



COUNCIL MEETING

7.30 pm Wednesday, 23 November 2016
At Council Chamber - Town Hall

Members of the Council of the London Borough of Havering are hereby summoned to attend a meeting of the Council at the time and place indicated for the transaction of the following business

Kathryn Robinson
Monitoring Officer

For information about the meeting please contact:
Anthony Clements tel: 01708 433065
anthony.clements@oneSource.co.uk



Webcast

Please note that this meeting will be webcast.

Members of the public who do not wish to appear in the webcast will be able to sit in the balcony, which is not in camera range.

Protocol for members of the public wishing to report on meetings of the London Borough of Havering

Members of the public are entitled to report on meetings of Council, Committees and Cabinet, except in circumstances where the public have been excluded as permitted by law.

Reporting means:-

- filming, photographing or making an audio recording of the proceedings of the meeting;
- using any other means for enabling persons not present to see or hear proceedings at a meeting as it takes place or later; or
- reporting or providing commentary on proceedings at a meeting, orally or in writing, so that the report or commentary is available as the meeting takes place or later if the person is not present.

Anyone present at a meeting as it takes place is not permitted to carry out an oral commentary or report. This is to prevent the business of the meeting being disrupted.

Anyone attending a meeting is asked to advise Democratic Services staff on 01708 433076 that they wish to report on the meeting and how they wish to do so. This is to enable employees to guide anyone choosing to report on proceedings to an appropriate place from which to be able to report effectively.

Members of the public are asked to remain seated throughout the meeting as standing up and walking around could distract from the business in hand.

AGENDA

1 PRAYERS

2 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

To receive apologies for absence (if any).

Apologies have been received from Councillor Michael White.

3 MINUTES (Pages 1 - 32)

To agree as a true record the minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 14 September 2016 (attached).

4 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Members are invited to disclose any interest in any of the items on the agenda at this point of the meeting.

Members may still disclose any interest in an item at any time prior to the consideration of the matter.

5 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE MAYOR, BY THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL OR BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

To receive announcements (if any).

6 PETITIONS

Councillors Alex Donald, Barry Mugglestone, Darren Wise, Patricia Rumble and Keith Darvill have given notice of intention to present a petition. Councillor Rumble will present two petitions.

To receive any other petition presented pursuant to Council Procedure Rule 23.

7 OUTLINE PROPOSALS TO ADDRESS EARLY YEARS, PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND SEN RISING ROLLS - UPDATE TO PHASE 3 AND PHASE 4 EXPANSION PROGRAMME (Pages 33 - 180)

Note: The deadline for amendments to reports published with the final Council agenda is midnight, Monday 21 November 2016.

To consider a report of Cabinet on outline proposals to address early years, primary, secondary and SEN rising rolls – update to phase 3 and phase 4 expansion programme (attached).

This report contains an EXEMPT appendix not available to press or public.

8 ANNUAL TREASURY MANAGEMENT REPORT 2015/16 (Pages 181 - 194)

To consider a report of Cabinet on the Annual Treasury Management Report (attached).

9 OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY RULES - EXCEPTIONS TO THE CALL-IN (REQUISITION) PROCEDURE (Pages 195 - 198)

To consider a report of the Chief Executive on Exceptions to the Call-in (Requisition) Procedure (attached).

10 MEMBERS' QUESTIONS (Pages 199 - 202)

Attached.

11 MOTIONS FOR DEBATE (Pages 203 - 206)

Motions paper attached.



**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING
Council Chamber - Town Hall
14 September 2016 (7.30 - 10.15 pm)**

Present: The Mayor (Councillor Philippa Crowder) in the Chair

Councillors Councillors June Alexander, Clarence Barrett, Robert Benham, Ray Best, Wendy Brice-Thompson, Michael Deon Burton, Joshua Chapman, John Crowder, Keith Darvill, Meg Davis, Ian de Wulverton, Osman Dervish, Nic Dodin, Alex Donald, Brian Eagling, Jason Frost, Jody Ganly, John Glanville, Linda Hawthorn, David Johnson, Steven Kelly, Phil Martin, Barbara Matthews, Robby Misir, Ray Morgon, John Mylod, Denis O'Flynn, Garry Pain, Dilip Patel, Viddy Persaud, Roger Ramsey, Keith Roberts, Patricia Rumble, Carol Smith, Frederick Thompson, Linda Trew, Jeffrey Tucker, Linda Van den Hende, Melvin Wallace, Lawrence Webb, Roger Westwood, Damian White, Michael White, Reg Whitney, Graham Williamson and Darren Wise

Approximately 20 Members' guests and members of the public and a representative of the press were also present.

The Mayor advised Members and the public of action to be taken in the event of emergency evacuation of the Town Hall becoming necessary.

Father Roderick Hingley, of the Church of St Alban, Protomartyr, Romford opened the meeting with prayers.

The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

39 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE (agenda item 2)

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors David Durant, Gillian Ford, Barry Mugglestone, Stephanie Nunn, Ron Ower, Julie Wilkes and John Wood.

40 MINUTES (agenda item 3)

The minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 13 July 2016 were before the Council for approval.

It was **AGREED** that the minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 13 July 2013 be signed as a correct record.

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the Council meeting held on 13 July 2016 be signed as a correct record.

41 **DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS (agenda item 4)**

There were no disclosures of interest.

42 **ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE MAYOR, BY THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL OR BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE (agenda item 5)**

The Mayor congratulated the organisers of the Collier Row Community Carnival and staff who had worked on the Havering Show. Both events had been well attended with 21 London and Essex Mayors in attendance at the Havering Show. The recent Mayor's garden party had raised in excess of £2,000.

The Mayor announced that her other charities for the year would be Havering Association for People with Disabilities and Havering Mind.

The text of the announcements made by the Leader of the Council is attached as appendix 1 to these minutes.

43 **PETITIONS (agenda item 6)**

Pursuant to Council Procedure Rule 23, the following petitions were presented:

From Councillor Patel concerning the size and volume of vehicles using Lawns Way following the introduction of a nearby width restriction.

From Councillor Johnson concerning a request to introduce a ban on street drinking in the area immediately around the shops in Farnham Road.

44 **EXCLUSIONS OF PRIOR APPROVALS FROM COUNCILLOR CALL-IN PROCESS (agenda item 7)**

A report of the Governance Committee requested Council to agree that prior approval planning applications could not be called-in to the Regulatory Services Committee unless an Extension of Time agreement had been sought and agreed by the applicant. Such prior approvals would henceforth be included in the weekly publicity list in order to better communicate to ward Members the nature and extent of such applications. The matter would be reviewed again after three months and a report taken to Governance Committee.

The report as **AGREED** without division and it was **RESOLVED:**

1. That the proposals set out within the report that prior approval submissions cannot be called-in for determination by the Regulatory Services Committee unless an Extension of Time Agreement has been sought and agreed by the applicant be ratified.
2. That it be noted that prior approval applications will now be included on the weekly publicity list of applications and that after a three month period to enable assessment of whether a call-in arrangement is justified a report will be provided to the Governance Committee and any changes to the proposals would return to Council before being applied.
3. That the Monitoring Officer be authorised to make such amendments to the Constitution as are appropriate to confirm the arrangements in 1 above.

45 **PHASE ONE CONSULTATION (IMPROVING THE SAFETY OF OUR SCHOOLS ACROSS THE BOROUGH) (agenda item 8)**

A report of the Cabinet gave details of the results of a consultation on the proposed introduction of a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) outside several Havering primary schools. Whilst no final decisions had been taken at this stage, the Council was asked to note the position and provide views on the issue.

In response to some questions raised re the report, the Deputy Cabinet Member assisting the Cabinet Member for Environment, Regulatory Services and Community Safety confirmed that the final decisions on implementation of any PSPOs were a matter for the Executive rather than full Council to determine. If approved, the PSPOs for the schools in question would be implemented after the autumn term had completed in order to allow for the distribution of warning notices etc. The Deputy Cabinet Member confirmed that access for vehicles not picking up or dropping off children at school would not be hindered and residents would still be able to move their cars freely within PSPO zones.

The Deputy Cabinet Member added that residents would not need to register their own vehicles if they lived within a PSPO zone. A second phase of consultation on introducing PSPOs outside further schools had ended in July 2016 and the results of this would be reported to Cabinet in due course.

The report was **AGREED** without division and it was **RESOLVED**:

1. That Council notes that phase one will be a pilot of the PSPO prohibition: 'no school drop off or pick ups'. This means access

into the area will be permitted to minimise the impact on residents and their visitors.

2. That the Council supports the proposed introduction of a PSPO operating from 08.00 to 09.30 and 14.30 to 16.00 Monday to Friday during each term of the school academic year.
3. That Council notes that a PSPO, if agreed, will be implemented at the following school locations:
 - i) Wykeham Primary School
 - ii) Parsonage Farm Primary School
 - iii) The James Oglethorpe Primary School
 - iv) Engayne Primary School
4. That Council notes that a PSPO Zone will not be introduced around St Peter's Catholic and Broadford Primary Schools.
5. That Council notes that the final decision to implement the four schools (listed above) will be taken by the Cabinet Member for Environment, Regulatory Services and Community Safety as delegated.

46 **FOUR YEAR FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT (agenda item 9)**

A report of the Chief Executive sought the agreement of Council to the Government's offer of a four year financial settlement covering the period 2016/17 to 2019/20.

In response to some questions raised re the report, the Leader of the Council stated that the decision had not been easy to take and it had been necessary to research what position similar Councils had been taking. Not accepting the settlement risked the Council losing financial support such as transitional relief. The Leader felt that the baseline assessment for business rates that was set by the Government would be crucial.

There had not been any change to the settlement offer as a result of the appointment of a new Prime Minister and Chancellor. The Government had not defined what 'exceptional circumstances' would be and the Leader indicated that he would support a legal challenge if necessary should the settlement be altered, perhaps in conjunction with other affected Councils.

The report, including clarifying wording proposed by the Leader, was **AGREED** by 43 votes to 4 (see division 1) and it was **RESOLVED**:

1. To accept the Government's offer of a four year financial settlement covering the period from 2016/17 to 2019/20.

2. To continue to lobby the Government for a fairer funding settlement which better reflects the needs of its residents.
3. To take this opportunity to continue to stress to Government the iniquity of the grant formula.
4. To delegate to the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Leader of the Council, the approval of a four year efficiency plan for the purpose of accepting the offer.

47 **MEMBERS' QUESTIONS (agenda item 10)**

Fifteen questions were asked and replies given.

The text of the questions, together with their answers, is shown as appendix 2 to these minutes.

48 **'ROGUE' LANDLORDS (agenda item 11A)**

Motion on behalf of the Labour Group

This Council reaffirms its decision to introduce an Article 4 Direction and an effective Licensing Scheme of Private Landlords as soon as it can and further agrees as a matter of priority to ensure that it takes action under the Housing Act 2004 when it has concerns about the quality of accommodation provided in residential property within the Borough and also to use both housing and planning powers simultaneously to take action against rogue Landlords.

Amendment by the Conservative Group

Amend motion to read:

This Council brought Article 4 Directions into force on 13th July 2016 and reaffirms its decision to bring an effective Licensing Scheme of Private Landlords as soon as it can and further agrees as a matter of priority to ensure that it takes action under the Housing Act 2004 when it has concerns about the quality of accommodation provided in residential property within the Borough and to work with the Council's partners to use all available powers (including anti-social behaviour, housing and planning) to take action against rogue Landlords.

Following debate, the amendment by the Conservative Group Was **CARRIED** by 46 votes to 0 (see division 2) and **AGREED** as the substantive motion, without division.

RESOLVED:

This Council brought Article 4 Directions into force on 13th July 2016 and reaffirms its decision to bring an effective Licensing Scheme of Private Landlords as soon as it can and further agrees as a matter of priority to ensure that it takes action under the Housing Act 2004 when it has concerns about the quality of accommodation provided in residential property within the Borough and to work with the Council's partners to use all available powers (including anti-social behaviour, housing and planning) to take action against rogue Landlords.

49 **ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW AND COUNCIL POLICIES (agenda item 11B)**

Motion on behalf of the Residents' Group

Many residents complain about the lack of enforcement in Havering, so this council calls upon the Administration to set out a strategy backed up with clear procedures and the necessary resources to ensure that there is effective enforcement of the law and council policies in Havering.

Amendment by the Conservative Group

Amend motion to read:

In recognising residents' complaints about lack of enforcement THIS COUNCIL NOTES that a review with stakeholders has been undertaken with a main purpose of identifying a common approach to enforcement across the Borough optimising the use of resources and balancing the focus of key priorities. Following a restructure there is now in place a management platform to carry forward further reorganisation designed to concentrate on tackling effectively those matters that cause most harm within our community within available resources.

This motion was withdrawn by the Residents' Group and resubmitted to the next meeting of Council.

50 **DECISION ON VALIDITY OF COUNCIL MOTIONS (agenda item 11C)**

Motion on behalf of the Independent Residents' Group

This motion calls upon the Council to amend Council Procedure Rule 11.4 (b) so that the final say over the validity of motions rests with the Mayor rather than the Monitoring Officer.

The motion on behalf of the Independent Residents' Group was **NOT CARRIED** by 37 votes to 8 (see division 3).

51 **PARKING PROVISION IN NEW DEVELOPMENTS (agenda item 11D)**

Motion on behalf of the Independent Residents' Group

To meet housing targets the Mayor of London has relaxed planning rules to reduce parking provision in new developments and this is spun/based on a fallacy they're not needed if the development is situated near a station, bus stop and/or bike stand!

Promoting public transport and alternatives to cars is a good idea, but people still want to own a car to get around, go on trips and visit greener areas in their leisure time. In other words people may use their cars less, but they still want to own a car for quality of life reasons.

Thus this Council agrees reducing parking provision in new developments throughout Havering as "people no longer need cars" is poor planning and a big mistake, because it creates parking misery for many new residents and negative implications for existing ones.

Amendment by the Conservative Group

Amend motion to read:

To meet housing targets the Mayor of London has relaxed planning rules to reduce parking provision in new developments.

Promoting public transport and alternatives to cars is a good idea, but people still want to own a car to get around, go on trips and visit greener areas in their leisure time. In other words people may use their cars less, but they still want to own a car for quality of life reasons.

This Council agrees reducing parking provision in new developments throughout Havering on the basis that "people no longer need cars" is short-sighted because it would create parking misery for many new residents and negative implications for existing ones.

This Council notes that the latest standards in the Mayor's London Plan provide scope for outer London boroughs to develop their own parking standards to reflect their specific circumstances and this may include higher

levels of provision. This Council will therefore use the opportunity in preparing its new local plan to consider the preparation and adoption of parking standards that are better suited to the circumstances in Havering.

The amendment by the Conservative Group was **CARRIED** by 45 votes to 0 (see division 4) and **AGREED** as the substantive motion, without division.

RESOLVED:

To meet housing targets the Mayor of London has relaxed planning rules to reduce parking provision in new developments.

Promoting public transport and alternatives to cars is a good idea, but people still want to own a car to get around, go on trips and visit greener areas in their leisure time. In other words people may use their cars less, but they still want to own a car for quality of life reasons.

This Council agrees reducing parking provision in new developments throughout Havering on the basis that “people no longer need cars” is short-sighted because it would create parking misery for many new residents and negative implications for existing ones.

This Council notes that the latest standards in the Mayor’s London Plan provide scope for outer London boroughs to develop their own parking standards to reflect their specific circumstances and this may include higher levels of provision. This Council will therefore use the opportunity in preparing its new local plan to consider the preparation and adoption of parking standards that are better suited to the circumstances in Havering.

52 **VOTING RECORD**

The record of voting decisions is attached as appendix 3.

Mayor

Full Council, 14 September 2016, Announcements by the Leader of the Council

MADAM MAYOR

By your leave I would like to update members on some current issues and recent developments.

Good evening, councillors,

RICKY HAYDEN

Firstly, I would like to take a moment to acknowledge the tragic death of one of our staff last night. Ricky Hayden, a member of our Highways Maintenance team, died following an attack outside his home in Chadwell Heath.

It goes without saying that everyone at the Council is devastated by the news of this horrendous and senseless crime.

Ricky was a well-liked team member and we are offering support to his friends and colleagues who will be feeling this loss very deeply.

I would like to offer my heartfelt condolences to Ricky's family and friends, our prayers are also with his father who remains in hospital.

HAVING SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

I would also like to address an item very recently in our local paper, the Romford Recorder, with a very surprising headline about the performance of our schools, stating they have the "worst Ofsted ratings in city." I know that this has caused dismay amongst those involved in education locally.

The figures used by the paper were based on Ofsted judgements, many of which are now several years old. Many schools are waiting to be inspected and we anticipate that performances will improve significantly in the next round of inspections. Furthermore this type of generalisation does a disservice to those schools which have excelled and been rated as outstanding.

It is also important to note that Ofsted judgements are not the only indicators of school performance. Another is pupil attainment, and our schools perform well above the national average as recent results demonstrate. In Havering, the percentage of pupils that reached the 'Expected Standard' in Reading, Writing and Maths combined was 62%, compared with the national average of 53%. When rank ordered, Havering is 8 out of the 152 local authorities. In addition, Havering's GCSE performance in 2016 rose by between 4-5% compared to a well-documented decline nationally.

Given these high levels of attainment and strong progress, it is only a matter of time before this is reflected in Ofsted judgements, when a small number of improving schools can make a big difference to the statistics.

In addition, Havering's students proved once again that they are, in fact, among the best in London, with another year of outstanding results in A levels. The overall pass rate in Havering went up to a remarkable 99.9% this year, which is above the national pass rate.

With many schools, especially secondary becoming academies it is increasingly the Regional Schools Commissioner and not the Council who has responsibility for school performance. The influence, if any, of Councils will be diminished even further as this process progresses. Going forward I have it in mind to seek regular review meetings with the Commissioner in order to ensure that we are able to fulfil a role of champion of local education and to take all these matters on board.

PUPIL REFERRAL SCHEME

On the separate matter of the pupil referral scheme, a 125 lease has been signed with Olive Academies for alternative provision for Havering pupils. The Academy will be situated on the same site as the Robert Beard Centre at Birnham Wood in Hornchurch. This is an exciting opportunity to change the lives of some of our most vulnerable and disadvantaged children.

The Robert Beard Centre is remaining open for use by young people and community groups in the evenings and at weekends. It will continue to be available in the daytime for the time being.

FINANCIAL STRATEGY

This brings me on to the upcoming financial strategy for the Council.

In February, the Council agreed a balanced budget for 2016/17 as part of its financial strategy for the three years ending 31 March 2019. In doing so, the Council recognised that further efficiencies would be needed in order to set a balanced budget beyond the current financial year.

In October, Cabinet will receive the first report of the year setting out the progress made to date and the further steps required to establish a draft budget for 2017/18, and to take the financial strategy forward to March 2020.

Greater certainty in the council's funding will be provided through acceptance of the Government's offer of a four-year financial settlement whilst using the opportunity to continue to press for fairer funding. However, we should not underestimate the challenges we face in managing with a reducing grant settlement.

Further steps will be developed during the budget cycle and progress will be reported in subsequent Cabinet reports culminating in the financial strategy report in February 2017.

HAVERING SHOW

I'd now like to turn to this year's Havering Show. The event was a huge success with some 50,000 people taking advantage of the good bank holiday weather to enjoy the wide range of entertainment on offer in Harrow Lodge Park.

I was one of them and I am particularly grateful to the hard work of all of the staff involved and the show's sponsors – West & Co, the Romford Recorder, Chigwell Window Centre, the Liberty Centre Romford, Time FM and Serco – without whom the Council would not be able to sustain a free two-day show.

At this year's Havering Show over 100 residents went aboard a vintage red Routemaster bus and had their say on what they loved about Havering and what they would like the Council to improve or change. Here is a short clip on what some of those who came onboard had to say.

The bus has proved itself to be a very useful tool for consultation and engagement and we will be considering how we can do more of this in the future.

HAVERING BUSINESS AWARDS

We are now also preparing for another major event, the 2016 Havering Business Awards, which will be held on Friday 7 October at CEME in Rainham. The finalists in 11 of the 13 award categories were announced on 29 July. The other two categories will be announced on the awards night. Tickets for that evening can be ordered at: haveringbusienssawards.co.uk.

ROMFORD CONSULTATION

Moving on, members will all be aware of the fact that central Romford is changing, with significant investment in housing, Romford Market and key transport hubs. With such important change on the horizon, it is vital that residents and businesses are able to have their say on the future of the town.

We will be engaging in a consultation exercise over the coming months involving all these aspects and giving residents a chance to tell us what they want for Romford.

A BOARDS

In another matter, the council is reviewing how it deals with A boards. Following an earlier consultation with businesses in 2013, the responses overwhelmingly stated that businesses did not want to see the licensing of A Boards via a Street Trading Policy but would prefer a Code of Practice. As such, the Council is developing a code of practice which will outline how offences will be enforced. This will be subject to a Lead Member decision.

LANGTONS REFURBISHMENT

The large scale restoration works are progressing well and due to be complete by Christmas. These include a new café/restaurant, a fully refurbished stable yard, garden bothy, gazebo and bath house. Navigation and access to the park will be enhanced by the creation of two new entrances, one from Cromer Road and one from Boscombe Avenue. The gardens will feature a brand new 12-metre long greenhouse, two new orchards, a vegetable garden and petal-bed garden. The lake will benefit from a safer terrace area for children and the implementation of a headwall at the far end of the lake which will serve as a new photo opportunity for newlyweds. Residents will start to see the changes in the next edition of Living in Havering. I would also

like to record my thanks to the Friends of Langtons for their role in the project.

STAFF SURVEY

Now turning to the subject of staff survey. Members will be interested to know that the Council's communications department recently carried out a staff survey. The results were encouraging and showed the percentage of staff who are satisfied working for Havering Council / oneSource is now around nine points above the average for London boroughs.

Over 700 staff responded to the survey which showed an increase in staff satisfaction levels by two per cent since 2013 despite the huge change that has occurred across the Council since.

MEMBER DEVELOPMENT

I have been asked to remind Members of the importance of the forthcoming development events that have been arranged. These have been set up by the Member Development Group – an all-party group, to increase Members' knowledge about Council services and changes to these, and I would urge all Members to attend if you are available. A very useful meeting was arranged yesterday concerning the Romford Market proposals. Appointments and further details of the events will be supplied by officers but Members may wish to note the following activities that have been scheduled:

Thursday 29 September, 7.30 pm, Council Chamber – An Overview of Streetcare Services

Wednesday 5 October, 7.30 pm, Council Chamber - A briefing from officers on Road Safety Initiatives

Thursday 10 November, 7.30 pm, Council Chamber – A session on the Roles and Responsibilities of Bailiffs

Members may also wish to note two further dates which have been scheduled for Member development activity – the evenings of Thursday 26 January and Wednesday 5 April and Members are most welcome to contact Councillor Thompson or any member of the Member Development Group if you have suggestions for future events.

Details of all future events will be circulated to Members via Calendar Brief and other channels as arrangements are confirmed.

MECCA BINGO

And finally, I'd like to acknowledge the public concerns about the former Mecca Bingo building in Hornchurch. I fully accept that the decision to demolish the building is unpopular with many residents. The Department for Culture, Media and Sport decided that the building did not have sufficient historical or architectural merit to justify it being a 'listed' building. In light of this, the Committee had to consider how it could best serve its local community, against the risk of it remaining derelict and in accordance with planning law. I would ask residents to accept that this decision was taken in good faith.



FULL COUNCIL, Wednesday 14 September 2016

MEMBERS' QUESTIONS

1) FLIGHTS FROM LONDON CITY AIRPORT

To the Leader of the Council, Councillor Roger Ramsey

From Councillor Jody Ganly

Would the Leader of the Council confirm the current position in respect of permission to increase flights over Havering from London City Airport and what steps the council will be taking to persuade London City Airport to review the concentrated flight paths over Havering to ensure that the burden of increased flights and the noise that accompanies it is shared equally amongst Havering residents.

Response

As far as the Council is aware, London City Airport continues to operate flight numbers within its previously agreed planning permissions.

London City Airport consulted stakeholders in 2014 on proposals to modernise flight paths linked to the airport as a result of new technology and needing to meet European legal requirements. Havering objected to the proposals principally because of the (limited) way that the consultation had been progressed. The Council's response also gave recognition to the views of residents who were concerned about potential adverse impact on Havering arising from flights being 'concentrated' on certain flight alignments. I have also written separately to the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) expressing concern as to how the consultation was carried out by London City Airport.

In 2015 the Civil Aviation Authority approved the proposals. The new technology used allows aircraft to fly over the same corridors they have previously done but more accurately, resulting in some areas receiving a higher concentration of aircraft and others fewer aircraft.

Unfortunately, Havering has no control over the noise generated by aircraft. Aircraft noise is not a statutory nuisance in the UK, and it is not covered by the Environmental Protection Act. This prevents local authorities from being able to act on aircraft noise issues.

The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), as the UK's independent aviation regulator, does not currently have the legal power to prevent aircraft flying over a particular location or at a particular time for environmental reasons. The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) may consider environmental factors when assessing proposals to establish new, or amend existing Controlled Airspaces, however only the Secretary of State for Transport has the power to prohibit or restrict aviation arrangements.

Having said that, the Council will continue to put pressure on the various organisations involved including London City Airport, National Air Traffic Services (NATS), and the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) and will take every opportunity to express our residents' concerns.

Council, 14 September 2016

In response to a supplementary question, the Leader of the Council indicated that he would give consideration to views expressed on this matter by any local groups. The Leader had met with a pan-London group opposing the proposals and hoped that more flights could be routed over the Thames and countryside in order to reduce impact on parts of Havering.

2) HOUSING REGISTER

To the Cabinet Member for Housing, Councillor Damian White

From Councillor Patricia Rumble

What are the reasons that people are removed from the housing register?

Response

The main reasons are:

- Do not meet Havering residency period
- Adequately Housed
- Has sufficient earning/ Savings
- Failure to provide documentary evidence to support application for housing

In response to a supplementary question, the Cabinet Member confirmed that people who failed to bid on at least one property fulfilling their requirements every six months would be suspended from the bidding system for a period of six months. The Cabinet Member felt that this policy was fair and was one of the changes that had been introduced by the new Allocations Scheme.

3) VILLAGE GREEN STATUS FOR LAND OFF NEW ZEALAND WAY

To the Cabinet Member for Housing, Councillor Damian White

From Councillor Michael Deon Burton

Please provide an update on the status of the Village Green application for land off New Zealand Way and whether a meeting can be arranged between Members, residents and officers to discuss the application.

Response

The London Borough of Havering in its capacity as Commons Registration Authority (“CRA”) received an application made pursuant to section 15(1) of the Commons Act 2006 to register the land known as land bounded by New Zealand Way, Queenstown Gardens and Gisborne Gardens, Rainham (“Land”) as a town or village green.

Before the CRA can accept the application and proceed to consider its validity there are a number of preliminary steps that must be undertaken as set out in the legislation on

Council, 14 September 2016

greens registration under the Commons Act 2006 as amended by the Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013.

The legislation states that the right to apply for the registration of a green is excluded if one of a number of prescribed planning-related events has occurred in respect of the Land ("Trigger Events"). Where a Trigger Event has occurred the right to apply for registration of land as a green becomes exercisable again only if a corresponding terminating event has occurred.

Accordingly, the CRA contacted the Planning Inspectorate ("PIN's"), the Local Planning Authority and the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority to establish whether there are any Trigger Events in existence.

The CRA has now received a response from all relevant authorities with regard to the existence of Trigger Events. The CRA has received confirmation that there are no such events in existence. The CRA can now proceed to give the application preliminary consideration.

Should the CRA identify any defects in the application the applicant will be provided with an opportunity to correct the application by providing further information / documentation.

Once the application is considered 'duly made' it will be publicly advertised with all interested parties (landowners, lessees) informed directly. From the date of advertisement there follows a period of 6 weeks in which any member of the public can make representations for consideration by the CRA.

While the process is on-going, it would not be appropriate to hold the meeting that has been suggested. Once the decision on the application has been received, I would be happy to consider that.

In response to a supplementary question, the Cabinet Member stated that he could not comment fully on the specific application until the CRA application had been decided. The Cabinet Member added however that the Council wished to maximise resources in order to deliver as much affordable accommodation as possible.

4) RESIDENTS HOUSED OUTSIDE HAVERING

To the Cabinet Member for Housing, Councillor Damian White

From Councillor June Alexander

Would the Cabinet Member confirm over the past 3 years, how many residents have been placed outside Havering for housing needs, including seaside accommodation and on average how long have they been outside Havering.

Council, 14 September 2016

Response

- Seaside & Country scheme – 16 residents placed into permanent social housing outside Havering. Average period is 2 years
- Reciprocal agreement with other Councils - 6 residents placed into permanent social housing outside Havering. Average period is 2 years
- Temporary accommodation – 170 residents placed into temporary accommodation outside Havering. Average period is 1 year.

In response to a supplementary question, the Cabinet Member agreed that he would ask officers to supply a breakdown by age of residents housed outside Havering.

5) ORANGE BAG RECYCLING

To the Cabinet Member for Environment, Regulatory Services and Community Safety, Councillor Osman Dervish

From Councillor Lawrence Webb

Of our recycled (orange bag) waste what percentage is rejected when it is sorted?

Response

Approximately 10% of all materials put forward for recycling at the kerbside collection from residents is rejected when it is sorted. This compares to 35% for Barking & Dagenham and Newham who have comparable collection arrangements, while Redbridge has a 5% contamination rate.

Officers continue to encourage residents to recycle the correct materials in order to bring down the contamination rate, with details available on the Havering website as well as various social media pages. As part of National Recycling Week which commences on the 12th September, recycling road shows will be located in the larger supermarkets across the borough to embed the recycling message and to increase the percentage of waste recycled.

In response to a supplementary question, the Cabinet Member confirmed that plastic cartons and bottles (other than the cap) could be recycled via the orange recycling bags. Plastic food containers could be recycled but not currently in orange bags.

Council, 14 September 2016

6) GRANT FUNDING FROM VEOLIA

To the Cabinet Member for Environment, Regulatory Services and Community Safety, Councillor Osman Dervish

From Councillor Graham Williamson

Please provide an update regarding grant funding from Veolia.

Response

To the dismay of the Council, Veolia ES (UK) PLC has taken a decision to distribute landfill tax payments through a national trust, the “Veolia Environmental Trust” (VET), rather than through the locally based “Veolia North Thames Trust” (VNTT); despite previous commitments given to the Council that this would not happen without the consent of the stakeholders (which has not been given by this Council despite being one of those stakeholders).

The locally based VNTT is due to be wound up in the next few months as it has no new funds to distribute. The Council and organisations based in Havering will, in future, have to submit bids to the VET. Although it is too early to say, the Council fears that local organisations will be less likely to receive funding in the future because of the new funding arrangements.

The Leader of the Council has written to Veolia ES (UK) PLC to express the Council’s concern and to seek a review of the decision that has been made. The Leader and officers have also met with an official from the Treasury to seek their help in reversing the decision. The Council is also working with local MPs to get their support in writing to Veolia asking for the local funding to be kept and have also offered accommodation to VNTT to help keep their administration costs below the threshold.

In response to a supplementary question, the Cabinet Member agreed that all Members shared frustration and concern over this situation.

7) CLOSURE OF HORNBURCH FIRE STATION

To the Leader of the Council, Councillor Roger Ramsey

From Councillor John Mylod

Hornchurch Fire Station was closed between the hours of 20.00 pm on Friday 3rd June through to 09.30am on Saturday 4th June due to a lack of manpower throughout London. Would the Leader of the Council confirm what representations he will be making to ensure that this does not re-occur.

Response

It has been confirmed by the Borough Fire Commander for Havering, that a stand by fire appliance from Ilford was in fact based in Hornchurch Fire Station during the time in question, thereby providing the required emergency cover for Hornchurch's ground.

In response to a supplementary question, the Leader of the Council stated that he would seek to arrange a meeting with Havering's London Assembly member in order that concerns over fire cover for the Hornchurch area could be discussed in more detail.

8) HOMELESSNESS

To the Cabinet Member for Housing, Councillor Damian White

From Councillor John Glanville

Given the recent report by the Communities and Local Government Select Committee which has said that help given by local authorities to homeless people is often ineffectual and meaningless and which states that "The scale of homelessness is now such that a revised government strategy is a must" what if any is the council's response?

Response

Homelessness is driven in part by a lack of supply of accommodation - whichever the tenure. The structural changes that have been occurring within the housing market over the last three years has seen huge appreciation in house prices, which have led to a corresponding increase in rental prices.

Nationally, the government has brought in changes to the planning system, which have increased the ability of developers and house builders to bring new units of accommodation - such as increasing permitted development rights, mixed-use including up to two flats (in certain circumstances), changing of use of amusement arcade or centre or casino to dwelling houses; office conversions, retail or betting office/ pay day loan shops. Some (not all) will be subject to prior approval.

A historic backlog exists and based on addressing it over 10 years, a total of 1,288 affordable units each year is required to meet demand across the Borough after taking account of supply from existing stock turnover and new planned delivery - which, until this is met, pressure will continue to be placed upon our homelessness service.

Locally, I am pleased to have brought forward proposals for an ambitious new build programme - utilising existing resources of the Housing Department, to deliver

Council, 14 September 2016

approximately 500 new homes over the next three years - the biggest Council house building programme in a generation. Furthermore, proposals have also been agreed for the regeneration of our twelve key housing estates - providing 2,000 homes and new quality units over the next 10 years.

That, with both of our housing zones, will see 9,500 new homes delivered across Havering – 6,000 of which have been identified as affordable and 3,500 as private - over the next 10 years. This will be achieved without the need for Green Belt land - an achievement that should not be underestimated.

If viewed together, all the development and regeneration proposals, will see over £1 billion of investment within Havering.

That said, part of the report deals with the quality of support offered by the Council's homelessness service. I am very proud, Madam Mayor, to have personally overseen a transformation programme of our hostel and homelessness team, which will see become a quality provider of support for vulnerable Havering residents.

Part of the transformation was a restructure of staff, with 5 new members of staff joining our service - with a range of skills and support backgrounds.

Once a month, I hold a surgery for hostel tenants and residents in B&B accommodation, and the anecdotal comments are very encouraging. Although we offer emergency accommodation, our service is geared towards prevention and tenancy sustainment. We now actively support tenants in maintaining their tenancy and avoid the need for emergency accommodation. For those individuals that do require it, training programmes and support now ensure that tenants are supported in maintaining their tenancies once they leave the hostel service - avoiding the merry-go-round of homelessness.

An investment programme is currently being established to support our aim of becoming a Gold Star rated Council for our homelessness service - becoming one of only a handful in the Country.

Mystery shopping, regular inspections by outside agencies, a monthly meeting of Officers to drive forward the improvement programme, are all contributing towards a service improvement programme that will see Havering offering some of the highest quality support for a very vulnerable group within our society.

In response to a supplementary question, the Cabinet Member felt that the Council was currently coping with the numbers of homeless people. As at 16 September, 89 families were housed in bed and breakfast accommodation and 94 families in hostels. It was planned to provide additional hostel accommodation but also to seek to house homeless families in more long-term emergency accommodation which better met their needs.

9) RIVER INGREBOURNE

To the Cabinet Member for Environment, Regulatory Services and Community Safety, Councillor Osman Dervish

From Councillor Jeffrey Tucker

Please provide an update regarding improvements to the southern end of the River Ingrebourne, including the removal of debris/foilage, clearing culverts and improving the public space behind the Angel Pub.

Response

The River Ingrebourne and Ingrebourne Branch Drain are both maintained by the Environment Agency who would carry out dredging and clearance work in line with ecology restrictions and within the water framework directive. The Environment Agency carry out inspections of the river and subsequently order works upon finding defects. Council officials will carry out an inspection in the coming months to assess the condition accordingly and advise the Agency accordingly.

Regarding the land to the rear of the New Angel Inn, this is private land and there has been no notification to Planning of any impending works. Officers will monitor the area shortly.

In response to a supplementary question, the Cabinet member confirmed that he would ask offices to monitor the river area when the tide was out as this would be more effective.

10) HORNCHURCH LIBRARY OPENING HOURS

To the Cabinet Member for Culture and Community Engagement, Councillor Melvin Wallace

From Councillor Julie Wilkes

Given the large number of volunteers that the council boasts it has recruited, would the Cabinet Member confirm why it has still not been possible to increase the hours of opening (10am to 1pm) at Hornchurch Library (often the busiest library in Havering) beyond just Saturday.

Response

The 363 volunteers deployed by the Library Service (as at August 2016) work alongside staff during the core Library opening hours. They have specific roles that complement the roles and responsibilities of the staff; such as helping to put stock back on the shelves, helping people to use computers and helping children and young people to develop reading skills.

The volunteers, as individuals, have not been deployed to open the Library buildings beyond the core opening hours, as the Council does not believe that a group of individuals would be willing or should take on an individual or joint responsibility to manage risks associated with health and safety, security and safeguarding. Given the above the Council's position has always been that the core opening hours can only be extended if a voluntary organization (either established or newly created for this purpose) was willing to take on all of the responsibilities associated with managing a building, with no staff support.

The Council has been in discussion with an established voluntary organization for a number of months and if agreement can be reached then the Hornchurch Library could be opened a couple of additional mornings each week.

Should any other voluntary organization, or group of individuals interested in forming a new voluntary organization, wish to work with the Council to extend the Core opening hours they should contact the Library Services Manager with their proposals. The Council has produced a document that sets out how a voluntary organization should manage a Library building without staff and the Council can also provide advice and support if a voluntary organization comes forward.

In response to a supplementary question, the Cabinet Member confirmed that Hornchurch would be the first library to benefit if support from the voluntary organisation could be agreed. It was also hoped to accommodate other libraries within the scheme if possible.

11)CYCLE TRACK, MAIN ROAD

To the Cabinet Member for Environment, Regulatory Services and Community Safety, Councillor Osman Dervish

From Councillor Lawrence Webb

What was the cost per metre of the new designated cycle path at the top on Main Road?

Response

The cycle path at the top of Main Road is part of the Main Road/Upper Brentwood Road junction improvement scheme, aimed at ensuring the safe navigation of the junction for pedestrians and cyclists. The scheme is fully funded by Transport for London (TfL)

Council, 14 September 2016

through the Local Implementation Plan (LIP). The cost of the new cycle path along Main Road between the junction with Upper Brentwood Road and Hockley Drive is approximately £175 per linear metre (per square metre this equates to £97.20).

In response to a supplementary question, the Cabinet Member explained that the need for improvements at the junction had been originally identified by consultants in 2011. The scheme was designed to greatly improve safety, accessibility and comfort for people using the junction, whilst maintaining the current motor traffic capacity.

12) GREEN BELT

To the Cabinet Member for Environment, Regulatory Services and Community Safety, Councillor Osman Dervish

From Councillor Keith Roberts

There appears to be land clearance work taking place on land north of the A1306 between Rainham Road and Upminster Road North off Farm Road. Please provide any information about what is happening as this or nearby land has been put forward to be removed from Green Belt.

Response

Staff from Planning Enforcement have been in contact with the owner of the site who has confirmed that he has been clearing overgrown scrub and creating a fire break to nearby properties. The situation on the site is being monitored but there does not appear to be any breaches of planning control at this time.

13) OPERATIONAL AND ACCESS ISSUES

To the Leader of the Council, Councillor Roger Ramsey

From Councillor Ray Morgon

Would the Leader of the Council confirm who within the Administration authorised the following:

- a) The Call Centre being closed to the public for 4 hours once a month for staff training.
- b) Refusal to allow prior approval planning applications to be "called in" before Regulatory Services.
- c) Stopping members from entering the members/CMT car park before 5pm.
- d) Refusing residents access to council services unless done online

Response

a) A number of years ago it was agreed by Senior Management that the Call Centre would close on the morning of the last Wednesday of each month for three hours, to undertake Team Briefings and any required training. As a multi service Contact Centre it was felt important to set aside time to ensure that staff were kept fully informed about the Council's services and to ensure that time was set aside for training.

The Team Briefings / training sessions have been taking place from 9:00am to 12:00pm. However, the Contact Centre had remained closed for a further hour (when staff all took their lunch break at the same time), to ensure staffing resources were maximised immediately after the closure period had ended, by having all available staff ready to handle calls and enquiries from 1pm.

It is recognised that there is a balance to be struck between briefing and training staff in a consistent manner and the need to reduce the amount of time that the Call Centre is closed as far as possible. It is now recognised that the right balance had not been achieved and the period of closure needed to reduce.

There has been a recent review of the 4 hour closure period and from September 2016 the Contact Centre will now be shut for two hours on a Wednesday morning and will open from 11am, rather than 1pm.

Although the Contact Centre will be closed for two hours, the Council's switchboard will remain open with relevant switch board staff having immediate access to a Team Manager if customers' enquiries are urgent. Following the recent review there will be one extra member of customer services staff working on the switchboard during the staff briefing / training session.

Messages on the emergency telephone line have also been changed to provide more clarity on how issues can be dealt with when the switchboard is closed. It is recognised that previous messages did not provide accurate information to residents making contact with the Council.

b) I am not aware of any decision by an Administration member. Prior approval essentially means the ability of a person or business to seek planning consent and if they don't receive a formal decision from a Council by a set date then they automatically can proceed with what they are seeking to do. The arrangement was introduced by Government initially for telecommunications proposals as a means of fast tracking proposals which would otherwise become delayed within conventional processing and decision making on planning applications. So, unlike the vast majority of planning applications, unless a decision on a prior approval is issued and received by the applicant within the timescale set by Government, then the decision will automatically default to an approval, regardless of what the Council's intended decision was. The introduction of the prior approval process for telecommunications development represented a significant risk given the sensitivities of that type of proposal, such that it was generally accepted practice that those types of application would not be capable of call in to committee. That was so that a decision could be properly issued and received in time. This process was followed for a number of years ensuring robust decision

Council, 14 September 2016

making in time and was carried across to more recent Government led changes which expanded the prior approval process to cover larger home extensions and office to residential conversions, again because of the default consequences. This is not a helpful arrangement for Councils to make decisions within and because the local decision making arrangement about prior approval and call-ins was pragmatically introduced for good reason rather than formally written into the Constitution this was reviewed at Governance Committee on 31 August and is of course the subject of a report to Council this evening.

c) The arrangement results from the introduction of the new staff parking policy in 2011, introducing parking charges in staff car parks. The Leader and Deputy Leader at that time were keen to demonstrate that councillors were willing to adopt the same measures for use of parking facilities at the Town Hall. Those councillors wishing to park at the Town Hall at any time of day are able to purchase a permit at the same price offered to staff, the cost of which is deducted from their Member allowances – several Cabinet Members currently pay for a parking permits. Free daytime parking for councillors is otherwise restricted to those attending specific meetings – hence whilst councillors are not prevented from entering the Member/CMT car park before 5.00pm, they are asked to confirm the meeting that they are attending.

This practice was the subject of a Motion presented to the last meeting of full Council and the current arrangements were subsequently fully considered by the Governance Committee on 31st August.

d) A blanket decision has not been taken to refuse access to Council services unless done on-line. However, the Council is encouraging as many residents as possible to access Council services in order to make services more accessible to those people who wish to interact with the Council on-line and to achieve efficiency savings.

Although a blanket decision to go “on-line only” has not been taken, Senior Management Team did agree to use an “on-line only” approach to the renewal of Green Waste bins earlier in the year. This approach proved very effective for most residents, but there were nevertheless a significant number of residents who were not able to access the service, either because they were not able to access a computer or did not know how to use digital technology.

The Council is currently reviewing how services are accessed by residents and will be producing a new Customer Access Strategy later in the year. This strategy will consider how the Council can encourage residents to interact with the Council on-line, as well as how the Council can most cost effectively retain face to face and telephone contact for those residents who need that approach to continue. All of these issues will need to be considered in the context of diminishing resources.

In the meantime the Council will continue to encourage residents to interact with the Council on-line, but it also remains committed to helping / supporting customers through face to face and telephone contact where that is required.

Council, 14 September 2016

In response to a supplementary question, the Leader of the Council stated that he was not aware of any closures of the Call Centre being notified to the relevant Cabinet member and added that there was a distinction between Executive policy decisions and the day to day implementation of these policies by staff.

The Leader of the Council added that 'call-in' of planning applications had been thoroughly reviewed by the Governance Committee and that he was not aware of any aspects of the car parking policy not being implemented.

14) ICT STRATEGY

To the Cabinet Member for Financial Management, Transformation and IT Client Side, Councillor Clarence Barrett

From Councillor Ray Morgon

- a) When will there be a clear ICT strategy for Havering.
- b) What IT projects have been prioritised for this financial year and next and why were these chosen.
- c) Why are corporate priorities in Newham Council being put before those in Havering.
- d) ICT is regarded as the worst service within One Source. Why has this been allowed to happen and what clear plans are in place to rectify the situation?

Response

- a) The IT Strategy will consist of a number of parts, a core ICT Strategy that establishes a foundation and technology platform, looks to customise ICT services which in turn supports a Havering specific strategy that is centred around the Council's core objectives, direction of travel and digital agenda. The first draft for both strategies is estimated to be available at the end of October 2016.
- b) Havering have a number of large projects and programmes of work that will have significant input from ICT, these being:
 - A new Adults Social Care and Children Services system;
 - Mobile/Agile working;
 - Digital Transformation;
 - Website;
 - Customer Portal;
 - CRM.
 - Continued support with the development and deployment of the new Housing system;
 - ICT server & network infrastructure refresh.

Council, 14 September 2016

- c) I cannot comment on the perceived historical position around corporate priorities, however my expectations are that each is accessed in turn and discussed to ensure the right approach and timelines for delivery are agreed and meet the needs of each oneSource partner.

Going forward the intention is to establish an ICT programmes board that will access the needs and priorities of each organisation. The make up of said board will be Director level from each organisation.

- d) Unfortunately I cannot comment on the state of the ICT service historically, what I can say is that the service will be more transparent, delivery and customer driven in the future.

The aim is to support services through regular contact and assist with the development of requirements and needs, demonstrating the art of the possible through partnership rather than a peripheral and fringe approach towards services.

In response to a supplementary question, the Cabinet Member indicated he would be happy to look at a statement indicating that Havering was not receiving IT priorities but felt that this was a subjective view.

15) WASTE COLLECTIONS

To the Cabinet Member for Environment, Regulatory Services and Community Safety, Councillor Osman Dervish

From Councillor Barbara Matthews

Would the Cabinet Member explain the apparent increase in the number of missed waste collections since Serco took over the waste contract two years ago?

Response

The number of missed collections of black and orange sacks per hundred thousand collections made is the indicator used to measure Serco's performance.

During the 2015/16 financial year only 97 collections were missed for every 100,000 collections made, so less than 0.01%.

Whilst the numbers of missed collections have increased slightly when compared with the previous waste collection contractor, performance is still very good.

We have however been working with Serco to improve the service still further and the measures taken have included Serco introducing an additional collection vehicle and

Council, 14 September 2016

team and increasing the level of supervision. This has been done at no additional cost to the Council.

Reasons for missed collection include restricted access for vehicles due to parking, vehicle breakdowns and the rescheduling to accommodate the additional round which resulted in a change to some residents' collection times.

In response to a supplementary question, the Cabinet Member confirmed that he would ask contract managers to ensure that refuse collection was carried out effectively during the Christmas period.

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VOTING RECORD

<i>DIVISION NUMBER:</i>	1	2	3	4					
The Mayor [Cllr. Philippa Crowder]	✓	✓	✗	✓					
The Deputy Mayor [Cllr. Linda Van den Hende]	✓	✓	✗	✓					
<u>CONSERVATIVE GROUP</u>									
Cllr Roger Ramsey	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Robert Benham	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Ray Best	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Wendy Brice-Thompson	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Joshua Chapman	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr John Crowder	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Meg Davis	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Osman Dervish	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Jason Frost	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Steven Kelly	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Robby Misir	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Garry Pain	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Dilip Patel	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Viddy Persaud	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Carol Smith	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Frederick Thompson	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Linda Trew	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Melvin Wallace	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Roger Westwood	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Damian White	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Michael White	✓	✓	✗	✓					
<u>RESIDENTS' GROUP</u>									
Cllr Ray Morgon	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr June Alexander	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Cllr Nic Dodin	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Jody Ganly	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Barbara Matthews	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Cllr Barry Mugglestone	A	A	A	A					
Cllr John Mylod	✓	O	O	O					
Cllr Stephanie Nunn	A	A	A	A					
Cllr Reg Whitney	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Cllr Julie Wilkes	A	A	A	A					
Cllr John Wood	A	A	A	A					
<u>EAST HAVERING RESIDENTS' GROUP</u>									
Cllr Clarence Barrett	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Alex Donald	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Brian Eagling	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Gillian Ford	A	A	A	A					
Cllr Linda Hawthorn	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Ron Ower	A	A	A	A					
Cllr Darren Wise	✓	✓	✗	✓					
<u>UK INDEPENDENCE PARTY GROUP</u>									
Cllr Lawrence Webb	✓	✓	O	✓					
Cllr Ian De Wulverton	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr John Glanville	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Cllr David Johnson	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Phil Martin	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Patricia Rumble	✓	✓	✗	✓					
<u>INDEPENDENT LOCAL RESIDENTS' GROUP</u>									
Cllr Jeffrey Tucker	✗	✓	✓	✓					
Cllr Michael Deon Burton	✗	✓	✓	O					
Cllr David Durant	A	A	A	A					
Cllr Keith Roberts	✗	✓	✓	✓					
Cllr Graham Williamson	✗	✓	✓	✓					
<u>LABOUR GROUP</u>									
Cllr Keith Darvill	✓	✓	✗	✓					
Cllr Denis O'Flynn	✓	✓	✗	✓					
<u>TOTALS</u>									
✓ = YES	43	46	8	45					
✗ = NO	4	0	37	0					
O = ABSTAIN/NO VOTE	0	1	2	2					
ID = INTEREST DISCLOSED/NO VOTE	0	0	0	0					
A = ABSENT FROM MEETING	7	7	7	7					
	54	54	54	54					

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COUNCIL, 23 NOVEMBER 2016

REPORT OF CABINET

OUTLINE PROPOSALS TO ADDRESS EARLY YEARS, PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND SEN RISING ROLLS – UPDATE TO PHASE 3 AND PHASE 4 EXPANSION PROGRAMME

Cabinet, at its meeting on 12 October 2016, considered the above report (attached). Members were informed that there had been an increase of over 45% in the number of births between 2002 and 2015 and whilst the Office for National Statistics (ONS) indicated that across London the high growth in the birth-rate was plateauing, this was not the case in Havering where the birth-rate between 2013 and 2014 had increased by around 5%.

This increase required action to ensure that sufficient places will be available for children during early years, when they start school and when they transfer from the Primary to the Secondary phase. In addition, further places will be needed to accommodate an anticipated rise in the need for Special Education Needs (SEN) provision.

Given the Council's statutory duty to ensure adequate provision of school places for all children of school-age the report before Members sought to set out the various options which could be pursued to achieve this (subject to statutory processes such as consultation & planning). The report identified for Council approval a programme of expenditure and related funding sources to deliver the recommended options.

This report includes an appendix which is exempt from publication. The reason for this is that it contains information which concerns the financial and business affairs of the council and publication of that information could detrimentally affect the council's tender processes and negotiations for works.

Cabinet accordingly RECOMMENDS TO COUNCIL that in respect of the Capital Programme, the following items of funding be added to the budget:

- i. £2.5m of unallocated S106 developer contributions for Education purposes
- ii. £1.4m early years grant referred to in recommendation 7 of the Cabinet report (subject to bid being successful)
- iii. £5m estimated 19/20 basic need grant (to be adjusted to final grant allocation once announced). Note, tenders would not be awarded to commit expenditure against this grant prior to confirmation of the grant. The inclusion within the capital programme at an earlier stage will however enable schemes to be developed.

In addition,

Cabinet RECOMMENDS TO COUNCIL that the detailed schemes outlined in the exempt Appendix 3 to the report to Cabinet on 12 October 2016 are approved

for inclusion in the Capital Programme (subject to any revisions following confirmation of any grant funding).

CABINET

12 OCTOBER 2016

Subject Heading:**Outline Proposals to address Early Years, Primary, Secondary and SEN rising rolls – Update to Phase 3 and Phase 4 expansion Programme****Cabinet Member:****Councillor Robert Benham**, Cabinet Member for Children & Learning**SLT Lead:****Mary Phillips**, Assistant Director Learning and Achievement**Report Author and contact details:**Trevor Cook, Education Provision Commissioning Manager
trevor.cook@haverling.gov.uk
Tel. 01708 431250**Policy context:**

The recommendations have implications throughout the Borough

Financial summary:

Capital Cost of £63m to be funded from the school expansion programme and additional funds from basic need and early years grants, plus s106 developer contributions.

Revenue implications for schools will be funded from the DSG.

An increase in pupil numbers may also have a knock on effect on other local authority budgets. These will be raised through the appropriate channels as necessary.

Is this a Key Decision?**Yes** as expenditure arising from implementation of the recommendations is likely to exceed £500,000**When should this matter be reviewed?**

November 2017

Reviewing OSC:

Children and Learning

The subject matter of this report deals with the following Council Objectives

Haverling will be clean and its environment will be cared for	<input type="checkbox"/>
People will be safe, in their homes and in the community	<input type="checkbox"/>
Residents will be proud to live in Haverling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY

In Havering, we have seen an increase of over 45% in the number of births between calendar years 2002 and 2015. The ONS live birth data for 2013 shows that most London boroughs experienced a drop in their birth rate from 2013 to 2014 however, Havering had a 5% increase. While many London boroughs have already experienced the increase in birth rate which is now starting to plateau, for Havering we are still at the early stages of our increase in the birth rate. We therefore need to build the necessary capacity to accommodate the children of Havering requiring a school place for years to come. In 2014/15-2015/16 we created an additional 4FE permanent form of entry (FE) in Primary schools together with 292 temporary places to cover short-term pressures for primary age pupils.

However, the number of Primary age pupils is expected to continue rising significantly from 21,074 in 2015/16, to 25,677 in 2020/21 which is more than 4,000 extra pupils over the next five years and this will continue to rise further. There will be a need to make new provision available in most planning areas on both a permanent and temporary basis.

As these pupils advance toward secondary education our current surplus of places in the secondary sector will be eroded and surpassed. Havering will exceed its overall Secondary places (in all year groups) around 2019/20, but is projected to exceed its Year 7 capacity sooner; in 2018/19.

There are currently 3,252 places available in Havering for Year 7 pupils. The Local Authority will begin the process of planning additional capacity across the borough for the projected increase in secondary pupil numbers through phases 3 and 4 of the expansion programme.

This rise in demand means that the Council needs to do two things:

1. Find ways to absorb the immediate extra demand for places, while protecting the Borough's historic good reputation for schools – which is already well underway.
2. Plan for a longer term growth in pupil numbers, which means creating more capacity in the Havering school system.

This report seeks Cabinet's approval to an approach to managing the forecast increase in early years, primary, secondary and SEN pupil numbers beyond the current Phase 3 of the Council's Programme of Primary School Expansions.

The recommendations take account of the very wide resident, parent and stakeholder consultation outcomes, the Council's agreed Commissioning Plan for Education Provision 2015/16 - 2019/20 (appendix 1), updated pupil forecasts (appendix 2) and other related developments.

Key findings from the parents/carers survey included;

- 39% of parents/carers supported expanding an existing primary school in their area and, 42% supported expanding an existing primary school in a different site.
- 58% of respondents supported establishing a new primary school via Free school or Sponsored academy.
- 51% of parents/carers supported expanding an existing secondary school in their area and, 45% supported expanding an existing secondary school in a different site.
- 60% of respondents supported establishing a new secondary school via Free school or Sponsored academy.
- 61% did not support establishing an all-through provision.
- 69% did not support establishing a primary school on a secondary school site.
- Leadership and management of the school should be the most important factor to take into consideration when deciding whether to expand an existing school. Transport and Traffic issues were also high in parents/carers views.

Key findings from the residents/stakeholders survey included;

- 62% of residents parents/carers supported expanding an existing primary school in their area and, 43% supported expanding an existing primary school in a different site.
- 31% of respondents supported establishing a new primary school via Free school or Sponsored academy.
- 62% of parents/carers supported expanding an existing secondary school in their area and, 45% supported expanding an existing secondary school in a different site.
- 38% of respondents supported establishing a new secondary school via Free school or Sponsored academy.
- Over 61% did not support establishing an all-through provision.
- Location of the school should be the most important factor. This was followed by leadership and management recording the second highest.

Over 80% of all respondents agreed with the principles which guided the commissioning proposals, and based on this consultation, the final Commissioning Plan for Education Provision was approved in August 2015, and has been updated and is appended to this report.

Approval of the recommendations will enable officers to undertake consultation with stakeholders including encouragement of new Free Schools where appropriate, and ensuring value for money, as part of the Council's strategy of ensuring that there are sufficient school places to meet likely future demands.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet:

1. **Agree** Phase 3 and 4 school expansion programme should continue to be developed based on the following approach in line with consultation responses:
 - i. To have a preference for expanding existing popular and high-performing schools and inclusion of nursery provision and Additional Resource Provisions (ARPs) where appropriate and practicable.
 - ii. To consider the expansion of existing schools, but only to a maximum size of 4 FE in the primary phase, ensuring at all times that high standards of education is paramount; to consider the possible establishment of primary phase provision on secondary school sites as all through provision and the encouragement of Free Schools where needed and where they provide best value.
2. **Delegate** the power to take further decisions regarding the approval of which settings/schools included within this report should be expanded or supported financially (subject to the appropriate statutory processes) for Phase 4 of the Expansion Programme to the Lead Member for Children & Learning.
3. **Delegate** the power to take further decisions regarding expansion or financial support for Academies not included within this report, in urgent and exceptional circumstances, (subject to the appropriate statutory processes and within the agreed capital programme) for Phase 4 of the Expansion Programme, to the Lead Member for Children & Learning after consultation with the Leader.
4. **Delegate** to the Director of Asset Management authority to submit planning applications after consultation with planning officers, commission all associated surveys/investigations (including transport assessment, soils survey, environmental check etc.) and commence tender processes as required to support the development of options appraisals to deliver Phase 3 and 4 expansions required- noting that tender awards will remain the subject of separate Executive Decision(s).
5. **Note** the attached updated Commissioning Plan for Education Provision 2015/16 – 2019/20 and School Planning Data Pack.

In respect of increasing Primary places:

6. **Agree** the following Phase 4 proposals for **Permanent** expansion, to be subject to consultation and statutory processes, including planning:

Harold Hill Planning area:

Expansion of Pyrgo Priory Primary School from 2FE to 3FE for 2017/18.

Expansion of Broadford Primary School from 3FE to 4FE for 2018/19.

Romford Planning area:

Expansion of Hylands Primary School from 2FE to 3FE for 2017/18.

Expansion of Gidea Park Primary School from 2FE to 3FE for 2019/20.

Rainham and South Hornchurch Planning area:

Expansion of Rainham Village Primary School from 2FE to 3FE for 2017/18.

Expansion of Whybridge Infant and Junior School from 2FE to 3FE for 2017/18.

Expansion of Brady Primary School from 1FE to 2FE for 2017/18.

Expansion of Parsonage Farm Primary School from 3FE to 4FE for 2018/19.

Expansion of Newtons Primary School from 2FE to 3FE in 2019/20.

7. **Agree** to support proposals for a new 3FE Primary Free School in Rainham and South Hornchurch Planning area on the Beam Park development site.

In respect of increasing Secondary places:

8. **Agree** the **Permanent** expansion through the rationalisation of Published Admission Numbers of the following schools for 2017/18;

Marshalls Park School from 172 to 180	8 places
Emerson Park School from 192 to 210	18 places
Frances Bardsley Academy from 220 to 240	20 places
9. **Agree** to support financially the Phase 4 proposals for **Permanent** expansion, in the following schools:

North East Planning area:

Expansion of Drapers' Academy from 6FE to 8FE for 2018/19.

North West Planning area:

Expansion of Bower Park Academy from 6FE to 7FE for 2019/20.

Central Planning area:

Expansion of Royal Liberty School from 4FE to 5FE for 2018/19.

Expansion of Marshalls Park School from 6FE to 8FE for 2018/19.

Expansion of Redden Court Academy from 5FE to 7FE for 2019/20.

Expansion of Emerson Park School from 7 FE to 8FE for 2019/20.

East Planning area:

Rationalisation of PAN for Hall Mead Academy from 192 to 210 for 2019/20.

In respect of increasing SEN places:

10. Primary SEN places:

Agree to establish two Additionally Resourced Provisions (ARPs) for primary children with Communication and Interaction Needs each with 12 places in mainstream primary schools for 2017/18. The ARPs will be established in the Upminster, or Harold Hill, or Rainham and South Hornchurch primary planning areas.

Secondary SEN places:

Agree to establish two ARPs containing 12 places each in secondary schools in the schools in the North West, or East, or South, or Central secondary planning areas to meet the needs of secondary pupils with Communication and Interaction needs for 2017/18.

Special Schools:

Note that plans to address the SEN need for 2018/19 will be subject of future reports.

In respect of increasing Early Education and Childcare places:

11. **Approve** the implementation of the following four projects subject to the grant of Capital funding from the Department for Education to support the delivery of 30 hours free childcare for working parents of 3- and 4-year-olds from September 2017, and to recommend that Council agree funding of approx. 25% of the total project cost for each project.

Early Years Capital Bid 30 hours of free childcare - 4 projects;

Projects	Wards	Type of Project	Expected number of newly created 30 hour places
James Oglethorpe Preschool	Upminster	New build	30
Crownfield Nursery	Mawney	Extension	30
The Old School Playgroup	Harold Wood	Extension	18
Towers Nursery	Hylands	New build	30

In respect of the Romford Housing Zone:

12. **Note** that recommendations regarding preferred sites for one 4 FE primary school or two 2 FE primary schools and one 5/6FE secondary school in Romford to meet the need for places for Romford new housing zone framework delivery will be subject to a future Cabinet report.

In respect of additions to the Capital Programme:

13. Cabinet is asked to **RECOMMEND to Council** that the following items of funding are added to the Capital Programme:
- i. £2.5m of unallocated S106 developer contributions for Education purposes
 - ii. £1.4m early years grant referred to in recommendation 7 (subject to bid being successful)
 - iii. £5m estimated 19/20 basic need grant (to be adjusted to final grant allocation once announced). Note, tenders would not be rewarded to commit expenditure against this grant prior to confirmation of the grant. However, inclusion within the capital programme at an earlier stage will enable schemes to be developed.
14. Cabinet is asked to **RECOMMEND to Council** that the detailed schemes as attached at appendix 3 (subject to any revisions following confirmation of any grant funding) are approved for inclusion in the Capital Programme.

REPORT DETAIL

Introduction

1. Havering in common with the many other London Boroughs and urban areas has been experiencing an increase in demand for primary school places for the last three years and officers are forecasting continuing significant growth in the coming years. This increase in demand is due to rising birth rates in Havering as well as families moving into the borough from other parts of London, the UK and abroad.
2. In September 2012, Cabinet approved a school expansion programme as part of the Commissioning School Places Strategy 2012/13-2016/17 agreed in July 2012.
3. Following this Cabinet's decision, Phase 1 of the Programme was approved to deliver 10FE permanent expansion schemes across 15 Primary schools (including Infant and Junior schools). This first phase resulted in the creation of 1530 additional permanent primary places and a total of 525 temporary ('bulge') places in 2013.
4. The Phase 2 of this Havering's programme of school expansions from 2014 delivered a total of 975 permanent in 6 schools and 292 temporary primary school places across all year groups. Beyond this second phase of the programme of primary school expansions, in 2015 it was recognised that an approach was needed in managing not only the forecast increase in primary pupil numbers but also for early years, secondary and SEN pupil numbers. Therefore, the third phase of the programme was approved and is currently being delivered.

5. Under the first and second phase of the school expansion programme, a total of 21 schools have been expanded which has created an additional 2505 permanent Primary school places in the borough. The third phase of the programme will deliver 886 permanent places across 5 primary schools, 66 early years places in 2 maintained LA nurseries and 73 SEN places across our Primary, secondary and Post-16 provisions. A total of 1350 temporary places have been delivered since 2012 to cover short term pressures of places.

A breakdown summary of additional school places created so far in Havering is shown in the table below;

	Primary		Secondary		SEN		Grand Total
	Temporary places	Permanent Places	Temporary places	Permanent places	Temporary places	Permanent Places	
Prior to expansion prog. (2011/12)	60	0	0	0	0	0	60
Prior to expansion prog. (2012/13)	165	0	0	0	0	0	165
Phase 1 expansions (2013/14)	525	1530	0	0	0	0	2055
Phase 2 expansions (2014/15-2015/16)	292	975	0	0	18	7	1292
Phase 3 expansions (2016/17)	210	886	80	0	0	66	1242
Total	1252	3391	80	0	18	73	4814

Primary Need

6. The table below indicates the additional permanent primary Reception year phase capacity, expressed as forms of entry (FE) that officers forecast will be needed for each School Planning Area over the next four years. The methodology has been slightly revised as we are now including a 5% surplus element on the projected reception intakes only for Harold Hill, Romford and Rainham and South Hornchurch primary planning areas. This is because these areas have the highest in year mobility and new housing growth. It is necessary to implement 5% surplus on top the projected reception intake for these planning areas in order to ensure that sufficient capacity is put in place to accommodate the high numbers of children that join schools in these areas during the school year. The 5% surplus capacity is not included for the remaining planning areas as these have fewer in-year applications.

School Planning Area	Primary Phase Schools with size as at 1 September 2017 expressed as Forms of Entry (FE)	Need for 2017/18	Need for 2018/19	Need for 2019/20	Need for 2020/21
Collier Row	Clockhouse Primary (3 FE) Crownfield Infant & Junior (4 FE) Dame Tipping CE VC Primary (0.5 FE) Parklands Infant & Junior (4 FE) Oasis Pinewood (2 FE) Rise Park Infant & Junior (3 FE) St. Patrick's Catholic Primary (2 FE)	0	0	0	0
Elm Park	Elm Park Primary (2 FE) Hacton Primary (2.5 FE) Scargill Infant & Junior (3 FE) Scotts Primary (2 FE) St. Alban's Catholic Primary (1 FE) Suttons Primary (2 FE) The R J Mitchell Primary (2FE)	0	0	0	0
Harold Hill	Broadford Primary (3 FE) Brookside Infant & Junior (2 FE) Harold Court Primary (2 FE) Hilldene Primary (3 FE) Mead Primary (3 FE) Pyrgo Priory Primary (2 FE) St Ursula's Catholic Infant (2 FE) Drapers' Maylands Primary (2 FE)	1 FE	2 FE	2 FE	2 FE
Hornchurch	Ardleigh Green Infant & Junior (3 FE) Benhurst Primary (2 FE) Harold Wood Primary (3 FE) Langtons Infant & Junior (3 FE) Nelmes Primary (2 FE) Squirrels Heath Infant & Junior (3 FE) St Mary's Catholic Primary (2 FE) Towers Infant & Junior (3 FE) Wykeham Primary (3 FE)	0	0	0	0
Rainham & South Hornchurch	Brady Primary (1 FE) La Salette Catholic Primary (1 FE) Newtons Primary School (2 FE) Parsonage Farm Primary (3 FE) Rainham Village Primary (2 FE) Whybridge Infant & Junior (2 FE)	2 FE	3 FE	4 FE	6 FE
Romford	Crowlands Primary (3 FE) Gidea Park Primary (2 FE) Hylands Primary (2 FE) St Edward's CE VA Primary (3 FE) St Peter's Catholic Primary (2 FE) The Mawney (2 FE) Concordia Academy Romford (3 FE)	1 FE	1 FE	2 FE	2 FE
Upminster & Cranham	Branfil Primary (3 FE) Engayne Primary (3 FE) James Oglethorpe Primary (2 FE) St. Joseph's Catholic Primary (2 FE) Upminster Infant and Junior (3 FE)	0	0	0	0
Total		4 FE	6 FE	8 FE	10 FE

7. As the table sets out above, there is a need for 10FE expansion over the next 4 years. A 4FE expansion is needed for 2017/18 and this is planned to be delivered subject to consultation and statutory processes as follows:

Harold Hill Planning area;

- Pyrgo Priory Primary School from 2FE to 3FE.

Rainham and South Hornchurch Planning area;

- Rainham Village Primary School from 2FE to 3FE.
- Whybridge Infant and Junior School from 2FE to 3FE.
- Brady Primary School from 1FE to 2FE.

Romford Planning area;

- Hylands Primary from 2FE to 3FE.

The above proposals exceed the 4FE demand projected, but will be taken forward based on deliverability, or will contribute to reducing demand in future years.

A further 2FE is needed for 2018/19 and it is being proposed that this will be delivered as follows, subject to the outcome of consultation and other statutory processes:

Harold Hill Planning area;

- Broadford Primary School from 3FE to 4FE.

Rainham and South Hornchurch Planning area;

- Parsonage Farm Primary School from 3FE to 4 FE.

It is proposed that the additional 2FE needed for 2019/20 will be delivered as follows subject to the outcome of consultation and other statutory processes:

Rainham and South Hornchurch Planning area;

- Newtons Primary from 2FE to 3FE.

Romford Planning area;

- Gidea Park from 2FE to 3FE.

These schools above have been selected because they meet the expansion criteria, and all other schools in the planning area have been expanded or do not have the capacity to further expand.

The need for additional places in Rainham and South Hornchurch and Romford from 2020/21 will need to be delivered through the new Free School proposals working with suitable sponsors because the other schools in the planning area are already being expanded, or have been expanded to meet planned demand. The expectation is that the upfront costs of establishing the new schools will be funded through the Government's central free schools programme.

8. Data analysis suggests a maximum overall need for additional classes in addition to Reception, across all year groups from 2016/17 as set out in the tables below;

2016/17 Projected Need (FE)

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6
Collier Row	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elm Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harold Hill	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1
Hornchurch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rainham & S Hornchurch	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Romford	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0
Upminster	1	0	1	1	0	0	0

- i) In order to address this, in Harold Hill Planning area a 5 block demountable unit has already been installed at Prygo Priory Primary School for 2016/17 to take on two bulge classes, one in Year 2 and one in Year 4. Discussion will take place to open the other classes as required to meet the demand in Years 3, 5 and 6.

For Romford planning area, parents will be offered places at Wykeham Primary School wherever possible to meet demand in Years 1, subject to the admissions and appeals processes. For Years 5 and 5, options for bulge classes will be agreed with the schools in the local planning area.

2017/18 Projected Need (FE)

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6
Collier Row	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elm Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harold Hill	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1
Hornchurch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rainham & S Hornchurch	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0
Romford	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0	-1
Upminster	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

- ii) For 2017/18, a number of proposals are being made which will need to be the subject of formal statutory consultation;
- In Harold Hill planning area, the Broadford Primary School expansion from 2 FE to 3 FE will be completed and therefore accommodation will be available for the school to operate to 3 FE in all the year groups as needed.
 - In Rainham and South Hornchurch, permanent expansion works will need to be delivered for Key Stage 1 at Rainham Village Primary School, and/or Whybridge Infant and Junior School, and/or Brady Primary School to enable the school to take additional pupils as required.
 - In Romford, Hylands Primary School permanent expansion works will need to be completed in Key Stage 1 to enable the school to take an additional 1 FE not only in Reception but in Years 1 and 2 as well.

Bulge classes will be needed if any of the proposals for permanent expansion are not ready in time.

Secondary Need

9. As primary children move into the secondary sector, the number of Secondary age pupils (Years 7-11) in Havering schools is expected to rise significantly from 14,584 in 2015/16 to 18,224 in 2022/23. This will cause our current surplus of places in the secondary sector to be eroded and surpassed. Havering will exceed its Year 7 capacity from 2018/19 onwards and overall Secondary places (in all other year groups) from 2019/20 onwards. As, over the next seven years, there is a projected an increase of 28% in Year 6 cohort, the table below shows the Year 6 numbers and the projected Year 7 numbers.

Year	Year 6 the previous year	Projected Year 7
2014/15	2681	2963
2015/16	2727	2967
2016/17	2861	3182
2017/18	2800	3121
2018/19	3034	3380
2019/20	3170	3534
2020/21	3259	3645
2021/22	3251	3641
2022/23	3465	3888

10. Following decisions in 2016/17, there are 3,286 places available in Havering for Year 7 pupils as a result of increasing PANS through a rationalisation process for the following schools;

Marshalls Park School from 172 to 180	8 places
Albany School from 196 to 210	14 places
Emerson Park Academy from 192 to 210	18 places
Frances Bardsley Academy from 220 to 240	20 places

Drapers Academy agreed to accept a bulge class of 20 pupils for one year.

At the request of the school, a request for an in-year variation to reduce the PAN of Gaynes School from 192 to 150 has been approved by the School Adjudicator and hence the PAN for Gaynes from 2016/17 is 150. This is to enable the school to better plan its curriculum for the pupils.

11. To address the need we are proposing for 2017/18, the following rationalisation of PANs be permanent;

Marshalls Park School from 172 to 180	8 places
Emerson Park Academy from 192 to 210	18 places
Frances Bardsley Academy from 220 to 240	20 places

A consultation and statutory process is not required for these expansions.

The Albany School did not fill to a PAN of 210 and therefore the PAN will be kept to 196. Based on last year allocations, additional places need to be put in areas where the Year 6 numbers are increasing, as pupils will not take places offered at an alternative school which is neither near their home nor one of their preferred schools.

This year there has been a drop of over 2% in the average used to calculate the number of year 6 pupils expected to take up a year 7 place in Havering the following year. This is because of a lower than expected year 6 to year 7 transfer rate in 2016/17. 275 Havering pupils obtaining a place in out-borough schools for September 2016 is the highest number ever in Havering. This has been taken into account while projecting numbers going forward and a lower transfer rate (10%) increase from year 6 to year 7 has been used instead of a 12% increase as seen in previous years.

12. The tables below show the deficit of Year 7 places across the whole borough and also by planning area.

Year	Projected Year 7	Year 7 places	Deficit of Year 7 places	Deficit as forms of Entry
2017/18	3,121	3,252	131	0 FE
2018/19	3,380	3,252	-128	4 FE
2019/20	3,534	3,252	-282	9 FE
2020/21	3,645	3,252	-394	13 FE
2021/22	3,641	3,252	-389	13 FE
2022/23	3,888	3,252	-637	21 FE

Projected surplus/deficit of year 7 places by secondary planning area

School Planning Area	Secondary Schools with size as at 1 September 2016 expressed as Forms of Entry (FE)	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
North East	Drapers Academy (6 FE)	-48	-66	-75	-78	-76	-89
North West	Bower Park School (6 FE)	2	-13	-22	-28	-27	-41
Central	Marshalls Park School (6FE) Abbs Cross Academy (5.5 FE) The Albany School (6.5 FE) The Champion School (5 FE) The Frances Bardsley Academy (8 FE) Emerson Park School (7FE) Redden Court School (5 FE) The Royal Liberty School (4 FE) St Edward's C of E School (7FE)	39	-91	-170	-220	-225	-366
East	The Coopers & Coborn School(6FE) Gaynes School (5 FE) Hall Mead (6.5 FE) Sacred Heart of Mary Girls' School (4FE)	41	-10	-40	-59	-57	-104
South	The Brittons School (7.5 FE) The Chafford School (6.5 FE) Sanders School (6.5 FE)	98	52	25	-9	-4	-37
Total Surplus/Deficit of places		132	-128	-282	-394	-389	-637
Total Surplus/Deficit of places in FE		4FE	4FE	9FE	13FE	13FE	21FE

13. The following proposals for secondary expansions are being made which will need to be the subject of consultation and other statutory processes as follows:

For 2017/18

North West Planning area;

Bulge at Drapers Academy from 6FE to 7FE.

For 2018/19

North West Planning area;

Expansion of Drapers Academy from 6FE to 8FE.

Central Planning area;

Expansion of Marshalls Park School from 6FE to 8FE.

Expansion of Royal Liberty School from 4FE to 5FE.

For 2019/20

North West Planning area;

Expansion of Bower Park School from 6FE to 7FE

Central Planning area;

Expansion of Redden Court School from 5FE to 7FE

Expansion of Emerson Park School from 7FE to 8FE

East Planning area;

Rationalisation of PAN for Hall Mead from 192 to 210

These expansions assume that the current surplus of places in some secondary schools will be eroded.

All of the schools above are Academies, or will be at the time of expansion, therefore the statutory processes differ as the Education Funding Agency is the decision maker. The Local Authority's role is to support the Academies in their consultation and business case process, and fund the expansion costs. It should also be noted that the Local Authority is not the formal proposer of the expansions nor the decision maker and therefore each of the schools will need to ensure they follow the appropriate legal processes. In relation to Academy expansions, it is recognised that those decisions are less in the council's control and the details about which academies are to be expanded can change at short notice, therefore, decisions regarding which academies to be expanded is delegated to the Lead member for Children & Learning in consultation with the Leader.

Future Housing and Regeneration Opportunities

Romford Housing Zone

14. The Romford housing zone bid has been approved with an expected delivery of 3,304 units. The table below shows the Romford housing zone trajectory which has been used to work out the child yield expected from these developments and accordingly the pupil projections for the Romford planning area.

For primary the method assumes that 50% of the child yield generated by Romford Framework Delivery for that year will join the reception cohort. This methodology is necessary due to uncertainty around housing tenure, unit size split and phasing for the housing zone. This method ensures that new provision is created in the primary phase in time to accommodate the children yield as a result of the new housing.

For secondary the child yield is calculated as an even split across the five year groups.

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Beyond 2022	Total
GLA Funded Direct-Core Housing Zone sites									
Bridge Close					150	150	200	340	840
Oldchurch site		64							64
Waterloo Road			20	20	80	50	50	0	220
Como Street			160						160
Angel Way				150	150				300
Totals									1584
Sites within Housing Zone but not direct Council involvement									
Station quarter					120	150	400		670
Gas Works							100	350	450
Former Decathlon site			150	150	50				350
North street			50	50					100
Sandgate Close				75	75				150
									1720
Totals		64	380	445	625	350	750	690	3304

Romford Housing Zone	Reception places available	Reception projection	Reception projection + 5%	Reception projection + 5% with Romford Framework Delivery child yield and other housing child yield	Romford Framework Delivery child yield	Surplus/ Deficit
2016/17	540	492	517	536	0	4
2017/18	510	501	526	547	4	-37
2018/19	540	517	542	566	11	-26
2019/20	540	527	554	597	32	-57
2020/21	540	526	552	606	48	-66
2021/22	540	535	562	645	75	-105
2022/23	540	544	571	738	164	-198

From 2021/22, a new 2 FE primary school will be needed in Romford based on the following assumptions:

- Concordia Academy opens in September 2017 in its permanent location with 90 places in Reception
- Mawney is in its new expanded building in Sept 2018 and has 90 places throughout all year groups
- The Council delivers 2FE permanent expansion in Romford - 1 FE expansion at Hylands Primary and 1 FE expansion at Gidea Park

Another 2FE is needed in 2022/23.

Projected Year 7 intake with Romford Framework Delivery

	Year 7 places available	Projected Year 7 intake	Projected Year 7 intake plus housing (including Romford Framework Delivery)	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE
Central					
2016/17	1638	1600	1622	16	1
2017/18	1624	1566	1585	39	1
2018/19	1624	1697	1715	-91	-3
2019/20	1624	1773	1794	-170	-6
2020/21	1624	1823	1844	-220	-7
2021/22	1624	1818	1849	-225	-7
2022/23	1624	1938	1990	-366	-12

A new 5/6 FE secondary school will be needed in Central Planning area from 2022/23 onwards as long as the Council is able to deliver 7 FE expansions within its secondary schools in that planning area within the next five years.

A recommendation regarding preferred site for one 4 FE primary school or two 2 FE primary schools and one 5/6FE secondary school in Romford to meet the need for places for Romford new housing zone framework delivery will be subject to a future Cabinet report..

Rainham Housing Zone

15. The Rainham housing zone bid has been approved with an expected delivery of 3,360 units. The table below shows the Rainham housing zone projections which has been used to work out the child yield expected from these developments and accordingly in the pupil projections for Rainham and South Hornchurch planning area.

Rainham Housing Zone	Reception places available	Reception projection	Reception projection + 5%	Reception projection + 5% with Rainham Housing Zone and other housing child yield	Rainham Housing Zone child yield	Surplus/ Deficit
2016/17	360	327	343	360	13	-0
2017/18	330	333	350	385	32	-55
2018/19	330	343	360	411	47	-81
2019/20	330	350	368	432	61	-102
2020/21	330	349	367	495	127	-165

The expectation is that this need will be met as follows (subject to statutory processes);

Options - 2017/18;

- 2 FE permanent expansion needed – Rainham Village Primary School from 2 FE to 3/4FE and Whybridge Infant and Junior School from 2 FE to 3FE.

Options - 2018/19;

- 1FE permanent expansion needed – Parsonage Farm Primary School from 3 FE to 4 FE.

Options - 2019/20;

- 1FE permanent expansion needed – Newtons Primary School from 2 FE to 3 FE.

Options - 2020/21;

New 2FE school to open – Beam Park Free School. Whilst the Council are asked to support this proposal, it is expected that provision of a free school will be funded direct by the Education Funding Agency, albeit there is a risk that any additional funding gained from the free school programme, will be reduced from any future Basic Need Grant that the local authority receives. A site within the housing development has been identified and reserved for the Free School, discussions are on-going between the developer and the potential sponsor.

The need for secondary school places for Rainham Housing Zone is 4 FE (600 places). This could be delivered by expanding secondary schools in the planning area as we are not projecting a deficit in year 7 places in that area until 2022/23.

Special Educational Needs

Primary

16. Between 2015/16 to 2018/19 in our mainstream primary schools we are projecting an increase of 25 pupils with an EHC plan or statement of special educational needs listing Communication and Interaction needs as the primary SEN type.

Officers will investigate the establishment of primary ARPs where the needs of these pupils can be appropriately met in mainstream schools. There is also a need to investigate further options for pupils with complex and challenging behaviour to ensure their needs can be met. This may be the establishment of a specialist unit in partnership with a specialist provider within Havering.

By 2017/18 the aim is to establish two ARPs containing 12 places each in primary schools. A further ARP of 12 places will be needed in 2018/19. The ARPs will be established in the Upminster, or Harold Hill, or Rainham and South Hornchurch primary planning areas. In the Harold Hill area there is also the option to investigate the re-designation of an existing ARP to meet the needs of primary pupils with Communication and Interaction needs.

Secondary

17. Between 2015/16 and 2018/19 in our mainstream secondary schools, officers are projecting an increase of 23 pupils with an EHC plan or statement of special educational needs listing Communication and Interaction needs as the primary SEN type.

Officers will investigate the establishment of secondary ARPs where the needs of these pupils can be appropriately met in mainstream schools. There is also a need to investigate further options for pupils with complex and challenging behaviour to ensure their needs can be met. This may be the establishment of a specialist unit in partnership with a specialist provider within Havering.

By 2017/18 we aim to establish two ARPs containing 12 places each in secondary schools in the schools in the East and Central secondary planning areas to meet the needs of secondary pupils with Communication and Interaction needs.

Social Emotional and Mental Health is a new SEN type in use since 2014/15. Officers are projecting this need to increase in the secondary phase. There is a need to conduct further analysis into the needs of this group, however, it appear that this could be addressed via the establishment of a specific ARP or high needs unit.

Special Schools

18. Between 2015/16 and 2018/19 officers are projecting an increase of 32 pupils with Cognition and Learning needs in the Council's special schools. Officers will seek to discuss the need to address the growing demand in the area with the existing special schools.

Between 2015/16 and 2018/19 officers are projecting an increase of 5 pupils with Communication and Interaction needs in the special schools. Corbets Tey is already developing specialist provision to meet the needs of pupils with Communication and Interaction needs and may want to consider expanding the provision further.

There are currently 79 pupils attending out of borough special school across all age groups. The majority of the pupils have Autistic Spectrum diagnosis (23) Speech, language and communication needs (9) and social emotional and mental health needs (22). There are a range of reasons why out of borough placements are required, it can be because educational needs cannot be met locally but also there are social care needs which mean lack of capacity and availability of residential and foster placements are a factor.

Further work will be done to identify which of these children could return to provision being created within Havering. This will involve investigating further options for pupils with complex and challenging behaviour. This may be the establishment of a high needs unit in partnership with a specialist provider within Havering.

A further report will be produced regarding plans to address the SEN need for 2018/19 onwards.

Primary- number of pupils in Havering primary schools with a statement or education health care plan by type of need

Year	Cognition and learning needs				Communication and interaction needs		Social, Emotional and Mental Health		Sensory and/or physical needs				Other/NSA		Total
	SPLD	MLD	SLD	PMLD	ASD	SLCN	BESD	SEMH	VI	HI	MSI	PD	OTH	NSA	
2015/16	8	20	12	12	90	111	0	34	7	21	1	16	5	6	343
2016/17	9	21	14	13	94	116	0	36	7	23	1	17	6	6	363
2017/18	9	22	14	13	98	121	0	38	8	24	1	17	6	7	377
2018/19	10	22	15	14	101	125	0	39	8	25	1	18	6	7	389

Secondary- number of pupils in Havering secondary schools with a statement or education health care plan by type of need

Year	Cognition and learning needs				Communication and interaction needs		Social, Emotional and Mental Health		Sensory and/or physical needs				Other/NSA		Total
	SPLD	MLD	SLD	PMLD	ASD	SLCN	BESD	SEMH	VI	HI	MSI	PD	OTH	NSA	
2015/16	21	55	5	0	65	48	0	36	4	16	0	27	9	7	293
2016/17	25	59	6	1	78	52	0	31	6	17	0	28	8	7	318
2017/18	25	60	6	1	79	53	0	32	6	18	0	28	8	7	323
2018/19	26	62	6	1	81	55	0	33	6	18	0	29	8	8	334

Special- number of pupils on roll in Havering special schools by type of need

Year	Cognition and learning needs				Communication and interaction needs		Social, Emotional and Mental Health		Sensory and/or physical needs				Other/NSA		Total
	SPLD	MLD	SLD	PMLD	ASD	SLCN	BESD	SEMH	VI	HI	MSI	PD	OTH	NSA	
2015/16	1	71	103	41	38	10	0	0	2	1	0	9	2	1	279
2016/17	1	74	114	45	40	10	0	0	2	1	0	9	2	1	298
2017/18	1	76	118	46	41	11	0	0	2	1	0	10	2	1	306
2018/19	1	79	122	47	42	11	0	0	2	1	0	10	2	1	316

Early Years

19. The Childcare Act 2006 placed duties on all local authorities to secure sufficient childcare, so far as is reasonably practicable for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0-14. (Or up to 18 for disabled children).

The following wards are showing a potential shortfall of childcare places for 17/18:

Ward	Surplus /Deficit	Year	Solutions
Gooshays	-10	17/18	Prospective provider submitted application to Ofsted (My Place)
Harold Wood	-106	17/18	Potential childcare provision to be set up to offer 32 childcare places for 2, 3 and 4 year olds at new Harold Hill Library – will be in close proximity to Harold Wood Expansion of The Old School Playgroup from 30 to 45 places.
Mawney	-54	17/18	Maintained Nursery opened (Crownfield) and will be expanded from 32 to 60 places from Sep 2017.
Rainham & Wennington	-86	17/18	Maintained Nursery expansion – To explore expansion of the Rainham Village nursery while expanding the school
South Hornchurch	-42	17/18	Prospective provider due to submit application to Ofsted (Abb Cross)
Upminster	-65	17/18	To expand James Oglethorpe Pre School from 26 places to 47 places

The following wards are showing a potential shortfall of childcare places for 18/19:

Ward	Surplus /Deficit	Year	Solutions
Gooshays	-23	18/19	Maintained Nursery expansion (Broadford Nursery from 30 to 60 places)
Harold Wood	-116	18/19	Maintained Nursery expansion (Mead from 30 to 45 places)
Mawney	-46	18/19	Expansion of Mawney Nursery from 30 to 47 places.
Rainham & Wennington	-80	18/19	To set up a nursery of 47 places at the new school on Beam Park
South Hornchurch	-62	18/19	Seek provision
Upminster	-44	18/19	Seek provision

Potential solutions to increase the number of early education and childcare places:

- Work with the owners/managers of private and community halls to set-up provision or to commission new Providers, if a provider vacates premises.
- Promote marketing in areas of need where there is a shortfall of childcare places

- All providers to be made aware of potential site within the borough via - Council properties to let
- Work with Economic Development on potential sites available to set up childcare provision in the Borough
- Advise prospective providers of where there is a shortfall of childcare places within the Borough
- Nursery provision at school sites where schools are being expanded or proposed for expansion as a result of increasing pupil numbers can be included where this is appropriate and practical
- Encourage and support schools to offer full time education and childcare from 8am to 6pm

In order to meet the planned increased demand for the delivery of the extended 30 hours free childcare for working parents of 3- and 4-year-olds from September 2017, the following four projects have been identified, subject to the grant of Capital funding from the Department for Education. The council will need to provide funding of approx. 25% of the total project cost for each project.

Early Years Capital Bid 30 hours of free childcare - 4 projects;

Projects	Wards	Type of Project	Expected number of newly created 30 hour places
James Oglethorpe Preschool	Upminster	New build	30
Crownfield Nursery	Mawney	Extension	30
The Old School Playgroup	Harold Wood	Extension	18
Towers Nursery	Hylands	New build	30

REASONS AND OPTIONS

Reasons for the decision:

This decision is necessary to ensure the provision of sufficient school places to meet the forecast rise in early years, primary, secondary and SEN pupil numbers projected beyond Phase 3 of the Council's Programme of School Expansions.

Other options considered:

A number of options have been identified in this paper each requiring further consideration. So far no option has been rejected.

Not providing any additional places is not an option as we would be failing to meet our statutory duties.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks:

Capital

Estimated costs and funding details are summarised below – details of individual schemes are included as exempt Appendix 3 due to discussions with external providers. Inclusion of funding available within a public document may prejudice negotiations.

Cabinet 12 October 2016

Phase 3 and 4	Cost of Schemes included in this report	Cost of Schemes already approved	Total Cost of Schemes Costs	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20 onwards
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Estimated Cost of Phase 3 schemes	15,020	12,840	27,860	2,438	11,340	12,707	1,375	0
Estimated Cost of Phase 4 schemes (costs of schemes include the £1m spend on feasibility studies previously approved)	35,250	0	35,250	0	0	2,413	15,125	17,712
Total Cost Phase 3 and 4 schemes	50,270	12,840	63,110	2,438	11,340	15,120	16,500	17,712
FUNDING AVAILABLE								
<i>Schemes within Phase 2 Programme</i>								
A1843 Parsonage Farm Permanent Expansion			(2,000)	(2,000)	-	-	-	-
A1844 Romford Planning Area Permanent Expansion			(2,500)	(2,500)	-	-	-	-
A1873 Upminster Permanent Expansion			(2,200)	(2,200)	-	-	-	-
<i>Other funding</i>								
Unallocated phase 1 funding – estimate			(294)	(294)	-	-	-	-
Unallocated phase 2 funding – estimate			(1,750)	(1,750)	-	-	-	-
2016-17 Basic Need Grant			(15,355)	-	(15,355)	-	-	-
2017-18 Basic Need Grant			(16,756)	-	-	(16,756)	-	-
Secondary s106 funds earmarked for post 16 SEN			(1,000)	(1,000)	-	-	-	-
Interest on s106 funds received and not yet earmarked			(282)	(282)	-	-	-	-
Early Years Funding – Capital Grant			(422)	(422)	-	-	-	-
Early Years Funding – Topslice of DSG			(1,850)	(1,850)	-	-	-	-
18-19 Basic Need Grant*			(10,941)				(10,941)	-
Additional Early Year Grant – subject to bid*			(1,475)			(1,475)		
19-20 Basic Need Grant – ESTIMATED*			(5,000)					(5,000)
Education S106 contributions received not earmarked*			(2,500)		(2,500)			
Contribution from Education Maintenance Programme*			(1,000)			(1,000)		
TOTAL CONFIRMED FUNDING			(65,325)	(12,298)	(17,855)	(19,231)	(10,941)	(5,000)
In year (Excess)/Shortfall in Funding				(9,860)	(6,515)	(4,111)	5,559	12,712
Cumulative (Excess) Funding			(2,215)	(9,860)	(16,375)	(20,486)	14,927	(2,215)

There is sufficient funding available to deliver the expansion requirements if the Capital Programme is increased in line with the recommendations within this report, to include the additional (*) items above. All funding has already been confirmed with the exception of the 19/20 Basic Need Allocation. Based on returns submitted to the EFA we are anticipating receiving funding to provide an additional 2FE of secondary places.

The EFA currently provide funding of around £3.2m per FE but to be prudent only £5m additional funding has been included within this report. Confirmation of the grant allocation is expected in April 2017 and it is envisaged that this will be prior to the award of tenders for some of the schemes identified within this report and as such overall funding can be adjusted to reflect the final grant award.

A bid has been submitted for additional early years grant funding and a decision due in December 2016. There is a risk that this bid will be unsuccessful. If this is the case consideration will be needed as to whether the schemes cease, or continue, which will be subject to further reports. If the places are needed the costs will need to be contained within the funding available.

At present there is £2.2m of funding unallocated which could accommodate some reduction in grant award in relation to the 19/20 Basic Need or Early Years Grant. Should the expected grant allocations be more than £2.7m less than expected costs of individual schemes will need to be reviewed with a view to containing spend within the funding available. Alternatively further funding, such as additional developer contributions, may be available by that time.

The anticipated timing of spend and funding available also means that there are no longer term cash flow implications anticipated from this programme. Any in year issues will be covered as part of normal treasury management activities of the Council.

It should be noted that Basic Need Grant Allocations do not include any additional funding for pupils with SEN, as such, provision of more expensive SEN places put a strain on the funds remaining to fund mainstream primary and secondary places.

Future capital repairs costs of any new places delivered will either be the responsibility of the local authority in respect of mainstream schools, or the school themselves in respect of Academies, as is the case for the existing school estate. The responsible party will need to prioritise schemes to manage costs within the funding available to them, as they do currently.

Revenue Implications for the Local Authority

A annual revenue budget of £135k exists for feasibility studies costs are expected to be contained within this budget.

It should be noted that an increase in school admissions across the Borough may also have a 'knock-on effect' on other LA budgets such as Special Educational Needs, home to school transport, etc. The details of this are currently being quantified and any pressures arising will be addressed through the appropriate

channels. The DSG allocation to the LA is based on pupil numbers and will therefore increase each year as pupil numbers rise. The majority of this increase will be allocated to the schools with the additional pupils through the Schools Funding Formula although there may be some available to meet other school-related pressures.

Revenue

Revenue Implications for schools

The revenue implications for schools are that in creating additional classes, additional resources will be incurred particularly for teaching and support staff. The funding received by the LA for allocation to schools through a mainly pupil-led formula is based on the numbers on roll at Havering schools as at an October census point. Schools therefore receive funding for a financial year based on the preceding October pupil numbers (other data is also used to recognise deprivation and special educational needs). Any additional pupils who are placed in schools after the October census are not funded by the DfE even though schools will need to appoint additional staff. In consultation with the Schools Funding Forum, the LA has top-sliced a budget of £2.7m from the DSG (Dedicated Schools Grant) from which to fund schools for mid-year increases in pupil numbers where a new class is required.

In 2015/16 financial year this budget has been largely committed to fund the growth already in the school system from previous years as the larger cohorts move through the school but there is sufficient to fund the seven bulge classes required in the current financial year mentioned in this report.

In 2016/17 the seven bulge classes from 2015/16 will need to be funded in full from the DSG Pupil Growth Fund as it will only be when the pupils are on roll in October 2016 that the LA will receive funding to allocate to the school through the pupil-led formula. The Pupil Growth Fund will also need to fund the eight additional bulge classes that may be required from September 2016 as well as the continuing commitment for previous year growth as the cohorts move through the schools. Should there be significant growth in any secondary school this will also need to be funded from the Pupil Growth Fund.

The demand for increased funding to be held as a pupil growth contingency from a ring-fenced DSG is likely to result in less funding being available for distribution to schools putting at risk the ability of schools to maintain current levels of expenditure. Schools are, however, guaranteed through DfE financial regulations to not have their funding reduced by greater than 1.5% per pupil.

Funding to LAs for pupils with behavioural or special educational needs is to LAs through a High Needs Block. Each Additional Resource Provision whether ASD or SEBD (as set out in the report) will require funding at £10,000 per place plus a needs led top up. The Additional Resourced Provisions will help increase capacity and ultimately reduce the costs of expensive out of borough provision.

LAs receive funding for Early Years places on the basis of participation measured against numbers on roll at a January census point at early years settings. The LA

funds provision on the basis of a Single Funding Formula consisting of an hourly rate and supplements for deprivation and quality. Further guidance is awaited from the DfE on how the increase to 30 hours per week is to be funded.

Schools will also be responsible for the on-going running costs and revenue maintenance costs of any new buildings. Such costs will need to be contained within their overall revenue budgets.

Risk

There is a risk that pupil numbers continue to grow and that the places delivered as a result of phase 3 and 4 are insufficient, leading to the need for additional places and funding. It is also possible that if plans are not delivered in time short term arrangements will need to be introduced to ensure that places are available. Delivery of places at short notice may require temporary accommodation to be hired. Any such costs are classified as revenue expenditure for which no funding has been identified. There is also possibility that suppliers becoming aware of urgent demands increase their prices accordingly thus putting further financial pressure on the Council. As such every effort should be made to avoid these situations

A further risk is that places will be delivered and then not be taken up leading to unnecessary levels of spend. However, the pupil forecasting methodology used is robust and take up levels are regularly monitored in order to minimise this risk. To date the vast majority of places predicted have been filled.

Further risks are that, as capital projects develop, costs increase over and above the funding available and/or that additional costs are incurred as a result of the short timescales available for the delivery of additional classrooms and/or in relation to temporary measures needed following delays in delivering permanent expansions. In addition to the financial risks the timescale also puts the delivery of the programme at risk. Wherever possible measures are being taken to minimise these risks. In respect of previous schemes, once the detailed specifications are finalised costs have been in line with estimates.

There is also a risk that should spend be incurred on schemes which are later aborted for any reason, such as lack of planning approval, it will no longer be possible to capitalise these costs needing additional revenue funding to be identified. At present no funding has been set aside for this.

As a significant level of the predicted need is based on an expected demand arising from the Rainham and Romford Housing Zone and Romford Development Framework any significant slip, either forward or backward, in the delivery of these developments could mean that places are needed sooner/later than forecast.

It should be noted that 14 out of 18 secondary schools within Havering are Academies who may wish to deliver the building works themselves, albeit funded by the Council. There is a risk that in order to obtain the agreement of third parties costs will exceed those likely to deliver places in community schools. As such careful negotiations need to take place with the relevant Academies and wherever

possible payments to academies should be phased to both minimise cash flow implications and also ensure that key delivery milestones are monitored.

Some schools identified for expansion are also the site for projects under the EFA funded priority schools build programme 2. With large expansions projects at the same sites the EFA may look for the LEA to lead delivery of both projects with a contribution of funding from the EFA. There is a risk that this funding will be insufficient leaving the local authority to meet any shortfall. As such careful negotiations will be needed with the EFA to minimise this risk.

It is difficult to assess the amount of additional accommodation or remodelling required until detailed analysis has been carried out and the school has been consulted and provision formally agreed. There may also be a need to consider some temporary provision to enable the school to remain fully operational whilst building works/ remodelling is taking place. However, in order to be consistent and manage the financial allocations as required by the Education Funding Agency, it is recommended that the final delivered solution in the case of each school will be limited to the minimum requirements of BB103 for primary and secondary school provision and BB104 for Alternative Resource Provision.

The Regional Schools Commissioner will be involved in the process of agreeing an appropriate provision for each Academy and as such has the authority to enforce academies to accept expansions. Whilst a mutually agreed solution is preferable, it may be necessary for the Regional Schools Commissioner to adjudicate and direct accordingly and this may delay delivery. The statutory processes for Academies is different to that for Community Schools and it is the Academy's responsibility to submit and agree business plans etc. with the EFA which is another potential risk of delay being outside the Council's control.

It is not possible to deliver additional capacity by September 2017 in Rainham.

The planned expansion of Parsonage Farm has been deferred to 2018/19 as a revised project is being drafted to address the concerns regarding local traffic that includes the potential of purchasing nearby land to create a parking solution, leaving both Rainham Village Primary School and Brady as potential solutions. An expansion of Rainham Village Primary School would entail the building of a 1FE expansion on the existing school site with, where possible, extensive refurbishment of existing parts of the school. The Brady site is presently too small to allow a 1FE expansion and so any expansion would require the purchase of an appropriate amount of adjacent land the cost of purchase and willingness of parties to engage in any sale in at present unknown. It is unlikely a permanent built solution can be in place at either of these sites in time and so temporary solutions are likely to be needed.

Similarly, the planned expansion of Broadford School by 2 Forms of Entry will not be complete until Easter 2018 and alternative measures will need to be considered.

Legal implications and risks:

The Council has a statutory duty to secure that efficient primary education and secondary education is available to meet the needs of the population of their area (Section 13 Education Act 1996).

At present certain types of school organisational change (including change of age range, change of character, expansion through enlargement of premises, increase/decrease or change of provision for pupils with special educational needs) are subject to statutory processes of consultation and decision-making.

A number of the recommendations require the Local Authority to bring forward proposals which must be the subject of statutory notifications. In such cases the Authority should ensure that it conscientiously considers the responses to the statutory process before making any final decisions. As such the recommendations which require statutory consultation should not be considered to be finalised until the outcome of the consultation is known and a fresh decision has been made following that.

Academies wishing to expand, make age range changes (by up to two years), add boarding provision or amend admissions need to seek approval from the Secretary of State, through the EFA, to make such changes.

The recommendations which set out the guiding principles for the Council to address the rising school roll issues are of a generic nature and there is no apparent risk in adopting them. As and when individual decisions come to be made legal advice is likely to be necessary.

The Council has a duty under section 149 Equality Act 2010 in the exercise of its functions to have due regard to the need to —

- (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
- (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The Council conducted an equality analysis in respect of Phase 3 of the school expansion programme and this is attached. This sets out the general issues applicable to the school expansions and due regard should be given to the matters identified in the Analysis. As individual proposals come forward these will be the subject of a further Equality Analysis.

Human Resources implications and risks:

The human resources implications for the schools to be proposed for expansion will be managed by the schools themselves. There is likely to be a need to recruit additional teaching and support staff and the relevant schools will undertake the recruitment and selection process in accordance with the appropriate policies and procedures. There are growing difficulties in recruiting to teaching posts and

therefore schools will need to consider that additional resources and a longer recruitment timescale may be required to fill vacancies. The Havering Education HR service will provide support as appropriate and required to all schools, academies or free schools that purchase relevant services.

Equalities implications and risks:

An Equality Analysis was conducted for Phase 3 of the Primary Expansion Programme and is attached as Appendix 4 to this report. The issues arising from that analysis are in general still applicable and should be given due regard. A similar analysis will be undertaken for Phase 4 of the Expansion programme as firm proposals emerge to fully assess their impact on children with protected characteristics and their families. The Commissioning Plan for Education Provision 2015/16 - 2019/20 which identifies needs was also the subject of Equalities Analysis.

Expanding school capacity to meet the rising demand means that the Authority will be able to offer as many children as possible a local school place in their home authority. A primary objective of the expansions programme is to ensure that high quality education is available to all children in Havering. Officers will ensure that the consultation process is thorough and inclusive. Mitigating actions will be undertaken where an adverse impact has been identified in the EA.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

1. Do the Maths 2016 – London’s school places challenge.

COMMISSIONING PLAN FOR EDUCATION PROVISION
2015/16 - 2019/20

Table of Contents

Section		Pages
	Foreword	2
	Introduction	3-5
	Executive Summary	6
1	Havering Context - Review of Commissioning Vision for Havering	7-11
2	The Role of the Local Authority in Commissioning Education Provision Statutory duties Duties to provide for under 5s Duties to provide for ages 4-16 Duties to provide for Post 16 students Duties to provide for Special Educational Need and Disabilities	12-14
3	What We Are Seeking To Achieve Learning and Achievement Strategy	15-16
4	Principles and Guidelines Over-Arching Principles Planning guidelines – Early Years Planning guidelines – Primary Planning guidelines – Secondary Planning guidelines – Special Educational Needs Planning guidelines – Expansion of popular schools and new provision Planning guidelines – Post-16	17-21
5	Funding Basic Need allocation and Capital Funding Availability of Capital and Planning Permission Existing Premises and Sites Value for money	22-23
6	Forecasting Methodology Year Reception and Primary Year 7, Secondary and Post-16 Special Educational Needs Housing Accuracy of forecasts Effect of net migration on accuracy of forecasts	24-30
7	Overview of Havering Demographic Trends Havering Birth rate and Long term pupil forecast Housing Development and Projections Travel to school patterns and Migration Current and forecast pupils in mainstream Primary Education Current and forecast pupils in mainstream Secondary Education Special Educational Needs in Havering	31-43
8	Commissioning Plan Commissioning Early Years Education and Childcare Commissioning Additional Primary and Secondary provision Commissioning Special Education Needs Provision Commissioning Post 16 Education and Training in Havering	44-53

FOREWORD

Welcome to the Council's updated Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Havering for 2016-2020. This is a five year rolling plan which we update annually. It sets out our future plans as Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision across all types and phases of education in Havering.

This plan builds upon the positive achievements of the past year and provides a clear and confident direction for education providers into the next few years. I am pleased to report that:

- the Council has successfully provided sufficient Early years provision and school places for all Havering children and young people for September 2015 by creating the additional provision set out in the previous Plan;
- our forecasting accuracy remains close to the +/- 1% of accuracy we aspire to for primary, although the increase in inward migration into Havering during 2012-16 was greater than in previous years and higher than forecast, which has resulted in greater pressures in some areas;
- high levels of parental preference for schools was delivered in 2015 despite the pressure of an increasing population; and
- all of this has been achieved against a backdrop of capital funding pressures.

As strategic commissioner, the London Borough of Havering has a responsibility to monitor the supply and demand for places and ensure there is sufficient capacity to meet demand by planning for growth. Recent, significant increases in demand patterns mean that we face unprecedented challenges to do this.

I would like to thank all the schools which are part of the major expansion programme, particularly Headteachers and Governors for their leadership and management of consultation and building programmes, while at the same time continuing to raise standards and improve children's achievements.

There remain a number of challenges for the future: the early years and school age population continues to grow, requiring additional school places to be created, in the right places, throughout the next decade; access to sufficient capital funds for school building continues to be limited and uncertain; and there is increasing local concern about building development, particularly in established urban areas.

It is clear that we will need to continue to work hard with our early year's providers and school community to deliver solid and pragmatic solutions. In addition to ensuring there is always sufficient, suitable education provision in the right place, we must also support and raise educational standards and aim to improve outcomes by ensuring that pupils can attend a good or outstanding early years setting or school.

I believe this Plan sets out a reliable and realistic vision for future education provision in Havering and provides the template for schools and other providers to work closely with the Council to deliver a place in a good or outstanding early years setting and school for every Havering child.

Councillor Robert Benham Cabinet Member for Children and Learning

INTRODUCTION

Legislation is clear about the local authority role as strategic commissioner of education provision, requiring us to provide a school place for every child resident in the borough.

The Council's ambition is to create the conditions in which pupils experience the best learning and teaching, and where pupils' moral, intellectual development, confidence can flourish and they can reach their full potential. We want every young person to benefit from a broad range of pathways to further learning and employment, for their own achievement and for the success of the London Borough of Havering and wider London economy. This Commissioning Plan provides the context and forward plan for education provision in Havering over the next five years in order to fulfil this aspiration.

In Havering, we have seen an increase of over 45% in the number of births between calendar years 2002 and 2015.



The ONS live birth data shows that Havering is the only London Borough to have a year on year increase in the birth rate every year since 2013. . While many London boroughs have already experienced the increase in birth rate which is now starting to plateau, for Havering we are still at the early stages of our increase in the birth rate and we need to implement the necessary capacity

to accommodate the children of Havering requiring a school place for years to come. In 2014/15-2015/16 we created 4 FE permanent forms of entry (FE) in Primary schools together with 292 temporary places to cover short-term pressures for primary age pupils.

The number of Primary age pupils is expected to continue rising significantly from 21,074 in 2015/16, to 25,677 in 2020/21, which is more than 4,500 extra pupils over the next five years. The number of pupils is projected to continue to rise further. There will be a need to continue to make additional provision available in most planning areas on both a permanent and temporary basis. The number of Secondary age pupils (Years 7-11) in Havering schools is expected to rise significantly from 14,584 in 2015-16 to 18,768 in 2023-24. Beyond this point the longer term strategic forecasts indicate a further increase in pupil numbers, although this estimate is heavily influenced by projections of new housing development beyond 2026.

This Commissioning Plan therefore identifies the need for additional secondary and primary school places as follows;

Planning Area	Secondary Phase	By 2017-18	By 2018-19	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	Options
North East	Total Year 7 FE	2	2	3	3	3	3	Additional places to be delivered through the expansion of schools in the North East and North West planning areas
North West	Total Year 7 FE	0	0	1	1	1	1	Additional places to be delivered through the expansion of school in this area
Central	Total Year 7 FE	0	3	6	7	8	12	Additional places to be delivered through the expansion of schools in this planning area. New provision will also be required to meet the need for places.
East	Total Year 7 FE	0	0	1	2	2	3	Additional places to be delivered through the expansion of schools in this planning area.
South	Total Year 7 FE	0	0	0	0	0	1	Additional places to be delivered through the expansion of schools in this planning area.

Planning Area	Primary Phase	By 2017-18	By 2018-19	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	Options
Collier Row	Total Reception FE	0	0	0	0	Nothing needed
	Total Year 1-6 FE	0	0	0	0	
Elm Park	Total Reception FE	0	0	0	0	Nothing needed
	Total Year 1-6 FE	0	0	0	0	
Harold Hill	Total Reception FE	1	2	2	2	Additional places to be delivered through expansion of schools in the planning area. The projected deficit takes into account the opening of Drapers Maylands free school with 60 places in September 2015.
	Total Year 1-6 FE	6	9	13	16	
Hornchurch	Total Reception FE	0	0	0	0	No solution needed as there is surplus in Elm Park planning area - no expansion will be needed until all the schools in Elm Park Planning area are filled to capacity
	Total Year 1-6 FE	0	0	0	1	
Rainham and South Hornchurch	Total Reception FE	2	3	4	6	Rainham zone housing development is included in the data. Additional places to be delivered through expansion of schools in the planning area and a proposed 3FE new free school
	Total Year 1-6 FE	1	4	8	14	
Romford	Total Reception FE	1	1	2	2	Romford Framework delivery is included in the data and the projected deficit also takes into account the opening of Concordia Academy free school with 90 places from September 2017. Site will be needed for a new provision from Sept 2021.
	Total Year 1-6 FE	4	5	7	9	
Upminster and Cranham	Total Reception FE	0	0	0	0	
	Total Year 1-6 FE	0	0	0	1	

Please note:

- FE is form of entry - 1 FE means one form of entry which is equal to 30 places.
- The need for reception places as outlined above is based on including a 5% element on the projected reception intakes only for Harold Hill, Romford and Rainham and South Hornchurch primary planning areas as these areas have the highest in year mobility and new housing growth. 5% surplus capacity is not included for the remaining planning areas as there's little in-year applications in those areas.
- Romford assumes that Concordia Academy Romford will open as planned with 60 reception places in 2016/17 and 90 places from 2017/18. Much of the additional provision will be achieved by expanding existing schools, with proposals being sought to establish a new 3FE Primary School in Rainham and South Hornchurch Planning area. While in many cases the need for new and expanded schools is dependent on future housing development, the increase in demand for education places continues to be significant.

By clearly setting out the Local Authority's future commissioning needs and plans we hope parents and providers will be in a better position to make proposals and suggestions regarding how these needs can be met. This is a different approach to setting out predetermined solutions to perceived need, and should enable a greater range of options to be considered. We welcome the fact that new providers, such as academy trusts and free schools, are entering the market and believe that parents and communities should have a strong voice in proposals for future school development.

The Local Authority also recognises that popular schools may wish to expand, or be under pressure from the local community to do so. Such expansions are welcome to help meet the need for extra places and to meet our objective of providing access to a good local school for every Havering child. We support this greater diversity in the range of education provision available to Havering children and young people. As the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision, we welcome proposals from existing schools and new providers that address the needs set out in this Plan for new provision to meet increased demand and to improve the quality of education.

The Plan also sets out our future needs and proposals for early years education and childcare, provision for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities, and the requirements we have to make appropriate provision for young people aged 16-19 to gain better qualifications and have the right opportunities to move into employment with training, apprenticeships or higher education.

This Plan is a 'live' document which underpins the dynamic process of ensuring there are sufficient school places for Havering children, and other provision. It is subject to regular discussion and consultation with schools, Local Elected Members and other stakeholders

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the Commissioning Plan is to set out in detail how we will meet the future need for education provision in Havering.

The Plan:

- states the vision for achieving higher education standards in Havering;
- outlines the principles and planning guidelines on early years to post 16 education provision, including provision for Special Educational Need & Disabilities
- sets out the commissioning plan for provision of places in statutory and non-statutory education for 0-25;
- establishes a framework to develop proposals and proposed approach for the council to continue fulfilling its statutory duty to secure sufficient school places to meet the needs of its children and families in future.
- provides demographic and contextual information to support the development of the proposals to manage school place provision.

The strategy is also intended to help parents and the wider community understand how the changing role of the local authority in education provision have contributed to & influenced key planning decisions.



It updates the school community on the longer term population trends and the implications for their schools and provides information on what the council has done so far to enable it meet the growing demand for school places.

The supporting information on the latest school places data utilises the January 2016 pupil census data and projections unless where otherwise specified.

SECTION 1: HAVERING CONTEXT - REVIEW OF COMMISSIONING

1.1 Vision for Havering

Our strategic priorities in the London Borough of Havering are to ensure all pupils meet their full potential, to shape education and skills provision around the needs of our economy and our partners in the sub region and beyond; at the same time continue to improve services for the most vulnerable young people.

The commissioning plan for education provision contributes to these priorities by setting out how we will carry out our responsibility for ensuring there are sufficient places of high quality, in the right places, for all learners, while at the same time fulfilling our other responsibilities to raise education standards and be the champion of children and their families in securing good quality education, childcare and other provision including training and apprenticeships.

As the increasing pupil population continues to impact across our school provision and squeeze on public expenditure is set to continue, we need to ensure that the right number of early years settings and school places are in the right areas at the right time in order to meet ever changing demand. We are constantly looking at ways to direct capital resources to secure school place provision of high quality in premises that are safe, secure and fit for purpose.

In our carrying out our statutory duties, we continuously work with our schools, academies and early years providers, the Dioceses of Brentwood and Chelmsford to ensure that we make the best use of school accommodation for the school and the local community

1.2 A place of change (population, demography and changes)

Havering is the third largest London borough, covering some 43 square miles. It is located on the northeast boundary of Greater London. To the north and east the Borough is bordered by the Essex countryside, to the south by a three mile River Thames frontage, and to the west by the neighbouring boroughs of Redbridge and Barking & Dagenham.

The estimated population of the London Borough of Havering is 249,085. It has the oldest population in London with a median age of approximately 40 years old as recorded in the 2011 census.

The Borough experienced a net population loss of 6.3% from 1983 to 2002 but the population has increased year on year from 2002, with a 10.7% increase from 2002 to 2015. This increase is mainly due to internal migration – that is, migration from other local authorities (1,710, 0.7%). Natural change (births minus deaths) contributed 0.3% and international migration accounted for the remaining 0.2% of the population increase from mid-2014 to mid-2015

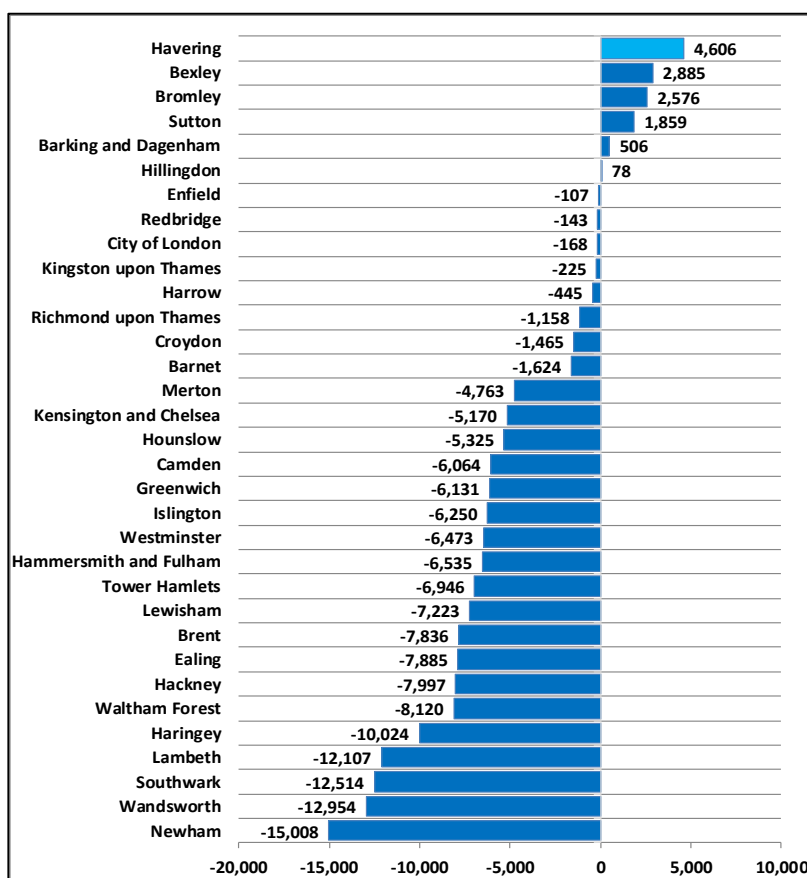
As well as increases in the number of births in Havering, there has been an increase in the general fertility rate from 54 (per 1,000 women aged 15-44) in 2003 to 66 in 2014. This equates to an additional 12 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 within the period.

Havering is one of the most ethnically homogenous places in London, with 83% of its residents recorded as White British in the 2011 census, higher than both London and England. However, based on the GLA estimates of population change by ethnicity, the projections from 2013 shows decrease in the white population from 85% (in 2015) to 79% (in 2030) and a projected increase in the Black African population from 3.8% in 2015 to 5.2% of the Havering population in 2030. .

Inclusive of ‘natural change’ (i.e. births and deaths), children aged 0-4 years are the largest contributors to population change, largely due to births. 2014 saw a net increase in young adults (20-49 years) largely due to internal migration and a net decrease in adults aged 50 years and over largely due to deaths .The impact of the welfare reforms in 2013 coined the ‘doughnut effect,’ whereby residents relocate further outside of London to find more affordable accommodation has also added to the net inflow of people into the borough.

Recent data presented below as released by the Greater London Authority (GLA) shows that Havering has experienced the largest net inflow of children across all London boroughs. In the six year period (2009-2014), 4,606 children have settled in the borough from another London borough (see Figure 1). The figure also illustrates that there is migration of children out of Inner London Boroughs, which have experienced a negative net flow, into Outer London Boroughs. However, the biggest inflows of children into Havering for 2014 came from neighbouring Outer London Boroughs, Barking & Dagenham (123 children) and Redbridge (103 children).

Figure 1 illustrates the Net flow of children by London Borough, 2009-2014



Data source: Internal Migration Flows 2009-2014; Greater London Authority (GLA); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

It is projected that the largest increases in population will occur in children (0-17 years) and older people age groups (65 years and above) up to 2031.

The changes now seen in Havering's population, influenced by increased births, immigration, housing developments and economic migration, mean that the Council's provision of school places must also respond to meet the changing needs of residents.

1.3 A place of diversity and choice (current school provision)

Schools in the borough are grouped into planning areas which are configured based on existing ward boundaries. There are seven primary and five secondary planning areas respectively, set up for the purpose of projecting school places. The diversity across Havering is further demonstrated by the varying school sizes, governance arrangements and the number of voluntary aided schools.

There have been recent changes with regards to school provision, which have led to the introduction of both academies and free schools

Academy is the legal term that includes both sponsored and converter academies, Free Schools, University Technical Colleges (UTC's) and most Studio Schools. These new forms of state maintained school are independent from the local authority, and report directly to the Secretary of State.

Further information about academies can be found [here](#)

Of the 81 schools in the borough, 51% are community schools, 11% are voluntary aided, 1% is voluntary controlled, 31% are Academies (converters, sponsor-led and Free school), 6% are foundation schools.

A full breakdown of the types of schools is provided in the table below:

School Category	Primary	Secondary	Special	Total
Academy-Sponsor Led	4	3	2	9
Academy-Converters	4	11		15
Community	40	1		41
Free School	1			1
Foundation	1	3	1	5
Voluntary Aided- Catholic	8			8
Voluntary Aided-Church of England	1			1
Voluntary Controlled	1			1
Total	60	18	3	81

The count of primary schools includes 12 pairs of separate Infant and Junior schools. Primary schools currently range in size from under 20 to 120 pupils per year group.

79% of secondary schools are academies and range from 515 pupils on roll to 1,417 including Post-16 numbers. Four schools are single sex, (two boys and two girls). Six secondaries, in addition to the Havering College of Further & Higher Education and the Havering Sixth Form College currently offer Post-16 education.

As at April 2016, 448 providers in Havering were offering 7167 early years and childcare places for statutory and non- statutory school aged children. Of these, 1058 places are nursery classes within maintained schools and academies.

1.4 Review of Commissioning to 2015

The need for additional places is a national one and as the amount of schools' capital allocation for education diminishes, one of the council's top priorities has been to ensure sufficiency of school places.

The Havering Commissioning Plan published in September 2012 identified the need for additional permanent school places to be created – equivalent to 12 forms of entry (FE) in Primary Schools. The plan also identified the need to provide 195 temporary school places to meet short-term pressures. This was approved by cabinet under the first Phase of permanent expansion programme.

The pupil forecast data was later revised in July 2013, to take account of population movement, both migration (new arrivals) and local (within and between areas of the borough). This showed a deficit of around 350 Reception places and around 1800 places across all the year groups by 2015/16. Hence, a second phase expansion programme was initiated to help meet the identified need.

1.5 What we have done so far (temporary and permanent places added)

Over the past three years we have worked to ensure that every child or young person in the borough requiring a school place has been able to secure one

From 2011 to 2015, 14 FE permanent places have been delivered in Primary schools. In addition to this, a further 525 temporary places for Reception Year pupils have also been delivered to take account of the reduced provision of permanent places. These additional 14 permanent forms of Reception Year entry created since September 2011 is equivalent to seven new 2 FE Primary Schools. In total, an additional 2505 permanent Primary school places have been created in all year groups from 2011/12-2015/16.

In addition to the above, the Department for Education (DFE) has approved the establishment of a free school in Harold Hill. The Drapers Maylands Primary school opened as a 2FE school (60 reception places) in Settle Road, Harold Hill in September 2015.



The table below gives a breakdown by academic years the temporary and permanent places created since 2011.

Year	Temporary Year R places added	Permanent Year R places added	Temporary primary places added (Years 1-6)	Permanent primary places added (Years 1-6)	Total primary places added
2011-12	60	0	0	0	60
2012-13	165	0	0	0	165
2013-14	165	300	360	1230	2055
2014-15	30	60	82	345	517
2015-16	105	60	75	510	750
Total	525	420	517	2085	3547

We are also anticipating that Concordia Academy (Free school) Romford which has also been approved by DFE will open its doors from September 2016, creating an additional 90 places in the Romford Planning area from September 2017.

In July 2011, the Government launched the Priority Schools Building Programme (PSBP) which was aimed at addressing schools with the worst condition issues. London Borough of Havering was successful in securing support for The Mawney, Suttons and Hacton Primary Schools. The rebuild programme incorporates an increase of places in each school. . The rebuild projects for Hacton and Suttons have started and completion is due on or before the end of 2016. The Mawney rebuild project is expected to be completed before September 2018.

On the 9 February 2015, the Government announced that six schools in the London Borough of Havering had been successful in their application to become part of the second phase of the Priority School Building Programme. The six schools are Broadford Primary School, The Royal Liberty School, Marshalls Park School, The Albany School, Hall Mead School and Redden Court School.

SECTION 2: THE ROLE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY IN COMMISSIONING EDUCATION PROVISION

In the national policy context the Local Authority is the commissioner of education provision. Providers will come from the private, voluntary, charitable and maintained sectors. The role of the Local Authority is set within a legal framework of statutory duties which are set out below. Within this framework, the Local Authority continues to be the major provider of education by maintaining most Havering schools and it also fulfils the function of “provider of last resort” to ensure new provision is made when no other acceptable new provider comes forward.

Statutory Duties

Education in Havering can be divided into three phases, although there is some overlap between these. The three main phases are:

- Early Years, primarily delivered by private, voluntary and independent pre-school providers and accredited Childminders and schools with a maintained nursery provision
- 4-16, “compulsory school age” during which schools are the main providers;
- Post 16, colleges and schools both offer substantial provision, with colleges as the sole provider for young people aged 19-25.

The Local Authority also has specific duties in relation to provision for pupils who have Special Educational Needs and pupils excluded from school or who are unable to attend school because of ill health.

2.1 Duties to Provide for Under 5s

Section 6 of the Childcare Act 2006 gives local authorities a duty of securing, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the provision of childcare (whether or not by them) is sufficient to meet the requirements of parents in their area in order to enable them to:

- (a) take up, or remain in work, or
- (b) undertake education or training which could assist them to obtain work.

Section 7 of the Childcare Act 2006 gives local authorities a related duty to secure free early education provision for pre-school children of a prescribed age (three and four years olds,) from the beginning of the term after their third birthday, and now two year olds from lower income families.



Section 11 of the Childcare Act 2006 placed a duty on local authorities to prepare an annual childcare Sufficiency Report.

From September 2013 the Government introduced a duty on local authorities to ensure that the most disadvantaged 2 year olds are be able to access free early education provision.

2.2 Duties to Provide for Ages 4-16

The law requires Local Authorities to make provision for the education of children from the September following their fourth birthday to the end of the academic year in which their eighteenth birthday falls either at school or otherwise. Most Havering parents choose to send their children to Havering schools. However, some parents may choose to send their children to schools outside of Havering, likewise non-Havering residents may wish for their child to attend a school within Havering. Where distance from the home address to the school is a tie breaker criteria, priority cannot be given to a Havering resident if an out-borough resident lives closer.

From age 14 to 16 a minority of young people are offered college placements or alternative curriculum provision, usually through school links. Some children are educated in Special schools or other specialist provision because of their special educational needs.

The Local Authority has a statutory duty to provide full time education for pupils “not in education by reason of illness, exclusion or otherwise” (Section 19 of the 1996 Education Act) and which is appropriate to individual pupil needs. This duty is discharged through Pupil Referral Units, alternative provision commissioned by Secondary schools and the Medical PRU and Education Service.

2.3 Duties to Provide for Post 16 Students

Local authorities have responsibilities to support young people into education or training, which are set out in the following duties:

- to secure sufficient suitable education and training provision for young people aged 16 to 19 (and those aged 20 to 24 with an Education, Health and Care Plan/Learning Difficulty Assessment) in their area;
- to ensure support is available to all young people from the age of 13 that will encourage, enable or assist them to participate in education or training (tracking young people’s participation successfully is a key element of this duty); and
- to have processes in place to deliver the ‘September Guarantee’ of an education or training place for all 16 and 17 year olds.

Learning providers are required to notify the Local Authority when a young person leaves learning so that it can fulfil its statutory duties in respect of tracking young people in post 16 education and training.

The Children and Families Act 2014 became law from September 2014. It sets out the statutory special educational needs and disability (SEND) system for children and young people aged 0 to 25 in England. The ‘Code’ is statutory guidance that details the required SEND provision by law which schools and local authorities are expected to follow. This includes the Children and Families Act 2014, the Equality Act 2010 and the Special Educational Needs Disability Regulations 2014.

Section 35 of the Children’s and Families Act 2014 places duties on Local Authorities to ensure:

- reasonable adjustments for disabled children and young people; and

- auxiliary aids and services to disabled children and young people.

The system under the new Act for those under 16 is similar to that currently in place; namely the process of and reasons for assessments are very similar and families have the same rights of appeal. The main changes from the SEN Code of Practice 2001 are:

- The Code of Practice (2014) covers the 0-25 age range;
- There is a clearer focus on the views of parents, children and young people and their role in decision-making. Guidance is now provided on the joint planning and commissioning of services to ensure close co-operation between education, health services and social care.
- For children and young people with more complex needs; a coordinated assessment process and the new 0-25 Education, Health and Care Plans(EHC) replaces statements and Learning Difficulty Assessments (LDAs);
- There is new guidance on the support of pupils and students should receive in education and training settings;
- There is a greater focus on support that enables those with SEN to succeed in their education and make a successful transition to employment and adulthood.

One significant change brought about by the Children and Families Act 2014 is that there is no longer a distinction between maintained schools and independent or non-maintained schools. Parents can now express a preference for any maintained school, academy, free school or non-maintained school. Havering is working with non-maintained education providers.

Greater diversity of provision is likely to give the most cost effective response to managing fluctuating pressures on SEND capacity.

The Equality Act 2010 places a duty on early years providers, schools and the Local Authority to ensure that children and young people with disabilities do not experience discrimination in admission to school, in education and in associated services

SECTION 3: WHAT WE ARE SEEKING TO ACHIEVE

3.1 Delivering Education

Our vision for Education Learning and Skills and our priorities for improvement as set out in our “Education and Skills Delivery Strategy“ is to ensure that every child and young person will go to good or outstanding education provision, have access to the best teaching, and benefit from settings and schools and other providers working in partnership with each other to share the best practice as they continue to improve.

Commissioning sufficient school places, in the right locations and making changes in school organisation has a significant impact in our vision to create a cultural, economic and physical environment that stimulates children and young people to open their minds to the full range of opportunities that are available to them.

To ensure all pupils meet their full potential we aim to achieve the following targets and priorities:

- **No Havering school or setting will be in an Ofsted category;**
- **Our Early years would improve to match the national figures at 85% of good or better provision;**
- **There will be more primary schools that are good or better above the statistical neighbours figure of 83% and the percentage of outstanding primary schools increase year on year to be well above national average of 23%;**
- **The percentage of secondary schools that are good to be well above the national at 76% and the outstanding schools increase year on year to 22%;**
- **Further additional resource provision is developed as the needs of the SEN population changes over time;**
- **Post-16 performance improves to be in line with national averages;**
- **Performance of children on statements and education health care plan continue to improve by 3% per year from 2013 performance;**
- **Participation in education and training at 16 and 17 to be above London and England percentages;**
- **To enhance the capacity of our special schools to meet a wider range of needs so reducing the demand for out of borough provision, which can be hugely expensive particularly for residential placements;**
- **Help parents to access a preferred school place for their child by maintaining the online admission applications currently at 100%, and increase the number of parents who get their first preference of secondary school to 84% in line with the national average and continue to improve on our 87.7% for primary applications gaining their first preference which is above both the national and the London average;**
- **Commission and expand educational provision in early years, schools, 14-19 and for SEN pupils, so that we meet demand with good provision;**
- **We will maintain at least 5% surplus capacity in school places in the reception year group for those primary planning areas that experience mass housing growth, a large number of school place applications received throughout the year and high mobility. We will ensure we deliver additional school places in line with demand and parental preferences, each year as set out in the Commissioning Plan;**

It is important to balance the need for school places and meeting parental preference with the efficient delivery of high quality education services. This requires a modest surplus of school places in any given locality. Too much surplus capacity is financially wasteful, and can impact negatively on budgets and school standards.

The Local Authority seeks to maintain 5% surplus capacity in school places in Harold Hill, Romford and Rainham & South Hornchurch primary planning areas and ensure we keep pace with demand for school places in each planning area by providing places of good quality that parents want for their children. We will take action to reduce surplus capacity where this exceeds 10%, and will seek to exert a downward pressure on levels of surplus capacity where these are forecast to remain significantly above 5% throughout the forecast period.

We are very much aware that none of this can be achieved without the support of and close working relationship with Governors, Head teachers, staff, parents and residents underlining the essential partnership with the school and wider community. We are grateful for all the help and co-operation we have received thus far and for the on-going dialogue in place to ensure that every child has the best quality of provision we can deliver. The increasingly diverse environment in which decisions about school sizes and locations are now taken means that the Local Authority has to commission school places in an open and transparent fashion, and work closely with all education providers, to secure the best for Havering's children and young people.

The Local Authority holds similar ambitions for the Early Years and post-16 age groups and for those children and young people with Special Educational Needs (SEN). We will continue to work with Early Years providers to respond positively to the ever changing needs of families to ensure high quality childcare provision is available to give children the best start in life and support families' working commitments. We are committed to delivering the Government's drive to extend free entitlement to two year olds from disadvantaged backgrounds, and are working closely with providers to make this happen. Similarly we are working with schools, colleges, employers and training organisations to ensure appropriate pathways and provision are in place for the young people aged 16-19 in Havering. Our commissioning intentions for SEN, set out in the Draft SEND Strategy for Havering include encouraging a mixed economy of providers, reducing the demand for school places outside Havering and creating more places in Havering Special schools and in SEN specialist resourced base provision in mainstream schools.

New School Provision

The Education Act 2011 changed the arrangements for establishing new schools and introduced section 6A (the free school presumption) to the Education and Inspections Act 2006. Where a LA thinks there is a need for a new school in its area it must seek proposals to establish an academy (free school).

The presumption arrangements require LAs to seek proposals to establish a free school where they have identified the need for a new school in their area. The LA is responsible for providing the site for the new school and meeting all associated capital and pre-/post-opening costs. The decision on all new free school proposals lies with the Secretary of State.

SECTION 4: PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES

It is important that the Local Authority is open and transparent in its role as the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision in Havering. To help guide us in this role we abide by clear principles, and consider school organisation proposals against our planning guidelines. We stress that planning guidelines are not absolutes, but a starting point for the consideration of proposals.

These are our Over-Arching Principles:

- We will always put the needs of the learners first.
- Every child should have access to a local good or outstanding school, which is appropriate to their needs.
- All education provision in Havering should be rated “good” or better, and be financially efficient and viable.
- We will aim to meet the needs and aspirations of parents and the local community.
- We will promote parental preference.
- We recognise perceptions may differ as to benefits and detrimental impacts of proposals. We aim to ensure our consultation processes capture the voice of all communities. To be supported, proposals must demonstrate overall benefit.
- Organisational changes should promote greater diversity of provision in a locality.
- The needs of Children in Care and those with SEN will be given priority in any commissioning decision.
- We will give priority to organisational changes that create environments better able to meet the needs of vulnerable children, including those who have SEN and disabilities, those from minority ethnic communities and / or are from low income families.
- We will make the most efficient use of resources.
- Any educational provision facing challenges in difficult times will be supported and challenged to recover in an efficient and timely manner, but where sufficient progress is not so achieved we will seek to commission alternative provision or another provider.
- If a provision is considered or found to be inadequate by Ofsted, we will seek to commission alternative provision where we and the local community believe this to be the quickest route to provide high quality provision.
- In areas of high housing growth we will actively seek developer contributions to fund or part fund new and additional provision.
- In areas of high surplus capacity we will take action to reduce such surplus¹.

¹ Actions might include re-classifying accommodation, removing temporary or unsuitable accommodation, leasing spaces to other users, promoting closures or amalgamations. We recognise that, increasingly, providers will be responsible for making such decisions about the use of their buildings, but we believe we all recognise the economic imperatives for such actions.

4.1 Planning Guidelines – Early Years

Increasing the number of Early Education and Childcare Places;

- Support the set-up of new businesses, particularly in areas of place pressure.
- The Havering Directory and Funding Agreement requires all settings that receive a less than “Good” Ofsted Inspection Judgement, to engage with the Local Authority to develop an monitor an improvement plan to ensure that settings meet the identified requirements of the Ofsted report and reach a “Good” or above standard within six months. Whilst Early Years Providers with a Satisfactory/Requires Improvement Ofsted Inspection Judgement may deliver the Early Education Entitlement (EEE) for 3 and 4 year olds, the 2 year old EEE can only be delivered by Providers with a “Good” or above Ofsted Inspection Judgement, except where there is not sufficient accessible ‘good’ or ‘outstanding’ provision.
- Engaging with maintained schools, academies and free schools to support the establishment of nursery provision to deliver the EEE as part of the whole school rather than engaging with a PVI provider especially where these are in areas of place pressure.
- Encouraging and supporting schools to offer full time education and childcare (this may include Breakfast and After School Clubs) from 8am to 6pm, enabling school nurseries to deliver a more flexible offer including blocks of hours, rather than just morning or afternoon.
- Engagement with both school and PVI settings to develop or expand more of these, to deliver the 2 year old entitlement.
- Childminders to deliver the EEE for 2, 3 and 4 year olds. Whilst Childminders represent 14.2% of all EEE Providers, they only currently supply 1.5% of the available places.



Increasing the Take-up of the Early Education Entitlement;

- Identification of take-up of the 2, 3 and 4 year old entitlement in the different planning areas and wards in the Borough.
- Publicity of the EEE and to specifically target those areas with lower take-up.
- Partnership working with relevant partners to identify barriers to childcare for parents/carers returning to or remaining in work or in undertaking training to support obtaining work.
- Continue the Information and Brokerage Service provided by the Family Information Service.
- Review training of early year providers designated as Disability Access Champions to increase those able to effectively support SEN children.

4.2 Planning Guidelines – Primary

- The curriculum is generally delivered in key stage specific classes. Therefore, for curriculum viability Primary schools should be able to operate at least 4 classes.
- Where possible, planned Published Admission Numbers (PANs) will be multiples of 30 but where this is not possible, multiples of 15 are used.
- We believe all through Primary schools deliver better continuity of learning as the model for Primary phase education in Havering. When the opportunity arises we will either amalgamate separate infant and junior schools into a single Primary school or federate the schools. However, we will have regard to existing local arrangements and seek to avoid leaving existing schools without links on which they have previously depended
- At present Primary school provision is co-educational, and we anticipate that future arrangements will conform to this pattern.
- A range of options for increasing primary phase school provision will be considered - including the expansion of existing schools to whatever size is feasible on the site, options will include the expansion of existing schools on “split sites” where existing main sites are constrained, the establishment of primary phase provision on secondary school sites possibly as all through provision and the encouragement of Free Schools where needed.



4.3 Planning Guidelines – Secondary

- All schools must be able to offer a broad and balanced curriculum and progression pathways for 14-19 year olds either alone or via robust partnership arrangements.
- PANs for Secondary schools will not normally be less than 120. PANs for Secondary schools will normally be multiples of 30.
- A range of options for increasing secondary phase school expansion will be considered – including the expansion of existing school to whatever size is feasible on the site, expanding on split sites using playing fields or Green Belt sites.
- All our Secondary schools admit pupils at age 11. Any new Secondary provision would be expected to follow this model, except where it is proposed to be all-aged (Primary and Secondary).



- Proposals for additional Secondary places need to demonstrate a balance between selective and non-selective school places.
- We will encourage the formation of all-aged schools where this is in the interests of the local community.

4.4 Planning Guidelines- Special Educational Needs

- We aim, over time, to build capacity in mainstream schools, by broadening the skills and special arrangements that can be made within this sector to ensure compliance with the relevant duties under SEN and disability legislation for example through the establishment of Additional Resources Provisions (ARPs) attached mainstream schools.
- For children and young people where mainstream provision or an ARP is not appropriate, we seek to make appropriate provision through one of Havering's Special schools otherwise for most young people aged 16-19 provision may be at school or college and for the young people who are aged 19-25 provision is likely to be college based. To reduce the number of young people attending post 16 out of borough specialist provision or schools, we need to expand Havering provision or schools.
- For young people over 18 we jointly commission with Adult Social Services and the Health Service to ensure continuity between the two services.
- We recognise the need for children and young people to live within their local community where possible and we seek, therefore, to place them in day places unless residential provision is needed for care or health reasons. In such cases agreement to joint placement and support will be sought from the relevant teams within Havering or the Health Service.
- We aim to reduce the need for children to be transported to schools far away from their local communities.

4.5 Planning Guidelines - Expansion of Popular Schools and New Provision

- We support diversity in the range of education provision available to our children and young people. We recognise that new providers are entering the market, and that parents and communities are able to make free school applications.
- We also recognise that popular schools may wish to expand, or be under pressure from the local community to do so.
- As the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision, we welcome proposals from existing schools and new providers that address the needs identified in this Plan, which include new provision to meet increased demand, and new provision to address concerns about quality.
- In order for us to support any such proposal, they must adhere to the planning principles and guidelines set out above, and meet an identified need.

4.6 Planning Guidelines – Post-16 Provision

In fulfilling their statutory duties, the local authority champion the education and training needs of young people in Havering by:

- informing local provision which meets the needs of young people and employers;
- influencing and shaping the provision on offer and helping to develop and improve the education and training market;
- identifying those most in need of additional support to participate;
- supporting the improvement of the quality of
- the education and training of young people aged 16-19 (aged 20-24 with a Learning Difficulty Assessment (or Education, Health and Care Plan)); and
- supporting employer needs, economic growth and community development.

Strategic Priorities:

- Continue to support the growth in participation of 16 year olds staying in education, monitoring participation rates and trends.
- Increase the number of 17 year olds participating in education and training, making a positive transition from year 12 to 13.
- Increase the availability, range and quality of Traineeships and Apprenticeships opportunities available across all levels.
- Promote participation of all 14-19 year olds particularly those most vulnerable and ensure that appropriate mix and balance of provision is available for all Havering residents, particularly those in vulnerable groups.



SECTION 5: FUNDING

The Local Authority as Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision has a key role in securing funding to provide sufficient education provision in the borough, particularly in schools.

5.1 Basic Need Allocation and programme funding

The Schools Expansion Programme is broadly funded from Basic Need Grant. For 2012/13-2014/15 a total of £17,112m was allocated all of which is now committed and spent. The new, two year allocation for 2015/16 and 2016/17 of £29,979m was made in December 2013. This allocation is already committed and the allocation for 2017/18 of £16,756m is already committed as well. A further allocation of £10,949m has recently been announced for 18/19. Whilst this can be supported through S106 developer contribution monies or tariff, there is currently a gap in central funding to deliver additional Secondary and SEN school places at a time when demand for these places is increasing in Havering and many other local authorities.

The revenue implications of schools expansion are met from the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). The schools' delegated budgets are based on the October pupil census and the additional costs in the current financial year will be met from the pupil growth contingency, which has been set aside from the DSG as agreed by the Schools Funding Forum. The additional pupils will be automatically reflected in subsequent years DSG and corresponding school budget shares.

The Local Authority also received a capital allocation of £422,197 to support 2 year old Early Education Entitlement places. This funding was not ring-fenced and it has been agreed that it would be allocated to support the development of nursery places, including for 2 year olds, at schools sites that are included in the Priority Schools Building Programme.

The Government recently reviewed the cost of providing new school buildings and the financial process for allocating funding to local authorities to support the provision of extra school places. The new 'baseline' designs guide local authorities towards standardisation in terms of space and design of new schools. In meeting these guidelines, Havering is committed to securing value for money when providing additional school accommodation which is of a high quality.

Government funding for 'Basic Need' is allocated on a formulaic basis assessed from information provided by local authorities about forecast numbers of pupils and school capacity. Such funding will only provide for predicted growth in numbers arising from changes in the birth rate and from inward net migration.

For new pupil places required because of housing development it is necessary to look to other funding, specifically developer contribution monies. In the past, developer contribution funding has been secured through the negotiation of S106 agreements. Whilst S106 remains for meeting specific requirements of individual developments, the arrangement is to be supplemented by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). CIL is a local tariff on all developments to provide new service capacity to support development. The Council will continue to pursue appropriate bidding opportunities for government grant.

Proposals to establish new provision which are driven by parents, rather than a basic need for new places, may be funded by the Government's free school programme, or through the Council if funding is available.

5.2 Availability of Capital and Planning Permission

Statutory proposals to alter school provision cannot be published without the necessary capital funding being identified and secured. Planning permission is required where there are proposals to increase the footprint of a building and in certain other circumstances. Where planning permission is required, school organisation proposals are approved after planning permission have been granted

5.3 Existing Premises and Sites

In drawing up options and proposals around reshaping provision or providing additional places, the Local Authority conducts an option appraisal on existing premises and sites to inform feasibility.

The issues to be considered include:

- the condition and suitability of existing premises;
- the ability to expand or alter the premises, including arrangements whilst works are in process;
- the works required to expand or alter the premises and the estimated associated capital costs;
- the size and topography of the site; and road access to the site including transport and safety issues.

5.4 Value for money

Any decision to build new school provision will be based on the long term sustainability of school rolls. Modular buildings and modern methods of construction will be used to meet short term pressures on school places and to ensure complete value for money. Full consideration will be given to which route provides the best value for money which can be achieved within the timeframe available, this will include relocating existing modular building once they become available.

SECTION 6: FORECASTING METHODOLOGY

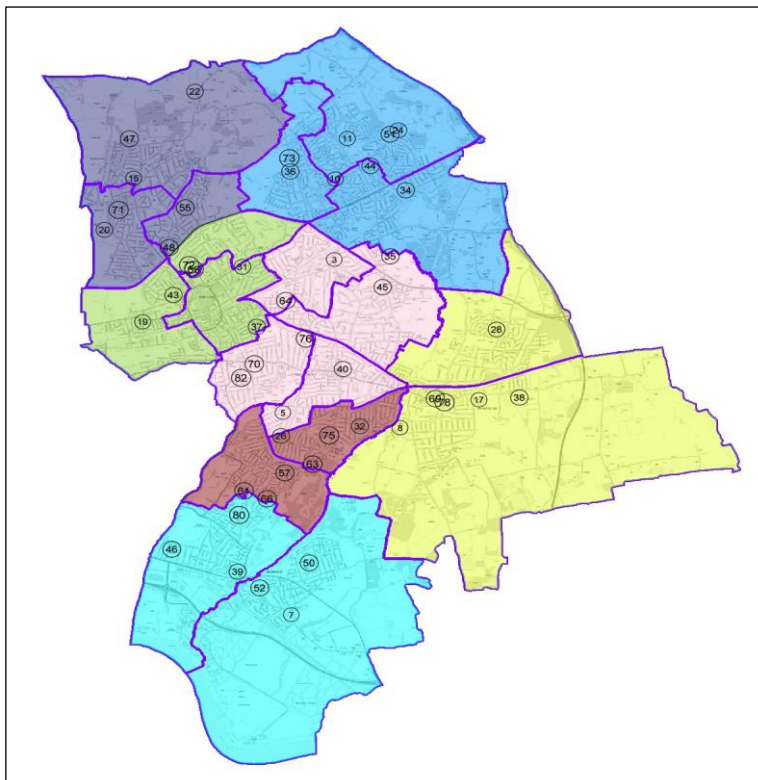
The Local Authority uses data on births and pre-school population figures to inform the forecasting of pre-school and Primary school pupil rolls. Secondary school and post-16 education needs are calculated from Primary school rolls and transfer rates to Secondary schools. Migration in and out of different parts of Havering and housing developments are taken into account. The methodology for forecasting the future needs for Special education provision is being developed further, and existing plans for increased provision are included in this Plan.

6.1 Year Reception and primary

The following information is used to calculate school roll projections in Havering:

- Birth data received from the ONS.
- Population projections produced by the GLA and in-house via the GLA Witan model
- Historic pupil data obtained from the school census
- Housing development data obtained from our planning department.

The authority calculates independently a projection of pupil numbers for the whole borough before making projections at primary planning area level. There are seven primary planning areas (see figure below), which were revised in 2014. The primary planning areas previously used were not made up of existing ward boundaries and many of the old planning areas only partially cover some wards. As birth and population data is often received at ward level, this then involves an assumption being made as to what proportion of the ward level birth/population data sits under which planning area.



No	School Name	No.	School Name
3	Ardleigh Green Inf. & Jnr	45	Nelmes Primary
5	Benhurst Primary	46	Newtons Primary
7	Brady Primary	47	Oasis Academy Pinewood
8	Branfil Primary	45	Parklands Infant & Junior
10	Broadford Primary	50	Parsonage Farm Primary
11	Brookside Inf. & Junior	51	Pyrgo Priory Primary
15	Clockhouse Primary	52	Rainham Village Primary
19	Crowlands	55	Rise Park Infant & Junior
20	Crownfield Inf. & Jnr	57	RJ Mitchell Primary
22	Dame Tipping Primary	61	Scargill Infant & Junior
22	Elm Park Primary	63	Scotts Primary
24	Drapers Maylands	64	Squirrel's Heath Inf. & Junior
28	Engayne Primary	66	St Albans Catholic Primary
31	Gidea Park Primary	68	St Edward's C of E Primary
32	Hacton Primary	69	St Joseph's RC Primary
34	Harold Court Primary	70	St Mary's Catholic Primary
35	Harold Wood Primary	71	St Patrick's Cath. Primary
36	Hilldene Primary	72	St Peter's Catholic Primary
37	Hylands Primary	73	St Ursula's RC Inf. & Junior
38	James Oglethorpe Pry	75	Suttons Primary
39	La Salette Catholic Pry	76	Towers Infant & Junior
40	Langtons Inf. & Junior	78	Upton Infant & Junior
43	Mawney Primary	80	Whybridge Infant & Junior
44	Mead Primary	82	Wykeham

Key	Primary Planning Area
Purple	COLLIER ROW
Brown	ELM PARK
Blue	HAROLD HILL
Pink	HORNCHURCH
Cyan	RAINHAM & SOUTH HORNCHURCH
Yellow-Green	ROMFORD
Yellow	UPMINSTER & CRANHAM

After many years of stable rolls, Havering is now experiencing in some areas a demand for primary school places which outstrips capacity. Therefore the decision was made to review the old planning areas and to reconfigure them based on existing ward boundaries. This makes the process of attributing ward level data to primary planning areas more accurate and less arbitrary which in turn will lead to a more robust set of projections. The exception to this is Pettits ward - as it is split in two by the A12, this leads to, in effect a boundary line that children do not tend to cross to attend primary school.

Once projections have been made a planning area level, individual school projections are made for all schools in that planning area. Data on parental preferences for schools is used when projecting numbers at school level. The accuracy of the individual planning area projections can then be checked by aggregating and comparing with the projection for the whole borough

The main method used to project school rolls in Havering is the cohort survival method. The base information used for forecasting the number of children entering Reception in Havering is the number of births within the borough and the number of children in Reception classes (obtained from the school census and summer count for previous years).

The birth data is provided by the ONS at ward level. This birth data allows the historical uptake factor to be calculated and this represents the number of children born in the borough that will go on to attend a Havering primary school five years later. The past trend of reception intake to total birth rate for the corresponding year is calculated, an average established and then applied to the birth rate for future years to calculate the projected reception intake.

The method assumes that 112% of pupils born in the borough will take up a Reception place in a Havering school five years later. This is the percentage used when calculating the number of children entering schools in 2016/17 and for subsequent years on the basis of live births from five years previously. When actual live birth data is not available from the ONS, projected birth data from the GLA is used. Havering is a net importer of pupils, that is more pupils are expected to attend primary school here than were actually born in Havering. This has been the trend for a number of years and is not expected to change.

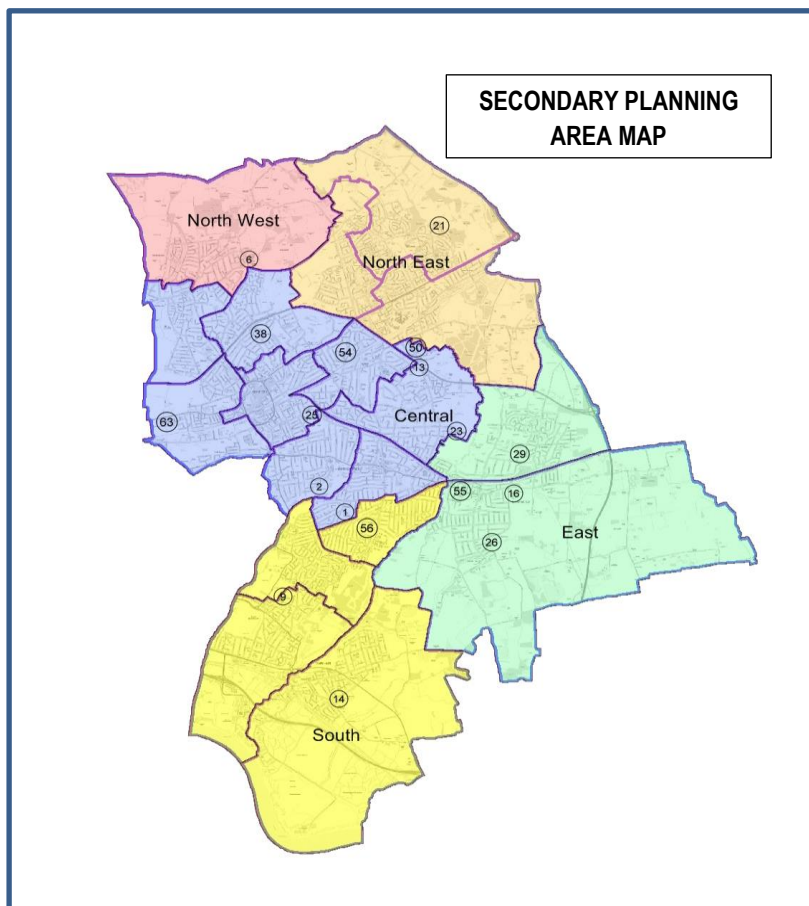
Once the number for Reception has been projected, the past trend of cohort movement through the primary phase year on year from reception to year 6 is calculated, an average established and applied to each age cohort as they move through the system. The primary rolls are projected to continue to rise in the next five years as a result of rising births in Havering and inward migration i.e. those who choose to move here.

As previously noted, an additional 5% is added to the projected reception intake for the Harold Hill, Romford and Rainham and South Hornchurch primary planning areas. This reception intake with 5% is then projected forward for other year groups via the past trend of cohort movement as outlined above. These primary planning areas experience high levels of new housing as well as high mobility with families moving in and out of

these areas, which lead to school place applications being received from these areas. Romford and Rainham and South Hornchurch have mass housing developments planned that will add further demand on school places. The additional 5% is necessary for these planning areas in order to ensure that we have sufficient primary school places available to accommodate school place demand from families living in these areas throughout the year.

6.2 Year 7 and secondary

Previously Havering has projected secondary school places solely on a borough-wide basis- that is the borough boundary is taken as the planning area for secondary. Havering has now introduced secondary planning areas in order to produce projections. It is hoped that introducing secondary planning areas will allow localised trends and patterns of movement around secondary school attendance to be captured and reflected accurately in the projections. The introduction of secondary planning areas help identify areas of need earlier, as a shortage of places in particular area will be highlighted at planning area level, that may well be hidden at borough level. There are five secondary planning areas that are made up by aggregating existing ward boundaries



No.	School
1	Abbs Cross
6	Bower Park
9	Brittons
13	Campion
16	Coopers'
21	Drapers Academy
23	Emerson Park
28	Francis Bardsley Girls'
26	Gaynes
29	Hall Mead
38	Marshall's Park
50	Redden Court
54	Royal Liberty for Boys'
55	Sacred Heart
63	St. Edward's C of E
2	The Albany
14	The Chafford Academy
56	The Sanders School

To project the secondary phase at borough level, historical data is used to calculate the transfer rate from year 6 to year 7. A two-year average rate of 110% has been applied to the year 6 projected rolls to calculate the projected year 7 intake. As with the primary projections 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. Havering is a net importer of secondary pupils, that is the number of pupils expected to attend a Havering secondary school is higher than the number of pupils expected to attend a Havering primary school. This has been the trend for a number of years and is not expected to change.

The total secondary rolls are projected to rise from 2015/16 onwards, however the year 7 intake is projected to fluctuate slightly from 2016/17 to 2017/18 before increasing year on year from 2017/18 onwards, as a result of the rising primary rolls.

6.3 Post 16 Projections

Projections for 16+ provision for the schools which have sixth form are made by using staying on rates comparing year 12 numbers with year 11 historic pupil numbers and then year 13 numbers with year 12 historic pupil numbers. The projections for year 12 and year 13 in school sixth forms are expected to remain reasonably static during the next five years.

6.4 SEN projections

Primary;

The historical trend of Havering statemented pupils in mainstream primary schools by primary SEN type is calculated as a proportion of total primary school population. This trend for each primary SEN type is then applied to future projected total primary school rolls to produce the projected number of statemented pupils expected in mainstream schools for future years.). The future projected number of pupils with each primary SEN type is then aggregated to give the total number of pupils expected to attend a Havering primary school either with a statement of SEN or and Education Health care plan. The projections are produced for statemented pupils who attend Havering schools regardless of whether the pupil resides in Havering or not.

Secondary;

The historical trend of Havering statemented pupils in mainstream secondary schools by primary SEN type is calculated as a proportion of total secondary school population. This trend for each primary SEN type is then applied to future projected total secondary school rolls to produce the projected number of statemented pupils expected in mainstream schools for future years. The future projected number of pupils with each primary SEN type is then aggregated to give the total number of pupils expected to attend a Havering secondary school either with a statement of SEN or and Education Health care plan. The projections are produced for statemented pupils who attend Havering schools regardless of whether the pupil resides in Havering or not.

Special schools

The historical trend of Havering statemented pupils in Havering special schools by primary SEN type is calculated as a proportion of the combined total primary and secondary school population. This trend is then applied to the future projected combined total primary and secondary school population to produce the projected number of statemented pupils expected in Havering special schools by type of need. The future

projected number of pupils with each primary SEN type is then aggregated to give the total number of pupils expected to attend a Havering special school. The projections are produced for those pupils who attend a Havering special school regardless of whether the pupil resides in Havering or not.

6.5 Housing

We receive data from the planning team detailing regarding housing completions in Havering. This allows us to calculate the child yield expected as a result of these housing completions.

In addition we also factor into the projections the child yield from future major housing developments as detailed in the Housing Annual Monitoring Report and as set out by regeneration colleagues. The child yield from each housing scheme is staggered over a five-year period to reflect the fact that housing developments are not all occupied immediately, nor generate child yield immediately. All the planning areas have the child yield weighted. For areas where we know from local information that housing is occupied quickly, an assumption is made that the child yield is highest in the first year of occupancy. A 40% weighting has been used to calculate child yield for the first year, followed by 20% in the second year, 20% in the third year and 10% in the fourth and fifth year.

The child yield is aggregated from ward level to planning area level and then split out by year group. In primary the child yield is split out by applying the trend from the previous year regarding the total primary roll and the proportion made up by each year group. The effect of splitting out the child yield this way instead of evenly splitting across all year groups (as with secondary) is subtle, but weights the child yield slightly in the earlier year groups.

We maintain a close relationship with our planning department and also factor into the projections the child yield from future major housing developments detailed in the Housing Annual Monitoring Report.

The benefit of the above housing and subsequent child yield methodology is that it incorporates the expected child yield from all new major housing in the borough. When we run out of known planned housing developments, we continue to factor new housing into the school roll projection methodology by applying the Mayor of London Housing target for Havering as set out in the Mayor of London Further Alterations to the London Plan.. The Mayor of London annual monitoring housing target for Havering is 1170. In years where the known planned housing does not meet the 1170 target, the level of housing factored in the school roll projections for this year is topped up to 1170. For future years where there is no information available regarding known planned housing developments, the housing element included in the projections is based solely on the annual housing supply target of 1170 units being achieved.

Rainham and Beam Park Housing Development

The Rainham and Beam Park Housing bid has now been approved with over 3500 units to be delivered over the period 2015/16 to 2021/22. The projected child yield over this period has now been factored in the school roll projections. In the long term, this is likely

to result in a continuation and probable escalation of the projected increase in pupil numbers.

Romford Housing Zone Development

The Romford housing zone bid has been approved with an expected delivery of 3304 units over the period 2017/18 to 2025/26. The projected child yield over this period has now been factored in the school roll projections. In the long term, this is likely to result in a continuation and probable escalation of the projected increase in pupil numbers.

6.6 Additional factors

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. Significant school organisation changes planned have been taken into consideration in working out projections.

Cohort survival rates are reviewed each year. They are used to determine whether changes are occurring in pupil flows and methodology for borough and planning area level and school -level projections, with the projections adapted accordingly. Parental preferences for schools are used when projecting numbers at school level.

We consult schools regarding the individual school roll projections for their school and a projection for the planning area they are in. All the adjustments raised by schools on their individual projections will be considered and revised in the projections where appropriate.

In addition to the in-house school roll projection model that we run in order to inform us of future school place demand in Havering, we also buy into the GLA School Roll Projection service that also provides us with school roll projections for Havering. Although we receive school roll projections from the GLA, we still use our in-house projections as our definitive set of roll projections. The reason for this is because we are able to make adjustments to our in-house projections that reflect local trends and patterns of movement that may not be captured by the GLA. By being able incorporate our local knowledge of demographic changes in Havering in our school roll projections; we are able to produce a more robust set of projections that better reflect what is happening on the ground.

The GLA school roll projections are still used as a tool to help assess the accuracy of our in-house projections.

6.7 Accuracy of forecasts

At the borough level, the overall pupil projection models (age 4 -10 and 11 -16) we have developed have consistently delivered accurate projections, well within the $\pm 1\%$ for one year ahead, borough-wide, as recommended by the Audit Commission.

Average Pupil Projection Accuracy (2008 – 2012)	1 Year ahead	2 Year ahead	3 Year ahead
Primary	99.62%	98.91%	98.29%
Secondary	99.62%	99.20%	97.99%
Overall	99.78%	99.13%	98.33%

For the academic year 2015/16, the primary projection total had a variance of .1.6% when compared to the actual primary total roll. In 2015/16 the secondary projected roll total had a variance of 3% when compared to the actual roll.

6.8 Effect of net migration on accuracy of forecasts

Havering in common with the many other London Boroughs and urban areas is currently experiencing an increase in demand for primary school places. This increase in demand is due to rising birth rates in Havering and families moving into the borough from other parts of London, the UK and abroad.

All Local Authorities including Havering have a statutory duty to ensure that there are enough school places available in the borough to accommodate all children who live in the borough and might require one. The increase in demand for primary school places has meant that in some areas of Havering the demand for places is higher than the number of places available.

Local forecasting in different areas has a greater variance, largely due to migration and pupil mobility in some districts. Some areas of Havering have seen rapid housing growth and other demographic changes that have led to more families with school age children moving into these areas, which in turn create an additional demand for school places.

However it is impossible to predict in advance the movement of families into and around Havering and how this may impact on school places. That is because we have no way of knowing when families will move into an area, what ages the children will be or even when during the school year they will arrive requiring a school place. Therefore due to the unpredictable nature of migration into Havering it is important that we maintain a surplus of places whenever possible in order to allow us to accommodate the late school applications we receive throughout the year.

SECTION 7: OVERVIEW OF HAVERING DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

7.1 Havering Birth Rates and Long Term Forecasts

Figure 7.1 shows the changing birth rate in England and Wales over the past 20 years. Figure 7.2 shows the number of births in Havering over the past 20 years. These indicate that the upward trend we have seen in the number of Reception pupils entering our schools is closely related to the increase in the birth rate in Havering. The pattern of declining numbers of Year 7 pupils entering our secondary schools has already started to reverse from this school year.

Fig 7.1: Source ONS

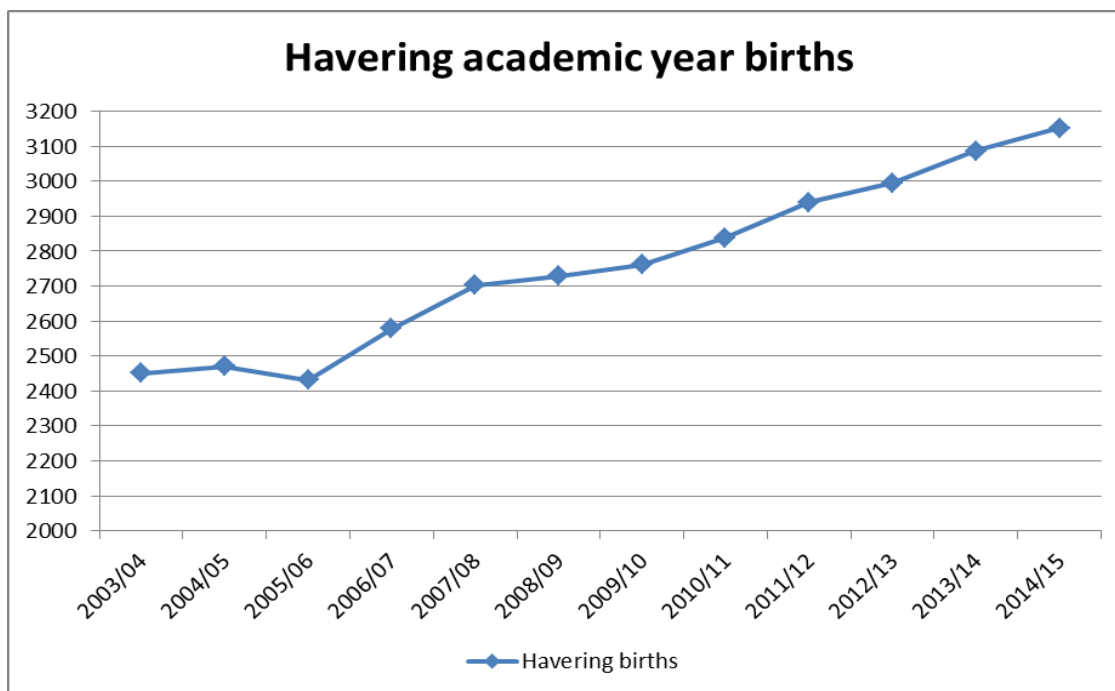
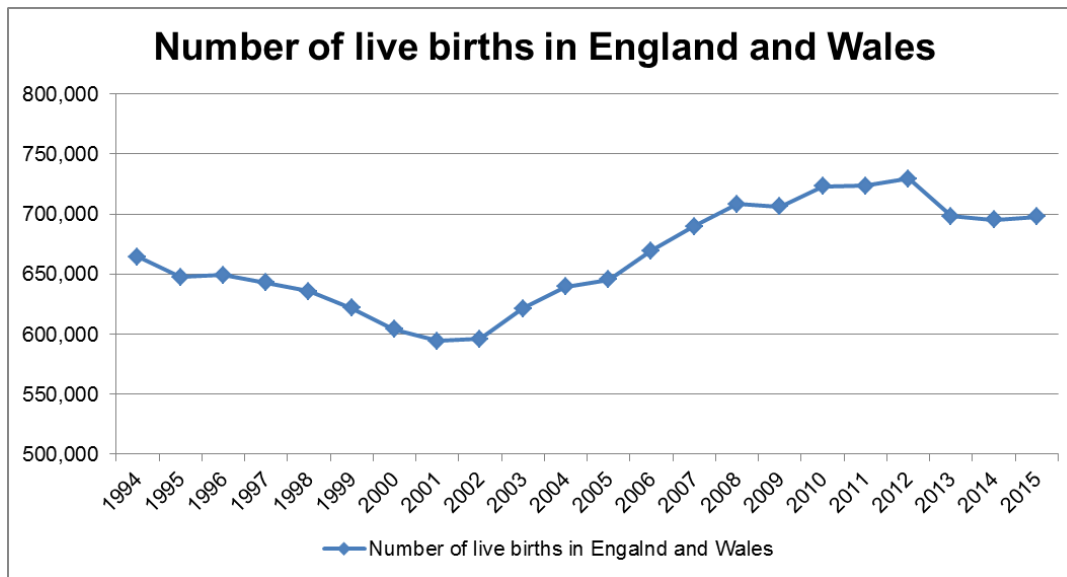


Fig 7.2: Source ONS

7.2 Long Term Pupil Forecast

Tables 7.1 and 7.2 below provide long term pupil forecasts up to 2025-26. These allow for planned housing developments and expected inward migration to the borough. In Havering there is a resident-based take-up of mainstream education of about 95% at the Primary phase and 90% at the Secondary phase. Those not attending mainstream schools in Havering may attend a mainstream school in another borough, may be educated at home, attend independent schools, Special schools or alternative education provision

Table 7.1: Long Term School-Based Forecast of Mainstream Primary Pupils by planning area

Table 7.1 above shows that the number of Primary age pupils in Havering schools is expected to rise significantly from 21074 in 2015-16 to around 25667 in 2020-21. Beyond this point the pupil population continues to increase year on year. Across Havering by 2025-26 pupil numbers are forecast to be around 28889. The continued population rise through to 2020-21 and beyond suggests the need for some new permanent accommodation mixed with temporary expansion where appropriate. Any further major housing developments in any of the primary planning areas will require new school sites and school provision in order to accommodate the school place demand. This cannot be delivered through expansion of existing schools, as we are already planning to expand all schools that can be to be expanded in order to meet the need from known population growth.

Planning Area	Current Roll	Standard five-year forecast	Long Term Strategic Forecast	
	2015-16	2019-20	2020-21	2025-26
Collier Row	3387	3704	3773	4076
Elm Park	2242	2723	2838	3179
Harold Hill	3395	4288	4420	4937
Hornchurch	4641	5050	5062	5405
Rainham and S Hornchurch	2167	2709	2965	3414
Romford	2692	3634	3859	4923
Upminster and Cranham	2550	2721	2759	2956

Table 7.2: Long Term School-Based Forecast of Mainstream Secondary Pupils (Years 7-11) by Planning area

Planning Area	Current Roll	Standard ten-year forecast	Long Term Strategic Forecast
	2015-16	2024-25	2025-26
North East	776	1355	1409
North West	735	1118	1153
Central	7599	9850	10114
East	3037	3776	3889
South	2437	3196	3201

Table 7.2 above indicates that the number of Secondary age pupils (Years 7-11) in Havering schools is expected to rise significantly from 14584 in 2015-16 to over 19000 in 2024-25 (the end of the standard forecasting period). Beyond this point the longer term strategic forecasts indicate that pupil numbers will continue to rise, although this estimate is heavily influenced by projections of new housing development beyond 2025, the principal driver for Havering’s long term strategic forecasts. Any further major housing developments in any of the secondary planning areas will require new school sites and school provision in order to accommodate the school place demand. This cannot be delivered through expansion of existing schools, as we are already planning to expand all schools that can be to be expanded in order to meet the need from known population growth.

7.3 Housing Developments and Projections

Table 7.3 below provides an overview of the number of units gained in residential schemes granted approval in the period 1992-2014 in Havering by primary planning area.

Future major housing developments planned for Havering are detailed in the Housing Authority Monitoring Report that can be viewed [here](#) . It demonstrates a significant housing development is planned for future years, particularly in the Romford, Harold Hill and Rainham areas. The planned housing numbers are used as part of the forecasting process but the current volatility in the UK and global economies, and Havering housing market means that the eventual level of house completions may differ significantly from the planned level, and this will alter the need for school places

Table 7.3 Historic and Forecast House Building by Planning Area (1992 to 2014)

Planning Area	Financial Year					
	1992-1994	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010-2014	Total
Collier Row	-21	75	122	420	130	726
Elm Park	82	16	67	55	178	398
Harold Hill	195	119	307	659	1867	3147
Hornchurch	125	185	944	467	282	2003
Rainham and S Hornchurch	27	237	201	572	1059	2096
Romford	67	507	1088	2243	1072	4977
Upminster and Cranham		75	108	111	75	369
Grand Total	475	1214	2837	4527	4663	13716

7.4 Travel to School Patterns

Travel to school patterns from one planning area to another at the Primary phase are relatively insignificant but the situation is very different at the Secondary phase where there are some significant cross border flows (Figure 7.4), including into and out of the borough as well as between Havering wards.

Table 7.4: Net Travel Flows for Secondary Pupils (Years 7-11) at Havering Schools (January 2016)

Authority	Net Import/Export				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Barking and Dagenham	788	894	932	969	847
Essex	-412	-417	-381	-354	-339
Newham	109	114	114	105	76
Redbridge	24	15	-5	-11	-57
Southend-on-Sea	-87	-109	-133	-107	-155
Thurrock	671	659	635	621	569
Tower Hamlets	27	30	38	33	24
Waltham Forest	28	34	13	11	-5

Source: Data is taken from DfE cross border mobility matrices for January 2012 to January 2016.

Please note that a negative figure indicates Havering is a net exporter of pupils to this Authority, a positive figure indicates Havering is a net importer of pupils from this Authority.

7.5 Migration

Recent figures released by GLA as detailed in the January snapshot of the internal migration of flows of school aged children showed that Havering is one of the top five London boroughs that have experienced an Inflow of children.

For this 'top 5' London boroughs, the inward migration of children across the 5 year period range between 2200 – 3100 children

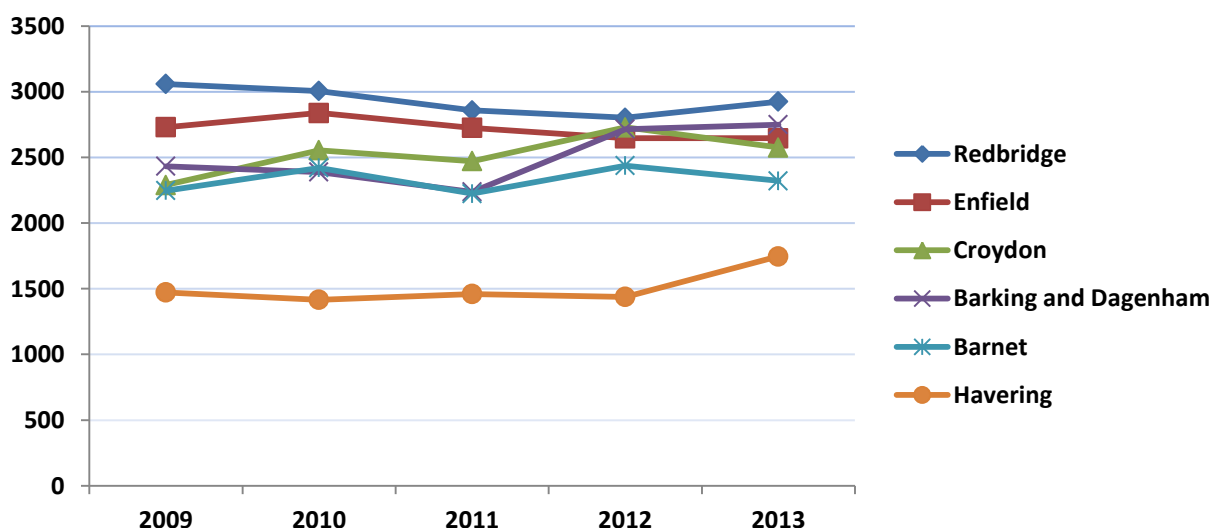


Figure 7.3: The top 5 London boroughs of inflow of children from 2009 to 2013

Source: Data taken from GLA dataset internal migration flows of school aged- children (January 2015 snapshot)

Figure 7.3, is the inflow experienced by Havering. As can be seen, there was a sharp incline of children from 2012 to 2013. The movement of children from other local authorities into Havering, led to an increased pressure upon local schools to meet the demand for school places. Havering experienced the biggest inflow from both Redbridge and Barking and Dagenham boroughs, both of which also experienced an increase from 2012 to 2013

7.6 Current and Forecast Reception Pupils in Mainstream Primary Education

Table 7.5 below shows that the number of Reception pupils in Havering schools has increased from 2607 in 2008-09 to 3188 in 2015-16. This is an increase of 22%. In 2008-09 Reception year groups at Havering primary schools operated with 6% surplus capacity. This has reduced to 2% in 2015-16. The 2% surplus in 2015-16 is only due to additional places being added to the primary phase due to the permanent expansion of 4 more schools. The number of Reception pupils is forecast to continue to increase year on year to 3797 in 2020/21.

Table 7.5: Historic and Forecast Reception Pupils in Havering Mainstream Schools (2008-09 to 2020-21)

Academic Year	Reception NOR	Permanent reception places available	Surplus/ Deficit of places
2008/09	2607	2775	168
2009/10	2701	2795	94
2010/11	2680	2765	85
2011/12	2824	2795	-29
2012/13	2905	2780	-125
2013/14	2995	3080	85
2014/15	3008	3140	132
2015/16	3188	3260	72
2016/17	3426	3393	-33
2017/18	3512	3513	1
2018/19	3635	3543	-92
2019/20	3739	3543	-196
2020/21	3797	3543	-254

Table 7.6 below represents Reception Year group data at planning area level. It shows that the growth in pupil numbers is not uniform across the borough, nor is the level of surplus capacity.

Table 7.6: Current and Forecast Reception Pupils in Havering Mainstream Schools by Planning Area (2020-21)

Planning Area	Total Reception places 2015-16	Pupil roll 2015-16	Surplus places 2015-16	Surplus capacity 2015-16	Permanent places 2020-21	Pupil roll 2020-21	Surplus places 2020-21	Surplus capacity 2020-21 (%)
Collier Row	525	517	8	2%	555	554	1	0%
Elm Park	380	356	24	6%	438	424	14	3%
Harold Hill	540	509	31	6%	570	619	-49	-9%
Hornchurch	720	696	24	3%	720	714	6	1%
Rainham and South Hornchurch	330	321	9	3%	330	495	-165	-50%
Romford	390	419	-29	-7%	540	606	-66	-12%
Upminster and Cranham	375	370	5	1%	390	385	5	1%

If no further action is taken (apart from the completion of projects already planned and proposed) by the end of the forecasting period (2020-21) there will be no surplus capacity in Reception Year groups across the Borough . Action will be taken in those planning areas where surplus capacity falls below 2% to provide additional places. Solutions will vary from new provision to expansion of existing facilities through permanent or temporary means.

As we are unable to predict in advance the number or ages of late applicants it is important that a surplus is maintained within the school system in order to accommodate late applicants. This is something recognised by the Education Funding Agency who have included an additional surplus element in their Basic Need calculation.

Tables 7.7 and 7.8 below show that the number of Primary pupils in Havering schools is forecast to rise from 18297 in 2008-09 to around 25677 in 2020/21.

Table 7.7: Historic and Forecast Primary Pupils in Havering Mainstream Schools (2008-09 to 2020-21)

Academic Year	Primary NOR	Permanent primary places available	Surplus/ Deficit of places
2008/09	18297	20038	1741
2009/10	18379	19010	631
2010/11	18473	19225	752
2011/12	18649	19285	636
2012/13	19072	19330	258
2013/14	19834	19820	-14
2014/15	20374	20675	301
2015/16	21074	21200	126
2016/17	22150	21836	-314
2017/18	23131	22584	-547
2018/19	23990	23189	-801
2019/20	24831	23652	-1179
2020/21	25677	24010	-1667

This is an expected increase of 40% from 2008-09 and 22% on current roll numbers. Havering Primary schools currently operate with under 2% surplus capacity but this is forecast to decrease to zero over the coming years. It demonstrates that pressure is building in all Primary year groups, not just the Reception entry year.

Plans for additional capacity will be brought forward over the coming months to ensure that surplus capacity is maintained at 5% at least in some planning area

Table 7.8-Current and Forecast Primary Pupils in Havering Mainstream Schools by Planning Area (2020-21)

Planning Area	Capacity 2015-16	Pupil roll 2015-16	Surplus places 2015-16	Surplus capacity 2015-16	Capacity 2020-21	Pupil roll 2020-21	Surplus places 2020-21	Surplus capacity 2020-21
Collier Row	3525	3387	138	4%	3825	3773	52	1%
Elm Park	2330	2242	88	4%	2920	2838	82	3%
Harold Hill	3435	3395	40	1%	3900	4420	-520	-13%
Hornchurch	4860	4641	219	5%	5040	5062	-22	0%
Rainham and South Hornchurch	2295	2167	128	6%	2370	2965	-595	-25%
Romford	2745	2692	53	2%	3510	3859	-349	-10%
Upminster and Cranham	2572	2550	22	1%	2730	2759	-29	-1%

Table 7.8 above shows that current surplus capacity for primary year groups (Reception - Year 6) varies across the borough from 3% to -25% in 2020-21

7.7 Current and Forecast Pupil Numbers in Mainstream Secondary Education

Table 7.9 indicates how the number of Year 7 pupils in Havering schools are forecast to increase in the long-term up to 2022-23, having declined for four consecutive years from 2008-09. Table 7.10 provides an overview of this at planning area level. Tables 7.11 and 7.12 below provide similar information but for pupil numbers in all Year groups 7–11.

Table 7.9 - Historic and Forecast Year 7 Pupils in Havering Mainstream Schools (2008-09 to 2022-23)

Academic Year	Year 7 NOR	Permanent year 7 places available	Surplus/ Deficit of places
2008/09	3125	3184	59
2009/10	3061	3199	138
2010/11	3085	3204	119
2011/12	2934	3238	304
2012/13	2895	3248	353
2013/14	2829	3228	399
2014/15	2963	3228	265
2015/16	2967	3248	281
2016/17	3182	3206	24
2017/18	3121	3252	131
2018/19	3380	3252	-128
2019/20	3534	3252	-282
2020/21	3645	3252	-393
2021/22	3641	3252	-389
2022/23	3888	3252	-636

The number of Year 7 pupils in Havering schools has fallen in recent years from 3125 in 2008-09 to a low point of 2829 in 2013-14. Thereafter, Year 7 rolls are forecast to rise to almost 3888 through the period to 2022-23, an increase of 31% on current roll numbers.

Table 7.10- Current and Forecast Year 7 Pupils in Havering Mainstream Schools by Planning Area (2022-23)

Planning Area	Permanent places 2015-16	Pupil roll 2015-16	Surplus places 2015-16	Surplus capacity 2015-16	Permanent places 2022-23	Pupil roll 2022-23	Surplus places 2022-23	Surplus capacity 2022-23
North East	180	179	1	1%	180	269	-89	-49%
North West	180	162	18	10%	180	221	-41	-23%
Central	1578	1532	46	3%	1624	1990	-366	-23%
East	693	621	72	10%	651	755	-104	-16%
South	617	473	144	23%	617	654	-37	-6%

Table 7.10 shows that current surplus capacity for Year 7 is 9% across Havering, however this varies across planning areas. By the end of the forecasting period (2022-23) there will be a deficit of around -20% deficit capacity in Year 7 across the borough (based on current capacity data) so plans to commission additional secondary school places will need to be brought forward in the coming years to address this situation.

Table 7.11- Historic and Forecast Secondary Pupils (Years 7-11) in Havering Mainstream Schools (2008-09 to 2022-23)

Academic Year	Secondary NOR	Permanent secondary places available	Surplus/ Deficit of places
2008/09	15422	15906	484
2009/10	15409	15928	519
2010/11	15353	15715	362
2011/12	15150	15829	679
2012/13	15028	15953	925
2013/14	14837	15967	1130
2014/15	14720	16046	1326
2015/16	14584	16140	1556
2016/17	15021	16158	1137
2017/18	15256	16162	906
2018/19	15768	16186	418
2019/20	16302	16210	-92
2020/21	16977	16214	-763
2021/22	17434	16260	-1174
2022/23	18224	16260	-1964

Table 7.11 above shows that the number of Year 7-11 pupils in Havering Secondary schools has been declining in recent years from 15422 in 2008/09 to 14584 in 2015-16. Thereafter it is forecast to rise to 18224 through the period to 2022-23, an increase of 25% on current roll numbers.

Table 7.12- Current and Forecast Secondary Pupils (Years 7-11) in Havering Mainstream Schools by Planning area (2022-23)

Planning Area	Permanent places 2015-16	Pupil roll 2015-16	Surplus places 2015-16	Surplus capacity 2015-16	Permanent places 2022-23	Pupil roll 2022-23	Surplus places 2022-23	Surplus capacity 2022-23
North East	840	776	64	8%	900	1271	-371	-41%
North West	900	735	165	18%	900	1049	-149	-17%
Central	7890	7599	291	4%	8120	9322	-1202	-15%
East	3465	3037	428	12%	3255	3547	-292	-9%
South	3045	2437	608	20%	3085	3038	47	2%

Table 7.11 above shows that current surplus capacity for Secondary year groups (Years 7-11) is 10% across Havering. This is forecast to decrease over the coming years; such that by the end of the forecasting period if no action is taken there will be a deficit of 12% places in Secondary schools across the borough. In recent times the immediate pressures have been to accommodate peak years of Primary children entering the education system, as well as unprecedented numbers moving into the borough (in other year groups). Over the coming years the general focus will shift away from expansion of Primary places to the funding and commissioning of additional Secondary places

For information regarding the need for additional mainstream school places in Havering please see the [London Borough of Havering School Data Pack](#)

7.8 Special Educational Needs in Havering

There are approximately 1000 children who have a statement of special educational need and who live in Havering. Since September 2014, any requests received for an assessment and agreed could lead to an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP). The majority of these children attend mainstream school where they receive additional support in excess of £6000. Some will attend Additionally Resourced provisions/Units (ARPS) and the remaining children attend Special schools both within and out of borough.

The demand for Special School places is increasing in line with the overall growing demand for school places with the complexity of the needs of the children increasing and changing over time.

Work is on-going to attempt to forecast the school places required in the next 10 years for children who have a special educational need.

Main Issues in Special Educational Needs Provision

- As the general population of school aged children increases, the numbers of children who have special educational needs will increase too.
- There is an overall increase in the complexity of needs for some children who require a school place.
- The numbers of children who have some primary needs such as Moderate or Specific Learning Disabilities will decrease as support is offered in mainstream

schools but we are predicting sharp rises in the numbers of children with other primary needs, for example Autistic Spectrum Disorder.

The table below gives predicted numbers of pupils with each primary need over the next 8 years taking into account the general population rise and the current trends for each primary need.

Table 7.13: Havering Primary SEN Projections

Primary- number of pupils in Havering primary schools with a statement or education health care plan by type of need															
Year	Cognition and learning needs				Communication and interaction needs		Social, Emotional and Mental Health		Sensory and/or physical needs				Other/NSA		Total
	SPLD	MLD	SLD	PMLD	ASD	SLCN	BESD	SEMH	VI	HI	MSI	PD	OTH	NSA	
2013/14	6	14	11	9	72	59	41	0	4	16	0	19	6	0	257
2014/15	9	19	14	12	82	95	0	34	3	22	0	15	6	6	317
2015/16	8	20	12	12	90	111	0	34	7	21	1	16	5	6	343
2016/17	9	21	14	13	94	116	0	36	7	23	1	17	6	6	363
2017/18	9	22	14	13	98	121	0	38	8	24	1	17	6	7	377
2018/19	10	22	15	14	101	125	0	39	8	25	1	18	6	7	389
2019/20	10	23	15	14	104	128	0	40	8	25	1	18	6	7	401
2020/21	10	24	16	14	107	132	0	41	8	26	1	19	7	7	411
2021/22	11	24	16	15	110	135	0	42	9	27	1	19	7	7	422
2022/23	11	25	17	15	112	138	0	43	9	27	1	20	7	8	432
2023/24	11	25	17	15	114	140	0	44	9	28	1	20	7	8	437

Table 7.14: Havering Secondary SEN projections by type of need

Secondary- number of pupils in Havering secondary schools with a statement or education health care plan by type of need															
Year	Cognition and learning needs				Communication and interaction needs		Social, Emotional and Mental Health		Sensory and/or physical needs				Other/NSA		Total
	SPLD	MLD	SLD	PMLD	ASD	SLCN	BESD	SEMH	VI	HI	MSI	PD	OTH	NSA	
2013/14	24	58	7	0	63	47	45	0	6	12	0	21	3	0	286
2014/15	28	61	6	1	76	51	0	25	8	18	0	21	6	20	321
2015/16	21	55	5	0	65	48	0	36	4	16	0	27	9	7	293
2016/17	25	59	6	1	78	52	0	31	6	17	0	28	8	7	318
2017/18	25	60	6	1	79	53	0	32	6	18	0	28	8	7	323
2018/19	26	62	6	1	81	55	0	33	6	18	0	29	8	8	334
2019/20	27	65	6	1	84	56	0	34	7	19	0	30	8	8	345
2020/21	28	67	6	1	88	59	0	35	7	20	0	31	9	8	359
2021/22	29	69	7	1	90	60	0	36	7	20	0	32	9	8	369
2022/23	30	72	7	1	94	63	0	38	7	21	0	34	9	9	386
2023/24	31	74	7	1	97	65	0	39	8	22	0	35	10	9	397

Table 7.15: Havering Special School Projections

Special- number of pupils on roll in Havering special schools by type of need															
	Cognition and learning needs				Communication and interaction needs		Social, Emotional and Mental Health		Sensory and/or physical needs				Other/NSA		
Year	SPLD	MLD	SLD	PMLD	ASD	SLCN	BESD	SEMH	VI	HI	MSI	PD	OTH	NSA	Total
2013/14	0	66	109	44	23	3	21	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	270
2014/15	0	70	115	44	35	7	0	0	1	0	0	9	2	0	283
2015/16	1	71	103	41	38	10	0	0	2	1	0	9	2	1	279
2016/17	1	74	114	45	40	10	0	0	2	1	0	9	2	1	298
2017/18	1	76	118	46	41	11	0	0	2	1	0	10	2	1	306
2018/19	1	79	122	47	42	11	0	0	2	1	0	10	2	1	316
2019/20	1	81	125	49	43	11	0	0	2	1	0	10	2	1	326
2020/21	1	84	129	50	45	12	0	0	2	1	0	11	2	1	337
2021/22	1	86	133	52	46	12	0	0	2	1	0	11	2	1	346
2022/23	1	89	137	53	47	12	0	0	2	1	0	11	3	1	357
2023/24	1	90	140	55	48	13	0	0	2	1	0	12	3	1	364

Types of Provision

Children who have a statement of special educational needs/EHCP and who live in Havering attend a variety of different provisions depending on their needs. These provisions are:-

1. **Mainstream School** – additional funding is given to the school to meet the additional needs identified in the statement.
2. **Additionally Resourced Provisions/Units (ARPs)** –Pupils have access to a separate room or rooms dedicated solely to the education of students with special needs within a larger mainstream primary or secondary school. These resourced provisions are typically staffed by specialist staff. Resourced provision/units because they are located in mainstream schools, may have pupils who are based in the unit/resource but who are included in some mainstream classes depending on the level of need.
3. **Special Schools:** A school providing for students who have a range of special educational needs that can more appropriately be met in specialist provision. Special schools are specifically designed, staffed and resourced to provide the appropriate special education for children with a wide range of additional needs. Some pupils attending special schools have some links with mainstream schools either by visiting a mainstream school for a specific session or with mainstream pupils visiting the special school. The special schools have a mix of specialisms as this provides the best learning environment for these children.
4. In addition to the above, there are a number of children who live in Havering but attend schools in other boroughs. This may be because they have a specific need that cannot be met in a Havering school, the demand for a need is low and it is more cost effective for the low numbers of pupils with that need to attend out of borough special schools or due to parental preference. There are currently some

children who attend out of borough schools because there are no places at the school in borough which could meet their educational needs.

Special Educational Needs and Disability Provision in Havering

There are currently 3 special schools and 7 mainstream schools (4 primary, 3 Secondary) with additionally resourced provisions/units for children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities in Havering.

Future Demand by Primary Need Type and Options;

Communication and Interaction Needs- Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and Speech Language and Communication (SLCN)

Between 2015/16 to 2018/19 in our mainstream primary schools we are projecting an increase of 25 pupils and in our mainstream secondary schools we are projecting an increase of 23 pupils with an EHC plan or statement of special educational needs listing Communication and Interaction needs as the primary SEN type.

We will investigate the establishment of ARPs where the needs of these pupils can be appropriate met in mainstream schools. There is also a need to investigate further options for pupils with complex and challenging behaviour to ensure their needs can be met. This may be the establishment of a specialist unit in partnership with a specialist provider within Havering.

Between 2015/16 to 2018/19 we are projecting an increase of 5 pupils with Communication and Interaction needs in our special schools. Corbets Tey is already developing specialist provision to meet the needs of pupils with Communication and Interaction needs and may want to consider expanding the provision further.

There is a need for more in borough special school places and resourced provision/unit places providing for pupils who have ASD. The number of children diagnosed with ASD is rising.

There is a need to ensure that there are sufficient ASD places in borough so that reliance on high cost specialist provision out of borough is reduced.

Cognition and Learning Needs- Specific Learning Difficulties (SPLD), Moderate Learning Difficulties (MLD) Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD) and Profound Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD)

Whilst this group is only growing gradually the needs are becoming greater.

Both Ravensbourne and Corbets Tey Schools are at or nearly at capacity. The out of borough placements for this group are very expensive and, as it is difficult for these children to travel. It is essential that these children can be educated locally or they will require very expensive placements away from family, friends and their local community. There have been a small number of children moving into Havering who have profound disability needs. There is also a growing need for Post-16 Provision for this student group.

Between 2015/16 to 2018/19 we are projecting an increase of 32 pupils with Cognition and Learning needs in our special schools. We will seek discussion with our existing special schools regarding expansion to meet the growing need in this area.

Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH)

SEMH is a new SEN type in use since 2014/15. We are projecting this need to increase in the secondary phase. There is a need to conduct further analysis into the needs of this group, this could be addressed via the establishment of a specific ARP or specialist unit.

Sensory and/or Physical needs- Physical Disabilities (PD), Hearing Impairment (HI), Hearing Impairment (HI), Multi-Sensory Impairment and Visual Impairment (VI)

The number of pupils with PD attending a mainstream school is projected to increase by two each in both the primary and secondary phase up until 2018/19. Many of our schools are not suited to make reasonable adjustments for these pupils which means reliance on those schools that are accessible.

The number of children with HI has also increased during the last three years; by 5 in mainstream primary schools and by 4 in mainstream secondary schools.

During the last three years the number of children with a primary SEN of VI has remained fairly static across primary, secondary and special schools at around 13 children each year.

SECTION 8: COMMISSIONING PLAN

8.1 Commissioning Early Years Education and Childcare

The Childcare Act 2006 placed duties on all local authorities to secure sufficient childcare, so far as is reasonably practicable for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0-14. (Or up to 18 for disabled children).

The Childcare Sufficiency report highlights that there continues to be sufficient Early Education Entitlement (EEE) places in most of the ward in the borough. It is also important to note that not all children entitled to an EEE place access this and even when they do, may not take this up in their home ward.

Current data showing the position for individual Wards are included in the [Childcare Sufficiency Report](#). It indicates that there are potential shortfalls of places in the Gooshays, Harold Wood, Mawney, Rainham & Wennington, South Hornchurch and Upminster wards. This is the position based on existing capacity as of July 2016, however, this situation may change as new providers open and existing providers may close.

The table below sets out further actions that will be taken over the next few years to address the potential shortfalls in places and also ensure that we continue to maintain sufficient EEE places in Havering.

Action Plan for increasing the number of early education and childcare places;

Proposed Actions	Delivery Method	Actions Taken or in Progress
Continuing to support the set-up of new childcare businesses and expansion of existing ones	Relevant information and processes published on the Havering Website. Active support packages. Liaising with Planning Department and Economic Development Services	A number of new businesses in progress. Development of active support package on a trading basis in progress
Increasing the numbers of settings with a "Good" or above Ofsted Inspection Judgement and which can then deliver EEE for 2 year olds	Quality Assurance Targeted Support Package.	"Buy in" from settings with an existing Ofsted Inspection of less than "Good". Settings now receiving a less than "Good" Judgement required to accept Quality Assurance support.
Developing new or expanding nursery provision at school sites where schools are being expanded or proposed for expansion as a result of increasing pupil numbers. Including new maintained nursery classes where appropriate	Creating or expanding nursery provision on the condition that the provision will include EEE for 2 year olds and 8 am – 6 pm "wrap-around" care subject to demand and viability.	Cabinet has agreed in principle to expand nursery provision on school sites. <i>Executive Decision has agreed in principle the establishment of new maintained nurseries.</i> Funding allocated to support the development of nursery provision at schools including additional places and 8 – 6 "Wrap-around"

		care. Feasibility to be carried out once a site has been identified.
Engaging with Schools and PVI settings to deliver more 2 year old places and for more Childminders to deliver EEE for 2, 3 and 4 year olds.	Provider Briefings, 1-1 discussions, peer support, Publicity to parents, including promoting the advantages of taking-up their entitlement with a Childminder.	Discussions taking place with a number of schools. An increased number of Childminders have recently stated to deliver EEE.
Work with the owners/managers of private and community halls to set-up new provision or to commission new Providers, if a provider vacates premises.	Contact and discuss with owner/managers.	Partnering up with Services to find a provider or sourcing a replacement setting in their premises.

Whilst Local Authorities have a duty to ensure a sufficiency of Early Years place they are also encouraged to focus on ensuring that all eligible children are able to take up their early education place.

The table below sets out our action for increasing the take up of early entitlement.

Proposed Actions	Delivery Method	Actions Taken or in Progress
Identification of take-up of the 2, 3 and 4 year old entitlement in the different planning areas and wards in the Borough.	To extend and improve the analysis of data to better enable the EEE take-up in different areas. Specifically target publicity to those areas with lower take-up by the Information and Brokerage Service via the Family Information Service (FIS)	Extended data set in development. FIS support families in identifying an EEE place.
Target families identified by the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) as potentially qualifying for the 2 year old entitlement.	Contacting families identified termly by the DWP.	“Friendly” post card communications sent termly.
Working with Job Centre Plus, Children’s Centres and other relevant partners to identify barriers to childcare for parents returning to/remaining in work or in training to obtain work; and to seek solutions.	Regular contact, including team meetings and discussion of issues.	Current contact on ad hoc issues.

8.2 Commissioning for additional Primary and Secondary Places

Principles and challenges

Havering has a diverse range of primary and secondary schools and wishes to maintain that diversity. To help develop the range of options available, we will work with other providers when making commissioning decisions.

The London average of 83.6% of parents being offered their first preference primary school and 68% their first preference secondary school are being achieved, but will become more difficult as higher numbers of children enter primary schools and move through to secondary schools. Commissioning decisions will take into account parental preferences and the provision of school places in areas where parents are unable to secure places within easy walking distance of home.

At secondary level, Academies will make their own decisions about admission numbers where places are currently unfilled, but it is recognised that any current capacity will be filled from 2016 onwards when the current large primary cohorts move to secondary school.

Parental choice for in-year applicants, particularly those looking for places in KS1, is severely reduced and in some areas of the borough and in some year groups, there are periods for in-year applicants when no places are available. It is challenging to expand schools in year groups higher than Reception or Year 7, and commissioning decisions will, resources permitting, build in capacity to allow for future demand to be met.

It is important to recognise we cannot achieve our ambitions without working in partnership with schools. The increasingly complex environment in which decisions about school sizes and locations are now taken means that the local authority has to commission school places and work closely with all education providers, to secure the best for Havering's children and young people.

It is important to balance the need for school places and meeting parental preference with the efficient delivery of high quality education services. This requires a modest surplus of school places in any given locality. Too much surplus capacity is financially wasteful, and can impact negatively on budgets and school standards.

The Local Authority seeks to maintain between 5% surplus capacity in primary school places and ensure we keep pace with demand for school places in each planning area by providing places of good quality that parents want for their children. We will take action to reduce surplus capacity where this exceeds 10%, and will seek to exert a downward pressure on levels of surplus capacity where these are forecast to remain significantly above 5% throughout the forecast period.

8.3 Commissioning Special Educational Needs Provision

The SEND strategy is being drafted and will be consulted on in the summer term.

Our commissioning intentions are to deliver the SEND Strategy in line with our three key aims:

- Improve children and young people's educational, health and emotional wellbeing outcomes

- Continue to target existing Special school resources and a dedicated outreach team to support the development of skills in mainstream schools, particularly for pupils with autism (ASD), and speech, language and communication needs (SLCN).
- Further increase the range of specialist additionally resourced provision in our mainstream schools
- Develop integrated assessment and joint commissioning to deliver EHC plans
- Work in partnership with our maintained Special schools to increase the number of commissioned special school places within these schools therefore demonstrating the case for investment and ensuring growth in places is cost efficient
- Further increase the number of places available for ASD with the current school estate.
- Encourage closer links between our Special schools and FE Colleges, utilising existing good practice to ensure continuity of support up to age 25.
- Develop the range of integrated social care, health and education providers and encourage a mixed economy
- Formalise the partnership with providers to deliver a best value approach to low incidence high cost needs. Collaboration offers parents greater choice of good quality local provision, in which they can feel confident.
- Decrease the demand for out of borough placements.

8.4 Commissioning Post-16 Education and Training

The Education Funding Agency (EFA) is responsible for managing the government's 16-19 Demographic Growth (Basic Needs) fund (DGCF). This fund is intended to support the creation of accommodation for new learners aged 16-19. This demand may arise from either population growth, the increase in participation by young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET), or new learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities who require provision.

The table below sets out the funded places in the academic year 2013/14 - 2016/17 for 16-19 learners at Havering based providers. The funded places were calculated by the Education Funding Agency (EFA) based on the previous year numbers of 16-18 learners at each institution. The places below will not be filled entirely by Havering residents and does not include Apprenticeships.

2013/14 Funded 16-19 places of Havering based providers

Provider Name	Category	2013/14
Chelmer Training Limited	Commercial and Charitable Provider	174
Drapers' Academy	Academy	89
Havering College of Further and Higher Education	General FE and Tertiary	3,097
Havering Sixth Form College	Sixth Form College	2,727
Ravensbourne School	Maintained Special School	23
Sacred Heart Of Mary Girls' School	Academy	205
St Edward's Church of England School and 6 th Form	Academy	240
The Champion School	Academy	271
The Coopers' Company And Coborn School	Academy	472
The Frances Bardsley Academy for Girls'	Academy	178

2014/15 Funded 16-19 places of Havering based providers

Provider Name	Category	2014/15
Business Education Partnership	Commercial and Charitable Provider	74
Chelmer Training Limited	Commercial and Charitable Provider	10
Drapers' Academy	Academy	109
ELUTECH	Academy	138
Havering College of Further and Higher Education	General FE and Tertiary	3,098
Havering Sixth Form College	Sixth Form College	2,603
Ravensbourne School	Maintained Special School	25
Sacred Heart Of Mary Girls' School	Academy	206
St Edward's Church of England School And Sixth Form College	Academy	233
The Champion School	Academy	331
The Coopers' Company And Coborn School	Academy	458
The Frances Bardsley Academy for Girls'	Academy	193

2015/16 Funded 16-19 places of Havering based providers

Provider Name	Category	2015/16
Drapers' Academy	Academy	124
ELUTECH	Academy	200
Havering College of Further and Higher Education	General FE and Tertiary	2,268
Havering Sixth Form College	Sixth Form College	2,711
Ravensbourne School	Maintained Special School	25
Sacred Heart Of Mary Girls' School	Academy	193
St Edward's Church of England School And Sixth Form College	Academy	199
The Champion School	Academy	339
The Coopers' Company And Coborn School	Academy	448
The Frances Bardsley Academy for Girls'	Academy	194

2016/17 Funded 16-19 places of Havering based providers

Provider Name	Category	2015/16
Drapers' Academy	Academy	140
Havering College of Further and Higher Education	General FE and Tertiary	2,540
Havering Sixth Form College	Sixth Form College	2,711
Ravensbourne School	Maintained Special School	25
Sacred Heart Of Mary Girls' School	Academy	188
St Edward's Church of England School And Sixth Form College	Academy	208
The Champion School	Academy	329
The Coopers' Company And Coborn School	Academy	467
The Frances Bardsley Academy for Girls'	Academy	166

Source: DfE secure access portal 16-19 funding allocations for the 2015/16 and 2016/17 academic year

Attending a school sixth form is only one option for learners aged 16-18. The table below shows the stay-on rates at Havering 11-18 schools (including the 11-18 academies) from Year 11, Year 12 and Year 13. The learners at 11-16 schools and special schools have not been included in the Year 11 figures.

School sixth form stay on rates

	Yr 11	Yr 12	Yr 13
2011/12	3003	737	651
2012/13	3026	743	653
2013/14	3041	832	660
2014/15	3066	789	750
2015/16	2902	816	641

	Yr 11/12	Yr 12/13
2012/13	24.7%	88.6%
2013/14	27.5%	88.8%
2014/15	25.9%	90.1%
2015/16	26.6%	81.2%

The table below shows the Apprenticeship participation for 16-18 Havering residents. The learner numbers are for residents participating in an Apprenticeship in the relevant year.

16-18 Apprenticeship participation of Havering residents

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Intermediate (Level 2)	382	422	439	410	440
Advanced (Level 3)	158	173	196	250	250
Higher (Level 4+)	<5	<5	8	10	20
Total Apprenticeships	541	596	643	660	710

Source <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/fe-data-library-apprenticeships>

16-18 Apprenticeship participation of Havering residents

The table below shows the proportion of 16-17 year old Havering residents in education and training for June 2013 -2016 academic year recorded as participating in the areas indicated. This information is essential to the planning of provision to ensure the incoming duties relating to the Raising of the Participation Age are delivered

A snapshot of the 16-17 cohort and their activity areas is shown in the table below

Year	Number of 16/17 year olds known to the LA	Full time education & Training	Apprenticeship	Work based Learning	Part time Education	Employment combined with training	other	Total	Current activity not known to the LA
2013	5,840	85.5%	3.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	90.8%	2.1%
2014	5800	86.3%	4.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	92.2%	1.7%
2015	5,900	86.1%	5.4%	0.6%	N/A	0.7%	0%	92.8%	1.2%
2016	5,970	84.3%	8.1%	0.3%	N/A	1.3%	0%	94%	1.6%

Source: <http://www.15billion.org/ims/monthlyreports/>

The table below provides data on those who are not participating and the categories they fall into for June 2013 - 2016.

June 2013 Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET) breakdown by destination

		Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Total	Total as a %
NEET Available	Awaiting a foundation Learning place			1	1	0.2%
	Awaiting Level 2 place		1		1	0.2%
	Awaiting sub Level 2 place			1	1	0.2%
	EET start date agreed	3	1	7	11	2.7%
	Not yet ready for work or training	4	1	3	8	2.0%
	Seeking EET	48	94	129	271	67.1%
	Working not for reward		1	4	5	1.2%
	Sub Total	55	98	145	298	73.8%
NEET – Not available	Illness	4	6	12	22	5.4%
	Other Reason				7	1.7%
	Pregnancy	1	3	8	12	3.0%
	Teenage Parents	6	18	37	61	15.1%
	Unlikely to be economically active		1		1	0.2%
	Young Carers		2	1	3	0.7%
	Sub Total	11	3	65	106	26.2%
Grand Total		66	128	210	440	100%

June 2014 Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET) breakdown by destination

		Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Total	Total as a %
NEET Available	EET start date agreed	5	4	4	13	3.7%
	Seeking EET	39	69	132	240	67.8%
	Working not for reward			10	10	2.8%
	Sub Total	44	73	146	263	74.3%
NEET – Not available	Illness	4	6	1	26	7.3%
	Other Reason	2	1	4	7	2.0%
	Pregnancy	5	2	2	9	2.5%
	Teenage Parents	2	17	25	44	12.4%
	Unlikely to be economically active		2	2	4	1.1%
	Young Carers		1			0.3%
	Sub Total	13	29	49	91	25.7%
Grand Total		57	102	195	354	100%

June 2015 Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET) breakdown by destination

		Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Total	Total as a %
NEET Available	Not yet ready for work or training	2	3	1	6	2.0%
	Seeking EET	39	60	103	202	66.7%
	Start date non-RPA EET	1	2	1	4	1.3%
	Start date RPA EET	3	3	4	10	3.3%
	Working not for reward		2	1	3	1.0%
	Sub Total	45	70	110	225	74.3%
NEET – Not available	Illness	3	7	12	22	7.3%
	Other Reason	2	2	2	6	2.0%
	Pregnancy	1	1	1	3	1.0%
	Teenage Parents	6	11	27	44	14.5%
	Unlikely to be economically active			2	2	0.7%
	Young Carers			1	1	0.3%
	Sub Total	12	21	45	78	25.7%
Grand Total		57	91	155	303	100%

June 2016 Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET) breakdown by destination

		Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Total	Total as a %
NEET Available	Not yet ready for work or training	2	0	2	4	1.6%
	Seeking EET	29	44	74	147	58.1%
	Start date non-RPA EET		1		1	0.4%
	Start date RPA EET	3	2	4	9	3.6%
	Working not for reward			1	1	0.4%
	Sub Total	34	47	81	162	64%
NEET – Not available	Illness	7	11	13	31	12.3%
	Other Reason	1	3	4	8	3.2%
	Pregnancy	3	2	4	9	3.6%
	Teenage Parents	6	13	20	39	15.4%
	Young Carers	2		2	4	1.6%
	Sub Total	19	29	43	91	36%
Grand Total		53	76	124	253	100%

Source: <http://www.15billionebp.org/>

The employment and education status for a proportion of young people aged 16-18 years old changes on a regular basis. The above table indicates that we need to be planning full time education or full time employment with training pathways for the young people who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET), or whose status is currently unknown.

Current data for the Local Authority appears to be clear:

- there is no anticipated significant pressure for additional places overall to meet the needs of Havering residents in the next few years;
- the predicted fall in numbers of young people 16-18 should to a large degree cancel out a rise in the participation rate to full participation of 16 and 17 year-olds from 2015.

The partnership in Havering between the colleges and schools, where the colleges guarantee places for suitably qualified applicants has proved to be valuable in ensuring places for young people in Havering.

However, whilst the overall numbers may be accommodated, whether the places available meet the needs of all young people, particularly those not presently engaged in education or training needs further consideration.

The predicted fall in the number of young people resident in Havering combined with a potential increase in the number of 16-19 providers in Havering and the surrounding areas, such as the recently established University Technical College (ELUTECH), may have implications for the roll projections of providers in the Borough. It should be noted, however, that the number of 16-19 year-olds in East London and the Thames Gateway is predicted to increase significantly in the coming years, which is also the case in Greater London. The popularity of Havering providers is seen in the fact that the travel to learn data show that Havering has traditionally been a net importer of learners post-16. The issue for providers may therefore be more about responding to changes in demand, including managing changes in the balance of the types of provision required by the group of young people.

From 2014/15 the overall (Y7-Y11) numbers in secondary schools in Havering are projected to increase year on year. A rapid rise in year 7 is projected in 2018/19 as the larger primary cohort transfers on to the secondary phase leading to an overall deficit in secondary places by 2018/19. The numbers projected post-16 is expected to follow the pattern of secondary figures, although the introduction of a new 6th form in Drapers' Academy in 2012/13 created additional places.

The number of year 11 leavers is projected to decline slightly until 2017/18, which is followed by a significant rise in 2019/20 and in the years beyond. This is significant as Havering is a high net importer of learners and the combination of increased future residents and school population will impact on the provision required.

Projected numbers on roll for school sixth forms

	Yr 12	Yr 13	Total	Number of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places
2014/15	789	750	1539	1990	451
2015/16	816	641	1457	1990	533
2016/17	781	720	1500	1990	490
2017/18	787	687	1474	1990	516
2018/19	788	691	1479	1990	511
2019/20	827	689	1516	1990	474
2020/21	835	722	1558	1990	432
2021/22	875	730	1606	1990	384
2022/23	859	763	1622	1990	368

Projected numbers on roll for Havering College of Further and Higher Education and Havering Sixth Form College

	16-18 year old population in Havering	Havering College of Further and Higher Education	Havering Sixth Form College
2016/17	9043	2354	2760
2017/18	8829	2354	2800
2018/19	8799	2454	2850
2019/20	8918	2554	2900
2020/21	9228	2554	2950
2021/22	9566	2554	2975
2022/23	9907	2554	3000
2023/24	10318	2554	3000

Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms

Academies	Schools funded directly by central government, independent of the local authority
All-through school	A school which provides both Primary and Secondary education. They accept children at age 4, and can school them right through to Sixth form (age 18-19)
Basic Need Allocation	Grant received from the central government to create additional school places for the projected demand of pupil places arising from increased births and general demographic change, in excess of current schools capacity to provide them
Cabinet	The decision making body of the Council
Child Yield	The means of determining the number of pupils to come from the development of new housing
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy; which allows local planning authorities to agree developer contributions to support education , highways and other infrastructure needs
Community School	State-funded school under the control of the local authority. The Local authority employs the school's staff, is responsible for the school's admissions and owns the school's estate
DFE	Department for Education – the central government controlling body for all aspects of education
DSG	Dedicated Schools Grant -The money the Government gives to local authorities to fund schools
EEE	Early Education entitlement – 15 hours of provision per week over 38 weeks of the year for 3 and 4 year olds
EFA	Education Funding Agency – the central government body responsible for the allocation and control of funds to academies and other schools operated independent of the local authority EYFS
EYFS	Early Years Foundation Stage – the phase in education and care from 0-5 years, until a child moves into Year One at school.
FE	Form of Entry based on multiples of 30 pupils, used to determine the size of schools
Free School	All ability state-funded schools set up in response to local demand, operating independent of the local authority
Foundation School	A state-funded school in which the governing body has greater freedom in the running of the school and owns the land and buildings
GLA	Greater London Authority is responsible for the strategic administration of Greater London. It shares local government powers with the councils of 32 London Borough and the City of London.
Maintained Schools	Schools funded by central government through the local authority, including community, community special, foundation (including trust), voluntary aided and voluntary controlled
NEET	A descriptor for young people not in employment, education or training
Net Capacity	The number of pupil places available at a school
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	Planned Admission Number-: maximum number of pupils a school intends to admit in the first year of school
Planning Areas	A combination of Havering wards aggregated into areas used to determine future school capacity needs
PSPB	Priority Schools Building Programme—A building programme aimed at addressing schools with the worst condition issues
PRU	Pupil Referral Unit an establishment maintained by the local authority for children with additional needs, and unable to attend a mainstream or special school, or academy
Section 106	Planning obligation on developers to provide contributions, either in cash or kind, for additional school places as a consequence of new housing developments
SEND	Special Educational Needs and Disability
Special School	School catering solely for pupils with Special Educational Needs and disability
Sponsored Academy	An academy controlled by a sponsor, where additional support is required, normally as a consequence of underperformance
Studio School	A school funded directly from central government, under the control of a proposer (normally a FE College, but could also be a sixth form), offering academic and vocational qualifications for 14-19 year olds in a practical and project-based way, combined with work placements with local and national employers
OfSTED Category	Inspection judgements made by Ofsted categorising schools in (requiring improvement or special measures) as a consequence of underperformance. Maintained schools placed in either of these categories by Ofsted will normally be required to become sponsored academies to bring about the necessary improvements
UTC	University Technical College- Technical academies sponsored by a local university for 14-19 year olds with emphasis on providing technical education
VA Schools	Voluntary aided school - maintained schools with a foundation established by the church
VC Schools	Maintained school that retain minority foundation representation on their governing body and also retain strong links with the church in their community

Appendix 2: INTERPRETING AND TRANSLATION ASSISTANCE

This document contains information regarding the draft Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Havering. If English is not your first language and you would like to see this document in your preferred language, please tick the appropriate box, complete your name and address, and return the whole form to the address below.

This document can also be made on **Audio Tape** **Braille** **Large Print**

<p>দোভাষির কাজ এবং অনুবাদে সহায়তা</p> <p>এই দলিলটিতে হ্যাভেরিং-এ শিক্ষার ব্যবস্থার জন্য কমিশনিং পরিকল্পনার (Commissioning Plan for Education Provision) খসড়ার বিষয়ে তথ্য আছে। যদি ইংরেজি আপনার প্রথম ভাষা না হয় এবং আপনি এই দলিলটি আপনার পছন্দসই ভাষায় দেখতে চান, অনুগ্রহ করে যথাযথ বাস্তব টিক করুন, আপনার নাম এবং ঠিকানা পূরণ করুন, এবং নিচের ঠিকানায় সম্পূর্ণ ফর্মটি ফেরত পাঠান।</p> <p>এছাড়া এই দলিলটি পাওয়া যেতে পারে</p> <p>অডিও টেপে <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ব্রেইলে <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>বড় মুদ্রণে <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Bengali <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>VERTIMO ŽODŽIU IR RAŠTU PAGALBA</p> <p>Šiame dokumente pateikta informacija apie įgyvendinimo plano, skirto švietimo programai Heiveringe, projektą. Jei anglų kalba nėra jūsų gimtoji kalba ir norėtumėte gauti šį dokumentą savo pageidaujama kalba, pažymėkite atitinkamą langelį, įrašykite savo vardą bei adresą ir užpildytą formą grąžinkite toliau nurodytu adresu.</p> <p>Šis dokumentas taip pat gali būti pateikiamas:</p> <p>garsajuostėje <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Brailio šriftu <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>didelėmis spausdintinėmis raidėmis <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Lithuanian <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>POMOC W ZAKRESIE TŁUMACZEŃ USTNYCH I PISEMNYCH</p> <p>Niniejszy dokument zawiera informacje dotyczące wstępnej wersji Planu Zleceń w Zakresie Dostarczania Usług Edukacyjnych (ang. <i>Commissioning Plan for Education Provision</i>) w Havering. Jeśli język angielski nie jest Państwa ojczystym językiem i chcieliby Państwo przeczytać ten dokument w wybranym języku, prosimy zaznaczyć odpowiednie pole, wpisać swoje imię i nazwisko oraz adres, a następnie przesłać cały formularz na adres podany poniżej.</p> <p>Dokument ten można otrzymać także w następujących wersjach:</p> <p>Kaseta audio <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Pismo Braille'a <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Duży druk <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Polish <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>ASISTENȚĂ - TRADUCERE ȘI INTERPRETARE</p> <p>Acest document conține informații referitoare la Proiectul de Plan Educațional din Havering. Dacă limba engleză nu este limba dvs. maternă și doriți să vizualizați acest document într-o altă limbă, vă rugăm să bifați caseta corespunzătoare, să completați formularul cu numele și adresa dvs. și să-l returnați la adresa de mai jos.</p> <p>Acest document este disponibil și sub următoarele forme:</p> <p>Casetă audio <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Document Braille <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Document tipărit cu caractere mari <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Romanian <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>اس دستاویز میں بیورنگ میں تعلیم کی فراہمی کے حوالے سے ڈرافٹ کمشن پلان کے متعلق معلومات شامل ہیں۔ اگر انگریزی آپ کی مادری زبان نہیں ہے اور آپ اس دستاویز کو اپنی ترجیحی زبان میں دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں، تو برائے مہربانی موزوں خانے میں ٹک کا نشان لگائیں، اپنا نام اور پتہ لکھیں اور پورا فارم درج ذیل پتہ پر بھیج دیں۔</p> <p>یہ دستاویز ان حالتوں میں بھی دستیاب ہے</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> آڈیوٹیپ <input type="checkbox"/> بریلی <input type="checkbox"/> بڑا پرنٹ</p> <p>Urdu <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>ÌRÀNÌLÓWỌ FÚN ŞÍŞE ÒGBÙFỌ ÀTÌ TÍTÚMỌ ÈDÈ</p> <p>Ìwé yíí ní àwọ̀n àlàyé nípa èdà àkókó Ètò Ìfilólẹ̀ fún Ìpèsè Èkó ní Havering nínú. Bí èdè Gẹ̀gẹ̀sì kì bá kíí ẹ̀ èdè rẹ̀ àkókó, tí o sì fẹ́ rí àkọ̀sílẹ̀ yíí ní edè tí o bá fẹ́, jọwọ́ fí ààmì sí àpótí tí ó yẹ, kọ orúkọ àtí àdírẹ̀sì rẹ̀ sí ibítí a pèsè, kí o sì dá ìwé nàà lódìndi padà sí àdírẹ̀sì tó wà nísàlẹ̀ yíí.</p> <p>A tún le ẹ̀ àkọ̀sílẹ̀ inú ìwé yíí sórí</p> <p>Téèpù Ohùn <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Àkọ̀sílẹ̀ fún kíkà àwọ̀n aláìrírán <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Àtẹ̀jádé Onílẹ̀tà Nlánlá <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yoruba <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Telephone No _____</p>	<p>Return to:</p> <p>School Organisation Team Learning and Achievement 9th Floor, Mercury House, Mercury Gardens, Romford RM1 3DW</p>

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING

SCHOOL PLANNING DATA PACK

Autumn 2016

CONTENTS PAGE

Section		Pages
A	Primary and Secondary Schools in Havering	4-9
B	Births in Havering	10-19
C	School roll projections and numbers on roll	20-34
D	Imports and Exports	35-37
E	School roll projection methodology	38-43

Section A-

Primary and Secondary schools in Havering

Havering primary schools by planning area and ward

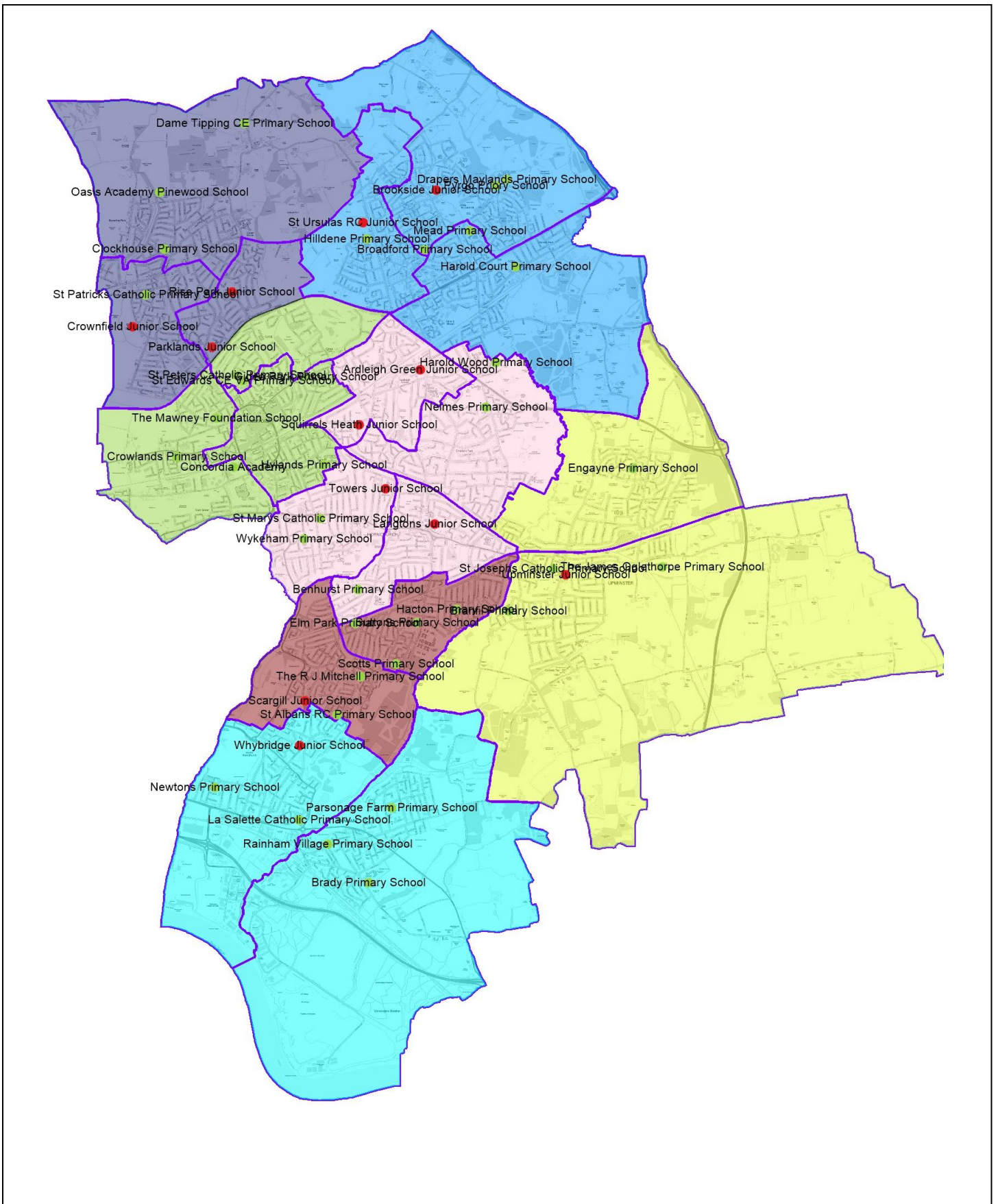
Estab no	School Name	Planning Area	Ward
3112004	Oasis Academy Pinewood	Collier Row	Mawney
3112038	Clockhouse Primary School		Havering Park
3112041	Crownfield Junior School		Mawney
3112042	Crownfield Infant School		Mawney
3112055	Parklands Junior School		Pettits
3112056	Parklands Infants' School		Pettits
3112059	Rise Park Junior School		Pettits
3112060	Rise Park Infants' School		Pettits
3113000	Dame Tipping C.E School		Havering Park
3113503	St Patrick's Catholic Primary		Pettits
3112008	Elm Park Primary School	Elm Park	Hacton
3112015	Hacton Primary School		Hacton
3112022	Scargill Junior School		Elm park
3112023	Scargill Infants		Elm park
3112024	Suttons Primary School		Hacton
3112080	Scotts Primary School		Hacton
3112093	The RJ Mitchell Primary School		Elm park
3113508	St Alban's Catholic Primary		Elm park
3112017	Harold Court Primary School	Harold Hill	Harold Wood
3112035	Drapers' Brookside Junior School		Gooshays
3112036	Brookside Infant School		Gooshays
3112081	Broadford Primary School		Gooshays
3112020	Drapers Maylands Academy		Gooshays
3112085	Pyrgo Priory School		Gooshays
3112087	Mead Primary School		Harold Wood
3112090	Hilldene Primary School		Heaton
3113504	St. Ursula's Junior School.		Heaton
3113505	St. Ursula's Catholic Infant School		Heaton
3112000	Langtons Junior Academy	Hornchurch	St Andrew's
3112005	Harold Wood Primary School		Emerson Park
3112006	Ardleigh Green Junior School		Squirrel's Heath
3112007	Ardleigh Green Infants School		Squirrel's Heath
3112009	Benhurst Primary		St Andrew's
3112019	Langtons Infant School		St Andrew's
3112061	Squirrels Heath Junior School		Squirrel's Heath
3112062	Squirrels Heath Infant School		Squirrel's Heath
3112070	Towers Infant School		Hylands
3112076	Towers Junior School		Hylands
3112086	Nelmes Primary School		Emerson Park
3112096	Wykeham Primary School		Hylands
3113501	St. Mary's Catholic Primary School		Hylands

Estab no	School Name	Planning Area	Ward
3112025	Whybridge Junior School	Rainham & South Hornchurch	South Hornchurch
3112026	Whybridge Infant School		South Hornchurch
3112073	Parsonage Farm Primary School		Rainham & Wennington
3112078	Brady Primary School		Rainham & Wennington
3112084	Newtons Primary School		South Hornchurch
3112089	Rainham Village Primary School		Rainham & Wennington
3113502	La Salette Catholic Primary School		South Hornchurch
3112014	Hylands Primary School	Romford	Romford Town
3112069	Gidea Park Primary School		Romford Town
3112092	The Mawney Foundation School		Brooklands
3112097	Crowlands Primary School		Brooklands
3113301	St. Edward's C. Of E. Primary		Pettits
3113507	St Peter's Catholic Primary School		Pettits
3112003	The James Oglethorpe Primary	Upminster & Cranham	Upminster
3112066	Upminster Junior School		Upminster
3112067	Upminster Infant School		Upminster
3112094	Engayne Primary School		Cranham
3113506	St. Joseph's Catholic Primary School		Upminster
3113509	Branfil Primary School		Upminster

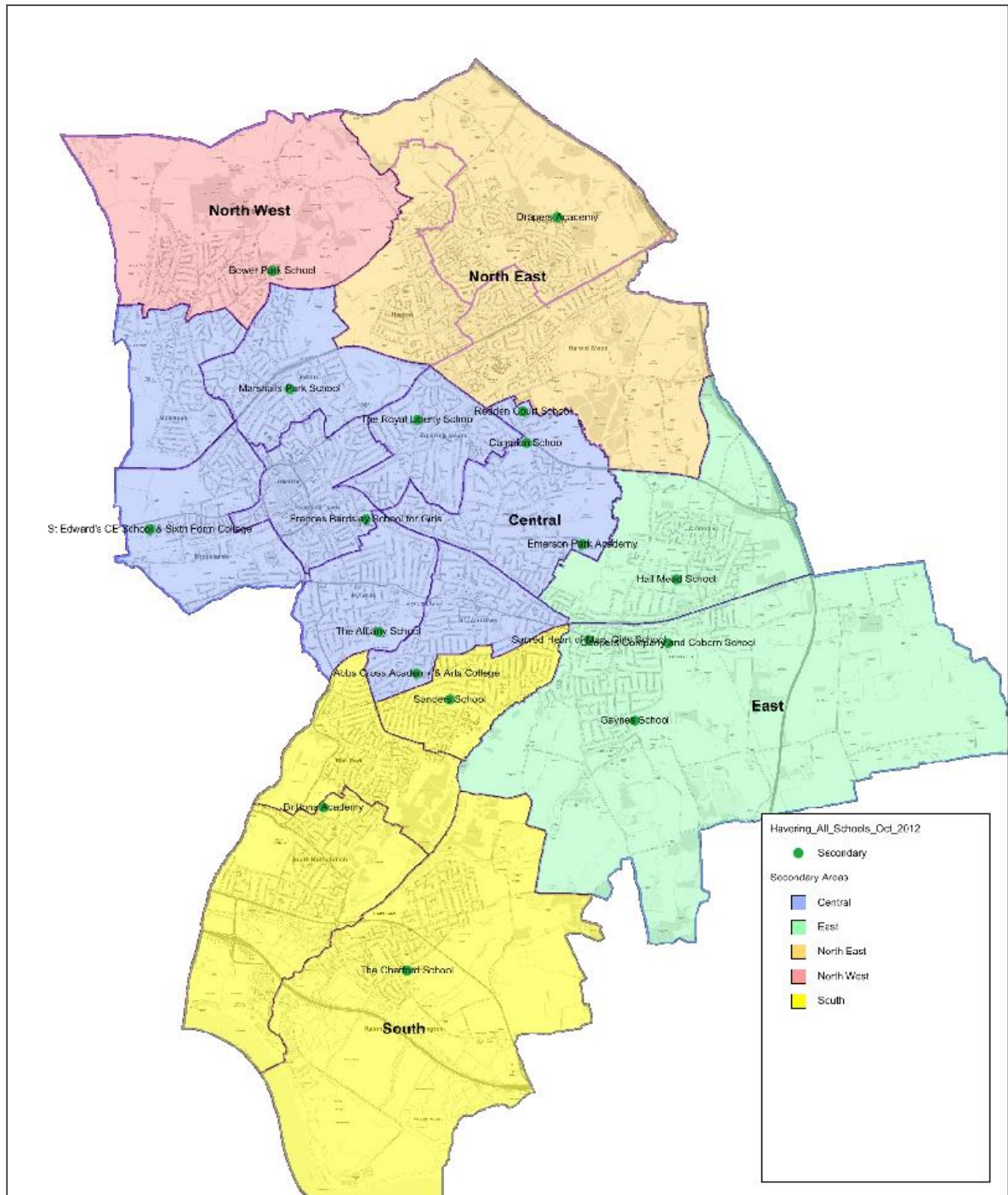
Havering secondary schools by planning area and ward

Estab no	School Name	Planning Area	Ward
3116905	Drapers Academy	North East	Gooshays
3114042	Bower Park Academy	North West	Havering Park
3114001	Redden Court School	Central	Emerson Park
3114006	Emerson Park Academy		Emerson Park
3114025	The Royal Liberty School		Squirrel's Heath
3114037	Marshalls Park School		Pettits
3114038	The Albany Business & Enterprise College.		Hylands
3114600	St. Edward's School		Brooklands
3114700	The Champion School		Emerson Park
3115400	The Frances Bardsley Academy For Girls		Romford Town
3115401	Abbs Cross Academy And Arts College		St Andrew's
3114000	Hall Mead School		East
3114026	Gaynes School	Upminster	
3115402	Coopers' Company And Coborn School	Upminster	
3115403	Sacred Heart Of Mary Girls' School	Upminster	
3114003	The Brittons Academy	South	South Hornchurch
3114009	Sanders School		Hacton
3114011	The Chafford School		Rainham and Wennington

Map of primary schools in Havering



Map of secondary schools in Havering



Havering_All_Schools_Oct_2012

- Secondary

Secondary Areas

- Central
- East
- North East
- North West
- South

N
↑

Scale: 1:50000
Date: 25 April 2014

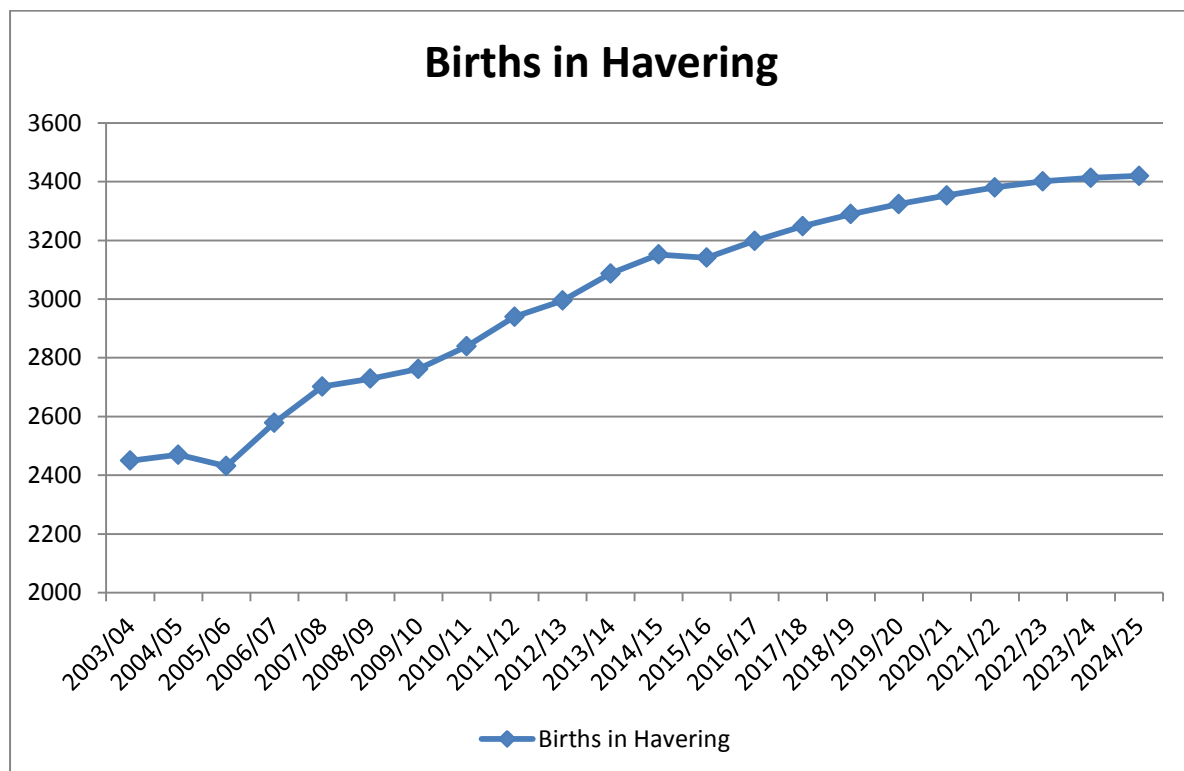
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Section B- Births in Havering

Births

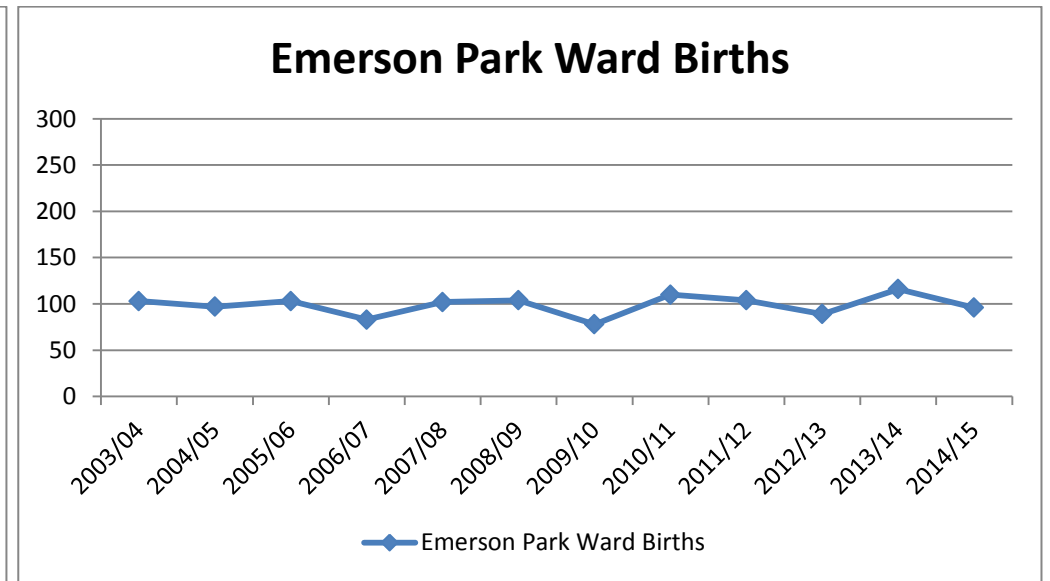
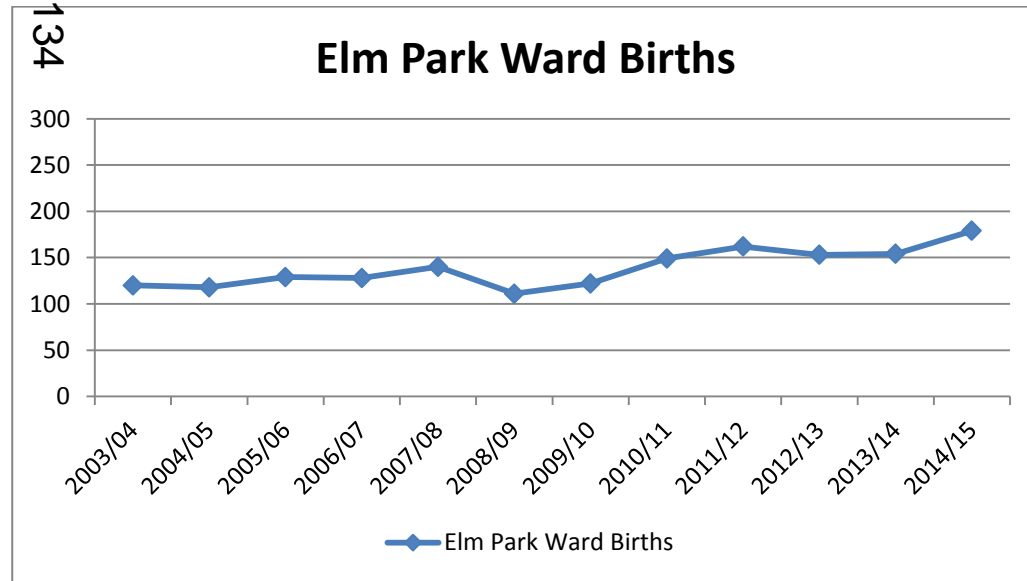
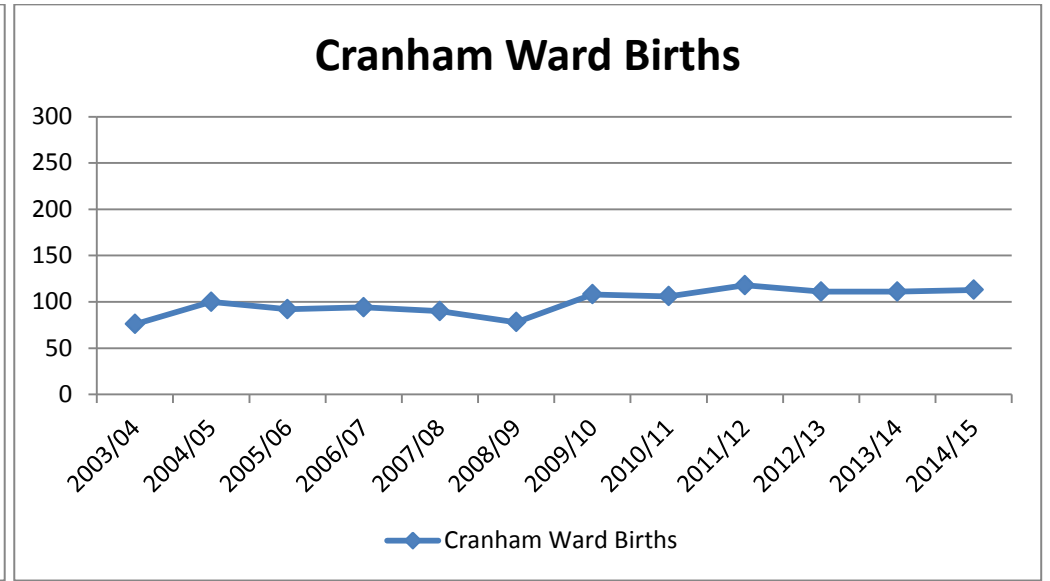
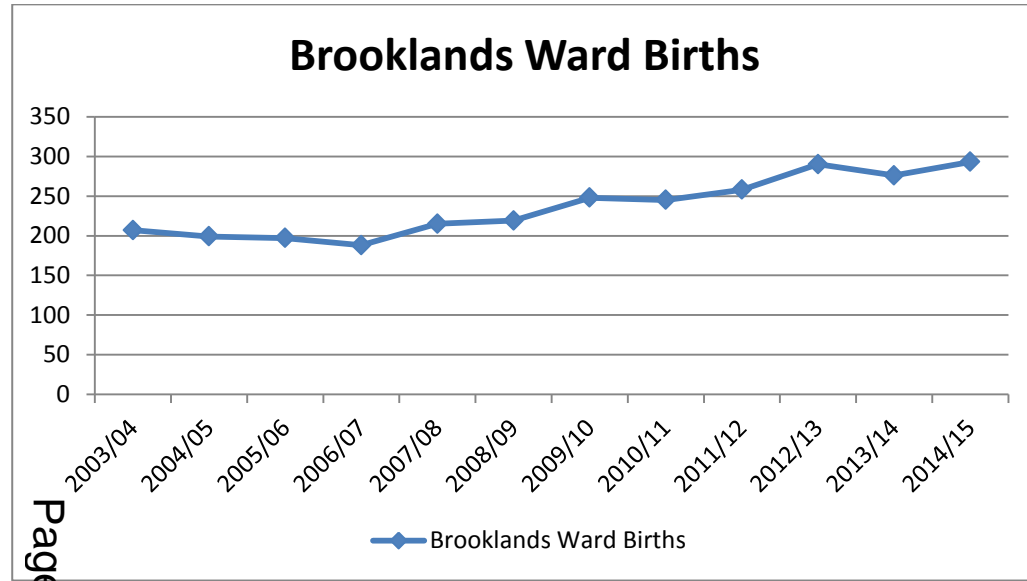
The birth rate in Havering is projected to continue to increase year on year in the medium to long term (according to the GLA population projections), which will lead to an increased demand for both primary and secondary school provision for the foreseeable future.

It is important to note that the ONS live birth data shows that Havering is the only London Borough to have a year on year increase in the birth rate every year since 2013. While many London boroughs have already experienced the increase in birth rate which is now starting to plateau, for Havering we are still at the early stages of our increase in the birth rate and we need to implement the necessary capacity to accommodate the children of Havering requiring a school place for years to come

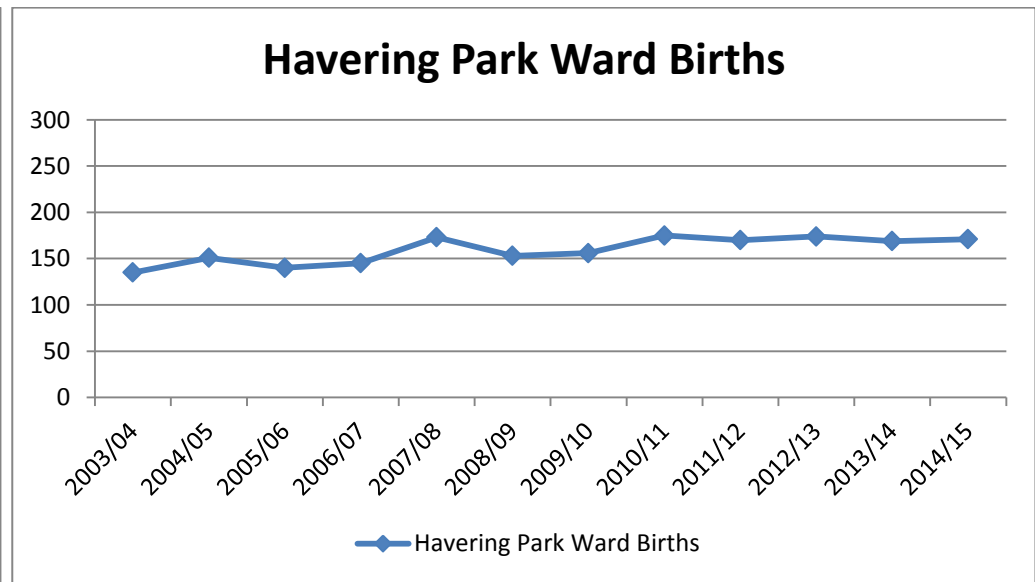
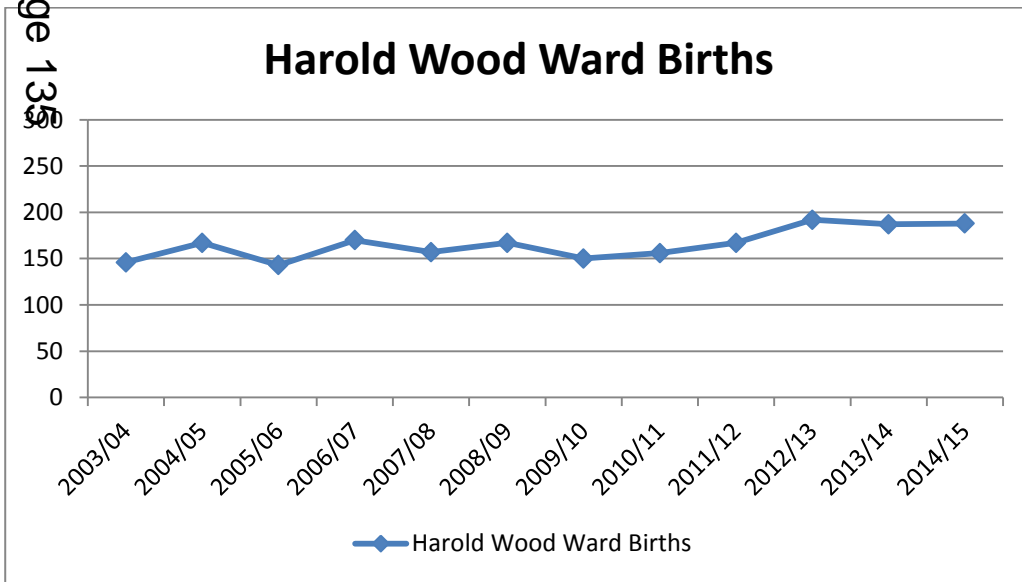
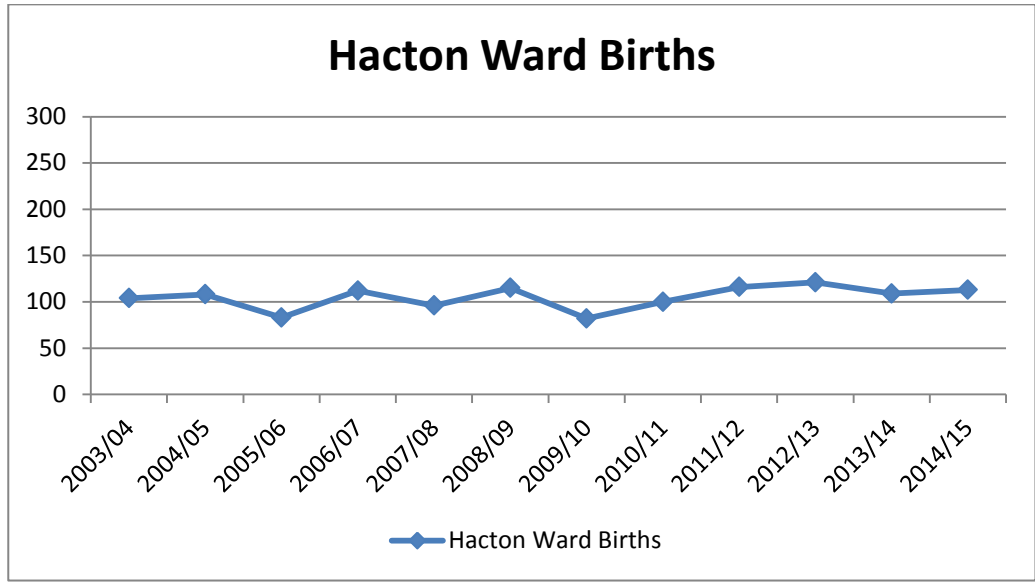
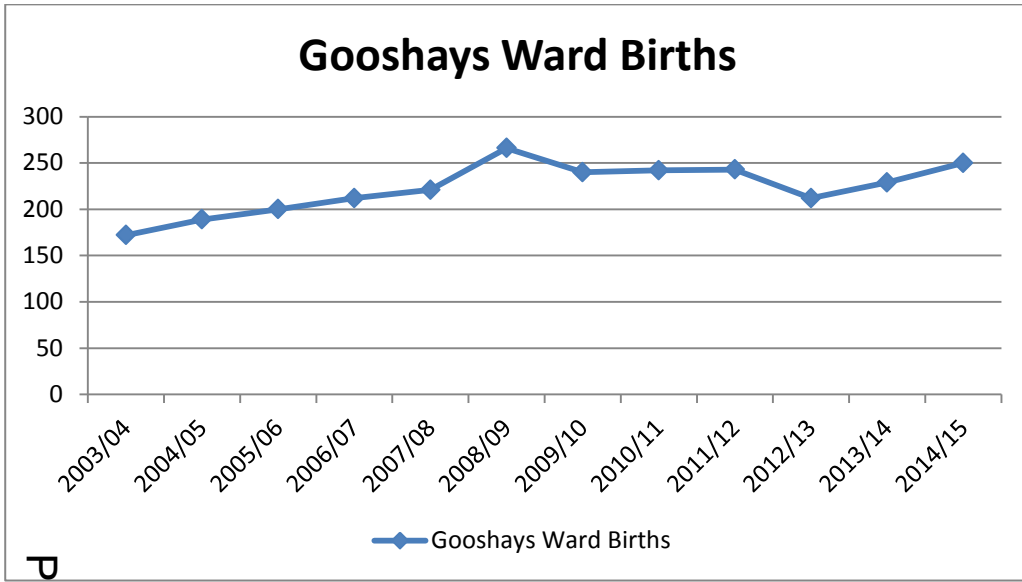


- Havering saw an increase of over 45% in the number of births between calendar years 2002 and 2015 (source: ONS births)
- Please note the birth rate from 2015/16 onwards is taken from the GLA projections.
- The projected birth rate from 2015/16 onwards shows that the birth rate in Havering is expected to continue to increase year on year.

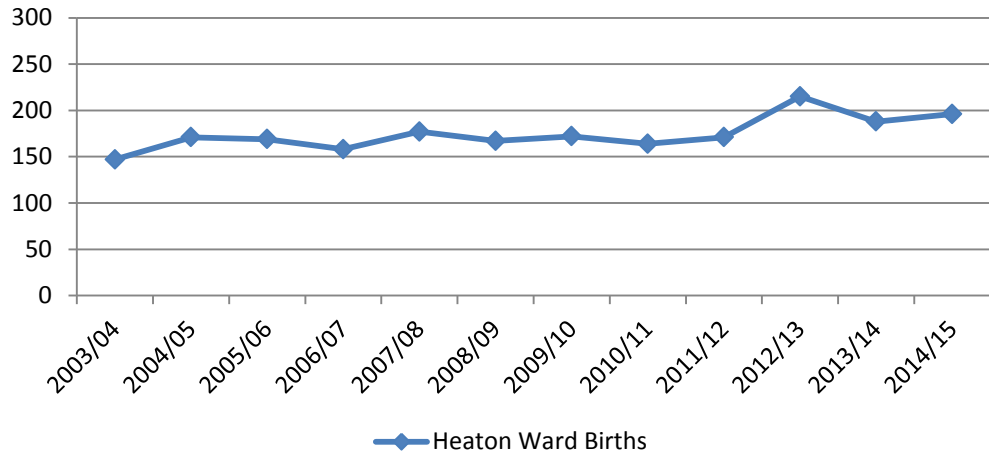
Actual births by ward



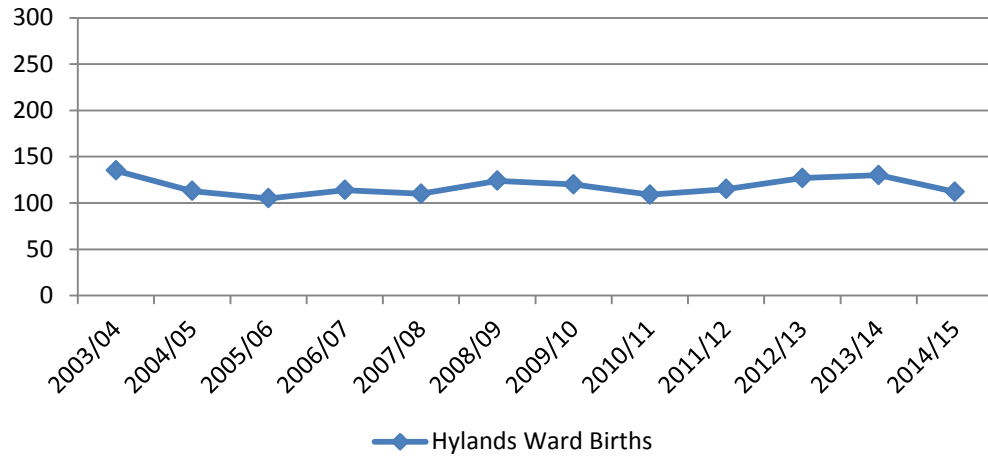
Page 134



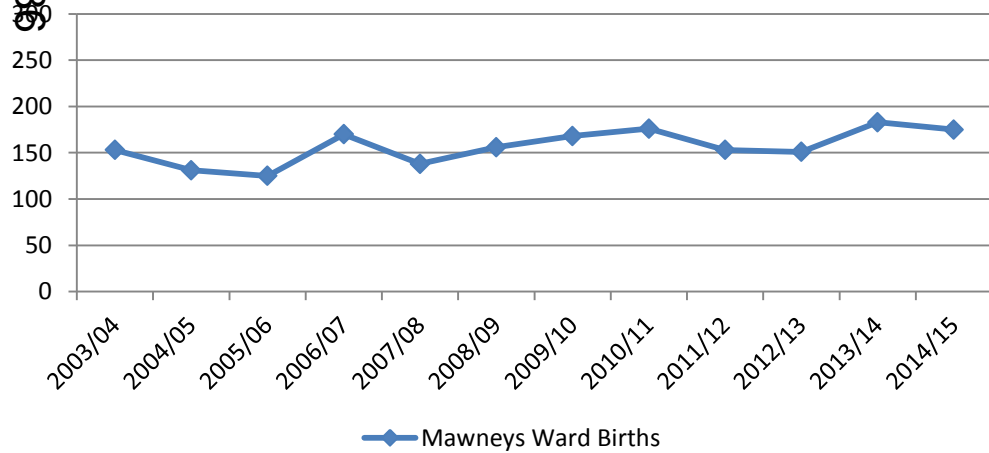
Heaton Ward Births



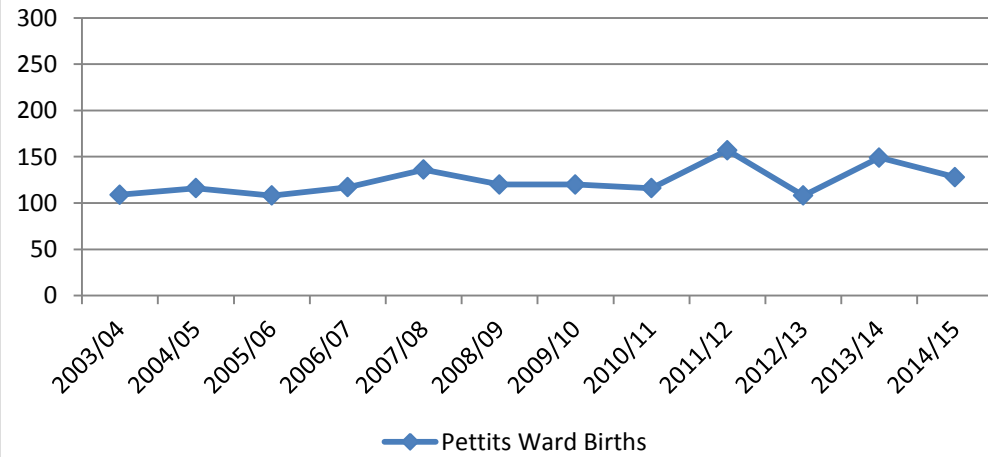
Hylands Ward Births



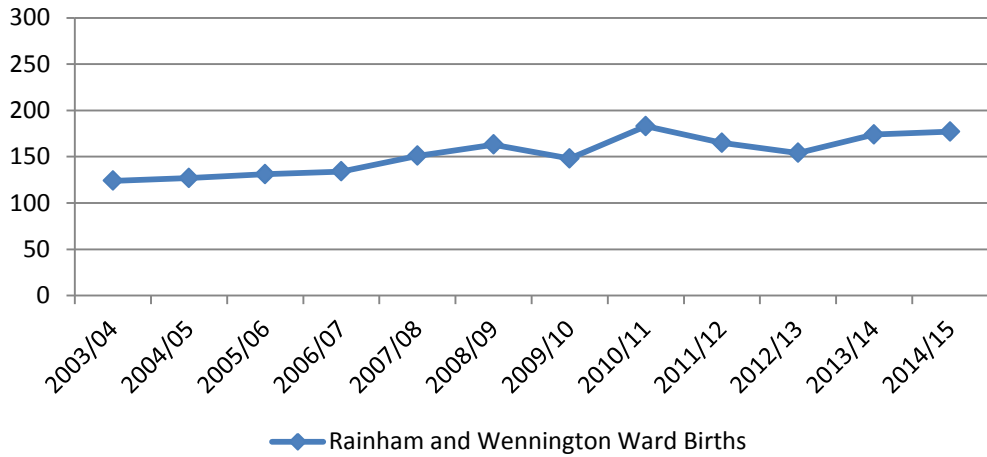
Mawneys Ward Births



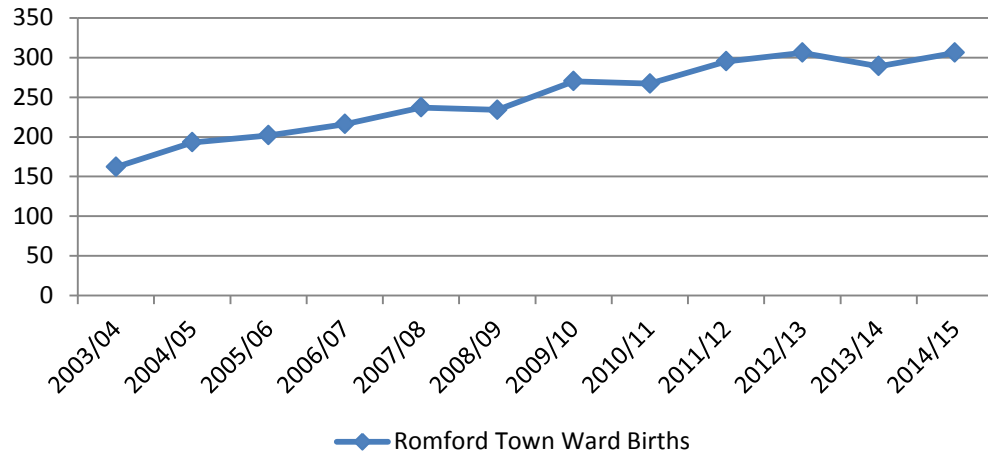
Pettits Ward Births



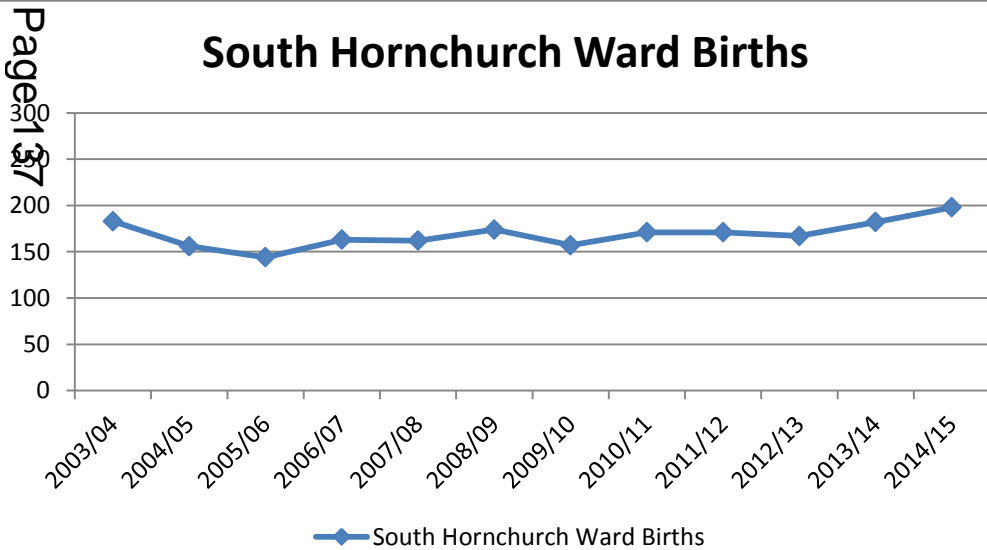
Rainham and Wennington Ward Births



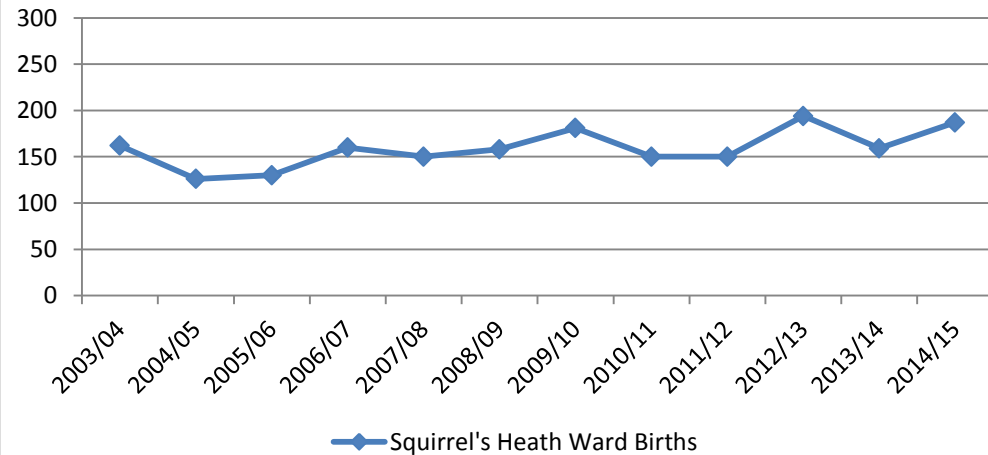
Romford Town Ward Births



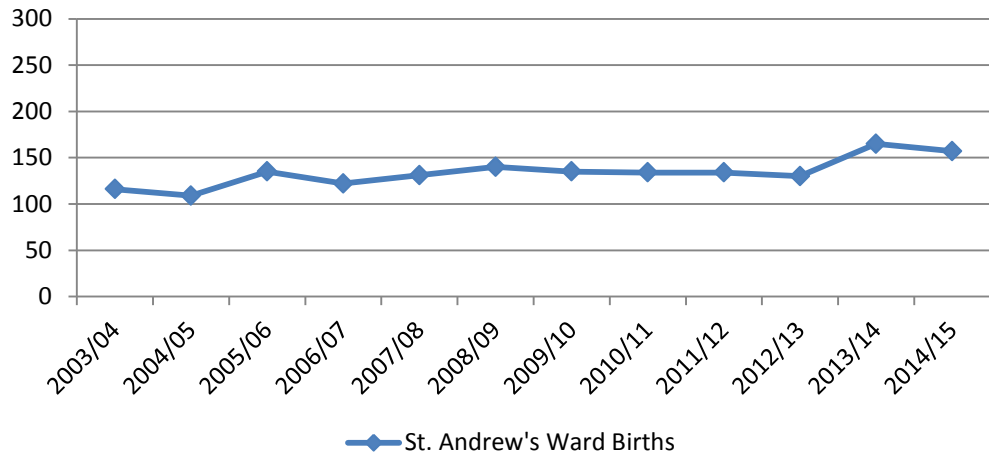
South Hornchurch Ward Births



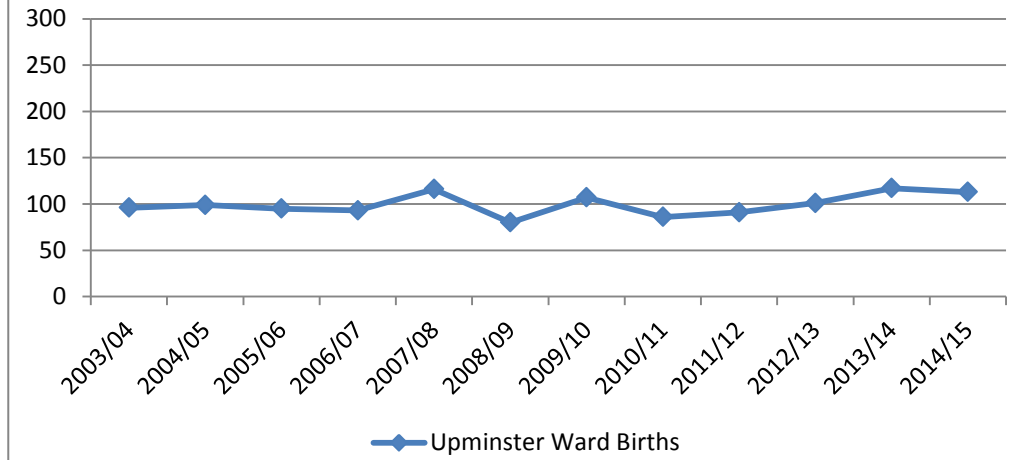
Squirrel's Heath Ward Births



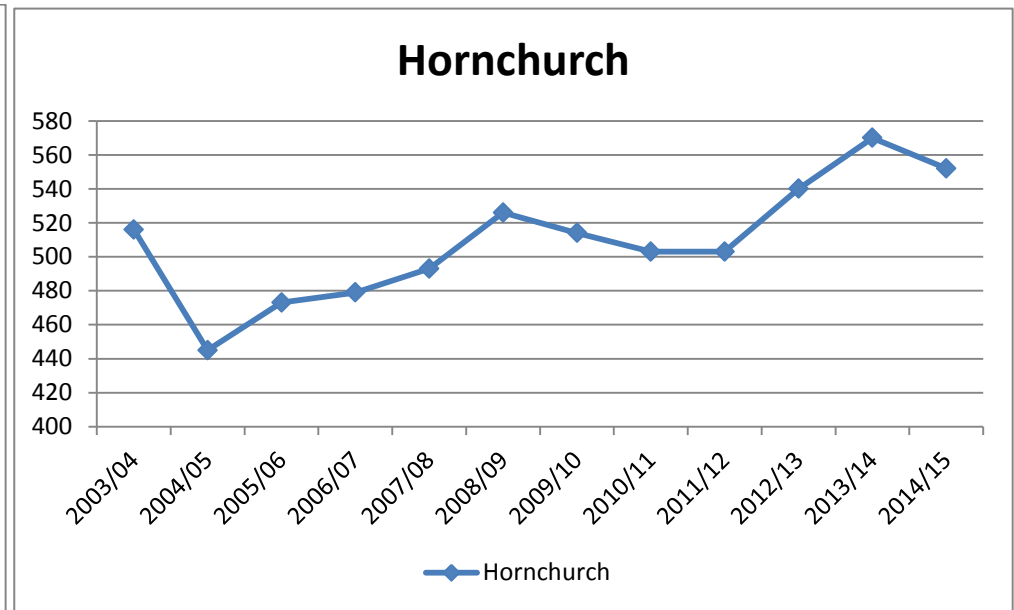
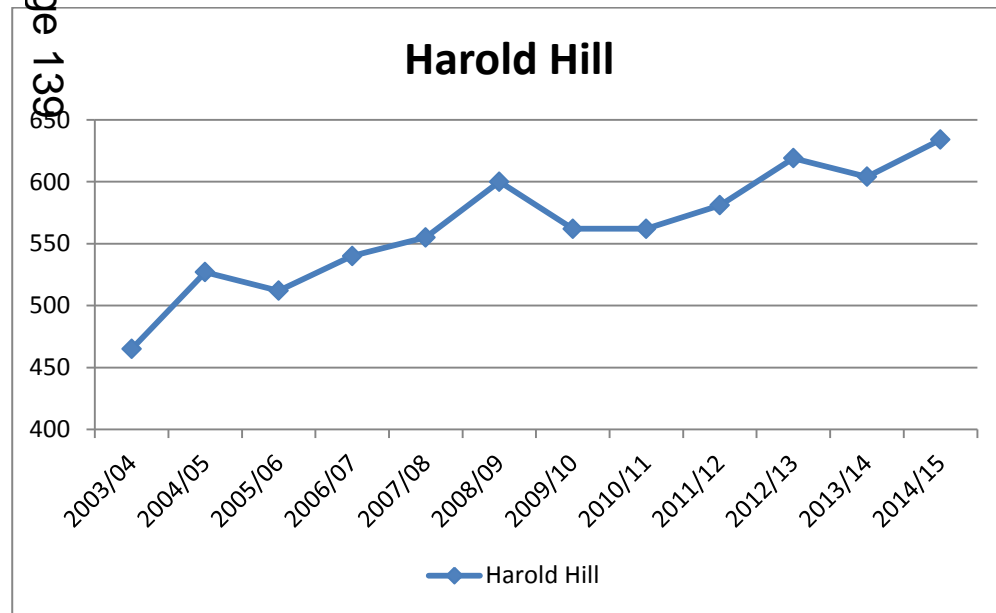
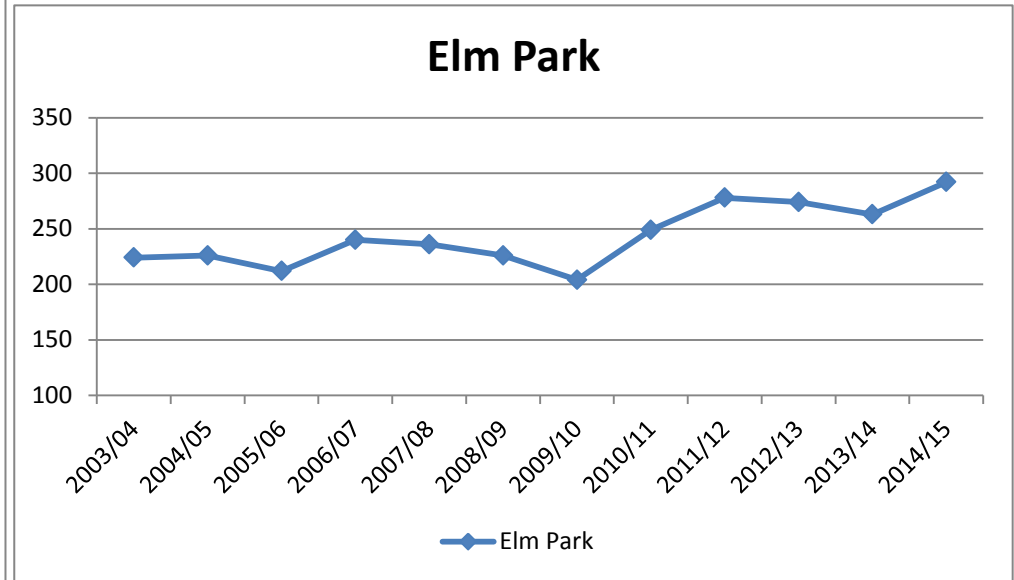
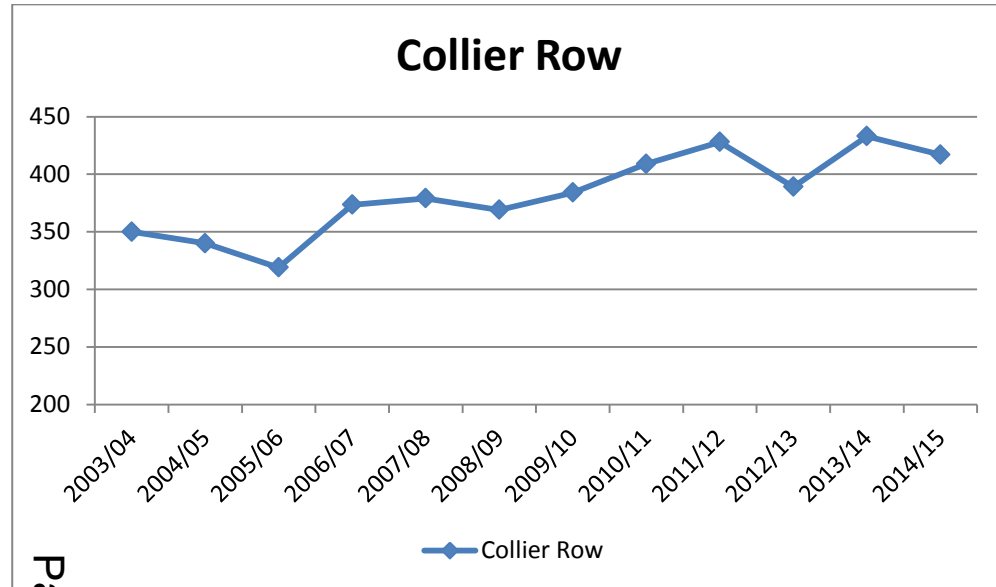
St. Andrew's Ward Births

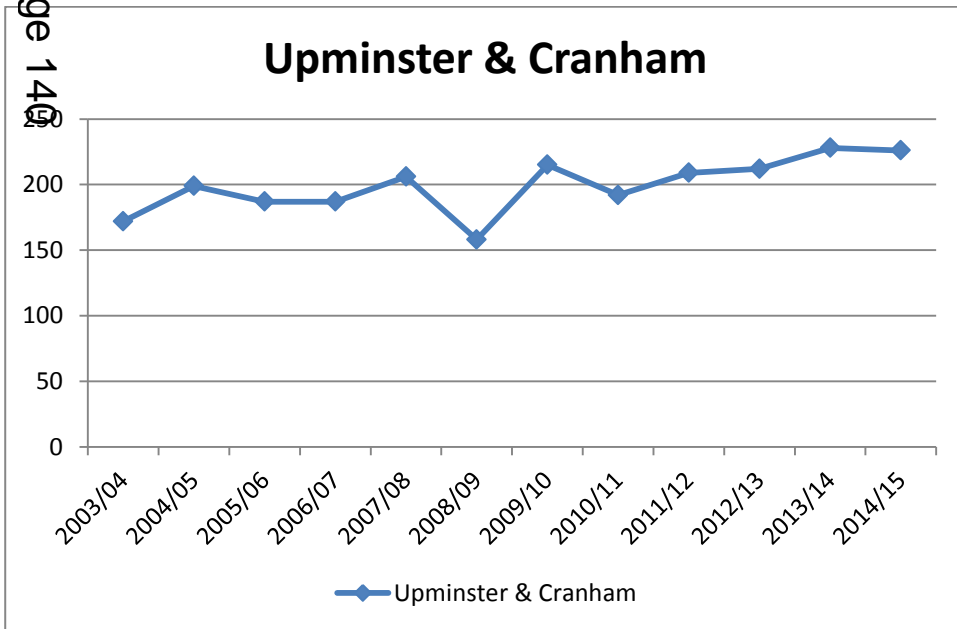
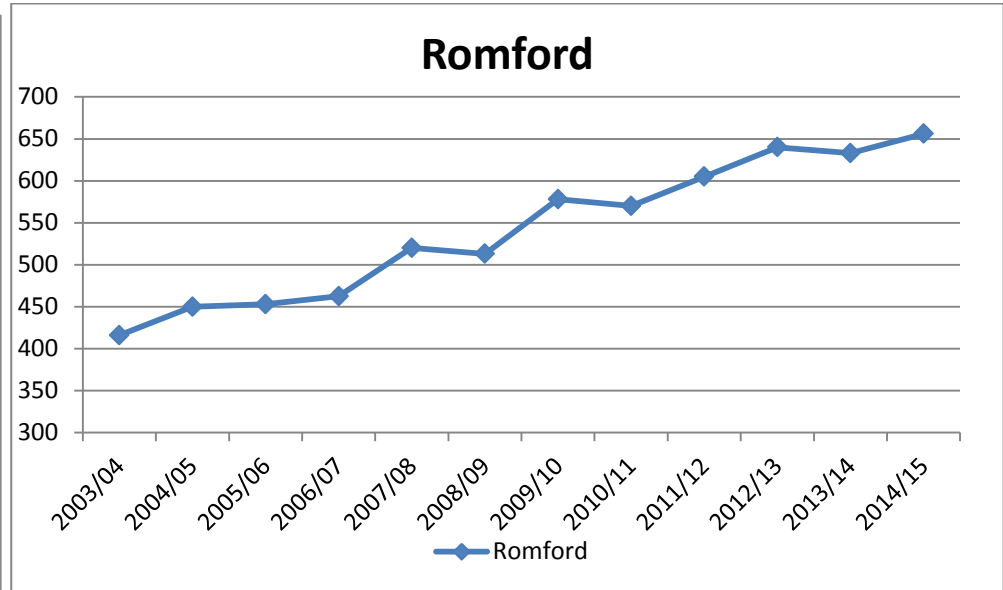
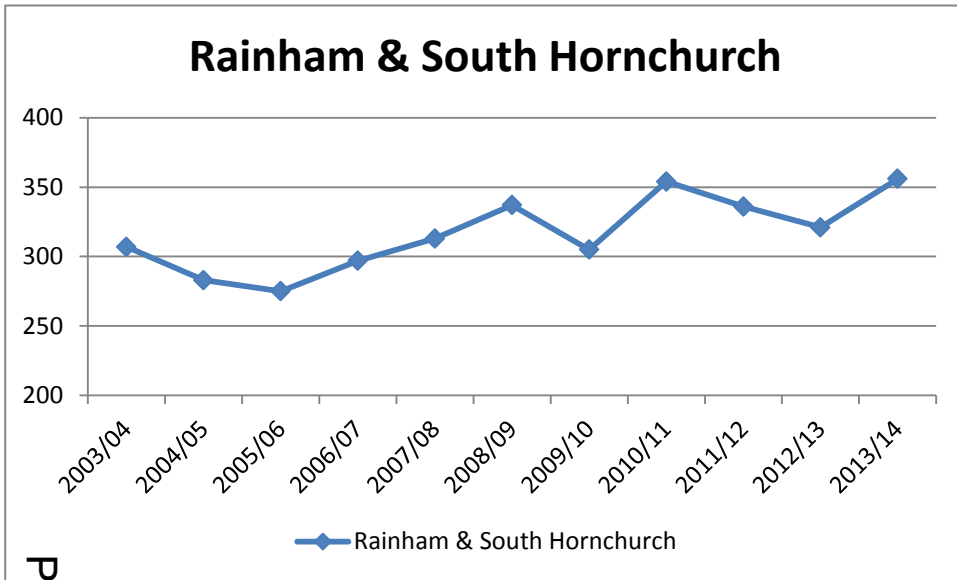


Upminster Ward Births



Actual births by primary planning area





Section C-

School roll projections and numbers on roll

School Census January 2016 by Planning Area- Primary

Planning Area	Estab no	School Name	Total Pupil Nos	N	R	1	2	3	4	5	6
Collier Row	3112004	Oasis Academy Pinewood	297	23	35	38	38	49	53	30	31
	3112038	Clockhouse Primary School	710	86	90	90	91	86	89	90	88
	3112041	Crownfield Junior School	359		0	0	0	90	90	90	89
	3112042	Crownfield Infant School	327	57	91	90	89	0	0	0	0
	3112055	Parklands Junior School	475		0	0	0	119	119	119	118
	3112056	Parklands Infants' School	453	75	141	120	117	0	0	0	0
	3112016	Rise Park Junior School	270		0	0	0	75	61	61	73
	3112060	Rise Park Infants' School	259		86	88	85	0	0	0	0
	3113000	Dame Tipping C.E School	104		15	15	15	14	15	15	15
	3113503	St Patrick's Catholic	374		59	60	60	59	45	45	46
		Total		3628	241	517	501	495	492	472	450
Elm Park	3112008	Elm Park Primary School	351		38	43	48	60	57	49	56
	3112015	Hacton Primary School	422	57	53	52	54	51	52	54	49
	3112022	Scargill Junior School	297		0	0	0	75	78	71	73
	3112023	Scargill Infants	259		85	85	89	0	0	0	0
	3112024	Suttons Primary School	250	16	28	27	39	48	31	31	30
	3112080	Scotts Primary School	269		60	59	30	30	30	30	30
	3112093	The RJ Mitchell Primary	270	12	62	31	33	38	31	33	30
	3113508	St Alban's Catholic Primary	209		30	29	30	30	30	30	30
		Total		2327	85	356	326	323	332	309	298
Harold Hill	3112017	Harold Court Primary	389		60	60	57	61	59	43	49
	3112012	Drapers Brookside Junior	231		0	0	0	60	60	59	52
	3112020	Drapers Maylands Primary	36		36						
	3112036	Brookside Infant School	237	57	60	60	60	0	0	0	0
	3112081	Broadford Primary School	504	57	60	60	61	87	61	60	58
	3112085	Pyrgo Priory School	500	46	60	61	84	60	81	59	49
	3112087	Mead Primary School	649	55	85	90	95	91	86	60	87
	3112090	Hilldene Primary School	712	73	90	91	91	91	90	92	94
	3113504	St. Ursula's Junior School.	247		0	0	0	60	65	61	61
	3113505	St. Ursula's Catholic Infant	234	56	58	60	60	0	0	0	0
	Total		3739	344	509	482	508	510	502	434	450

Planning Area	Estab no	School Name	Total Pupil Nos	N	R	1	2	3	4	5	6
Hornchurch	3112000	Langtons Junior Academy	352		0	0	0	90	84	88	90
	3112005	Harold Wood Primary	499		89	89	81	60	61	59	60
	3112006	Ardleigh Green Junior	364		0	0	0	93	91	90	90
	3112007	Ardleigh Green Infants	270		90	90	90	0	0	0	0
	3112009	Benhurst Primary	398		59	56	52	60	58	56	57
	3112019	Langtons Infant School	235		90	71	74	0	0	0	0
	3112061	Squirrels Heath Junior	342		0	0	0	79	86	81	96
	3112062	Squirrels Heath Infant	296		90	89	117	0	0	0	0
	3112070	Towers Infant School	269		90	89	90	0	0	0	0
	3112076	Towers Junior School	263		0	0	0	71	72	60	60
	3112086	Nelmes Primary School	450		60	59	90	61	60	60	60
	3112096	Wykeham Primary	483		68	85	74	80	56	59	61
	3113501	St. Mary's Catholic	420		60	60	59	60	60	60	61
			Total	4641		696	688	727	654	628	613
Rainham & South Hornchurch	3112025	Whybridge Junior School	246		0	0	0	60	59	58	69
	3112026	Whybridge Infant School	178		60	58	60	0	0	0	0
	3112073	Parsonage Farm Primary	540		94	81	85	90	72	58	60
	3112078	Brady Primary School	208		29	30	30	30	30	29	30
	3112084	Newtons Primary School	385	30	49	51	46	57	59	44	49
	3112089	Rainham Village Primary	484	48	59	55	73	74	59	59	57
	3113502	La Salette Catholic	204		30	30	30	30	30	26	28
			Total	2245	78	321	305	324	341	309	274
Romford	3112014	Hylands Primary School	471	48	60	61	60	64	59	59	60
	3112069	Gidea Park Primary	420		60	60	60	59	61	60	60
	3112092	The Mawney Foundation	365		60	63	59	59	58	36	30
	3112097	Crowlands Primary	709	87	90	90	89	88	90	87	88
	3113301	St. Edward's C. Of E.	672	51	89	89	91	87	90	89	86
	3113507	St Peter's Catholic	241		60	30	30	30	31	30	30
		Total	2878	186	419	393	389	387	389	361	354
Upminster & Cranham	3112003	The James Oglethorpe	332		45	39	33	46	57	52	60
	3112066	Upminster Junior School	359		0	0	0	89	91	88	91
	3112067	Upminster Infant School	268		90	88	90	0	0	0	0
	3112094	Engayne Primary School	627		87	89	89	90	91	90	91
	3113506	St. Joseph's Catholic	431		60	60	62	64	61	61	63
	3113509	Branfil Primary School	533		88	88	90	81	59	61	66
			Total	2550		370	364	364	370	359	352
		Total Primary School	22008	934	3188	3059	3130	3086	2968	2782	2861

School Census January 2016 by Planning Area- Secondary

Planning Area	Estab no	School Name	Total Pupil Nos	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North East	3116905	Drapers Academy	886	179	179	166	135	117	66	44
		Total	886	179	179	166	135	117	66	44
North West	3114042	Bower Park Academy	735	162	174	118	133	148	0	0
		Total	735	162	174	118	133	148	0	0
Central	3114001	Redden Court School	763	156	151	152	150	154	0	0
	3114006	Emerson Park Academy	958	192	194	191	190	191	0	0
	3114025	The Royal Liberty School	526	120	108	98	104	96	0	0
	3114037	Marshalls Park School	842	172	170	166	171	163	0	0
	3114038	The Albany Business & Enterprise College.	838	167	179	149	161	182	0	0
	3114600	St. Edward's School	1212	189	199	206	206	205	129	78
	3114700	The Champion School	1065	150	150	149	142	148	183	143
	3115400	The Frances Bardsley Academy For Girls	1252	218	218	214	218	220	92	72
	3115401	Abbs Cross Academy And Arts College	840	168	168	167	168	169	0	0
		Total	8296	1532	1537	1492	1510	1528	404	293
East	3114000	Hall Mead School	960	191	195	192	190	192	0	0
	3114026	Gaynes School	515	121	105	72	105	112	0	0
	3115402	Coopers' Company And Coborn School	1417	189	190	190	190	192	250	216
	3115403	Sacred Heart Of Mary Girls' School	795	120	121	123	123	124	96	88
		Total	3687	621	611	577	608	620	346	304
South	3114003	The Brittons Academy	854	151	164	192	192	155	0	0
	3114009	The Sanders Draper School	636	129	125	112	112	158	0	0
	3114011	The Chafford School	947	193	193	192	193	176	0	0
		Total	2437	473	482	496	497	489	0	0
		Total Secondary School	16041	2967	2983	2849	2883	2902	816	641

School Roll Projections in Havering

Primary school roll projections

	Total number of places available	Primary projections										Primary projections with housing**		
		Rec	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	Surplus/Deficit of places	Surplus/Deficit of places as FE*	Total	Surplus/Deficit of places	Surplus/Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	22563	3301	3260	3123	3172	3101	3014	2800	21772	791	26	22150	413	14
2017/18	23206	3363	3376	3328	3165	3188	3150	3034	22604	602	20	23131	75	2
2018/19	23714	3466	3439	3446	3373	3180	3238	3170	23313	401	13	23990	-276	-9
2019/20	24042	3539	3545	3511	3493	3389	3230	3259	23966	76	3	24831	-789	-26
2020/21	24295	3527	3620	3619	3558	3510	3442	3251	24527	-232	-8	25677	-1382	-46
2021/22	24593	3592	3607	3695	3667	3576	3565	3465	25166	-573	-19	26627	-2034	-68
2022/23	24771	3648	3673	3682	3744	3686	3632	3588	25653	-882	-29	27494	-2723	-91

*1FE (one form of entry) =30 places

**Harold Hill, Rainham and South Hornchurch and Romford planning areas have 5% added to the reception projection as these are areas with high mobility

Secondary school roll projections

	Total number of places available	Secondary Projections								Secondary Projections with Housing		
		7	8	9	10	11	Total	Surplus/Deficit of places	Surplus/Deficit of places as FE*	Total	Surplus/Deficit of places	Surplus/Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	16238	3137	2983	2990	2841	2847	14799	1439	48	15021	1217	41
2017/18	16242	3071	3154	2990	2982	2806	15003	1239	41	15256	986	33
2018/19	16266	3327	3087	3162	2982	2945	15503	763	25	15768	498	17
2019/20	16290	3477	3345	3094	3153	2945	16014	276	9	16302	-12	-0
2020/21	16294	3574	3495	3353	3086	3114	16622	-328	-11	16977	-683	-23
2021/22	16260	3565	3593	3504	3344	3048	17053	-793	-26	17434	-1174	-39
2022/23	16260	3800	3584	3601	3494	3302	17782	-1522	-51	18224	-1964	-65

*1FE=30 places

Reception projections by primary planning area

Collier Row		Projections			Projections with housing		
Academic Year	Reception places available	Projected Reception intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE	Projected Reception intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	525	518	7	0	519	6	0
2017/18	555	528	27	1	529	26	1
2018/19	555	544	11	0	545	10	0
2019/20	555	556	-1	-0	556	-1	0
2020/21	555	554	1	0	554	1	0

Elm Park		Projections			Projections with housing		
Academic Year	Reception places available	Projected Reception intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE	Projected Reception intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	438	398	40	1	398	40	1
2017/18	438	405	33	1	405	33	1
2018/19	438	417	21	1	417	21	1
2019/20	438	426	12	0	426	12	0
2020/21	438	424	14	0	424	14	0

Harold Hill		Projections			Projections with housing*		
Academic Year	Reception places available	Projected Reception intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE	Projected Reception intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	570	526	44	1	582	-12	-0
2017/18	570	561	9	0	596	-26	-1
2018/19	570	547	23	1	614	-44	-2
2019/20	570	574	-4	-0	625	-55	-2
2020/21	570	580	-10	-0	619	-49	-2

*this planning area has 5% added to the projected reception intake as this is an area of high mobility, with school place applications received throughout the year.

Hornchurch		Projections			Projections with housing		
Academic Year	Reception places available	Projected Reception intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE	Projected Reception intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	720	667	53	2	670	50	2
2017/18	720	679	41	1	683	37	1
2018/19	720	700	20	1	703	17	1
2019/20	720	715	5	0	717	3	0
2020/21	720	712	8	0	714	6	0

Rainham and South Hornchurch		Projections			Projections with housing*		
Academic Year	Reception places available	Projected Reception intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE	Projected Reception intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	360	327	33	1	360	-0	-0
2017/18	330	333	-3	-0	385	-55	-2
2018/19	330	343	-13	-0	411	-81	-3
2019/20	330	350	-20	-1	432	-102	-4
2020/21	330	349	-19	-1	495	-165	-6

*this planning area has 5% added to the projected reception intake as this is an area of high mobility, with school place applications received throughout the year.

Romford		Projections			Projections with housing*		
Academic Year	Reception places available	Projected Reception intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE	Projected Reception intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	540	492	48	2	536	4	0
2017/18	510	501	9	0	547	-37	-1
2018/19	540	517	23	1	566	-26	-1
2019/20	540	527	13	0	597	-57	-2
2020/21	540	526	14	0	606	-66	-2

*this planning area has 5% added to the projected reception intake as this is an area of high mobility, with school place applications received throughout the year.

Upminster and Cranham		Projections			Projections with housing		
Academic Year	Reception places available	Projected Reception intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE	Projected Reception intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	390	360	30	1	361	29	1
2017/18	390	367	23	1	367	23	1
2018/19	390	378	12	0	378	12	0
2019/20	390	386	4	0	386	4	0
2020/21	390	384	6	0	385	5	0

Year 1 to Year 6 Projections by Planning Area

1FE = 1 class = 30 places

Collier Row		Projections			Projections with housing		
Academic Year	Total Yr 1 to yr 6 places available	Projected Yr 1 to Yr 6 intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE	Projected Yr 1 to Yr 6 intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	3060	2938	122	4	2941	119	4
2017/18	3135	3021	114	4	3024	111	4
2018/19	3210	3084	126	4	3088	122	4
2019/20	3240	3144	96	3	3148	92	3
2020/21	3270	3215	55	2	3219	51	2

Elm Park		Projections			Projections with housing		
Academic Year	Total Yr 1 to Yr 6 places available	Projected Yr 1 to Yr 6 intake	Surplus/Deficit of places	Surplus/Deficit of places as FE	Projected Yr 1 to Yr 6 intake	Surplus/Deficit of places	Surplus/Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	2025	1861	164	5	1968	57	2
2017/18	2158	1902	256	9	2084	74	2
2018/19	2291	1957	334	11	2195	96	3
2019/20	2394	2009	385	13	2298	96	3
2020/21	2482	2055	427	14	2414	68	2

Harold Hill		Projections			Projections with housing		
Academic Year	Total Yr 1 to Yr 6 places available	Projected Yr 1 to Yr 6 intake	Surplus/Deficit of places	Surplus/Deficit of places as FE	Projected Yr 1 to Yr 6 intake	Surplus/Deficit of places	Surplus/Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	3045	3116	-71	-2	3116	-71	-2
2017/18	3180	3331	-151	-5	3359	-179	-6
2018/19	3240	3460	-220	-7	3518	-278	-9
2019/20	3270	3574	-304	-10	3663	-393	-13
2020/21	3330	3679	-349	-12	3801	-471	-16

Hornchurch		Projections			Projections with housing		
Academic Year	Total Yr 1 to Yr 6 places available	Projected Yr 1 to Yr 6 intake	Surplus/Deficit of places	Surplus/Deficit of places as FE	Projected Yr 1 to Yr 6 intake	Surplus/Deficit of places	Surplus/Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	4200	4053	147	5	4074	126	4
2017/18	4290	4151	139	5	4169	121	4
2018/19	4350	4239	111	4	4254	96	3
2019/20	4380	4323	57	2	4334	46	2
2020/21	4320	4341	-21	-1	4348	-28	-1

Rainham and South Hornchurch		Projections			Projections with housing		
Academic Year	Total Yr 1 to Yr 6 places available	Projected Yr 1 to Yr 6 intake	Surplus/Deficit of places	Surplus/Deficit of places as FE	Projected Yr 1 to Yr 6 intake	Surplus/Deficit of places	Surplus/Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	2010	1899	111	4	1935	75	2
2017/18	2070	1974	96	3	2063	7	0
2018/19	2070	2021	49	2	2175	-105	-4
2019/20	2055	2043	12	0	2277	-222	-8
2020/21	2040	2087	-47	-2	2470	-430	-14

Romford		Projections			Projections with housing		
Academic Year	Total Yr 1 to Yr 6 places available	Projected Yr 1 to Yr 6 intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE	Projected Yr 1 to Yr 6 intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	2415	2363	52	2	2468	-53	-2
2017/18	2565	2522	43	1	2658	-93	-3
2018/19	2685	2653	32	1	2824	-139	-5
2019/20	2820	2804	16	1	3037	-217	-7
2020/21	2970	2957	13	0	3253	-283	-9

Upminster and Cranham		Projections			Projections with housing		
Academic Year	Total Yr 1 to Yr 6 places available	Projected Yr 1 to Yr 6 intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE	Projected Yr 1 to Yr 6 intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	2265	2218	47	2	2222	43	1
2017/18	2295	2260	35	1	2263	32	1
2018/19	2325	2298	27	1	2301	24	1
2019/20	2340	2332	8	0	2335	5	0
2020/21	2340	2372	-32	-1	2374	-34	-1

Year 7 Projections by secondary planning area

North East		Projections			Projections with housing		
Academic Year	Year 7 places available	Projected Year 7 intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE	Projected Year 7 intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	200	216	-16	-1	230	-30	-1
2017/18	180	212	-32	-1	228	-48	-2
2018/19	180	230	-50	-2	246	-66	-2
2019/20	180	240	-60	-2	255	-75	-3
2020/21	180	247	-67	-2	258	-78	-3
2021/22	180	246	-66	-2	256	-76	-3
2022/23	180	262	-82	-3	269	-89	-3

North West		Projections			Projections with housing		
Academic Year	Year 7 places available	Projected Year 7 intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE	Projected Year 7 intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	180	182	-2	-0	182	-2	-0
2017/18	180	178	2	0	178	2	0
2018/19	180	193	-13	-0	193	-13	-0
2019/20	180	202	-22	-1	202	-22	-1
2020/21	180	207	-27	-1	208	-28	-1
2021/22	180	207	-27	-1	207	-27	-1
2022/23	180	220	-40	-1	221	-41	-1

Central		Projections			Projections with housing		
Academic Year	Year 7 places available	Projected Year 7 intake	Surplus/Deficit of places	Surplus/Deficit of places as FE	Projected Year 7 intake	Surplus/Deficit of places	Surplus/Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	1638	1600	38	1	1622	16	1
2017/18	1624	1566	58	2	1585	39	1
2018/19	1624	1697	-73	-2	1715	-91	-3
2019/20	1624	1773	-149	-5	1794	-170	-6
2020/21	1624	1823	-199	-7	1844	-220	-7
2021/22	1624	1818	-194	-6	1849	-225	-7
2022/23	1624	1938	-314	-10	1990	-366	-12

East		Projections			Projections with housing		
Academic Year	Year 7 places available	Projected Year 7 intake	Surplus/Deficit of places	Surplus/Deficit of places as FE	Projected Year 7 intake	Surplus/Deficit of places	Surplus/Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	651	623	28	1	624	27	1
2017/18	651	610	41	1	610	41	1
2018/19	651	661	-10	-0	661	-10	-0
2019/20	651	690	-39	-1	691	-40	-1
2020/21	651	710	-59	-2	710	-59	-2
2021/22	651	708	-57	-2	708	-57	-2
2022/23	651	755	-104	-3	755	-104	-3

South		Projections			Projections with housing		
Academic Year	Year 7 places available	Projected Year 7 intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE	Projected Year 7 intake	Surplus/ Deficit of places	Surplus/ Deficit of places as FE
2016/17	617	516	101	3	525	92	3
2017/18	617	505	112	4	519	98	3
2018/19	617	547	70	2	565	52	2
2019/20	617	572	45	2	592	25	1
2020/21	617	588	29	1	626	-9	-0
2021/22	617	586	31	1	621	-4	-0
2022/23	617	625	-8	-0	654	-37	-1

Section D- Imports and Exports

Havering as an importer and exporter of pupils

Primary:

	No. of pupils residing in LA	No. of pupils attending schools maintained by the LA	No. of pupils in residence and attending schools maintained by the LA	Pupils residing and attending schools in LA as a % of resident population	% point change since 2002	Pupils residing and attending schools in LA as a % of school population	% point change since 2002	No. of pupils residing in other LAs attending schools maintained by the LA	% of pupils residing in other LAs attending schools maintained by the LA	% point change since 2002	No. of pupils residing in LA attending schools maintained by other LAs	% of pupils residing in LA attending schools maintained by other LAs	% point change since 2002	Net difference between imports and exports	Net difference between imports and exports as a % of school population	% point change since 2002
2016	20,718	20,785	19,682	95	-2.4	95	-1.4	1,103	5.3	1.4	1,036	5.0	2.4	67	0.3	-1.0
2015	20,117	20,227	19,138	95.1	-2.3	94.6	-1.5	1,089	5.4	1.5	979	4.9	2.3	110	0.5	-0.8
2014	19,564	19,798	18,678	95.5	-2.0	94.3	-1.8	1,120	5.7	1.8	886	4.5	2.0	234	1.2	-0.2

Secondary:

	No. of pupils residing in LA	No. of pupils attending schools maintained by the LA	No. of pupils in residence and attending schools maintained by the LA	Pupils residing and attending schools in LA as a % of resident population	% point change since 2002	Pupils residing and attending schools in LA as a % of school population	% point change since 2002	No. of pupils residing in other LAs attending schools maintained by the LA	% of pupils residing in other LAs attending schools maintained by the LA	% point change since 2002	No. of pupils residing in LA attending schools maintained by other LAs	% of pupils residing in LA attending schools maintained by other LAs	% point change since 2002	Net difference between imports and exports	Net difference between imports and exports as a % of school population	% point change since 2002
2016	13,545	14,461	12,125	90	3.2	84	0.1	2,336	16.2	-0.1	1,420	10.5	-3.2	916	6.3	3.4
2015	13,575	14,774	12,251	90.2	4.0	82.9	-0.8	2,523	17.1	0.8	1,324	9.8	-4.0	1,199	8.1	5.2
2014	13,630	14,823	12,327	90.4	4.2	83.2	-0.6	2,496	16.8	0.6	1,303	9.6	-4.2	1,193	8.0	5.1

* Positive figures indicate LA is a net importer. Negative figure indicates LA is a net exporter of pupils.

Source: DfE Schools Pupils and their Characteristics: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-school-and-pupil-numbers>

The Local Authorities Having imports/exports the most pupils from/to:

Primary

Authority	Imports		
	2014	2015	2016
Barking and Dagenham	460	462	442
Essex	94	91	123
Newham	10	14	13
Redbridge	75	78	72
Thurrock	468	427	440

Authority	Export		
	2014	2015	2016
Barking and Dagenham	445	481	485
Essex	165	181	203
Newham	46	46	67
Redbridge	157	189	208
Thurrock	21	21	12

Authority	Net Import/Export		
	2014	2015	2016
Barking and Dagenham	15	-19	-43
Essex	-71	-90	-80
Newham	-36	-32	-54
Redbridge	-82	-111	-136
Thurrock	447	406	428

Secondary

Authority	Imports		
	2014	2015	2016
Barking and Dagenham	1225	1245	1170
Essex	251	264	240
Newham	153	142	125
Redbridge	130	148	141
Southend-on-Sea	4	8	5
Thurrock	647	635	584
Tower Hamlets	48	40	37
Waltham Forest	30	29	23

Authority	Export		
	2014	2015	2016
Barking and Dagenham	293	276	323
Essex	632	618	579
Newham	39	37	49
Redbridge	135	159	198
Southend-on-Sea	137	115	160
Thurrock	12	14	15
Tower Hamlets	10	7	13
Waltham Forest	17	18	28

Authority	Net Import/Export		
	2014	2015	2016
Barking and Dagenham	932	969	847
Essex	-381	-354	-339
Newham	114	105	76
Redbridge	-5	-11	-57
Southend-on-Sea	-133	-107	-155
Thurrock	635	621	569
Tower Hamlets	38	33	24
Waltham Forest	13	11	-5

Net import/Export: a positive figure indicates Havering is a net importer. A negative figure indicates Havering is a net exporter.

All data is taken from DfE cross border mobility matrices for January 2013, January 2014, January 2015 and January 2016.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-school-and-pupil-numbers>

Section E-

School roll projection methodology

School place planning methodology:

The following information is used to calculate school roll projections in Havering:

- Birth data received from the ONS.
- Population projections produced by the GLA and in-house via the GLA Witan model
- Historic pupil data obtained from the school census
- Housing development data obtained from our planning department.

Reception and Primary Projections

The authority calculates independently a projection of pupil numbers for the whole borough before making projections at primary planning area level.

Once projections have been made at planning area level, individual school projections are made for all schools in that planning area.

A 5% element on the projected reception intake has been included for only Harold Hill, Romford, Rainham and South Hornchurch primary planning areas as these areas have the highest in year mobility and new housing growth.

Data on parental preferences for schools is used when projecting numbers at school level.

The accuracy of the individual planning area projections can then be checked by aggregating and comparing with the projection for the whole borough.

The main method used to project school rolls in Havering is the cohort survival method. The base information used for forecasting the number of children entering Reception in Havering is the number of births within the borough and the number of children in Reception classes (obtained from the school census and summer count for previous years).

The birth data is provided by the ONS at ward level. This birth data allows the historical uptake factor to be calculated and this represents the number of children born in the borough who will go on to attend a Havering primary school five years later.

The past trend of reception intake to total birth rate for the corresponding year is calculated, an average established and then applied to the birth rate for future years to calculate the projected reception intake.

The method assumes that 112% of pupils born in the borough will take up a Reception place in a Havering school five years later. This is the percentage used when calculating the number of children entering schools in 2016/17 and for subsequent years on the basis of live births from five years previously. When actual

live birth data is not available from the ONS, projected birth data from the GLA is used.

Havering is a net importer of pupils, that is more pupils are expected to attend primary school here than were actually born in Havering. This has been the trend for a number of years and is not expected to change.

Once the number for Reception has been projected, the past trend of cohort movement through the primary phase year on year from reception to year 6 is calculated, an average established and applied to each age cohort as they move through the system.

The primary rolls are projected to continue to rise in the next five years as a result of rising births in Havering and inward migration.

Year 7 and Secondary Projections

To project the secondary phase at borough level, historical data is used to calculate the transfer rate from year 6 to year 7.

A two-year average rate of 110% has been applied to the year 6 projected rolls to calculate the projected year 7 intake.

As with the primary projections 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.

Havering is a net importer of secondary pupils, that is the number of pupils expected to attend a Havering secondary school is higher than the number of pupils expected to attend a Havering primary school. This has been the trend for a number of years and is not expected to change.

The total secondary rolls are projected to rise from 2015/16 onwards, however the year 7 intake is projected to fluctuate slightly from 2016/17 to 2017/18 before increasing year on year from 2017/18 onwards, as a result of the rising primary rolls.

Housing

We receive data from the planning team detailing regarding housing completions in Havering. This allows us to calculate the child yield expected as a result of these housing completions.

In addition we also factor into the projections the child yield from future major housing developments as detailed in the Housing Annual Monitoring Report and as set out by regeneration colleagues. The child yield from each housing scheme is staggered over a five-year period to reflect the fact that housing developments are not all occupied immediately, nor generate child yield immediately. All the planning areas have the child yield weighted. For areas where we know from local information that housing is occupied quickly, an assumption is made that the child yield is highest

in the first year of occupancy. A 40% weighting has been used to calculate child yield for the first year, followed by 20% in the second year, 20% in the third year and 10% in the fourth and fifth year.

The child yield is aggregated from ward level to planning area level and then split out by year group. In primary the child yield is split out by applying the trend from the previous year regarding the total primary roll and the proportion made up by each year group. The effect of splitting out the child yield this way instead of evenly splitting across all year groups (as with secondary) is subtle, but weights the child yield slightly in the earlier year groups.

We maintain a close relationship with our planning department and also factor into the projections the child yield from future major housing developments detailed in the Housing Authority Monitoring Report.

For further information regarding larger housing development in Havering please see the [Housing Authority Monitoring Report](#)

Rainham and Beam Park Housing Development

The Rainham and Beam Park Housing bid has now been approved with over 3500 units to be delivered over the period 2015/16 to 2021/22. The projected child yield over this period has now been factored in the school roll projections. In the long term, this is likely to result in a continuation and probable escalation of the projected increase in pupil numbers.

Romford Housing Zone Development

The Romford housing zone bid has been approved with an expected delivery of 3304 units over the period 2017/18 to 2025/26. The projected child yield over this period has now been factored in the school roll projections. In the long term, this is likely to result in a continuation and probable escalation of the projected increase in pupil numbers.

Additional factors

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. Significant school organisation changes planned have been taken into consideration in working out projections.

Cohort survival rates are reviewed each year. They are used to determine whether changes are occurring in pupil flows and methodology for borough and planning area level and school -level projections, with the projections adapted accordingly. Parental preferences for schools are used when projecting numbers at school level.

We consult schools regarding the individual school roll projections for their school and a projection for the planning area they are in. All the adjustments raised by schools on their individual projections will be considered and revised in the projections where appropriate.

Accuracy of Forecasts

For the academic year 2015/16, the primary projection total had a variance of .1.6% when compared to the actual primary total roll. In 2015/16 the secondary projected roll total had a variance of 3% when compared to the actual roll.

Effect of Migration on accuracy of Forecasts

Havering in common with the many other London Boroughs and urban areas is currently experiencing an increase in demand for primary school places. This increase in demand is due to rising birth rates in Havering and families moving into the borough from other parts of London, the UK and abroad.

All Local Authorities including Havering have a statutory duty to ensure that there are enough school places available in the borough to accommodate all children who live in the borough and might require one. The increase in demand for primary school places has meant that in some areas of Havering the demand for places is higher than the number of places available.

Local forecasting in different areas has a greater variance, largely due to migration and pupil mobility in some districts. Some areas of Havering have seen rapid housing growth and other demographic changes that have led to more families with school age children moving into these areas, which in turn create an additional demand for school places.

However it is impossible to predict in advance the movement of families into and around Havering and how this may impact on school places. That is because we have no way of knowing when families will move into an area, what ages the children will be or even when during the school year they will arrive requiring a school place. Therefore due to the unpredictable nature of migration into Havering it is important that we maintain a surplus of places whenever possible in order to allow us to accommodate the late school applications we receive throughout the year

GLA School roll projections

In addition to the in-house school roll projection model that we run in order to inform us of future school place demand in Havering, we also buy into the GLA School Roll Projection service that also provides us with school roll projections for Havering. Although we receive school roll projections from the GLA, we still use our in-house projections as our definitive set of roll projections. The reason for this is because we are able to make adjustments to our in-house projections that reflect local trends and patterns of movement that may not be captured by the GLA. By being able to incorporate our local knowledge of demographic changes in Havering in our school roll projections, we are able to produce a more robust set of projections that better reflect what is happening on the ground.

Notes

Data incorporated:

- January 2016 School Census
- Demographic Projections from the GLA
- Birth data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS)
- School capacity figures include all school expansion proposals that have been consulted on and approved via the statutory process.
- Annual Monitoring Report 2014/15 giving updated housing projections

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

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Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)

Document control

Title of activity:	<i>2016-17 Consultation on the Phase 3 programme of Primary School expansions</i>
Type of activity:	<i>Project</i>
Lead officer:	<i>Pooneeta Mahadeo, School Organisation & Place planning Manager, Learning & Achievement, Children Housing & Adults</i>
Approved by:	<i>Mary Phillips, Assistant Director, Learning & Achievement, Children Housing & Adults</i>
Date completed:	<i>January 2016</i>
Scheduled date for review:	<i>If applicable. Please provide a reason if it does not need to be reviewed</i>

The Corporate Policy & Diversity team requires **5 working days** to provide advice on EIAs.

Did you seek advice from the Corporate Policy & Diversity team?	Yes
Does the EIA contain any confidential or exempt information that would prevent you publishing it on the Council's website?	No

1. Equality Impact Assessment Checklist

The Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) is a tool to ensure that your activity meets the needs of individuals and groups that use your service. It also helps the Council to meet its legal obligation under the [Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty](#).

Please complete the following checklist to determine whether or not you will need to complete an EIA. Please ensure you keep this section for your audit trail. If you have any questions, please contact the Corporate Policy and Diversity Team at diversity@havering.gov.uk

About your activity

1	Title of activity	<i>2016-16 Consultation on the Phase 3 programme of Primary School expansions</i>
2	Type of activity	<i>Project</i>
3	Scope of activity	This scope of the activity covers a five week consultation to inform and gather views regarding the expansion proposals from key stakeholders, particularly parents/carers of pupils and staff in the schools being proposed for expansion, school governing bodies and other schools within the borough. It was also intended to assess the impact the expansion proposals may have on individuals and groups who have protected characteristics, and to identify relevant actions to minimise any negative impact or optimise positive outcomes.
4a	Is the activity new or changing?	<i>This activity is not new or changing, however It is similar to previous consultations carried out for the first and second phases of the school expansions programme</i>
4b	Is the activity likely to have an impact on individuals or groups?	<i>The implementation of the proposal will have an impact on individuals or groups who have been consulted during this activity</i>
5	If you answered yes:	<i>Please complete the EIA on the next page.</i>
6	If you answered no:	<i>Please provide a clear and robust explanation on why your activity does not require an EIA. This is essential in case the activity is challenged under the Equality Act 2010. Please keep this checklist for your audit trail.</i>

Completed by:	<i>Pooneeta Mahadeo, School Organisation Manager, Learning & Achievement, Children Housing & Adults</i>
Date:	<i>4 March 2016</i>

2. Equality Impact Assessment

The Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) is a tool to ensure that your activity meets the needs of individuals and groups that use your service. It also helps the Council to meet its legal obligation under the [Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty](#).

For more details on the Council's 'Fair to All' approach to equality and diversity, please visit our [Equality and Diversity Intranet pages](#). For any additional advice, please contact diversity@havering.gov.uk

Please note the Corporate Policy & Diversity Team require **5 working days** to provide advice on Equality Impact Assessments.

Please note that EIAs are public documents and must be made available on the Council's [EIA webpage](#).

Understanding the different needs of individuals and groups who use or deliver your service

In this section you will need to assess the impact (positive, neutral or negative) of your activity on individuals and groups with **protected characteristics** (this includes staff delivering your activity).

Currently there are **nine** protected characteristics (previously known as 'equality groups' or 'equality strands'): age, disability, sex/gender, ethnicity/race, religion/faith, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, marriage/civil partnership, and pregnancy/maternity/paternity.

In addition to this, you should also consider **socio-economic status** as a protected characteristic, and the impact of your activity on individuals and groups that might be disadvantaged in this regard (e.g. carers, low income households, looked after children and other vulnerable children, families and adults).

When assessing the impact, please consider and note how your activity contributes to the Council's **Public Sector Equality Duty** and its three aims to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
- advance equality of opportunity, and
- foster good relations between people with different protected characteristics.

Guidance on how to undertake an EIA for a protected characteristic can be found on the next page.

The EIA

Background/context:

Havering has seen an increase of over 33% in the number of births in families resident in the Borough between calendar years 2002 and 2013. The ONS live birth data for 2013 shows that all other London boroughs experienced a drop in their birth rate from 2012 to 2013 apart from Havering which saw a 4% increase. The number of Primary age pupils is expected to continue rising significantly from 20,374 in 2014/15, to 24,278 in 2019/20, which is more than 3,000 extra pupils over the next five years. Therefore there is a need to continue to make new provision for these local children available in most planning areas on both a permanent and temporary basis.

Cabinet agreed the permanent expansion subject to consultation and school organisation statutory processes, including planning processes of the following primary schools under the third phase of the expansion programme:

- Broadford Primary
- Crownfield Infant and Junior
- St. Peter's Catholic Primary
- The James Oglethorpe Primary

A decision not to expand primary schools will lead to a lack of choice for parents in relation to school places, increased admissions appeals or increased travelling distances for pupils to attend schools and the Local Authority failing in meeting its statutory duty to provide sufficient school places.

Each expansion of a school will improve choice and diversity in the local area by providing fair access and improved parental preference to schools places in Havering.

As part of our approach in ensuring a best assessment of the impact of our proposed expansion, the consultation was undertaken with key stakeholders, particularly school governing bodies, parents/carers of pupils and staff in the schools, being proposed for expansion

The consultation ran from 30 November 2015 to 15 January 2016. The feedback report (attached) presents the survey demographics and a summary of the key responses received during the consultation activity including the main views and issues gathered from the consultees.

**Expand box as required*

Age: Consider the full range of age groups

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:

Positive

✓

Neutral

Negative

Overall impact:

Admission to primary school is age-specific. The expansion proposal will have a positive impact on children of school age living in Havering and will ensure that all children requiring a primary school place can be offered one.

Expand box as required

Evidence:

An analysis of the capacity of primary schools in the borough following the first and second phases of the expansion programme has shown the need to provide additional primary places if the Council is to meet its legal obligation of ensuring sufficient school places.

Our school roll projections which takes into account the general population rise, including current birth, housing & migration trend, gives predicted number of pupils in each of our planning area over the next ten years.

**Expand box as required*

Sources used:

- Birth data received from the ONS and North East London Foundation Trust.
- Population projections produced by the GLA
- Historic pupil data obtained from the school census
- Housing development data obtained from the London Development Database and the Annual Housing Monitoring Development report published by our planning department.

**Expand box as required*

Disability: Consider the full range of disabilities; including physical mental, sensory and progressive conditions

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:

Positive

✓

Neutral

Negative

Overall impact:

The planned proposals will have positive outcome for children with special educational needs and disability as they will have appropriate provision made available to cater for their educational needs

New accessible accommodation and resources appropriate to the special educational needs of the children would be constructed to provide the necessary teaching spaces and facilities to accommodate these additional children.

**Expand box as required*

Evidence:

The school provision and commissioning plan/strategy & consultation findings published in Summer 2015 identified the need for not only additional primary, secondary, places but also the need for SEN places.

**Expand box as required*

Sources used:

School Commissioning plan/strategy
 Projected school population data
 School Census data

**Expand box as required*

Sex/gender: Consider both men and women

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact:
Positive		Primary school provision is co-educational, and we anticipate that future arrangements will conform to this pattern. There is no single sex primary school provision in Havering. All schools proposed for expansion are co-educational therefore the gender of pupils is not considered to be a factor in determining proposals Creating additional places will enable us to meet our objective of providing access to a good local school for every Havering child... <i>*Expand box as required</i>
Neutral	✓	
Negative		

Evidence:

No responses were received from the consultees regarding single sex school or co-educational provision

**Expand box as required*

Sources used:

Consultation Feedback report

**Expand box as required*

Ethnicity/race: Consider the impact on different ethnic groups and nationalities

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact:
Positive	✓	National legislation determines that schools cannot discriminate on race in relation to admissions policies. The population of Havering is still predominantly white; however Some of the children who are or will be studying in the schools proposed for expansion would be from ethnic minority backgrounds and may have English as a second language. We are also aware that a small proportion of parents/carers/guardians of current and potential pupils do not speak or read English. Our English Additional Language (EAL) team will work with schools to offer support as best as we can. We would also ensure that information is written in Plain English and is
Neutral		
Negative		

		<p>accessible via a wide range of communications channels, with translation and interpreting services made available upon request.</p> <p>Through our Educational inclusion and support services, we will support Gypsy, Roma and Travellers (GRT) children and their families to ensure that GRT children are also provided with the opportunity to benefit from accessible and inclusive education.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>
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Evidence:
The 2015 JSNA report highlighted that Havering is one of the most ethnically homogenous places in London, with 83% of its residents recorded as White British, higher than both London and England.
Our consultation survey demographics also confirm that of the 73% of the total respondents who provided personal Ethnicity data. The largest group was White British (79%). This was followed by Asian (10%), Black British (5%), Arab (2%), while (4%) preferred not to state their ethnicity

**Expand box as required*

Sources used:

Consultation Feedback report

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment- <http://www.haveringdata.net/research/jsna.htm>

**Expand box as required*

Religion/faith: Consider people from different religions or beliefs including those with no religion or belief

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		<p>Overall impact:</p> <p>Additional places are proposed to be created in both Community and Voluntary Aided schools which will provide choice for parents who have religious beliefs and parents with no religion.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>
Positive	✓	
Neutral		
Negative		

Evidence:
Data from the Diocese of Brentwood indicates that the number of baptisms of children aged 0-7 has remained strong and have been increasing which is likely to translate into an increase in demand for Catholic school places.

**Expand box as required*

Sources used:

Letter from the Diocese supporting the expansion

**Expand box as required*

Sexual orientation: Consider people who are heterosexual, lesbian, gay or bisexual

*Please tick (✓)
the relevant box:*

Positive

Neutral

Negative

Overall impact:
All our primary school provision is fully inclusive. However, national legislation determines the admission policies that schools have to operate and as such cannot discriminate on grounds of sexual orientation.
Therefore sexual orientation is not considered to be a factor in determining any of the schools being proposed for expansion.

Creating additional places in these schools will enable us to meet our objective of providing access to a good local school for every Havering child

**Expand box as required*

Evidence:

**Expand box as required*

Sources used:

**Expand box as required*

Gender reassignment: Consider people who are seeking, undergoing or have received gender reassignment surgery, as well as people whose gender identity is different from their gender at birth

*Please tick (✓)
the relevant box:*

Positive

Neutral

Negative

Overall impact:
All our primary school provision is fully inclusive.
Gender reassignment is not considered to be a factor in determining any of the schools being proposed for expansion.

Creating additional places in these schools will enable us to meet our objective of providing access to a good local school for every Havering child

**Expand box as required*

Evidence:	<i>*Expand box as required</i>
Sources used:	<i>*Expand box as required</i>

Marriage/civil partnership: Consider people in a marriage or civil partnership

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact:
Positive		<p>All our primary school provision is fully inclusive. Marriage/civil partnership is not considered to be a factor in determining any of the schools being proposed for expansion.</p> <p>Creating additional places in these schools will enable us to meet our objective of providing access to a good local school for every Havering child</p> <p><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>
Neutral	✓	
Negative		

Evidence:	<i>*Expand box as required</i>
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Sources used:	<i>*Expand box as required</i>
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Pregnancy, maternity and paternity: Consider those who are pregnant and those who are undertaking maternity or paternity leave

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact:
Positive		<p>All our education provision is fully inclusive. Creating additional places will enable us to meet our objective of providing access to a good local school for every Havering child</p> <p><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>
Neutral	✓	
Negative		

Evidence:

**Expand box as required*

Sources used:

**Expand box as required*

Socio-economic status: Consider those who are from low income or financially excluded backgrounds

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact: Good quality school places provided where there is demand making access to the local school as easy as possible. Local places provided thus making it as easy as possible to walk to school, removing the need for the use of a car to take children to school or to pay for transport. Funding and resources are put place to support any child admitted into our primary schools who have learning difficulties or special educational needs, or are in receipt of free school meals, or has English as an additional language.
Positive	✓	
Neutral		
Negative		

Expand box as required

Evidence:
The pupil premium funding is additional funding for publicly funded schools in England to raise the attainment of disadvantaged pupils and close the gap between them and their peers. Pupil premium funding is available to: local authority maintained schools, including special schools and pupil referral units (PRUs)

**Expand box as required*

Sources used:

Policy Paper- 2010 to 2015 government policy: education of disadvantaged children

Expand box as required

Action Plan

In this section you should list the specific actions that set out how you will address any negative equality impacts you have identified in this assessment.

Protected characteristic	Identified negative impact	Action taken to mitigate impact*	Outcomes and monitoring**	Timescale	Lead officer

* You should include details of any future consultations you will undertake to mitigate negative impacts

** Monitoring: You should state how the negative impact will be monitored; how regularly it will be monitored; and who will be monitoring it (if this is different from the lead officer).

Review

In this section you should identify how frequently the EIA will be reviewed; the date for next review; and who will be reviewing it.

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COUNCIL, 23 NOVEMBER 2016

REPORT OF CABINET

ANNUAL TREASURY MANAGEMENT REPORT

Cabinet, at its meeting on 21 September 2016 considered the annual Treasury management report. Members were informed that the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Treasury Management Code (CIPFA's TM Code) required that Authorities reported on the performance of the treasury management function to full Council at least twice yearly (mid-year and at year end).

The attached report covered treasury activity and the associated monitoring and control of risk.

In accordance with CIPFA's TM Code,

Cabinet accordingly refers the report to Council for consideration and noting.

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CABINET

21 SEPTEMBER 2016

Subject Heading:

**Annual Treasury Management Report
2015/16**

Cabinet Member:

Cllr Clarence Barrett

CMT Lead:

Andrew Blake-Herbert

Report Author and contact details:

Mark White Capital & Treasury Manager
mark.white@onesource.co.uk
01708 433624

Policy context:

The code of practice on treasury management 2009 requires a quarterly report to Members and a report to full Council on the treasury performance

Financial summary:

There are no direct financial implications from the report

Is this a Key Decision?

No

When should this matter be reviewed?

N/A

Reviewing OSC:

N/A

The subject matter of this report deals with the following Council Objectives

Havering will be clean and its environment will be cared for	[]
People will be safe, in their homes and in the community	[]
Residents will be proud to live in Havering	[X]

SUMMARY

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Treasury Management Code (CIPFA's TM Code) requires that Authorities report on the performance of the treasury management function to full Council at least twice yearly (mid-year and at year end).

The Authority has borrowed and invested substantial sums of money and is therefore exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. This report covers treasury activity and the associated monitoring and control of risk.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet:

1. **Notes** the final 2015/16 Treasury Position set out in this report and
2. **Notes** the prudential and treasury indicators in this report

REPORT DETAIL

Contents

1. Annual Investment Strategy
2. New Borrowing
3. Debt Rescheduling
4. Compliance with Treasury Indicators
5. Compliance with Prudential Indicators
6. Other Treasury Related Matters

1. Annual Investment Strategy

1.1 The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2015/16, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by the Council in February 2015. It sets out the Council's investment priorities as being:

- Security of Capital;
- Liquidity; and
- Yield

1.2 The Council will aim to achieve the optimum return (yield) on investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity.

1.3 The Council holds significant invested funds, representing income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held. A breakdown of the deposits held as at 31 March 2016 compared to 31 March 2015 are shown below

Breakdown of Deposits

Institution Type	31st March 2015 Actual £	31st March 2016 Actual £
UK Banks		
Royal Bank of Scotland	£6,267,313	£544,829
Barclays	£20,560,731	£13,798,371
Santander UK	£13,000,000	£10,037,288
Lloyds	£19,500,000	£15,000,000
Standard Chartered	£5,000,000	£5,000,000
Close Brothers		£5,000,000
Goldman Sachs		£10,000,000
UK Building Societies		
Nationwide BS	£15,000,000	£18,000,000
Leeds BS	£10,000,000	£2,000,000
Coventry BS		£10,000,000
Yorkshire Building Society		£5,000,000
Local Authorities & Other Public Sector		
Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Isle of Wight council		
Halton Borough Council	£5,000,000	
Salford City Council	£5,000,000	
Wolverhampton City Council	£5,000,000	
Greater London Authority	£5,000,000	
Lancashire County Council	£5,000,000	£15,000,000
Doncaster Borough Council	£5,000,000	£5,000,000
Birmingham City Council	£5,000,000	£5,000,000
Eastleigh Borough Council	£5,000,000	£5,000,000
Fife Council	£5,000,000	
Wiltshire County Council		£5,000,000
Newcastle Upon Tyne City Council		£5,000,000
Non UK Banks		
Australia		
Australia & New Zealand Banking Group	£5,000,000	
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	£6,000,000	£5,000,000
National Australia Bank		£5,000,000
Canada		
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	£5,000,000	
Toronto-Dominion Bank		£13,000,000
Netherlands		
Cooperatieve Rabobank		£8,000,000
Sweden		
Svenska Handelsbanken	£7,750,000	£13,947,452
Singapore		
Development Bank Singapore		£5,000,000
United Overseas Bank Limited		£7,000,000
Overseas-Chinese Banking Corporation		£5,000,000
Switzerland		
Credit Suisse		£5,000,000
Total	159,078,044	202,327,940

Investment performance for 2015/16

Benchmark	Benchmark Return 3 month LIBID	Budgeted Rate of Return	Actual Rate of Return	Investment Interest Earned	Investment Interest Budgeted	Investment Interest Surplus
Quarter 1	0.52%	0.60%	0.67%	£323,777	£288,954	£34,823
Quarter 2	0.54%	0.60%	0.67%	£679,255	£572,805	£106,450
Quarter 3	0.54%	0.60%	0.69%	£1,072,315	£826,620	£245,695
Quarter 4	0.54%	0.60%	0.69%	£1,446,229	£1,047,782	£398,447

- 1.4 The UK Bank Rate has been maintained at 0.5% since March 2009 and because of this short-term money market rates have remained at relatively low levels.
- 1.5 As illustrated in the table above, the Authority outperformed the benchmark by 15 bps and also outperformed the budgeted rate of return by 9bp. As a result of this outperformance, of the £398k of additional interest received above budget, £187k was due to the rate of return being higher than the budgeted rate of return. The remaining additional interest was as a result of higher cash balances than forecast.

2. New borrowing:

- 2.1 Affordability and the “cost of carry” remained important influences on the Authority’s borrowing strategy alongside the consideration that, for any borrowing undertaken ahead of need, the proceeds would have to be invested in the money markets at rates of interest significantly lower than the cost of borrowing.
- 2.2 As short-term interest rates have remained, and are likely to remain at least over the forthcoming two years, lower than long-term rates, the Authority determined it was more cost effective in the short-term to use internal resources instead, referred to as internally borrowing.
- 2.3 With the exception of a £1.13m interest free loan from Salix there was no additional long term borrowing to fund capital expenditure undertaken throughout the whole of 2015/16. Future capital spending plans are regularly reviewed and additional long term borrowing will only be taken if it in the best interests of the Authority.
- 2.4 At 31st March 2016 the Authority held £212.1m of loans as part of its strategy for funding previous years’ capital programmes. The Council has also not borrowed in advance of need during any of 2015/16 demonstrated by the fact that the Authorities long term borrowing is below its capital financing requirement (its underlying need to borrow).

3. Debt Rescheduling

- 3.1 Debt rescheduling opportunities have been limited in the current economic climate and consequent structure of interest rates following increases in PWLB new borrowing rates in October 2010. The possibility of debt rescheduling is discussed with our treasury advisers and is a regular agenda item at the quarterly treasury meeting held between the treasury department, the S151 officer and the lead Member.
- 3.2 The PWLB continued to operate a spread of approximately 1% between “premature repayment rate” and “new loan” rates so the premium charge for early repayment of PWLB debt remained relatively expensive for the loans in the Authority’s portfolio and therefore unattractive for debt rescheduling activity. No rescheduling activity was undertaken as a consequence.

4. Compliance with Treasury Limits

- 4.1 It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review the affordable borrowing limits. The Council’s approved Treasury and Prudential Indicators (affordability limits) for 2015/16 were included and approved by full Council as part of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) in February 2015.
- 4.2 During the financial year to date the Council has operated within the treasury limits set out in the Council’s Treasury Management Strategy Statement and in compliance with the Council’s Treasury Management Practices.

4.3 Security

- 4.3.1 Security of capital has remained the Authority’s main investment objective. This has been maintained by following the Authority’s counterparty policy as set out in its Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2015/16.
- 4.3.2 Counterparty credit quality was assessed and monitored with reference to credit ratings (using the ratings from all 3 of the main credit rating agencies Fitch, S&P and Moody’s); for financial institutions analysis of funding structure and susceptibility to bail-in, credit default swap prices, financial statements, information on potential government support and reports in the quality financial press.
- 4.3.3 The Authority has also made use of secured investments products that provide collateral in the event that the counterparty cannot meet its obligations for repayment as additional security for its deposits.

4.4 Liquidity

- 4.4.1 The Authority has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to liquidity risk by monitoring the amount of cash available to meet unexpected

payments by the next working day and within a rolling three month period, without additional borrowing.

	Target	Actual @ 31/3/2016
Total cash available by the next working day	£5m	£25.3m
Total cash available within 3 months	£30m	£63.0m

4.5 Interest Rate Exposures

4.5.1 This indicator is set to control the Authority's exposure to interest rate risk. The upper limits on fixed and variable rate interest rate exposures, expressed as the proportion of gross principal borrowed will be:

	2015/16
Upper limit on fixed interest rate exposure	100%
Actual	99%
Upper limit on variable interest rate exposure	25%
Actual	1%

4.5.2 Having larger amounts of fixed interest rate borrowing gives the Authority greater stability with regards to its interest payments and reduces the risk of higher interest costs should interest rates rise. Traditionally local authorities have taken advantage of fixing interest rates long term to reduce interest rate exposure.

4.6 Maturity Structure of Borrowing

4.6.1 This indicator is set to control the Authority's exposure to refinancing risk. The approved upper and lower limits on the maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing were:

	Upper	Lower	Actual
Under 12 months	40%	0%	3%
12 months and within 24 months	40%	0%	0%
24 months and within 5 years	60%	0%	0%
5 years and within 10 years	75%	0%	0%
10 years and above	100%	25%	97%

4.6.2 Time periods start on the first day of each financial year. The maturity date of borrowing is the earliest date on which the lender can demand repayment.

4.7 Principal Sums Invested for Periods Longer than 364 days (Treasury Management Indicator)

4.7.1 The purpose of this indicator is to control the Authority's exposure to the risk of incurring losses by seeking early repayment of its investments. The limits on the total principal sum invested to final maturities beyond the period end will be:

	31/3/2017	31/3/2018	31/3/2019
Limit on principal invested beyond year end	£75m	£50m	£25m
Actual	£15m	£15m	£5m

4.7.2 The £15m invested for greater than 364 days are either with other local authorities or secured investments.

5. Compliance with Prudential Indicators

5.1 The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Authority to have regard to CIPFA's Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code) when determining how much money it can afford to borrow. The objectives of the Prudential Code are to ensure, within a clear framework, that the capital investment plans of local authorities are affordable, prudent, sustainable and that treasury management decisions are taken in accordance with good professional practice. To demonstrate that the Authority has fulfilled these objectives, the Prudential Code sets out the following indicators that must be set and monitored each year.

5.2 Estimates of Capital Expenditure

5.2.1 The Authority's planned capital expenditure and financing may be summarised as follows:

Capital Expenditure and Financing	2015/16 Actual £'000	2016/17 Estimate £'000	2017/18 Estimate £'000
General Fund	39,865	87,702	63,877
HRA	19,597	48,300	48,817
Total Expenditure	59,462	136,002	112,694
Capital Receipts	12,614	27,110	14,497
Government Grants	24,900	40,892	29,680
Reserves	20	5,850	6,367
Revenue	21,928	25,000	25,000
Borrowing	-	37,150	37,150
Leasing and PFI	-	-	-
Total Financing	59,462	136,002	112,694

5.3 Estimates of Capital Expenditure

5.3.1 The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) measures the Authority's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose.

Capital Financing Requirement	31/03/16 Actual £'000	31/03/17 Estimate £'000	31/03/18 Estimate £'000
General Fund	60,366	78,877	97,388
HRA	174,669	191,819	208,969
Total CFR	235,035	270,696	306,357

5.3.2 The CFR is forecast to rise by £71m over the next three years as capital expenditure financed by debt outweighs resources put aside for debt repayment.

5.4 Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement

5.4.1 In order to ensure that over the medium term debt will only be for a capital purpose, the Authority should ensure that debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of capital financing requirement in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional capital financing requirement for the current and next two financial years. This is a key indicator of prudence.

	31/03/16 Actual £m	31/03/17 Estimate £m	31/03/18 Estimate £m	31/03/19 Estimate £m
Long Term Debt	£212m	£212m	£212m	£212m
CFR	£235m	£270m	£306m	£325m

5.4.2 Total debt is expected to remain below the CFR during the forecast. Whilst there are no commitments to increase long term debt over the next 3 years if capital spend follows the budgeted spend there is likely to be a need to increase long term debt as internal borrowing would not be feasible for such high amounts.

5.4.3 The actual debt levels are also monitored against the Operational Boundary and Authorised Limit for External Debt, below.

5.5 Operational Boundary for External Debt

5.5.1 The operational boundary is based on the Authority's estimate of most likely, i.e. prudent, but not worst case scenario for external debt.

Operational Boundary	2015/16 £m
Borrowing	£247.1m
Other long-term liabilities	£2.0m
Total	£249.1m
Actual Long Term Debt	£212.0m
Headroom	£37.1m

5.6 Authorised Limit for External Debt

5.6.1 The authorised limit is the affordable borrowing limit determined in compliance with the Local Government Act 2003. It is the maximum amount of debt that the Authority can legally owe. The authorised limit provides headroom over and above the operational boundary for unusual cash movements.

Authorised Limit	2014/15 £m
Borrowing	£259.5m
Other long-term liabilities	£2.0m
Total Debt	£261.5m
Long Term Debt	£212.0m
Headroom	£49.5m

5.7 Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream

5.7.1 This ratio is an indicator of affordability and highlights the revenue implications of existing and proposed capital expenditure by identifying the proportion of the revenue budget required to meet financing costs, net of investment income.

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	2015/16 Estimate %	2015/16 Actual %
General Fund	2.46	2.54
HRA	7.63	7.28

5.8 Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions

5.8.1 This ratio is an indicator of affordability that shows the impact of capital investment decisions on council tax and housing rent levels. The incremental impact is the difference between the total revenue budget requirement of the current approved capital programme and the revenue budget requirement arising from the new capital programme.

Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions	2015/16 Estimate £	2015/16 Actual £
General Fund - increase in annual band D Council Tax	0	0
HRA - increase in average weekly rents	£37.15p	£36.91p

5.9 Adoption of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code

5.9.1 The Authority has adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice 2011 Edition.

5.10 HRA Limit on Indebtedness

5.10.1 The Authority's HRA CFR should not exceed the limit imposed by the Department for Communities and Local Government at the time of implementation of self-financing. The Authority complied with this requirement as set out below

HRA CFR Limit:	£209,003		
	2015/16 Actual £'000	2016/17 Estimate £'000	2017/18 Estimate £'000
HRA CFR	174,669	191,819	208,969
Difference	34,334	17,184	34

6. Other Treasury related Matters

6.1 Policy on Use of Financial Derivatives

6.1.1 The Authority has not entered into any standalone financial derivatives during the financial year 2015/16.

6.2 Policy on Apportioning Interest to the HRA

6.2.1 The Authority has apportioned interest to the HRA at a rate of 0.5% (base rate). This is because all the risks associated with treasury activities (which

are kept to a minimum through the Authorities Investment Strategy) lie with the General Fund rather than the HRA.

6.3 Investment Training

6.3.1 The needs of the Authority's treasury management staff for training in investment management are assessed every year as part of the staff appraisal process, and additionally when the responsibilities of individual members of staff change.

6.3.2 During 2015/16 staff attended training courses, seminars and conferences provided by Arlingclose, CIPFA and other treasury organisations. In addition treasury management staff also attended the London Treasury Officers Forum, a group set up for networking and sharing best practice.

6.4 Investment Advisers

6.4.1 The Authority appointed Arlingclose Limited as treasury management advisers for 2015/16. Throughout the course of the year on a daily basis officers receive specific advice on investment, debt and capital finance issues.

REASONS AND OPTIONS

Reasons for the decision:

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Treasury Management Code (CIPFA's TM Code) requires that Authorities report on the performance of the treasury management function to full Council at year end.

Other options considered:

The other option would be to not report the performance of the treasury function however as this would be in breach of CIPFA's TM Code, this was not considered.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks:

There are no direct financial implications from this report.

Legal implications and risks:

There are no apparent legal implications or risks from noting this Report.

Human Resources implications and risks:

There are no HR implications from this report

Equalities implications and risks:

There are no Equalities implications arising from this report

BACKGROUND PAPERS

None



COUNCIL, 23 November 2016

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

SUBJECT: OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY RULES – EXCEPTIONS TO THE CALL-IN (REQUISITION) PROCEDURE

SUMMARY

Under paragraph 18e of the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules, the Leader of the Council is required to submit reports to Council on decisions taken by himself, Cabinet or individual Cabinet members, or key decision made by a member of staff in the circumstances set out in Rule 18 (exemption to the call-in (requisition) procedure) in the preceding three months.

This report deals with 4 such decisions:

- 1) Services Dispute Resolution (exempt from publication)
- 2) Decision to support revision to the GLA High Street Fund project, The Retailery
- 3) Extension to three highways and street lighting term maintenance contracts:
Volker Highways Limited
Marlborough Surfacing Ltd
Miller Bros (Romford) Ltd
- 4) ICT Core Infrastructure Platform Placement

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the report be noted.

REPORT DETAIL

- 1 Rule 18 of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee Procedure Rules provides that:
 - (a) **The call-in procedure shall not apply where a decision being taken by Cabinet or an individual Cabinet member, or a key decision made by a member of staff is urgent. A decision will be urgent if any delay likely to be caused by the call-in process would seriously prejudice the Council's or the public interests. The record of the decision and notice by which it is made shall state whether in the opinion of the decision making person or body, the decision is an urgent one, and therefore not subject to call-in.**
 - (b) **The decision making person or body can only take an urgent decision under (a) above and avoid the call-in procedures after obtaining agreement from the Chairman of the Board that the decision be treated as urgent.**
- 2 **Services Dispute Resolution (exempt from publication)**
 - 2.1 On behalf of Cabinet, Neil Stubbings, Interim Director for Housing, sought agreement from the Chairman of the Board to exempt from call-in a key decision by the Leader of the Council concerning a dispute resolution with a contractor, the details of which are exempt from publication.
 - 2.2 The Chairman of the Overview & Scrutiny Board, Councillor Gillian Ford, gave her agreement to the exemption from call-in for the following reason:
 - 2.3 The settlement date had to be authorised by a set date which, if missed, would recommence legal proceedings at a cost to the Council.

3. Decision to support revision to the GLA High Street Fund project, The Retailery

3.1 On behalf of Cabinet, Steve Moore, Interim Director of Neighbourhoods, sought agreement from the Chairman of the Board to exempt from call-in a non-key decision by the Leader of the Council on supporting a revision to the GLA High Street Fund project, The Retailery, by entering into a 4 year lease for 80-84 Market Place, Romford.

3.2 The Chairman of the Overview & Scrutiny Board, Councillor Gillian Ford, gave her agreement to the exemption from call-in for the following reason:

3.3 In order to meet a GLA deadline, urgent authority was sought to sign the lease by 1 August, this would allow suitable time to complete the necessary actions connected to the lease.

4. Extension to three highways and street lighting term maintenance contracts:

Volker Highways Limited
Marlborough Surfacing Ltd
Miller Bros (Romford) Ltd

4.1 On behalf of Cabinet, Steve Moore, Interim Director of Neighbourhoods, sought agreement from the Chairman of the Board to exempt from call-in a key decision for the extension of three highways and street lighting term maintenance contracts.

4.2 The Chairman of the Overview & Scrutiny Board, Councillor Gillian Ford, gave her agreement to the exemption from call-in for the following reason:

4.3 Due to unforeseen delays in the procurement of new contracts, extensions to existing contracts were essential in order to avoid any negative impact on highways infrastructure.

5 ICT Core Infrastructure Platform Replacement

5.1 On behalf of Cabinet, Jane West, Managing Director for oneSource, sought agreement from the Chairman of the Board to exempt from call-in a key decision for the purchase of an ICT Core infrastructure platform.

- 5.2 The Chairman of the Overview & Scrutiny Board, Councillor Gillian Ford, gave her agreement to the exemption from call-in for the following reason:
- 5.2 The recent power failure at Dockside had further highlighted a number of critical stability issues and deficiencies in the current ICT Infrastructure. The failure accelerated the deterioration of the current ICT Infrastructure to the point which the stability, retention of business critical data and the provision of service could no longer be guaranteed.

Financial Implications and Risks:

While there were financial implications around the decisions described in this report, there are none directly associated with this report.

Legal Implications and Risks:

There are no immediate legal implications directly associated with this report.

Human Resource Implications and Risks:

There are none directly associated with this report.

Equalities and Social Inclusion Implications and Risks:

There are none directly associated with this report.

Staff Contact:	Andrew Beesley
Designation	Head of Democratic Services
Telephone No:	01708 432437
Email:	andrew.beesley@onesource.co.uk

Background paper List

1. Non-Key decision to support revision to the GLA High Street Fund project, The Retailery, dated 26 July 2016.
2. Key decision to Extension of three highways and street lighting term maintenance contracts; Volker Highways Limited, Marlborough Surfacing Ltd and Miller Bros (Romford) Ltd, dated 22 August 2016
3. Key decision on ICT Core Infrastructure Platform Replacement, dated 30 October 2016



FULL COUNCIL, Wednesday 23 November 2016

MEMBERS' QUESTIONS

1) To the Leader of the Council

From Councillor Ray Morgon

Would the Leader of the Council agree that it is time for Members to be advised for all services areas, a full list of services that they intend to provide in the new financial year, what the shape and service standards will be for them, together with the budget for each individual service?

2) To the Leader of the Council

From Councillor Patricia Rumble

When an officer leaves the council what steps are taken to ensure that their emails are picked up by another officer and that outstanding and ongoing issues are dealt with?

3) To the Leader of the Council

From Councillor Jeffrey Tucker

To maintain staff morale, please can the Council Leader assure Members that ALL staff terms and conditions are being reviewed on an equitable basis and this includes "interim" staff to avoid the perception they enjoy a privileged status within the current review.

4) To the Cabinet Member for Environment, Regulatory Services and Community Safety, Councillor Osman Dervish

From Councillor Denis O'Flynn

When will an Environmental Impact and a Deer Impact Assessment be available for inspection in relation to the proposed Solar Panel Farm proposal in Dagnam Park?

5) To the Leader of the Council

From Councillor Barbara Matthews

Would the Leader of the Council agree that all complaints found against the Council by the various Ombudsman services should automatically have a report provided to the appropriate Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee, in order for the Sub-Committee to decide whether any further scrutiny of the circumstances is required?

Council, 23 November 2016

6) To the Cabinet Member for Housing, Councillor Damian White

From Councillor John Glanville

What plan has Havering put in place to accommodate refugees given the ongoing situation in the Middle East and elsewhere?

7) To the Leader of the Council

From Councillor Michael Deon Burton

The Council Leader has been quoted in a 14th Oct Recorder article on page 16 as saying, in part, “the Council will use all its powers” against “hate crime”! What are these powers and what is the Council Leader proposing to do?

8) To the Leader of the Council

From Councillor John Mylod

Would the Leader of the Council confirm details of fines imposed on Havering Council over each of the last 5 years?

9) To the Cabinet Member for Environment, Regulatory Services and Community Safety, Councillor Osman Dervish

From Councillor Phil Martin

Given the proposal to restrict the A1306 in South Hornchurch to a single lane in each direction what steps are being taken to mitigate the increased pollution from the congestion that will result from any overflow of traffic from the A13 when there is an accident?

10) To the Cabinet Member for Housing, Councillor Damian White

From Councillor Graham Williamson

Local residents promoting Village Green status for the land off New Zealand Way, Rainham have also been in discussion with the Council and New Zealand High Commission to restore the War Memorial to WWI New Zealand soldiers that was formerly sited on the “Green” and have also organised events on the “Green” including a diabetes charity event which the Mayor graciously attended.

Residents are very pleased with Council support for these initiatives and welcome Cabinet Member Cllr Damian White’s agreement to arrange a meeting with residents to discuss the Village Green application. The “Green” in question is high value open space and I invite the Cabinet Member to consider the Council adopting and registering the land as a Village Green to show we have a listening Council, particularly considering the other extensive development planned for the area. Will he do so?

11)To the Leader of the Council

From Councillor Stephanie Nunn

Would the Leader of the Council confirm what progress is being made on its land review and work under the One Public Estate agenda, and when will the results be available to all Members?

12)To the Cabinet Member for Environment, Regulatory Services and Community Safety, Councillor Osman Dervish

From Councillor Ian De Wulverton

What is the council doing to protect the residents of Havering, from the increased noise and air pollution from the substantial increase in low flying jet aircraft, out of City Airport?

13)To the Cabinet Member for Environment, Regulatory Services and Community Safety, Councillor Osman Dervish

From Councillor John Wood

There are increasing concerns about the many items on the public highway presenting dangers to pedestrians. Would the Cabinet Member confirm what action is to be taken to control items placed by shops on footpaths.

14)To the Cabinet Member for Children and Learning, Councillor Robert Benham

From Councillor Jody Ganly

Would the Cabinet Member confirm in each of the last 5 years, how many parents have been fined for unauthorised holidays during term time.

15)To the Leader of the Council

From Councillor Reg Whitney

For each of the last 5 years, would the Leader of the Council provide a comprehensive list of outside consultants that have been employed by the council, together with details of the work they have undertaken?

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COUNCIL, 23 November 2016**MOTIONS FOR DEBATE****A ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW AND COUNCIL POLICIES****Motion on behalf of the Residents' Group**

Many residents complain about the lack of enforcement in Havering, so this council calls upon the Administration to set out a strategy backed up with clear procedures and the necessary resources to ensure that there is effective enforcement of the law and council policies in Havering.

Amendment by the Conservative Group**Amend motion to read:**

In recognising residents' complaints about lack of enforcement THIS COUNCIL NOTES that a review with stakeholders has been undertaken with a main purpose of identifying a common approach to enforcement across the Borough optimising the use of resources and balancing the focus of key priorities. Following a restructure there is now in place a management platform to carry forward further reorganisation designed to concentrate on tackling effectively those matters that cause most harm within our community within available resources.

(Note: Motion and amendment carried over from previous meeting of Council).

B TRADE UNION ACT 2016**Motion on behalf of the Labour Group**

This Council recognises the positive contribution that trade unions and trade union members make in our workplaces. This Council values the constructive relationship that we have with our trade unions and we recognise their commitment, and the commitment of all our staff, to the delivery of good quality public services.

This Council notes with concern the Trade Union Act 2016 which will negatively affect this Council's relationship with our trade unions and our workforce as a whole.

Council, 23 November 2016

It is noted that the Act will incur administrative costs in forcing the Council to monitor and publish information about how many employees carry out union duties. This Council does not think that this excessive monitoring of recognised trade unions is an appropriate use of the Council's money and resources.

This Council is clear that facility time, negotiated and agreed by us and our trade unions to suit our own specific needs, has a valuable role to play in the creation of good quality and responsive local services. The Council also recognises the contribution that our trade unions have made in using facility time to speed up the terms and conditions review, and restructures, used to deliver savings across the Council. Moreover, the Council recognises that restricting facility time will only delay disciplinary, sickness and grievance procedures, at which employees have a statutory right to be represented by their union. This would make escalation and additional costs to the Council incurred from tribunal fees, more likely.

This Council is happy with the arrangements we currently have in place for facility time. We see this as an important part of our positive industrial relations and an inexpensive and easy way to administer a system that supports our staff by reducing dismissal rates, voluntary exits, workplace illnesses, and recruitment costs and improves staff retention and productivity.

This Council recognises the valuable work carried out by Health and Safety reps in maintaining safe workplaces and preventing workplace injuries, and which is an economical way of promoting health and safety for the Council.

This Council further resolves to seek to continue its own locally agreed industrial relations strategy and will take every measure possible to maintain its autonomy with regard to facility time and other arrangements.

Amendment by the Conservative Group

Amend motion to read:

This Council recognises the positive contribution that trade unions and trade union members can make in our workplaces. This Council values the constructive relationship that we have with our trade unions and we recognise their commitment, and the commitment of all our staff, to the delivery of good quality public services.

This Council notes that the Trade Union Act 2016 received the Royal Assent on 4th May 2016 and that those provisions of the Act that are implemented and are applicable to the Council will be observed in a responsible and sensitive manner.

Council, 23 November 2016

Amendment by the Independent Residents' Group

Amend motion to read:

This Council welcomes the Prime Minister's comments about leading a Government on behalf of the many not the few and the interests of working people including the working class. And in the same spirit Council welcomes the constructive role played by our democratic trade unions and staff associations in the management of council affairs.

The number may be reviewed, but Council rejects any moves to end the ability of paid employees who are also designated union/staff association officials to meet their responsibilities during the working day, because removing this cost would not be a saving and would result in a less disciplined and demoralised workforce which in turn would undermine the efficient running of the Council.

C MAYOR OF LONDON

Motion on behalf of the Independent Residents' Group

When the Greater London Authority (GLA) was set-up it had more limited powers. It is presided over by an Elected Mayor. In recent years the GLA has acquired more powers including over housing prompting concerns about the democratic status of the Elected Mayor. Indeed how is it possible for one person to be held accountable on the many issues that matter in a city the size of London?

Thus this Council agrees the post of Elected Mayor of London should be abolished with the Mayor's powers transferred to the Elected Assembly who then elect the Mayor/Leader as we do in Havering and calls on the Council Leader to seek support for this change from other London councils.

(No amendments received).

D SOLAR PARKS

Motion on behalf of the United Kingdom Independence Party Group

This Council recommends that the Executive conducts a poll before deciding whether or not to introduce Solar Parks at both Dagnam Park and Gerpins Lane.

Amendment by the Conservative Group

This Council notes that the Executive will consider carefully all responses to consultation before deciding whether or not to introduce Solar Parks at both land

Council, 23 November 2016

adjacent to Dagnam Park and land at Gerpins Lane and that if the solar farm project contained in the Medium Term Financial Strategy agreed by the Council does not proceed further substantial savings will be required.

E ORCHARD VILLAGE

Motion on behalf of the United Kingdom Independence Party Group

Orchard village has had significant problems and some residents have reported experiencing major faults with the condition of the building. Despite numerous attempts to correct some of the problems residents face there has been no improvement in their living conditions. This situation has been picked up by the main stream media.

Therefore this council recommends that the Executive agrees to consider the exercise of its powers under the Building Act 1984 where legally possible to ensure rectification of the building work undertaken there and to take steps to recover any costs incurred arising from this from the companies involved.

Amendment by the Conservative Group

Amend motion to read:

This Council recommends that the Executive agrees to consider the exercise of its powers under the Building Act 1984 where legally possible to ensure rectification where appropriate of building work and to take steps where possible to recover any costs incurred arising from this from the companies involved.