



Education places for all

A school place planning strategy 2023 - 2027



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Executive Summary

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 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.

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

Births in the borough rose significantly from 5,963 in 2008 to 6,426 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.

The growth in births has now receded, resulting in lower pupil numbers. We are responding to this by implementing solutions to address surplus places whilst ensuring that there still remain excellent, financially viable schools that provide a good choice to families.

Newham still has the third highest 0-15 aged child population in London and 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 in the long term for additional school places in two areas of the borough due to future housing growth.

There was no [Basic Need Grant](#) for Newham for mainstream school places in the last round of capital allocation for 2024-25 places. 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 continues to 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 or young person 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 increased by 1% - from 55,657 in 2018/19 to 56,008 in 2022/23. 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.

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. This is supported by the '*Securing Developer Contributions for Education*', *August 2023 guidance* which placed greater emphasis on new education provision from additional housing growth to be funded directly by developers.

These prospective future schools will 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 an increase of 5% in the primary school population. This represents an additional 1,622 pupils from January 2013 to January 2023

The January 2023 school census suggests a decline in the primary roll. 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 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 now necessitates long term structural changes in order to maintain financial stability and avoid undermining the educational offer. Typically, this will entail in addition to other options, permanent reduction in the Published Admission Number (PAN) of some schools.

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

Secondary

The larger primary cohorts experienced over the last ten years, are now making their way into the secondary sector. The January 2023 School Census evidenced a 30% increase of 5,342 pupils compared to January 2013.

Additional places delivered in some secondary schools have ensured that the demand for secondary school places has continued to be met. There is currently sufficient secondary aged provision and sufficient places are forecast for the next few years.

We are monitoring the impact of the drop in primary roll which is now feeding into our secondary roll. We are working closely with our secondary schools to review options, including making a reduction to PAN in some schools.

1.1 Special Educational Needs & Disabilities

The [SEND & Inclusion Strategy 2023-2028](#) has now been published which sets out how the Council will deliver five key priorities, that will ensure the best possible provision for our children and young people.

Newham has comparatively high rates of children and young people with Profound and Multiple Learning Disability (6th highest in the country), Autism (12th highest in the country) and Speech, Language and Communication needs (8th highest in the country). However, the local authority remains highly inclusive, with 75% of its pupils with Education, Health and Care Plans (EHC plans) attending mainstream provision. Only 2.2% of pupils with EHC plans are educated in a special school, much lower than the England average of 15.3%.

There has been proportionally a growing population of children and young people with complex SEND. There is need for additional SEND places in the borough to meet the growing need, particularly for those with a complex condition. So this area remains one of our work priorities over the next five years.

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 for and supply of early education and childcare in the borough. The 2023 assessment shows a mixed picture in terms of Ofsted inspection outcomes for Newham providers. Overall, there was an improvement in group care settings, with those achieving a good or outstanding outcome improving from 93.1 % to 95.1%, whereas childminders who were rated good or outstanding declined from 97.8% to 93.9%.

Parent satisfaction with the childcare services they access has remained stable in Newham, with 81% of surveyed parents saying they were overall satisfied with their childcare arrangements.

There are sufficient places to meet current demand but there remain pockets of need in particular wards.

Looking ahead, the landscape for early education and childcare is changing, following the Government announcement to expand and phase in 30 hours of early education and childcare for working families with younger children.

By September 2025, working families with children from 9 months to school age will be entitled to 30 hours of early education and childcare support. The changes are being introduced incrementally. This means that:

- From **April 2024**, working parents of two-year-olds can access 15 hours early education and childcare support from the term after the 2nd birthday.
- From **September 2024**, the 15 hours will be widened to include working parents of children from the age of nine months to three-year-olds.
- From **September 2025**, working parents of children under the age of five will be entitled to 30 hours of early education and childcare a week.

The 2023-24 CSA Report includes early indications of supply and demand for these newly expanded offers. It also sets out an action plan to ensure parents are aware of these new service offers and that providers are supported to deliver against the needs of Newham children and families.

All new primary schools are 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.

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 but in recent years this trend

has reversed with an increasing number of students living in Newham taking up places in the borough.

The increase seen in the secondary school sector over the past two years has had a significant effect on post-16 numbers, which highlights a year on year increase since 2018. Numbers are expected to plateau by 2026 in line with the current falling trend in primary and secondary roll numbers.

We are 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 children and young people 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 surplus capacity as part of a transparent and fair process that provides choice to families and excellent, financially sustainable local schools.

As one of the boroughs with the highest level of housing development, there is still a need to ensure there is sufficient educational infrastructure to support the future population resulting from planned housing growth. We 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 supply adjustments to ensure unnecessary surplus or deficit of places.

2.0 School Organisation

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

56% of these state-funded schools are academies, including 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 three 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 settings 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 (NewLAP) for Year 11.

2.1 School Population- Mainstream Primary and Secondary

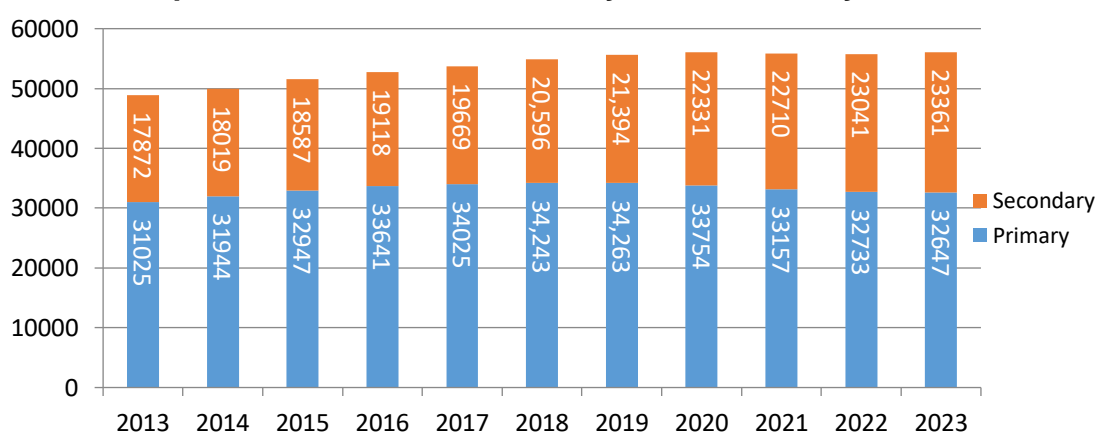


Figure 1: Total number of pupils in primary and secondary mainstream schools, January 2013 to January 2023 (excluding Nursery, Post-16, Special schools and Alternative education)

Over the past five years, the primary and secondary pupil population has increased by 1% overall.

2.1.1 Primary school population

There is reduction in the primary growth. The latest primary roll shows a decline of 1,107 pupils at the January 2023 census compared to the January 2020 census. This is a similar issue evident in many authorities across London 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-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%
Jan-23	2022/23	32,647	-86	-0.26%

2.1.2 Secondary population

Growth in the secondary phase increased due to the larger primary cohorts in previous years entering secondary education; however, over the last three years the rate of increase has declined.

Table 2: Growth in Secondary School Roll

School Census	Academic Year	No. on Roll (Y7-Y11)	Growth	% Change
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%
Jan-23	2022/23	23,361	320	1.39%

2.2 School Preference

Of the four year olds that will be starting school for the first time for Reception entry in

September 2023, **93.6%** were offered a place at their first preference school and 98.5% were offered their first to third preferred school.

For those starting secondary school in Year 7 for September 2023, **68.3%** were offered their first preference and 91.6% were offered their first to third preference.

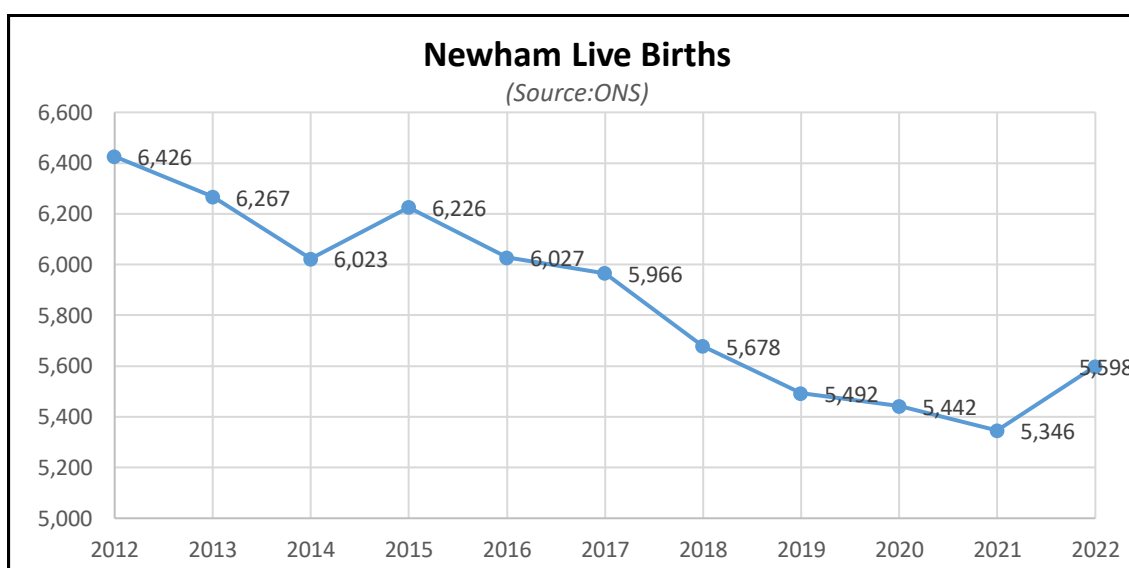
2.3 Demographic Trends

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 2012 onwards. Like many inner London boroughs, there was a rapid increase in births up to 2012. This trend has now reversed, with births reducing nationally and locally.

A data analysis report on population change by the GLA noted no clear evidence of the pre-existing trends in London births being affected despite speculation that the pandemic would trigger a “lockdown baby boom”.



The January 2023 School Census identified a birth to reception ratio of 80%, this has decreased from its highest level recorded in January 2012 of 86%.

2.3.2 Migration

Migration trends are difficult to ratify as they are based on international passenger surveys, national insurance registrations and GP registration data.

International migration flows to the UK and London fell due to the combined effects of the pandemic and the UK's withdrawal from the European Union. Although, recent visa data indicates that non-visitor flows at least partially recovered in the months to September 2021.

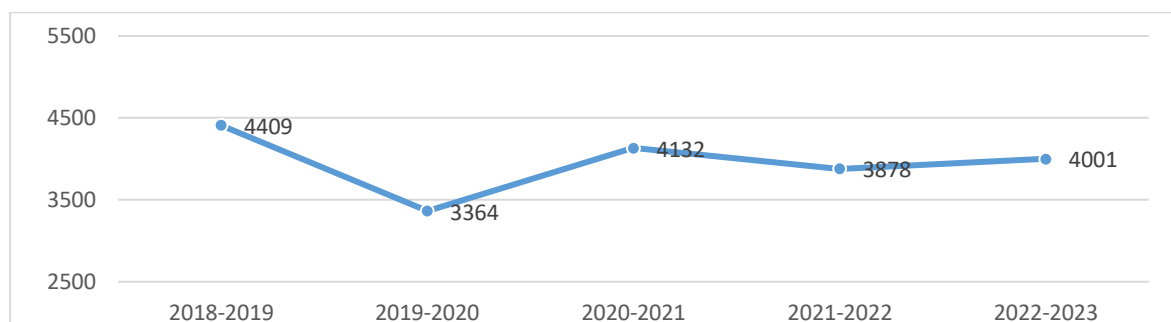
Similarly, GP registration data indicates an increased outward migration flow to surrounding regions is a more persistent trend.

2.3.3 Cross-Border Mobility

Cross border movement of pupils can impact 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 2022/23 academic year our retention rate was recorded at 97%.

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

The chart below shows the in-year applications received and processed from new residents into the borough seeking admission in either in a Newham primary or secondary school across any of the Reception to year 11 year groups.



It shows a fluctuation in the number of applications received each year for the academic year 2018/19 to 2022/23 over the 5-year period.

It is important to note that a downward trend in-year figures due to increased outward migration to other parts of the UK will impact the demand for school places in the borough.

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 late 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.

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 by commissioning additional places when required is delivered either through permanent expansions or via new schools, with places made available in the right place at the right time. The duty also requires local authorities to manage/reduce surplus school places where they are no longer required.

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 in-year.

Newham seeks to maintain between 2% to 5% surplus capacity in each primary planning area to help support churn in pupil population, late applications and the general manageability of the system. 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 new housing development.

3.1 Addressing surplus places

We are currently experiencing falling rolls in the primary phase with surplus places mostly held in less popular schools rather than evenly across planning areas.

To manage the level of surplus within our school estate so that the amount of surplus is not excessive, the Council currently supports a year on year informal PAN cap to manage the sufficiency of places.

To address this for the 2023/24 academic year, 19 primary schools (including one infant and one junior school) capped their PANs across different year groups, reducing the overall places available. In addition, 3 schools agreed to a permanent PAN reduction from September 2024.

In the light of falling primary pupil numbers, a decision was taken not to implement the two Big Education Trust free secondary schools approved through a previous central free-school wave.

The demand for secondary places is relatively stable, with only two schools operating temporarily below their PANs. We are closely monitoring the secondary intakes for future years and are working in partnership with our schools to reduce the level of surplus through permanent PAN reductions.

Long term solutions to ensure the financial sustainability and continued excellent pupil outcomes in schools with continuing low rolls include:

- permanent PAN reductions and where necessary mergers or partnership between schools;
- re-purposing the surplus school estate or mothballing unused spaces;
- closures only where absolutely necessary, but keeping current educational assets in use for educational purposes in future.

3.2 Impact of new housing development- Commissioning additional places where needed

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

The Council's Education service 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 planned housing numbers are used as part of the forecasting process, whilst being mindful that the current economic situation in the UK and housing affordability means that the level and pace of completions may differ significantly from the trajectory.

We will pursue new schools to meet Basic Need through future waves of the free school programme where required. However, it is unlikely that Newham will qualify for future centrally funded free schools, noting that there was no Basic Need allocated to the borough in the last funding round of capital allocation for 2024-25 places.

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.

Table 4 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
Beckton Riverside	Royal Albert	Includes provision for a primary and secondary school (linked to the permissions in Albert Basin)
Coolfin North	Custom House	Includes provision for a new potentially all-through or expanded school with flexible community space
Thameside West	Royal Victoria	Potential for a 4FE primary school and nursery (linked to permission in Silvertown Landing)
Silvertown Quays	Royal Victoria	Approved for a 2FE primary school
Connaught Riverside	Royal Victoria	Approved for a 2FE primary school.
Parcelforce	West Ham	Permanent site for Harris Science Academy East London approved as part of the Twelvetrees 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.

With the implementation of the local child yield model, we have refined our future pupil yield from housing developments. The level of housing specified in the Local Plan is being closely monitored, to ensure decisions on any proposed increase in additional provision are taken in accordance with the overall long-term need.

It is anticipated that any proposed new schools arising from housing developments 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

Pupil place planning for primary and secondary school provision in Newham is done on a planning area level. This enables the provision of robust pupil forecasts that reflect place planning priorities on an area level that best meet the needs of local families, whilst ensuring stability for schools.

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. The uncertainty caused by Brexit and the Covid-19 pandemic on demographics in London means that borough forecasts are subject to change more than ever. 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.

4.0 Mainstream- Primary

There are eight primary planning areas namely; **Beckton & Royal Docks; Canning Town & Custom House; East Ham; Forest Gate; Manor Park; Plaistow; Stratford East Village and Stratford West Ham** as shown in the map- **Appendix B** with schools in each planning area listed in **Appendix A**.

4.0.1 Historic primary pupil numbers

As pupils start their schooling in the Reception year group, the cohort changes with an expectation of increasing 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 5.

Table 5: Primary Cohort Growth from Reception to Year 6

January Census (Academic Year entry YR-Y6)	Reception Roll (at first year of primary)	Year 6 Roll (at final year of primary)	Cohort growth
Jan-18 to Jan-24 (Sept 2017 to Sept 2023)	4856	4647	-209
Jan-17 to Jan-23 (Sept 2016 to Sept 2022)	5012	4810	-202
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

Previous trends indicate that the cohort grows as it progresses, with trends from January 2007 to January 2012 showing an average growth of **129 pupils or approximately four forms of entry** by the time cohort reaches Year 6. However, as shown in the table, the last three academic years have experienced an inverse trend with a decline of **-245 pupils** starting reception in September 2015 and progressing to Year 6 at the January 2021

Census; and a further significant decline of **-209 pupils** (cohort starting Reception in September 2017 and progressing to Year 6 at the January 2024 Census).

4.0.2 Current and Forecast Primary Pupil Numbers

Tables 6 and 7 below provide current and forecast roll based on the January 2023 census and the five-year pupil forecasts up to 2027-28.

Table 6 shows that the number of primary age pupils (reception-year 6) in Newham schools is projected to decrease from 32,647 in 2022-23 to 30,237 by 2027-28.

Beyond this point, the long-term strategic forecasts indicate slight increase in the Beckton and Royal Docks planning area due to the scale of housing development planned.

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

Planning Area	Roll 2022-23	Standard five year forecast 2027-28
East Ham	6567	6006
Beckton & Royal Docks	2860	2778
Forest Gate	6282	5859
Manor Park	4890	4443
Plaistow	4110	3742
Stratford West Ham	2560	2341
Canning Town and Custom House	3065	2826
Stratford East Village	2313	2242

The data on each primary planning area in table 7 illustrates the increasing sufficiency of reception places overall due to a decreasing forecast based on lower birth rates and trends.

Table 7: Current and Forecast Reception Pupil numbers in Mainstream Schools by Planning Area

Planning Area	Available Reception places	Reception pupil on roll 2022-23	Surplus capacity 2022-23 (%)	Reception forecast 2027-28
East Ham	1020	876	14%	841
Beckton & Royal Docks	450	446	1%	399
Forest Gate	960	914	5%	848
Manor Park	750	626	17%	637
Plaistow	660	596	10%	537
Stratford West Ham	435	346	20%	343
Canning Town & Custom House	450	442	2%	393
Stratford East Village	435	344	21%	315

It should be noted that the forecasts for 2027-28 are based on projected births.

Options to address surplus capacity

- **East Ham-** A temporary reception cap for 2023/24 implemented in two schools. Up to 3FE permanent PAN reduction is required in order to reduce the surplus in this area.
- **Beckton and Royal Docks-** Two schools in the Beckton ward are temporarily operating a lower reception PAN. Up to 2FE PAN reduction will be sought to manage the surplus in this area.

- **Forest Gate-** Two schools in this area have temporarily capped by 1FE across all year groups. Up to 2FE PAN reduction is needed to reduce the surplus.
- **Manor Park-** One school has already determined a lower PAN from 2024/25 onwards via the determined admission arrangements to manage the surplus in this area. Additional 2FE permanent PAN reduction is required in order to reduce the surplus in this area.
- **Plaistow** - One school has already determined a lower PAN from 2024/25 onwards via the determined admission arrangements to manage the surplus in this area. Up to 3FE PAN reduction is needed to reduce the surplus.
- **Stratford West Ham-** Up to 4FE permanent PAN reduction is needed in order to reduce the surplus capacity in this area.
- **Canning Town and Custom House-** One school has already determined a lower PAN from 2024/25 onwards via the determined admission arrangements. Up to 3FE permanent PAN reductions will be required.
- **Stratford East Village-** A temporary reception cap for 2023/24 has been implemented in a school. Up to 3FE permanent PAN reduction is required in order to reduce the surplus in this area.

4.0.3 Future Primary provision

An updated five-year housing supply position which supported the draft Local Plan consultation shows a total of 16,150 housing units are planned by 2026/27. This includes 5,478 units that will be delivered by London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC).

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

The strategic sites in the 2018 Local Plan as earlier highlighted in table 4 that will deliver a new education provision linked to housing development have been secured for additional primary school places, if and when needed.

4.1 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 are expected to travel within the borough for their schooling.

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

To ensure sufficient places, a total of 1500 additional year 7-11 places were delivered through permanent expansions at Brampton Manor Academy, Forest Gate Community School, Lister Community School and Little Ilford School. Alongside this, the London Design and Engineering UTC moved their normal point of entry from year 10 to year 9 in September 2019.

In previous years, some schools also offered additional year 7 places through over allocation to meet parental preference.

With the decline seen in primary roll numbers, medium term forecasts indicate sufficient year 7 places without the need for over allocation. In partnership with our secondary schools, we are now considering the options to strike the right balance between ensuring parental choice and recognising financial pressures facing individual schools.

4.1.1 Historic secondary pupil numbers

Table 8 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.

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

Table 8: Year 6 to Year 7 transition rate

Academic Year	Year 6 roll at	Year 7 roll at	Year 6 to Year 7	Change from previous year
2017/18	4739		103%	
2018/19	4930	4629	98%	-5%
2019/20	4755	4802	97%	0%
2020/21	4793	4556	96%	-2%
2021/22	4778	4663	97%	1%
2022/23	4810	4704	98%	1%
2023/24		4665	97%	-1%

* The 2023/24 year 7 roll is a projected roll number

4.1.2 Current and Forecast Secondary Pupil Numbers

The lower transfer rates, including the current primary roll number by year group as at the January 2023 School Census, which shows a minimal cohort growth from Reception to Year 6, has been factored into current year 7 forecasts by adjusting it downwards. This now highlights a reduction in the expected need for additional year 7 places in the medium term as shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Year 7 Pupil number forecasts

Academic Year	Year 7 Forecasts	Current Primary Cohorts Transferring to Year 7	NOR Jan. 2023	Year 7 Transfer academic year
2023/24	4707	Year 6	4810	Sep-23
2024/25	4549	Year 5	4682	Sep-24
2025/26	4481	Year 4	4631	Sep-25
2026/27	4342	Year 3	4546	Sep-26
2027/28	4342	Year 2	4586	Sep-27
2028/29	4511	Year 1	4802	Sep-28
2029/30	4348	Year R	4509	Sep-29

Table 10 below indicates that the number of secondary age pupils (years 7-11) in Newham schools is also projected to decrease by about 1,400 by 2029-30 (the end of the standard forecasting period).

Table 10: Long term forecast of Mainstream Secondary (Y7-Y11) Pupils

Planning Area	Current Roll	Standard seven year forecast
	2022/23	2029/30
Secondary	23361	21894

The revised forecasts highlight a 4% surplus in our Year 7 secondary capacity, with this surplus places held largely within three schools. One of the schools is currently operating on a reduced PAN.

To mitigate the adverse effect due to falling roll numbers, there is a need for up to 6FE PAN reduction in a number of schools by 2026/27. This reduction does not include the current levels of over-allocation in some of our secondary schools. However, if the over-allocation is included it will necessitate an overall reduction of 10FE.

4.1.3 Future Secondary provision

Demand analysis for the next five years shows there are currently sufficient secondary places in Newham available to meet projected need.

In the longer term, the Beckton Riverside site linked 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 Coolfin North site, subject to the regeneration 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 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.

Under this Act the child's parent or the young person has the right to request a particular maintained nursery school, maintained school and any form of academy or free school (mainstream or special), non-maintained special school, further education or sixth form college, independent school or independent specialist colleges school, college or other institution to be named in their EHC plan where they have been approved for this purpose by the Secretary of State.

The Department for Education provides High Needs Provision Capital Allocations (HNPCA) to support local authorities to secure new places and improve existing provision for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) or who require alternative provision. This capital grant is intended to support local authorities to deliver new high needs places in both mainstream and special schools, as well as other specialist settings. It can also be used to improve the suitability and accessibility of existing buildings.

5.0 Current SEND Provision and Improvements

A summary of Newham's three 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 (PMLD & SLD), Autistic Spectrum Condition (ASC), Social Emotional and Mental Health needs (SEMH) and Hearing Impairment (HI).

The complexity of special needs is increasing - as a result, the demand for more specialist places is increasing. Additional specialist places have been established to meet demand over the last five years, mostly focused on autism provision. This included 25 places at the John F Kennedy annexe in Lister School in 2021 and a specialist provision for post-16 young people at Newham College.

Following approval of the specialist provision Expressions of Interest (EOI) by Cabinet in November 2022, there was a further £9m investment in local specialist provision to enable the expansion of JFK special school by 40 places for children and young people with more profound and complex needs, by the 2024/25 academic year. In addition, refurbishment works are being undertaken to dedicated specialist spaces/amenities in some schools and existing resource provisions to support inclusion of children with less severe needs.

The new Connaught Special free School for children aged 4-19 with a diagnosis of autism who also have severe learning disabilities opened temporarily in a designated part of the grounds at Upton Cross Primary School and will accommodate up to 26 pupils. The new school will eventually build up to its full capacity of 105 places from 2025 onwards, once the purpose-built accommodation at its permanent site in Royal Docks is complete.

5.1 Demand for Special Educational Needs and Disability Provision

There were 2,597 children and young people with statutory Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans maintained by Newham local authority as at January 2023. This is an increase of 261 (39%) from 1,867 as at January 2022.

Forecasts suggests that the number of children and young people (0-25) with an EHC plan attending a Newham or out borough Primary, Secondary, Special school and Post 16 provision will increase year on year mainly due to more EHC plans being issued to children who are currently receiving high needs funding.

Academic year	Cognition and Learning	Communication and Interaction	Social, Emotional and Mental Health	Sensory and/or Physical	Total
2023/24	566	1932	217	177	2892
2024/25	628	2195	239	197	3259
2025/26	679	2409	258	214	3560
2026/27	721	2581	272	228	3801
2027/28	730	2611	275	230	3846

As highlighted in the table above, the number of EHC plans is forecast to increase for all four main broad SEND types with Autism and Profound Multiple Learning Disabilities expected to see the highest growth over the forecast period.

The projected increase in social, emotional and mental health is due to high rates of 16-19 young people with this identified as the primary need.

5.2 Future SEND Provision

In order to meet the projected demand in the next 2-3 years, we are expanding one of our secondary school age complex autism provisions at Langdon Academy from 20 to 30 places by academic year 2024/25.

Alongside this, we have undertaken another round of the expression of interest process with education providers to deliver as a minimum:

- Additional ASC specialist places, preferably in easily adaptable buildings, to enable timely opening, where possible by September 2025 for more children with SEND to access mainstream school places
- More new and diverse pathways into adulthood for 16-25 year olds with SEND, particularly those with complex autism and SEMH
- Enhance existing specialist and mainstream educational provisions where this would enable them to better meet the additional needs of children and young people.

5.3 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.

Full-time education for excluded pupils must begin no later than the sixth day of the exclusion.

Where a child has been subject to a fixed-period suspension of more than five school days, schools must arrange AP. AP is provided through full-time or part-time placements of short or longer-term duration. Schools can also arrange AP off site (without issuing an exclusion) as an early intervention to address behavioural issues.

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. Alternative provision schools provide expertise in dealing with behavioural or other needs which present a barrier to learning and help children and young people get back on track and integrate into mainstream provision.

5.3.1 Current Alternative Provision

Newham has a range of alternative provision for such pupils at Newham PRUs (Tunmarsh, New Directions and Phoenix) and Education Links.

5.3.2 Permanent exclusions and suspensions statistics

Newham experienced an increase in the number of suspensions and pupils requiring alternative provision between 2016 and 2019 which resulted in an evaluation of the AP and inclusion service.

The published permanent exclusions data over the last seven years is as shown below. The *2022/23 data includes only figures for the autumn and spring terms. The summer term numbers are yet to be published.

Academic year	Permanent exclusions	Suspensions
2014/15	29	1,693
2015/16	30	1,681
2016/17	45	2,186
2017/18	38	2,081
2018/19	47	2,155
2019/20	35	1,453
2020/21	23	1,478
2021/22	20	1,931
2022/23*	28	1,487

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-exclusions>

5.3.4 Future Priorities- Alternative Provision

The local authority will be reviewing Newham's alternative education landscape in partnership with schools and settings. .

This involves the implementation of a 3-tier approach, which has begun with the recommissioning of our pupil referral units to better meet the needs of our vulnerable children and young people.

The approach focuses on prevention, early identification tackling disproportionality and supporting inclusive practices within schools to ensure that the right support is in place at the right time.

Tier 1 and 2 will be within the parameters that schools offer. This will ensure Newham schools are inclusive in supporting vulnerable children and young people by identifying needs early and where appropriate utilise as an early intervention; directed placements/agencies or respite care to address needs and avoid suspensions and permanent exclusions.

This will also encompass upskilling the school workforce as part of the CPD package, to better identify and understand behavioural challenges around vulnerable pupils who come from deprived and complex backgrounds which will ultimately, improve accurate needs assessment and identification of the right provision as part of the schools offer package.

An escalation to Tier 3 will be required when the child or young person needs can no longer be supported within tiers 1 and 2 offer and is at the risk of permanent exclusion or where EHC plan assessment has identified the need of a full-time educational entitlement in an alternative provision setting.

This approach will impact commissioning arrangements with Education Links, EKO Pathways and our specialist resource provisions. It will further strengthen the work of our Newham's Special Educational Needs Service to ensure that our most vulnerable pupils are given the right support to enable them to aspire, achieve and make their own unique contribution in a meaningful way.

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.

On 13 July 2023, the Department for Education announced that the national name for the T Level transition programme is changing to T-Level foundation year. We expect providers to reflect this change locally in time for the academic year 2024 to 2025, when the new name can be reproduced in marketing materials. The name of the programme is changing to strengthen its relationship with T-Levels and signal clearly that this is the first step on a three-year path to achieving a T-Level, for those students who need to take a foundation year first.

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 and Care Plan (EHC plan).

6.0 Current 16-19 Places

A total of 8,740 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 0.6% compared to 2022/23 numbers.

Institution Name	Institution Type	Provision Type	2023/24 Funded Student Numbers
Bobby Moore Academy	Free school- Sixth form	A Level	138
Brampton Manor Academy	Academy- Sixth form	A Level	800
Harris Academy Chobham	Academy- Sixth form	A Level, Applied General	327
Harris Science Academy East London	Free school- Sixth form	A Level	72
London Academy of Excellence	Free school- 16-19	A Level	475
Newham Collegiate Sixth Form Centre, City of London Academy	Free school- Sixth form	A Level	659
School 21	Free school- Sixth form	A Level	307
Newham College of Further Education	General FE and tertiary	Applied General, Technical	1934
Building Crafts College	Independent Learning Provider	Applied General, Technical	37
St Angela's Ursuline School	School sixth form	A Level	375
St Bonaventure's RC School	School sixth form	A Level, Applied General	359
Newham Sixth Form College	Sixth Form college	A Level, Applied General, Technical	2813
London Design and Engineering UTC	UTC	A Level, Applied General, Technical	444
Total Student Numbers¹			8,740

Note: For most institutions the '2023/24 funded student numbers' total includes the number of '2023/24 high needs students'.

In the 2022/23 academic year, 46% of the Year 11 cohort progressed to schools with sixth forms.

6.1 16-19 Demand by level and qualification type

There has been an overall increase of Newham educated leavers progressing to a level 3 qualification or above.

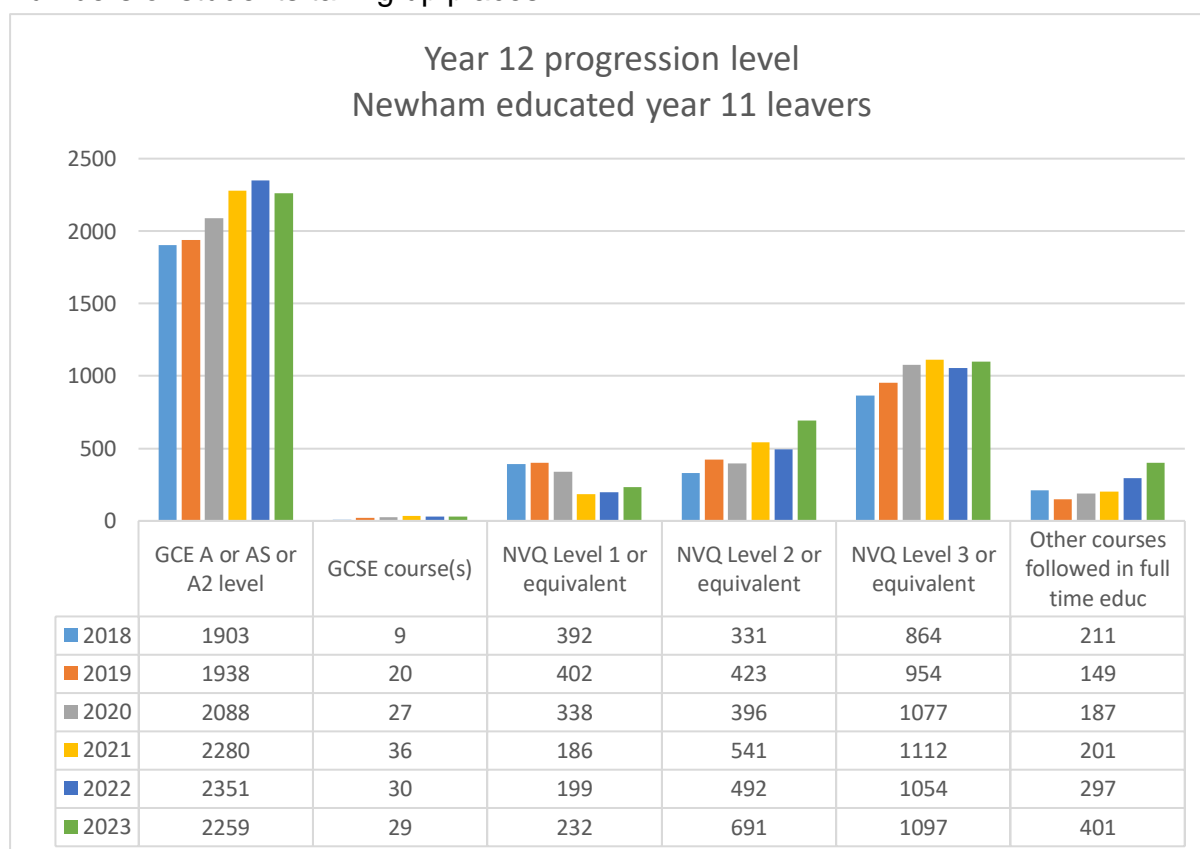
Progression to Year 12 from Newham educated young people by qualification type and level	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GCE AS or A2 Level	1903	1938	2088	2280	2351	2259
NVQ Level 3 or equivalent	864	954	1077	1112	1054	1097
NVQ Level 2 and below or equivalent	943	994	948	964	1018	1353

Data source: Inspire Year 11 Activity Survey

In September 2023, 29% of year 11 'Newham educated' leavers progressed to Level 2 provision or below while 71% progressed to Level 3 provision or higher. Of those, 48% progressed to A Level courses and 23% progressed to other Level 3 provision.

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: Inspire Year 11 Activity Survey

Take up of A Level places decreased in 2023 by 92 compared to 2022, whilst take up of NVQ Level 3 or equivalent increased to 43 in 2023. Other qualifications combined within 'NVQ Level 2 and below or equivalent' qualification also saw a significant increase in 2023.

6.2 Post 16 Demographics and Projections

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 most secondary 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 FE College and the two sixth form only schools.

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 until 2025 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 Design and engineering UTC, 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
2023/24	2084	1888
2024/25	2131	1929
2025/26	2045	1972
2026/27	2076	1891
2027/28	2106	1923
2028/29	2087	1949
2029/30	2017	1933

For 16-18 place planning purposes, the data above assumes that 45% 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 decrease from 2028 onwards in line with the falling trend in roll numbers.

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

6.2.3 Sixth Form provision

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 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 and the first cohort joined in autumn 2022 with a published admission number of 120 for year 12.
- Newham Collegiate Sixth form (NCS) admitted up to 300 students to year 12 in September 2022.
- London Academy of Excellence (LAE) admitted 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 are for A Level qualifications only. It should also be noted that both provisions are selective, co-educational sixth form free schools, so not all additional places are available to Newham residents.

Appendix A: Primary & Secondary State Funded Schools in Newham

A1: Primary schools by planning area and ward

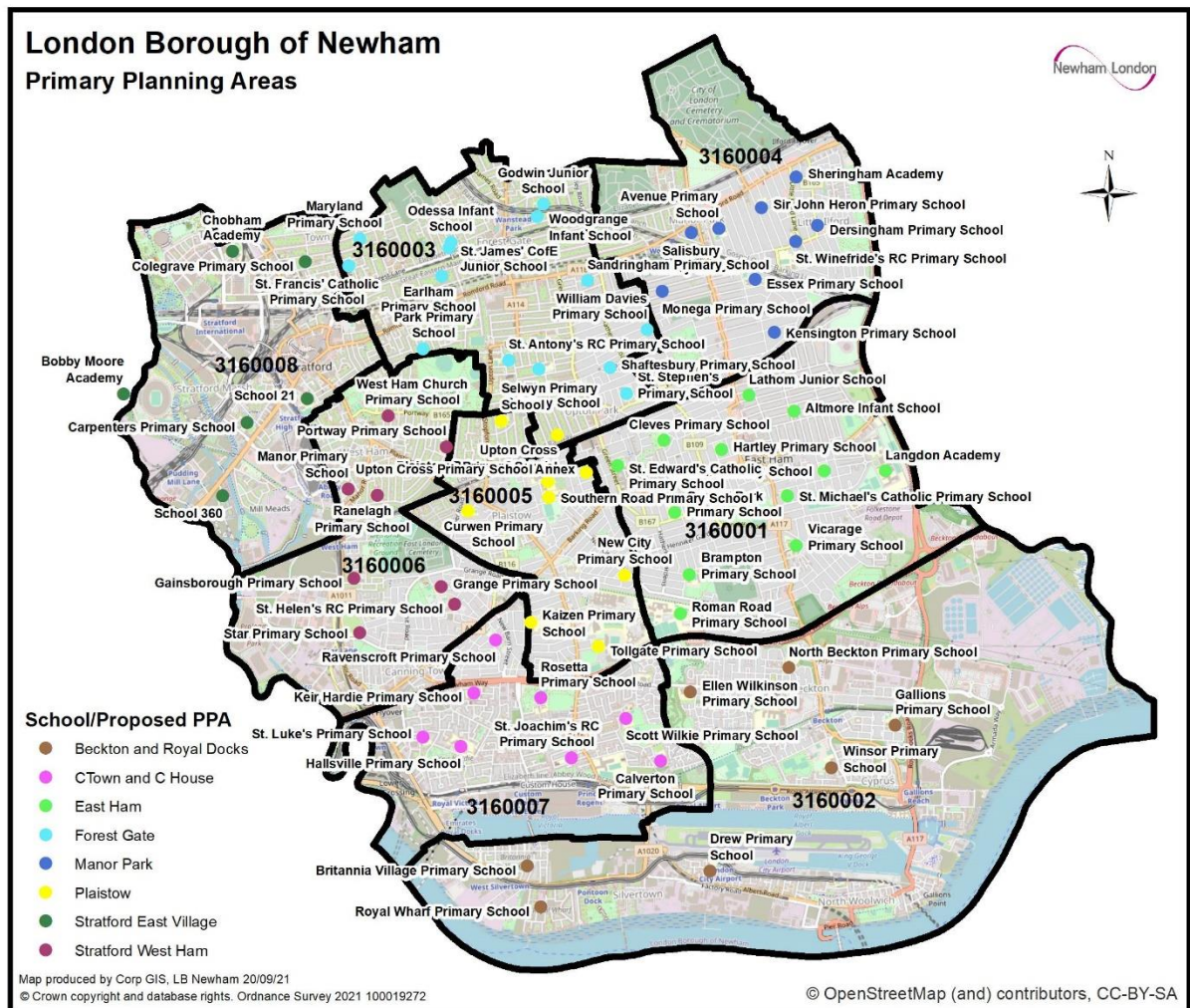
Planning Area	New Ward	Estab No.	School Name	Governance
East Ham	Wall End	2000	Altmore Infant School	Community School
	East Ham South	2004	Brampton Primary School	Community School
	Boleyn	2097	Central Park Primary School	Community School
	Boleyn	2091	Cleves Primary School	Academy
	East Ham	2034	Hartley 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	Academy
	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 (Kirton 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 D: Newham Special Schools and Additional Resourced Provision

D1: Special Schools

Special School	Provision Type	Phase
John F Kennedy Special School	PMLD/ASC	Primary -Post 16
Eko Pathways	SEMH	Primary - Secondary
Connaught Special School	ASC	Primary -Post 16

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	ASC
Cleves Primary	Complex Learning Need (PMLD/SLD)
Colegrave Primary	Complex Learning Need PMLD/SLD)
Essex Primary	ASC
Gainsborough Primary	ASC
Gallions Primary	ASC
Nelson Primary	Complex Learning Need (PMLD/SLD)
North Beckton Primary	Complex Learning Need (PMLD/SLD)
Ravenscroft Primary	ASC
Selwyn Primary	HI
Sir John Heron Primary	Complex Learning Need (PMLD/SLD)
Tollgate Primary	ASC
Ranelagh Primary	ASC
Sandringham Primary	ASC
Secondary	
Cumberland Community School	ASC
Eastlea Community School	SEMH/PMLD
Lister Community School	HI
Little Ilford School	ASC
Stratford School Academy	ASC
Royal Docks Academy*	Complex Learning Need (PMLD/SLD)
All through	
Langdon Academy	ASC/ 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 who will enter into a funding agreement.
- If 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.

Glossary of Terms

Academy	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.
Alterative 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-
ASC	Autistic Spectrum Condition- a type of special educational 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 Authority. With the Local 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.
1FE Expansion	Expanding a school by a form of entry means creating an additional 210 places in a primary school or in case of a secondary school, 150 places
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	A type of academy - state-funded schools set up in response to local demand, operating independent of the local authority
HI	Hearing Impairment- a type of special education need
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 boroughs and the City of London.
Looked After Child	Child that a local authority has corporate parenting responsibility towards.
Maintained School	State-funded school that receives central government funding through the local authority, these include community, community special, foundation, voluntary-aided and voluntary controlled.
Mainstream school	School for primary and secondary pupils, excluding special 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
PMLD	Profound Multiple Learning Disability - a type of special education need
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
RD	Regional Director – 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
SLD	Severe Learning Difficulties- a type of special education need
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 School	Voluntary aided school- state-funded school with a religious foundation, and is its own admissions authority.
VC School	Voluntary controlled school - state-funded school with a religious foundation, local authority is admissions authority-