the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC).

There are six schools providing primary education within the Stratford East Village primary planning area.

Bobby Moore Academy	Harris Academy Chobham	School 21
Carpenters Primary	Colegrave Primary	School 360

School 360 (2FE primary School) opened as a 1FE in September 2021 and is expected to increase its reception intake to 2FE from September 2023.



Future planning area school provision

Over the next five year period there are approximately 8,135 housing units within this primary planning area (incorporating both LBN and LLDC planning authorities) which are either under-construction, have planning permission or at pre-planning discussions as identified within the Newham local housing trajectory. Any demand arising from this will be met by current provision of school places within this area.

The Newham Local Plan 2018 identifies major new housing of at least 17,737 housing units to be delivered by 2033 within this primary planning area. Of these, 15,209 new homes are set to be delivered by LLDC, with the vast majority around the Stratford High Street, Olympic Park and Lea Valley areas.

There is an expectation that in the long term, depending on the housing tenure mix; any future demand from additional housing growth will be met through expansion existing primary provision. A parcel of land at Rick Roberts way has been identified as an education provision site by the LLDC.

4.2 Mainstream- Secondary

Pupil place planning for Secondary is also done on a planning area level. Newham operates a single planning area for secondary provision which incorporates the whole borough. Therefore, secondary aged pupils would be expected to travel within the borough for their schooling.

Appendix A2 shows a list of Newham state funded secondary schools by wards. With many secondary schools rated 'good' or 'outstanding' demand for secondary places in Newham state-funded schools has increased.

To ensure sufficient places a total of 300 additional year 7 places were delivered by September 2021, following the permanent expansions in the schools listed in **table 9** below to accommodate the increased demand.

Over the last three years some schools have also offered additional year 7 places through over allocation. Alongside this, the London Design and Engineering UTC moved their normal point of entry from year 10 to year 9 in September 2019.

Table 9: Additional Secondary school places from 2021

School	Total FE added	Total Y7 places added	Total Y8-11 places added	Total Y7-11 places added
Brampton Manor Academy	4	120	480	600
Forest Gate Community School	2	60	240	300
Lister Community School	2	60	240	300
Little Ilford School	2	60	240	300
Total	10	300	1200	1500

4.3 Year 7 Forecasts

Forecasts for Year 7 take into account the current numbers on roll in primary settings, and a ratio applied for cohort growth and anticipated pupil yields from housing development.

The table below illustrates the current primary roll number by year group at the January 2022 School Census, and the associated Year 7 transfer dates.

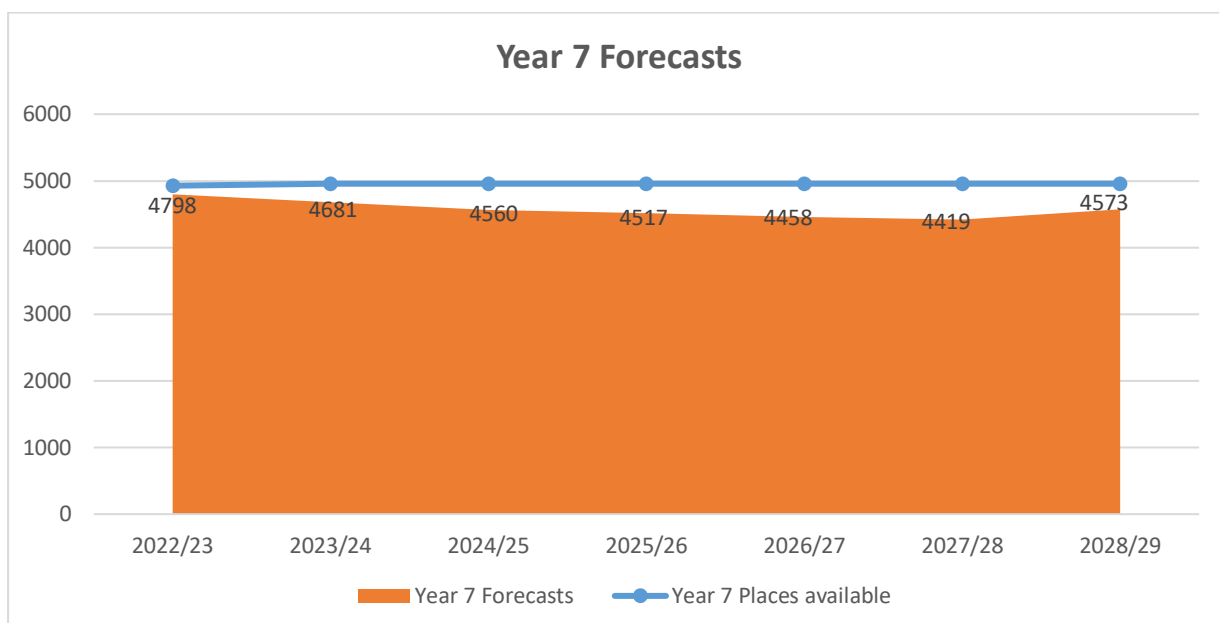
Current Primary Cohorts Transferring to Year 7	NOR Jan 2022	Year 7 Transfer
Year 6	4778	Sep-22
Year 5	4806	Sep-23
Year 4	4667	Sep-24
Year 3	4617	Sep-25
Year 2	4572	Sep-26
Year 1	4566	Sep-27
Year R	4727	Sep-28

Due to the larger cohorts of primary pupils transferring to secondary school, secondary pupil numbers have seen a year on year increase since 2014/15. However, as can be seen in the table above, there is minimal cohort growth from Reception to Year 6.

This trend and fluctuations in the year 6 to year 7 transfer rate has been taken into account when producing the latest year 7 and secondary forecasts by adjusting it downwards, resulting in a reduction in the expected need for additional year 7 places in the medium term.

The revised forecasts as shown in the following graph, highlights a 3% surplus in our Year 7 secondary capacity with this surplus places held largely within two schools. One of the schools is currently operating on a reduced PAN.

The forecast and places available for September 2022 takes into account the permanent expansions as previously highlighted including an additional 30 places at Oasis Academy who have assumed their permanent PAN and 129 places made available by some schools allocating above their PANs.



The 2023/24 Year 7 places available assumes that all schools will be operating at their published PANs including Royal Docks Academy who will be increasing their intake to 210 places following their successful Ofsted inspection in September 2021.

Future Secondary Provision

There are currently sufficient secondary places available to meet projected need in the next five years. Consequently, neither of the two Big Education Trust free schools approved through the central free-school wave that were required from 2023 onwards based on SCAP 2019 forecasts would be progressed in the short to medium term.

In the longer term, the S01 Beckton Riverside site linked to (S19 Albert Basin) has an allocation for primary and secondary school. It is anticipated that this site will not be developed until the latter stages of the Newham Local Plan.

There is also provision for a potential all through school on the S06 Coolfin North site subject to the development being progressed and the potential number of units proposed.

Section 5: Special Educational Needs & Disabilities and Alternative Provision

The Children and Families Act 2014, and associated regulations places 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.

Newham remains a highly inclusive borough with only 2.2% of pupils with EHC plans educated in a special school, much lower than the England average of 15.3%.

A summary of Newham's two special schools and the 23 resourced provisions within mainstream school settings can be found in **Appendix D** which meets the needs of pupils with:

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

SEND Provision and Improvements

Additional specialist places have already been established to meet demand over the last five years, mostly focused on autism.

73 new resource provision places in mainstream schools and 15 places at the John F Kennedy annexe in Lister School (increasing to 25 over time) were created.

New specialist provision was also developed for post-16 young people at Newham College.

In recognition of the exceptional increase in need for SEND places and the continued challenges faced in delivering places the DfE in March 2022 made available a High Needs Provision Capital Allocations (HNPCA) for financial years 2022-23 and 2023-24 (for academic years 2023/24 and 2024/25) . This allocation is for local authorities to deliver new places and improve existing provision for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities or who require alternative provision.

Newham was allocated £9.08 million from this fund over the financial years 2022/23 to 2023/24 to support the creation of new High Needs places or for the improvement of existing provision for SEND or AP.

5.0 Demand for Special Educational Needs and Disability Provision

The complexity of special needs in Newham is increasing - as a result, there is a need for more specialist places.

This increase in demand is now leaving some pupils with complex high needs without suitable placements.

There were 1,867 children and young people with statutory Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans maintained by Newham local authority as at January 2022. This is an increase of 261

(16%) from 1,606 as at January 2021. Nationally between 2020 and 2021 the increase was 10.4%.

Forecasts suggests that the number of children and young people (0-25) with an EHCP will increase year on year mainly due to more EHC plans being issued to children who are currently receiving high needs funding as highlighted in the table below:

Year	Communication and Interaction	Cognition and Learning	Social, Emotional and Mental Health	Sensory/Physical	OTH	Total
2022	1112	409	190	152	4	1867
2023	1302	479	223	182	18	2204
2024	1490	548	255	208	21	2522
2025	1676	616	287	234	24	2837
2026	1863	685	319	261	26	3153
2027	2053	755	351	287	29	3476

Complex autism accounts for fifty percent of the expected increase and our main focus is on adequate provision that will;

- Give all children the best start in life;
- Keep children and young people safe at all times;
- Maximise educational & vocational outcomes
- Strengthen emotional health and well-being;
- Reduce offending rates of young people educated outside mainstream settings

5.1 Future SEND Provision

Alongside the work of the SEND Commission, the Council has been analysing data, developing projections and consulting with stakeholders about how to shape SEND provision over the next five years.

During autumn 2021, engagement activities were undertaken with early years' providers, schools and parents and carers to help inform development of SEND provision across the borough. It was identified that short to long term measures should be focused on prevention and early intervention including but not limited;

- to more specialist placements in resource provisions or special schools particularly for autism and SEMH;
- improved systems as well as Early Notification, access to funding, better communication between professionals & parents and quicker access to assessments/ EHCPs;
- better mechanisms, oversight, knowledge and understanding of multi-agency data, intelligence and information for more robust decision-making for pupils, particularly for early intervention.

Further analysis has been undertaken, regarding occupancy of places, alongside a better understanding of the complexity of needs, in order to identify further provision required.

In order to meet the projected demand in the next 2-3 years, a new Special Free School has also already been agreed at Royal Road within the Custom House ward and is expected to open in 2023/24 for up to 46 places in the first year, rising to 105 when full. This school will be for pupils with complex autism aged 5-19. The school will open initially in temporary accommodation from September 2023, subject to agreement by DfE.

A review of the HI and SEMH specialist places is being carried out in order to maximise the potential of these provisions to ensure that resource provision places is being commissioned appropriately.

Alongside this, we have engaged in an expression of interest process with education providers:

- to develop additional specialist provision especially for ASD specialist places;
- improve the alternative provision offer across Newham and to significantly reduce the number of exclusions;
- create new and diverse pathways into adulthood for 16-25 year olds with SEND, particularly those with complex autism, as well as those who have been in pre-16 alternative provision;
- to develop SEND early years provision to support inclusion, improve early intervention, make best use of assessment places thereby reducing future pressures in the system.
- to enhance existing specialist and mainstream educational provisions where this would enable them to better meet the additional needs of children and young people.

5.2 Alternative Provision and Pupil Referral Units

Local authorities are responsible for arranging suitable full-time education for those pupils - because of illness or other reasons – would not receive suitable education without such provision or for pupils that are permanently excluded. This applies to all children of compulsory school age resident in the local authority area, whether or not they are on the roll of a school, and whatever type of school they attend.

There is no requirement on local authorities to have or to establish a pupil referral unit, and they may discharge their duties by other means. Newham has a range of alternative provision for such pupils at Newham PRUs (Tunmarsh, New Directions and Phoenix), Eko Pathways and Education Links.

Full-time education for excluded pupils must begin no later than the sixth day of the exclusion. Any school that is established and maintained by a local authority to enable it to discharge the above duty is known as a pupil referral unit.

A review of alternative provision is currently being undertaken.

Section 6: Provision for Post 16 Education

Post 16 education is provided at six of Newham's secondary schools with sixth forms, the UTC and four further education and sixth form colleges.

The Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) provides funding for the provision of education and training for 16-19 year olds and those aged 19-25 with an Education Health Care Plan (EHCP).

6.0 Current 16-19 Places

A total of 8,551 16-19 places are currently being funded by ESFA at the various Post 16 institutions in Newham as shown in the table below. This is an increase of 2.4% compared to 2020/21 numbers.

Institution Name	Institution Type	Provision Type	2021/22 Funded Student Numbers
Brampton Manor Academy	Academy- Sixth form	A Level	902
Harris Academy Chobham	Academy- Sixth form	A Level, Applied General	283
Harris Science Academy East London	Free school- Sixth form	A Level	96
London Academy of Excellence	Free school- 16-19	A Level	483
Newham Collegiate Sixth Form Centre, City of London Academy	Free school- Sixth form	A Level	642
School 21	Free school- Sixth form	A Level	285
Newham College of Further Education	General FE and tertiary	Applied General, Technical	2,006
Building Crafts College	Independent Learning Provider	Applied General, Technical	59
St Angela's Ursuline School	School sixth form	A Level	355
St Bonaventure's RC School	School sixth form	A Level, Applied General	330
Newham Sixth Form College	Sixth Form college	A Level, Applied General, Technical	2,789
London Design and Engineering UTC	UTC	A Level, Applied General, Technical	321
Total Student Numbers¹			8,551

Note: For most institutions the '2020/21 funded student numbers' total includes the number of '2020/21 high needs students'.

In 2021/22 academic year 47% of the Year 11 cohort progressed to school sixth forms. Of those, 72% progressed to school sixth forms in Newham (including the UTC). 28% progressed to sixth form colleges, and of those, 58% progressed to NewVIc.

6.1 16-19 Demand by level and qualification type

There has been a year on year increase of Newham Educated Leavers progressing to a level 3 qualification or above.

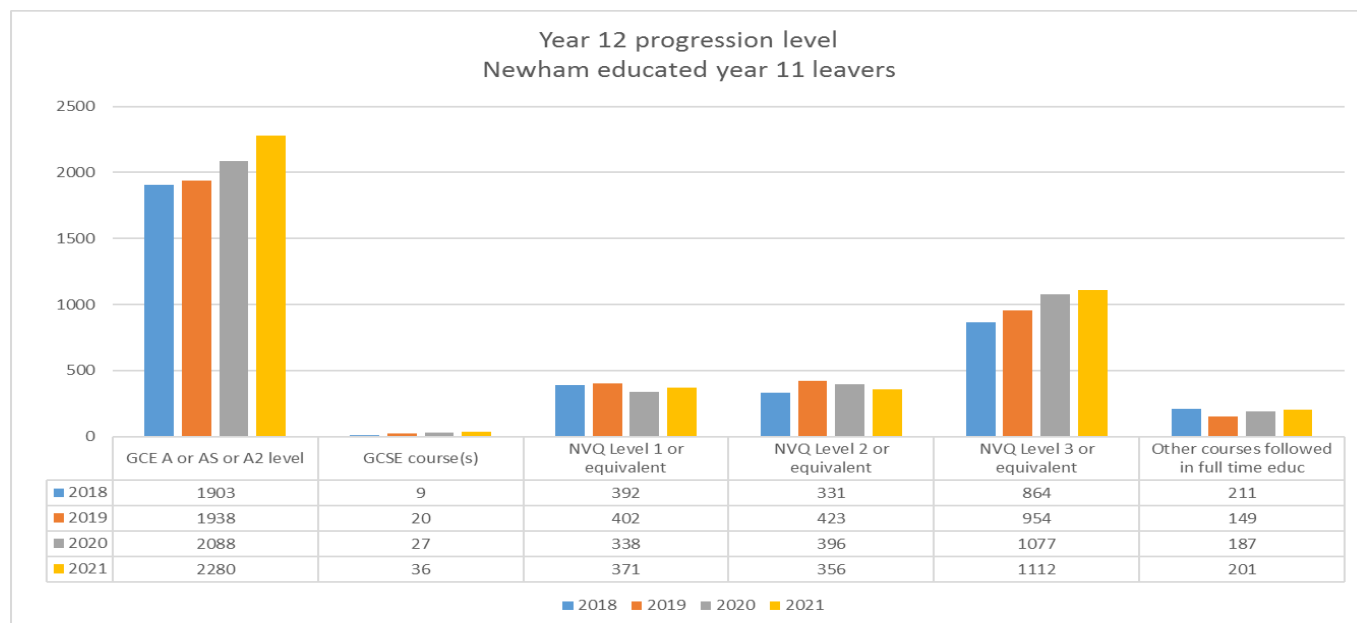
Progression to Year 12 from Newham educated young people by qualification type and level	2018	2019	2020	2021
GCE AS or A2 Level	1903	1938	2088	2280
NVQ Level 3 or equivalent	864	954	1077	1112
NVQ Level 2 and below or equivalent	943	994	948	964

Data source: 15Billionebp Year 11 activity survey

In September 2021, 48% of year 11 'Newham Educated' leavers progressed to Level 3 provision or higher. Of those, 52% progressed to A Level courses and 26% progressed to other Level 3 provision. 22% progressed to provision at Level 2 or below.

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.

It should be noted that changes in the cohort size do result in some changes in actual numbers of students taking up places.



Data source: 15Billionebp Activity Survey 2022

Take up of A Level places increased from 35 in 2019 to 192 in 2021, and take up of NVQ Level 3 or equivalent (Applied General or Technical qualifications at Level 3) also increased from 90 to 158. Whilst take up of places at Level 2 or below decreased by 30 compared to 2019 numbers. Other qualifications combined within 'NVQ Level 2 and below or equivalent' qualification has seen a marginal year on year increase.

6.2 Post 16 Demographics and Projections

The growth in the numbers of A Level students remaining in Newham for their post-16 education in recent years is largely due to increase in A Level places created in new sixth forms in the borough since 2012. This has been reflected in Newham's increased A Level attainment.

Projecting demand for places in 16-19 education and training in Newham is both more complex and difficult than pre-16 place planning as students have a choice to travel outside of Newham for their education or training at age 16. This is because the majority of schools in Newham are 11-16, so there is significant student outward mobility at age 16. This is also made difficult by an inward mobility due to the large FE College in Newham and sixth form college, (NewVIc).

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.

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 (KS4) attainment in Newham schools and current destinations following KS4
- Current 16-18 take up of places in Newham institutions by detailed age, Level, course/qualification type offered and Any additional planned increases in places by Newham providers

6.2.1 Demographic forecasts

The GLA forecasts in the table below shows that the 16-19 cohort in Newham is projected to increase year on year with the highest increase to be seen in 2024:

Year	16	17	18	19	Total	% change from previous year
2019	4289	4087	4029	4039	16443	
2020	4322	4322	4161	4103	16907	3%
2021	4391	4300	4299	3982	16973	0%
2022	4397	4440	4383	4359	17578	3%
2023	4639	4446	4551	4542	18178	3%
2024	4826	4707	4592	4811	18936	4%
2025	4753	4891	4835	4851	19330	2%
2026	4825	4804	4994	5062	19685	2%
2027	4796	4867	4894	5171	19728	0%
2028	4786	4839	4958	5044	19627	-1%

Source: GLA BPO population projections

6.2.2 Projected numbers on roll for Newham schools with sixth forms

16-18 projections are purely based on projected secondary pupil numbers and current take-up in Newham schools with sixth forms, London Academy of Excellence and Newham Collegiate Sixth form centre.

The projections cannot predict the effect of variables such as student choice, sudden changes in Key Stage 4 attainment, changes in qualifications, admission criteria 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.

Year 12-13 School Sixth form Forecasts

Academic Year	Y12	Y13
2021/22	2007	1828
2022/23	2059	1896
2023/24	2159	1945
2024/25	2211	2040
2025/26	2112	2089
2026/27	2137	1995
2027/28	2129	2019
2028/29	2118	2012

For 16-18 place planning purposes, the data above assumes that 47% of Year 11 pupils in a Newham secondary school will require a post-16 place in a Newham school with sixth form, and that 93% of the Year 12 students will progress to Year 13.

The size of the Year 12 & Year 13 combined cohort is projected to increase by 342 over an eight-year period from 2021.

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.

6.2.3 Sixth Form provision- Planned place increase

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 the larger cohorts of secondary school population transit over the next two years; places at popular sixth form provision will be increasingly filled. This will result in increased demand from Newham residents for 16-19 places in Newham provision. However, this demand could be met through existing providers as some existing Newham school sixth forms may be able to accommodate above their published admission numbers.

- Bobby Moore Academy Sixth Form launched in autumn 2021 – with the first cohort joining in autumn 2022 with a published admission number of 120 for year 12.
- Newham Collegiate Sixth form (NCS) will admit approximately 300 students to year 12 in September 2022.
- London Academy of Excellence (LAE) will admit up to 240 full time 16-19 students into Year 12 in September 2022.
- Harris Science Academy East London will have the capacity to increase the number of places they can admit up to 200 pupils when they move to their permanent premises (an increase of approx. 70 year 12 places on top of existing places)

The places at NCS and LAE would be A Level qualification only. It should also be noted that both provision are selective, co-educational sixth form free School Academies, so not all additional places would potentially be available to Newham residents as this is dependent on their admission policy.

Appendix A: Primary & Secondary State Funded Schools in Newham

A1: Primary schools by planning area and ward

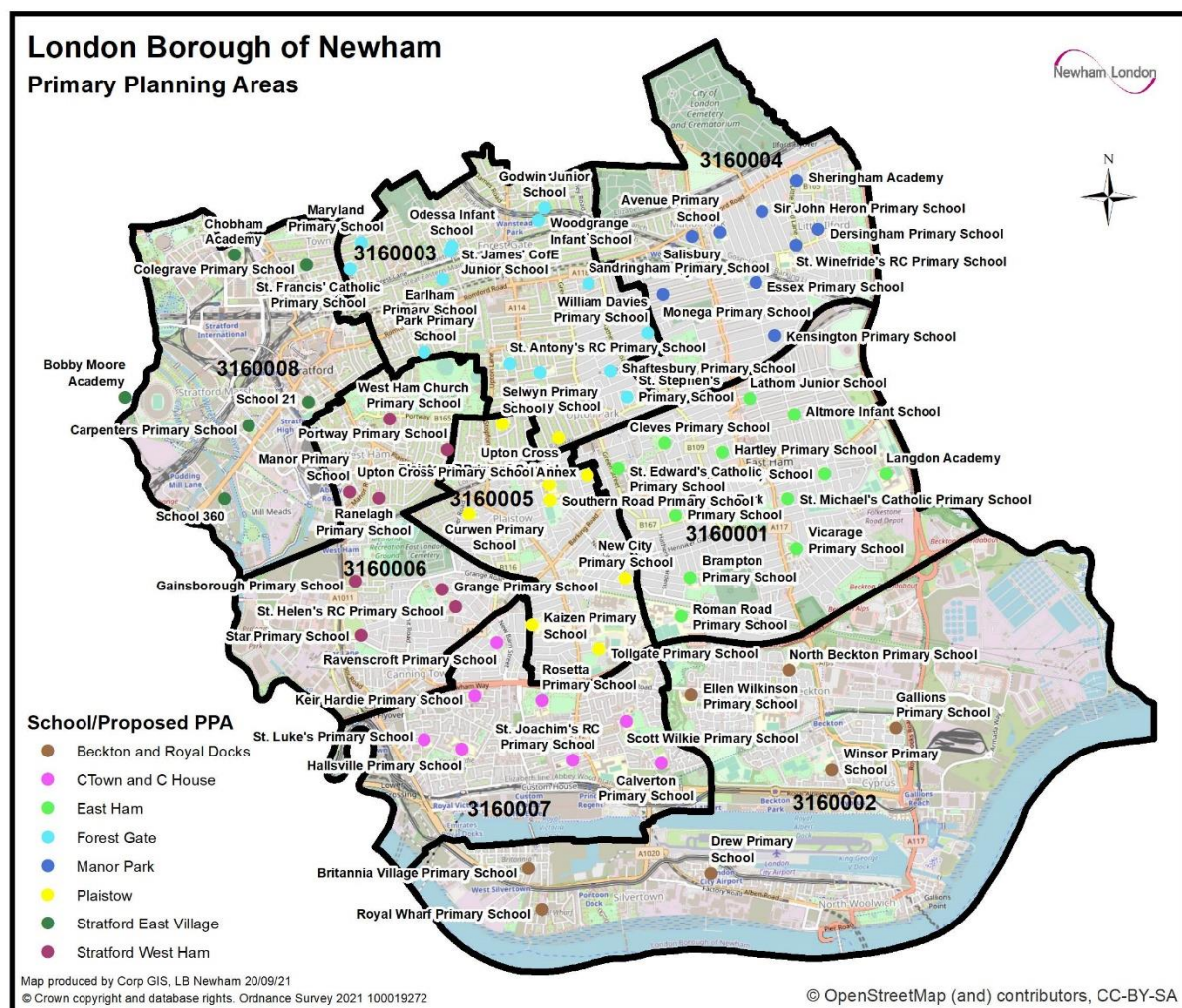
Planning Area	New Ward	Estab No.	School Name	Governance
East Ham	Wall End	2000	Altmore Infant School	Community School
	East Ham South	2004	Brampton Primary School	Community School
	Boleyn	2097	Central Park Primary School	Community School
	Boleyn	2091	Cleves Primary School	Academy
	East Ham	2034	Hartley Primary School	Academy
	Wall End	4005	Langdon Academy (All Through)	Academy
	East Ham	2037	Lathom Junior School	Community School
	Wall End	2094	Nelson Primary School	Academy
	East Ham South	2058	Roman Road Primary School	Community School
	Boleyn	3503	St. Edward's Catholic Primary School	Academy
	East Ham	3507	St. Michael's Catholic Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	East Ham South	2093	Vicarage Primary School	Academy
Beckton and Royal Docks	Royal Victoria	2099	Britannia Village Primary School	Academy
	Royal Albert	2016	Drew Primary School	Academy
	Custom House	2090	Ellen Wilkinson Primary School	Community School
	Beckton	2098	Gallions Primary School	Academy
	Beckton	2092	North Beckton Primary School	Academy
	Royal Victoria	2011	Royal Wharf Primary School	Academy
	Beckton	2077	Winsor Primary School	Community School
Forest Gate	Forest Gate South	2017	Earlham Primary School	Academy
	Green Street West	2018	Elmhurst Primary School	Academy
	Forest Gate North	2024	Godwin Junior School	Community School
	Maryland	2039	Maryland Primary School	Community School
	Forest Gate North	2049	Odessa Infant School	Community School
	Forest Gate South	2051	Park Primary School	Community School
	Green Street East	2096	Sandringham Primary School	Community School
	Green Street East	2064	Shaftesbury Primary School	Academy
	Green Street West	3511	St. Antony's RC Primary School	Academy
	Maryland	3510	St. Francis' Catholic Primary School	Academy
	Forest Gate North	3000	St. James' CofE Junior School	Voluntary Controlled
	Green Street East	2069	St. Stephen's Primary School	Community School
	Green Street East	2065	William Davies Primary School	Community School
	Forest Gate North	2025	Woodgrange Infant School	Community School
Manor Park	Manor Park	2001	Avenue Primary School	Community School
	Little Ilford	2015	Dersingham Primary School	Community School
	Plashet	2095	Essex Primary School	Community School
	Little Ilford	2036	Kensington Primary School	Academy
	Manor Park	2014	Monega Primary School	Academy
	Manor Park	2061	Salisbury Primary School	Community School
	Little Ilford	2080	Sheringham Academy	Academy
	Little Ilford	2101	Sir John Heron Primary School	Community School
	Little Ilford	3508	St. Winefride's RC Primary School	Voluntary Aided

Planning Area	New Ward	Estab No.	School Name	Governance
Plaistow	Plaistow North	2012	Curwen Primary School	Academy
	Plaistow South	2102	Kaizen Primary School	Academy
	Plaistow South	2047	New City Primary School	Academy
	Plaistow North	2104	Plaistow Primary School	Community School
	Plaistow North	2081	Selwyn Primary School	Academy
	Plaistow North	2083	Southern Road Primary School	Community School
	Plaistow South	2071	Tollgate Primary School	Academy
	Green Street West	2073	Upton Cross Primary School	Academy
	Plaistow North	9903	Upton Cross Primary School (Kirtton rd.)	Academy
Stratford West Ham	Canning Town North	2022	Gainsborough Primary School	Academy
	Plaistow West & CTown East	2026	Grange Primary School	Community School
	West Ham	2038	Stratford Manor Primary School	Community School
	West Ham	2010	Portway Primary School	Academy
	West Ham	2043	Ranelagh Primary School	Academy
	Plaistow West & CTown East	3505	St. Helen's RC Primary School	Academy
	Canning Town North	2066	Star Primary School	Community School
	West Ham	3001	West Ham Church Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Canning Town and Custom House	Custom House	2089	Calverton Primary School	Community School
	Canning Town South	2030	Hallsville Primary School	Academy
	Custom House	2032	Keir Hardie Primary School	Community School
	Plaistow West & CTown East	2055	Ravenscroft Primary School	Academy
	Custom House	2059	Rosetta Primary School	Academy
	Custom House	2088	Scott Wilkie Primary School	Academy
	Custom House	3506	St. Joachim's RC Primary School	Academy
	Canning Town South	3300	St. Luke's Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Stratford East Village	Stratford Olympic Park	4011	Bobby Moore Academy (All through)	Academy
	Stratford	2006	Carpenters Primary School	Community School
	Stratford Olympic Park	4003	Harris Academy Chobham (All through)	Academy
	Maryland	2079	Colegrave Primary School	Community School
	Stratford	4001	School 21 (All through)	Academy
	Stratford	2023	School 360	Academy

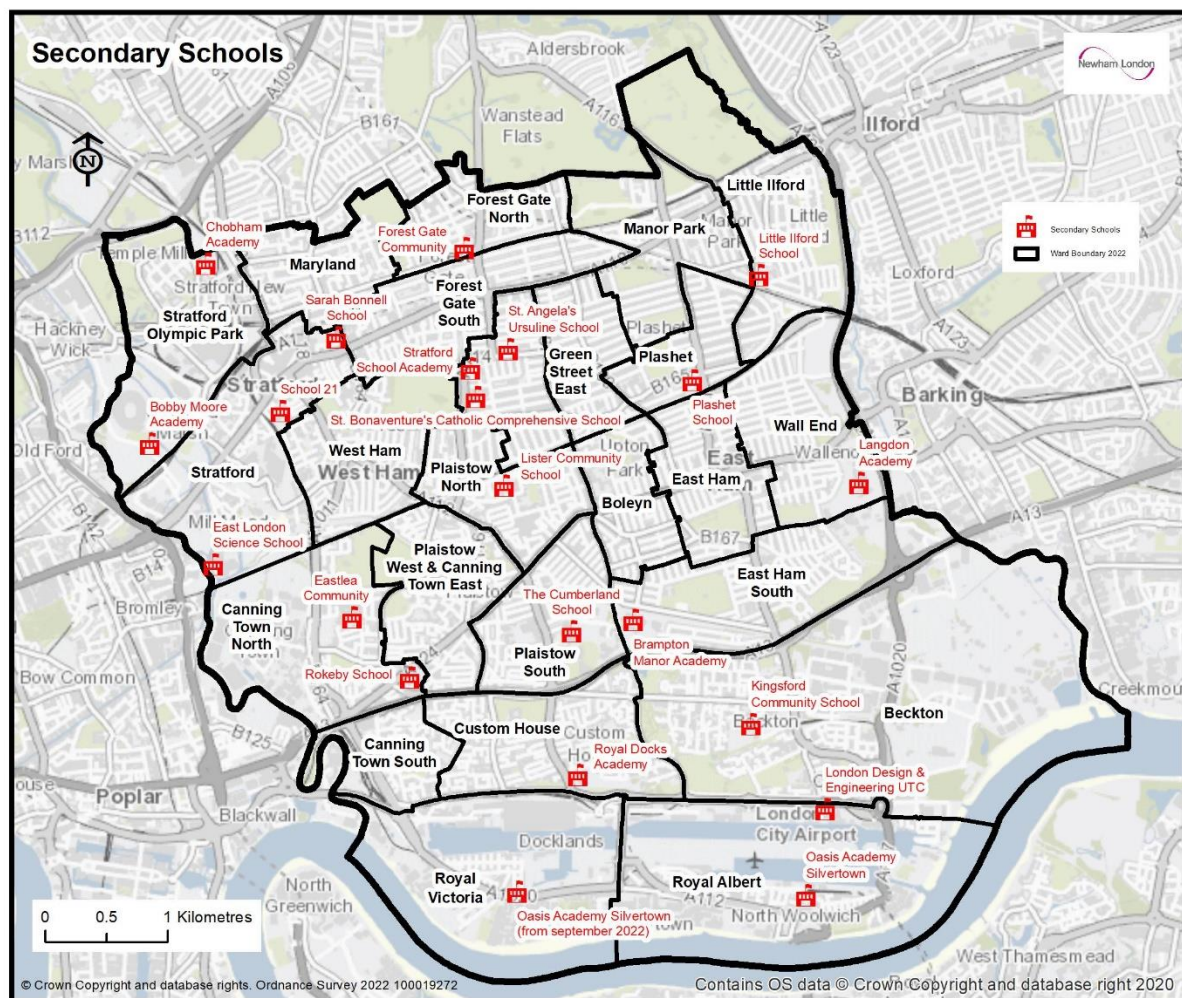
A2: Secondary schools by ward

Ward	Establishment No.	School Name	Governance
Stratford	4001	School 21	Academy
Stratford Olympic Park	4003	Harris Academy Chobham	Academy
Stratford	4004	Harris Science Academy East London	Academy
Wall End	4005	Langdon Academy	Academy
Royal Victoria	4006	Oasis Academy Silvertown	Academy
Forest Gate North	4008	Forest Gate Community School	Academy
Royal Albert	4009	London Design and Engineering UTC	Academy
Stratford Olympic Park	4011	Bobby Moore Academy	Academy
Plaistow South	4012	Cumberland Community School	Academy
Custom House	4013	Royal Docks Academy	Academy
Canning Town North	4014	Eastlea Community School	Academy
Little Ilford	4015	Little Ilford School	Community School
Canning Town North	4016	Rokeby School	Academy
Plaistow North	4025	Lister Community School	Academy
East Ham South	4031	Brampton Manor Academy	Academy
Plashet	4032	Plashet School	Community School
Stratford	4035	Sarah Bonnell School	Academy
Beckton	4037	Kingsford Community School	Community School
Green Street West	4600	St Angela's Ursuline School	Voluntary Aided
Green Street West	4601	St Bonaventure's RC School	Voluntary Aided
Green Street West	5400	Stratford School Academy	Academy

Appendix B: Primary Planning area Map showing Newham primary schools



Appendix C: Secondary Planning area map



Appendix D: Newham Special Schools and Additional Resourced Provision

D1: Special Schools

Special School	Provision Type	Phase
JFK Special School	PMLD/ASD	Primary -Post 16
Eko Pathways	SEMH	Primary - Secondary

D2: Additional Resourced Provision within mainstream schools

Additional Resource Provision	Provision Type
Nursery	
Ronald Openshaw Nursery	Complex Learning Need (PMLD/SLD)
Primary	
Brampton Primary	Complex Learning Need (PMLD/SLD)
Calverton Primary	ASD
Cleves Primary	Complex Learning Need (PMLD/SLD)
Colegrave Primary	Complex Learning Need PMLD/SLD)
Essex Primary	ASD
Gainsborough Primary	ASD
Gallions Primary	ASD
Nelson Primary	Complex Learning Need
North Beckton Primary	Complex Learning Need (PMLD/SLD)
Ravenscroft Primary	ASD
Selwyn Primary	HI
Sir John Heron Primary	Complex Learning Need (PMLD/SLD)
Tollgate Primary	ASD
Ranelagh Primary	ASD
Sandringham Primary	ASD
Secondary	
Cumberland Community School	ASD
Eastlea Community School	SEMH/PMLD
Lister Community School	HI
Little Ilford School	ASD
Stratford School Academy	ASD
Royal Docks Academy*	Complex Learning Need (PMLD/SLD)
All through	
Langdon Academy	ASD/ Complex Learning Need

Royal Docks Academy also provides specialist places for Sixth form pupils

Appendix E: Process to provide additional mainstream school places

Having identified a need for additional provision, a local authority can establish a new school in its area through the [free-school presumption](#) process according to section 6A of the Education Act 2011.

Under the presumption route a local authority is responsible for:

- 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 DfE recommends procurement frameworks specifically for school construction.

Appendix F: School Place Planning Forecasting Methodology

The objective of the school place planning methodology is to forecast the demand for future school places to ensure that there is sufficient supply.

Data used to forecast school roll projections includes

- ONS live birth data for the borough
- Projected birth data from ONS
- Historic pupil data from the school census
- Planned housing developments (London Borough of Newham and London Legacy Development Corporation) obtained from the planning department.

Both Primary and Secondary forecasts are based on the January pupil census.

The main method used for forecast is the cohort survival method. The LA calculates independently a projection of pupil numbers for the whole borough before making projections for each individual planning area which consist of wards. The reasonableness of the individual planning area projections can then be checked by comparing it with the projection for the whole authority. This is then adjusted as necessary taking account of any local knowledge of education opportunities, migration patterns and developments available to local parents, such as new free school provision or permanent expansions.

Year Reception and Primary

The base information used for forecasting the number of children entering Reception is the number of births within the Authority and the number of children in Reception classes (obtained from the January School Census for previous years).

The birth data from ONS allows the historical uptake factor to be calculated and this represents the number of children born in the authority who then attend its schools. 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 at borough level and at planning area.

The next four years of Reception projections using ONS live births from five years previously are calculated by applying the birth to reception to the corresponding birth years. The resulting set of Reception forecasts are known as the base forecasts and at this stage do not include housing growth.

Once the number for Reception has been projected, survival ratios are applied to each year group or cohort rolled forward as they progresses through the system.

Cross border movement/migrations trends, both in and out of the borough, is captured within existing transfer rates used to calculate the projections using historic census data.

Year 7 and Secondary

Newham has one planning area for its Secondary phase.

To generate the secondary forecasts, historical data is used to calculate the transfer rate from the borough year 6 roll to year 7 roll the following year.

The year 6 roll data allows the historical uptake factor to be calculated between the year 6 roll at borough level and the number of children entering a year 7 class the following year. This represents the number of children attending year 6 in a Newham primary school that will go on to attend a Newham secondary school the following year.

Once the number for year 7 has been projected, the past trend of cohort movement through the secondary phase year on year from year 7 to year 11 is calculated, an average established and applied to each age cohort as they move through the system.

Post 16 Projections- Newham Secondary School Sixth Forms

Projections for Newham school sixth form are made by using staying on rates calculated by comparing historic year 12 numbers with the year 11 numbers the previous year.

Similarly, the historic trend of year 13 numbers compared to year 12 pupil numbers the previous year is calculated. Once the past trend of cohort movement year on year from year 11 to year 12 and year 12 to year 13 has been calculated, an average is established and applied to the year 11 projection to provide Newham school sixth form forecasts for future years

Trends in school applications, parental preference, school performance and local demographic knowledge are also used to inform the forecasts.

Forecasts are reviewed annually in the spring as new data and trends become available

Housing

We receive data from the planning team detailing housing completions in Newham. This allows us to calculate the child yield expected as a result of these housing completions. The projected child yield expected from future major housing developments is taken from the annual Authority Monitoring report- 5 Year Land Supply updated in April and published in September.

Pupil yield from housing developments is factored into the base primary, secondary and Newham school sixth form projections within each planning area where development mix is not known using the pupil yield ratio based on Newham's Local child yield study. The study suggests a primary pupil yield range of 0.14 to 0.17 and a secondary yield of 0.07 to 0.11. 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. The child yield is aggregated from ward level to planning area level and then averaged across all year group.

With known development mix, the GLA pupil yield calculator is applied to inform pupil yield. 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.

We also maintain a close relationship with our neighbouring boroughs in order to monitor issues that may impact cross border movement of pupils.

Validating Forecasts

Quality assurance and validation of forecasts take place as an ongoing exercise. Newham submits updated forecasts to the DfE on an annual basis. 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. Our projections are reviewed on an annual basis and adjustments are made to reflect the most recent trends regarding school attendance

2021/22 Academic Year Forecasts Accuracy

The accuracy of previous projections is reviewed as a starting point for the production of a new series of projections. In this way inconsistencies or problems with the previous projections can be identified and corrected before the new set of projections is produced.

Forecasts are checked for accuracy against the January School Census for a given academic year and is determined by comparing the actual pupils on roll at the January school census against the

forecasted position.

- *Forecasts for the 2021/22 academic year shows an overall accuracy ratio of 2% for primary forecasts and 3% for secondary forecasts; which are within the 5% +/- tolerance advocated by the DfE.*
- *Within individual year groups there were discrepancies as high as 3% and the largest variance of 5% for Year 7 due to the reduction in the year 6 to year 7 transfer rate. Also as non-intake year groups are forecasted on cohort progression, the numbers for 2021/22 are lower because there has been a higher than expected outward cohort migration. Going forward, calculations will be adjusted to reflect this lower cohort growth and migration pattern.*
- *It is worth noting that the Newham local study on pupil yield from new housing was implemented for the first time with the higher pupil yield ratio applied in both forecasts for the academic year 2021/22. This may be adjusted to reflect changes in the primary planning area structure, the effects of post completions and current migration trends due to the impact of Brexit and the Covid-19 pandemic.*

[GLA School Roll projections](#)

In addition to the in-house school roll forecast model that we run in order to inform us of future school place demand in Newham, we also buy into the GLA School Roll Projection service that also provides us with school roll projections for Newham.

Although, we receive school roll projections from the GLA, we still use our in-house model as our definitive set of roll forecasts as this allows us to apply our local pupil yield product and also make adjustments to our in-house forecasts that reflects local trends and patterns of movement that may not be captured by the GLA. By so doing, we can incorporate our local knowledge of demographic changes in Newham enabling us produce a more robust set of forecasts that better reflect what is happening on the ground.

Nevertheless, the GLA school roll projections can provide an important “catch” to the in-house model, ensuring that the roll forecast produced by the in-house model remains as accurate as possible

Glossary of Terms

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
Apprenticeship	Apprenticeships combine practical training in a job with study. Being an apprentice means that you have a job that includes gaining recognised qualifications and essential skills whilst you are working and earning a wage-
ASD	Autistic Spectrum Disorder- a type of special education need
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 in which the governing body has greater freedom in the running of the school and owns the land and buildings.
Free School	All ability state-funded schools set up in response to local demand, operating independent of the local 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 specials education schools, PRU, alternative provision and residential schools.
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification- work based qualification
ONS	Office for National Statistics- is the executive office of the UK statistics authority charged with the collection and publication of statistics related to the economy, population and society of England and Wales at national, regional and local levels
PAN	Published Admission Number
PRU	Pupil Referral Unit – education for pupils with additional needs who may are not 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
SEMH	Social, Emotional, Mental Health- a type of special education need
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 14-19year 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-