

Matter 1
Issues and Questions

3.

I believe other representatives will be addressing the actual population figures but as there does not seem to be anywhere else to bring up this matter I intend to bring it up under the heading of population as I believe it has enormous implications to do with development, amenity space and infrastructure.

In the Mayor of London's SPG-Providing for children and young people's play and informal recreation Appendix B. Worked Example of Applying the Quantative Standards

'The following example of assessing child occupancy and play space requirements is based on the Wandsworth child occupancy data for private housing set out in the DMAG briefing 2005/05. The example is provided for illustrative purposes only and in applying the benchmark standards, boroughs should use a locally-agreed child yield methodology.'

Basically this would appear to be 0.11 Child Yield per 2bf flat-private and 1 Child Yield in a 2bf Social rented

Ealing still uses the Wandsworth model to calculate child yield. Fertility rates in Ealing are higher than the rates for England and London and have been rising since 2004. There are now 2.14 live births per female population (15-44). see National Centre for Health Outcomes Development 2009.

I do know that Child Yield is only an SPD but I do think Ealing should have revised its Child Yield calculations. Some boroughs have different child yield calculations for different parts of their boroughs.

Given the recent massive expansion in reception and primary school places there must have been a miscalculation a few years ago concerning the anticipated increase in population. Many new developments would not have given an appropriate contribution to education facilities because the developments now contain children above the level anticipated.

A quote from Children and Young People Now-July 2009

' Meanwhile, councils in London last month reported an urgent shortage of primary school place due to the surge in birth rates in the capital. Some schools have already provided temporary buildings and expanded class sizes. The west London borough of Ealing has seen a significant growth in birth rate-the numbers entering reception class have risen from 4,400 to 5,500 a year over the past six years. "We're in uncharted territory," admits Councillor

Gibb, cabinet member for children's services. "Our projections keep having to redone, but we hope this year is the peak year. We are now talking about putting permanent solutions in place".