

Report for:	Background information to inform place planning in Haringey	Item Number:	
Title:	School Place Planning Report 2016		
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Ward(s) affected:	All	Report :	noting

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1. School Place Planning is carried out by Haringey's Education Services which sits within Schools and Learning. Place planning is essential to ensure that enough school places are provided across the borough to meet current and future demand, while at the same ensuring oversupply of places does not occur. A small surplus of places is needed to ensure the continued supply of places and to allow for some parental choice and movement across schools. The Department for Education (DfE) recommends that surplus should be at or around 2%.
- 1.2. We use a variety of data, including the data from the Greater London Authority's (GLA) Intelligence Unit (school roll projections) to plan to ensure that the number of places available is planned in a timely and measured way so that we continue to meet our statutory duty to ensure sufficiency of places. Our projections run for a ten year period meaning that our current projections (2016) help us to project patterns of demand for school places up to 2025.
- 1.3. This is our thirteenth School Place Planning Report (SPPR) and it provides a summary of the data that informs our work across the next (2016/17) academic year and beyond, providing school roll projections up to and including 2024/25. The report and associated appendices provide detailed information on projected and actual births, school rolls, residential development, the provision of new places/reduction in provision, and demand in the adjoining six boroughs (Barnet, Enfield, Camden, Islington, Hackney and Waltham Forest). This data is provided across the following phases of education – primary, secondary, special and post 16.

- 1.4. We publish this information on our website in July of each year to allow all those with an interest in how we plan for places and what provision is available now or proposed for the future, to access relevant data and to see how and why decisions on increasing or reducing places might be pursued.

2. New analysis for the 2016 report

- 2.1. Within the SPPR we seek to provide the most accurate and robust pupil forecasts for the borough along with relevant contextual information. New to the 2016 report is:
 - an analysis (Appendix 11) of the latest inter-authority migration data at reception/secondary transfer; and
 - additional historic birth rate analysis which gives an overview of important long-term trends (Appendix 12).
- 2.2. The migration analysis shows that on a net basis Haringey continues to import more primary pupils (equivalent to supplying an additional 5 forms of entry) than it exports with the reverse true at secondary transfer (equivalent to not having to provide 6 forms of entry).

3. Background information

- 3.1. In London as a whole there has been an overall upward demand for reception places in recent years and a London Council report¹ dating from September 2015 attributes the main contributing factors to this upward trend as being:
 - A rising birth rate
 - Inward migration
 - Growing popularity of the London education system
 - New housing developments
- 3.2. The London Councils report acknowledged the upward demand for school places as a London wide issue and drew the following conclusions²:
 - London's pupil population is set to increase by a further 146,000 (some 26% of the overall national growth) between 2015 and 2020
 - Before the end of the current parliament London needs an additional 78,275 primary school places
 - Inevitably the bulge in primary provision is now putting pressure on secondary places
 - The provision of additional secondary capacity costs up to 50% more per pupil to build

¹ London Councils - Do the Maths 2015: London's school places challenge (page 5)

² London Councils - Do the Maths 2015: London's school places challenge (pages 4-6)

3.3. The demand in London has been reflected in a rising demand for places in Haringey, with particular spikes in this demand in the academic years 2010/11 and 2015/16. An overall rising trajectory has been evident in our reception classes for some years, and the larger cohorts already in the primary phase are now beginning to work their way into the secondary phase as they move from year 6 to year 7. The overall impact of a rising population on demand for Haringey schools is set out in more detail below for primary, secondary and special schools.

4. Demand for reception places in our borough

4.1. Year on year we have seen an overall rise in the demand for reception places in the borough. This has been met through a gradual increase in the number of places we are able to offer each September. In 2010/11 there were 3,041 places available in the borough, and by 2015/16 this had risen to 3,350. These additional places have been delivered through a mixture of permanent expansions (Tetherdown, Coleridge, Coldfall, Rhodes Avenue and Welbourne), through bulge classes at various locations across the borough, through free schools³ and through the increase in numbers admitted to academy schools (for example at Noel Park where numbers were increased from 60 to 90).

4.2. The number of first preferences received for September 2016 entry was 2,941, the lowest since 2011 (2,951). In September 2015 there were 3,044 first preferences for reception places compared to 3,106 for September 2014 entry⁴.

4.3. Table 1 below sets out the actual and projected numbers for the for the corresponding reception year and shows the number of places available and the actual/projected surplus or deficit for that year.

3 Eden Primary N10 (2012 – 1fe), Brook House Primary N17 – 2fe, Harris Academy Tottenham N17 – 2fe

4 Reception 2011-16 Entry preference information

Table 1 – Reception places borough wide

Intake year	Reception aged pupils	Number of school places across borough	% of reception surplus	Deficit/surplus No. of places	Equivalent Form of Entry
2011/12	3,198 (actual)	3,280*	2.5%	82	3fe
2012/13	3,259 (actual)	3,290**	0.9%	31	1fe
2013/14	3,139 (actual)	3,230***	2.8%	91	3fe
2014/15	3,181 (actual)	3,350****	5.0%	169	6fe
2015/16	3,185 (actual)	3,350	4.9%	165	6fe
2016/17	3,213 (projected)	3,350	4.1%	137	5fe
2017/18	3,179 (projected)	3,350	5.1%	171	6fe
2018/19	3,137 (projected)	3,350	6.4%	213	7fe
2019/20	3,102 (projected)	3,350	7.4%	248	8fe
2020/21	3,156 (projected)	3,350	5.8%	194	6fe
2021/22	3,241 (projected)	3,350	3.3%	109	4fe
2022/23	3,289 (projected)	3,350	1.8%	61	2fe
2023/24	3,333 (projected)	3,350	0.5%	17	1fe
2024/25	3,374 (projected)	3,350	-0.7%	-24	-1fe

Note: Table 1 incorporate projections for Reception pupils at Special schools whereas the planning area analysis (Tables 1.1,2.1,3.1,4.1 and 5.1) do not. Therefore totals for Reception pupils in Table 1 do not equal the total of Reception pupils in Tables 1.1,2.1,3.1,4.1 and 5.1.

Source: 2011/12-2015/16 January PLASC counts. 2016/17 – 2024/25 GLA 2016 School Roll projections from Witan (Housing Development data – High Fertility)

Includes 180 reception places created through additional bulge class provision: Alexandra, Welbourne, Lancasterian, South Haringay, Seven Sisters and the Triangle children’s centre

** includes 120 reception places created through additional bulge class provision: Bounds Green, Weston Park, The Triangle children’s centre and Earlsmead

*** includes bulge class at Weston Park (+1fe)

**** includes bulges class at St James (+1fe), bulge class at Noel Park (+1fe), bulge class at St Mary’s CE (+1fe) and additional 2fe at Harris Academy Tottenham (new school)

Please note that the “Equivalent form of Entry” column have been rounded to the nearest form of entry (30 places) for planning purposes.

5. Changes in School roll projection methodology for 2016

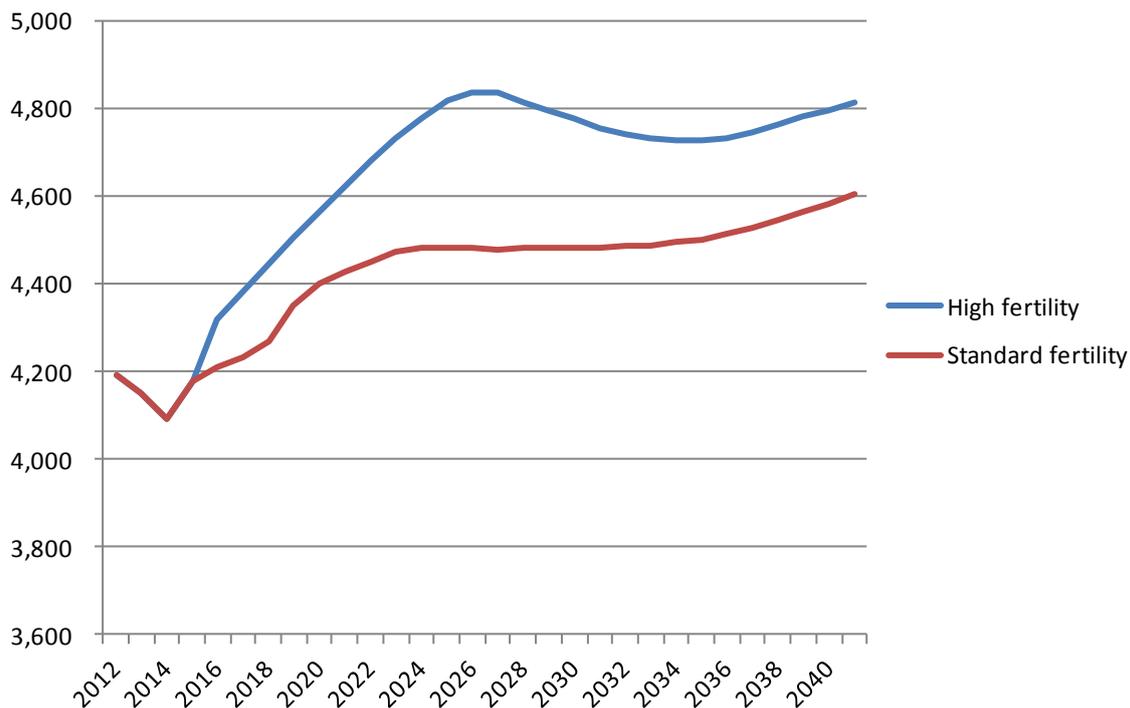
5.1. The GLA provides a variety of different methodologies on which to calculate school roll projections and the methodology selected by each borough is determined by user preference, the likely usage of the data and based on the proven accuracy of each methodology at a point when projections are able to be compared to actual demand and uptake.

5.2. In Haringey we have historically chosen to use the housing ward population projection model which links the general population projections to Haringey’s chosen housing trajectory on a ward by ward basis. Using this method allows population projections at ward level to reflect differences in local housing development. This is particularly important in a borough like Haringey where

there are currently significant differences across the borough in the level of new build and housing regeneration that is taking place.

- 5.3. The “capped household size variant” is applied to this data as this variant seeks to account for a) recent trends in population change **and** b) future changes in housing stock. It is the GLA’s general use model and provides more intuitive results across a wider range of scenarios⁵.

Figure 1 – Differences in projected births between High and Standard fertility



Source: GLA 2016 School Roll projections from Witan (Housing Development data, Standard and High fertility)

- 5.4. Paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3 above set out a methodology that has historically been used in Haringey for a number of years and which has allowed us to plan with reasonable accuracy to ensure sufficiency of places even during a period where all London boroughs have been challenged to increase places to meet rising demand. For 2016 we have, in consultation with the GLA, introduced a final step of the modelling process whereby a choice is given between Standard fertility and High fertility. This selection affects the number of projected births (and ultimately the projected demand for reception places) and is illustrated in Figure 1 above. The disparity between the Standard and High fertility models is at its greatest in the year 2027 where the Standard model projects 4,479 births versus the High model’s 4,836.

- 5.5. For 2016 we have decided to base our projections on the High Fertility model for the reasons identified in the section below. The selection between choosing

⁵ For more details on methodology please see Appendix 14: How we calculate school roll projections.

Standard and High fertility is a flexible one and will be revised on an annual basis having had regard to how accurate previous projections have been. The Standard fertility model assumes fertility relative to 2014 rises by 4% over the next decade before levelling off, whilst the High fertility model assumes fertility relative to 2014 rises by 13% over the next decade and thereafter rises at a slower rate to reach a level 15% higher by 2040.

6. Accounting for new potential development and mitigating the risk of other uncertainty

- 6.1. As at 2016 there are a number of uncertainties pertaining to factors that impact on demand for places that leads us to conclude that choosing a higher fertility projection model is prudent for our borough's projections at the current time.
- 6.2. Wood Green regeneration - Although it has already been taken into account in our development data, the substantial future regeneration of the Clarendon road/Chocolate Factory site in Wood Green (Planning Area 5) has the *potential* to see additional development which is over and above that already accounted for and which could therefore impact upon the upward demand for reception places at local primary schools. The current expected timing of this projected deficit of reception places in Planning Area 5 is still likely to be 2022/23 but the number of housing units ultimately built may be greater than that currently forecast: hence the prudence of using a higher fertility model to mitigate against this eventuality. As set out above, this modelling could be adjusted upward or downward as greater certainty about number and mix of units as well as timing of roll out of regeneration in Wood Green and elsewhere in the borough becomes clearer.
- 6.3. Other factors - There are other additional factors which could also impact upon demand for reception places from 2016 onwards. Recent migrants that have moved into Haringey (in particular from Bulgaria and Romania) are and will continue to yield additional demand for primary school places. Data from 2014/2015 on National insurance number registrations (NINO) showed that Haringey had the highest number of registrations from Bulgaria across all London boroughs⁶. Altogether some 5,839 registrations were received from the EU2 countries of Bulgaria and Romania though this has fallen to 4,413 for 2015/16.
- 6.4. The potential implication of Britain's departure from the European Union also casts another uncertainty. It is possible that departure from the European Union will lead to a short term heightened influx of migrants from EU countries seeking to become settled in the UK before the protracted process of amending EU rules regarding the freedom of movement and residence for EU members prevents or restricts their entry. At the time of writing of this report the EU referendum result had only just announced.

⁶ For 2014/15 there were 2,553 registrations for national insurance numbers from Bulgaria and 3,286 from Romania. NINO's are a crude proxy for migration and do not measure outflows or subsequent moves.

- 6.5. Last year the SPPR also speculated on the potential impact on school places from refugees from Syria and other areas of global conflict such as Afghanistan and Iraq. To date there has been little impact from these sources on Haringey school places due to far larger numbers of asylum applications being granted by countries such as Germany, Sweden, Italy, France and the Netherlands⁷.
- 6.6. There is as ever a note of caution to the current projections we now have and our planning to ensure continued sufficiency of places: fertility rates in Haringey (and across the country) have proven to be volatile in recent years and it would be short sighted not to plan for further unexpected changes in fertility to occur in the future. Further, as set out above, the scale of new development in Haringey introduces a degree of additional uncertainty with regard to population projections. The impact of large scale housing development is challenging to predict due to the simplifications that must be made in the model when balanced against the child yield that *might* result from any given development. Development schedules and scale vary from year to year and this also adds to the complexity of modelling and means that projections can vary from year to year depending on latest intelligence about securing planning permissions for development and establishing a date for roll out and occupation of units.
- 6.7. As set out above, projections are cognisant of future housing development and a projected child yield is built into the projections. This is reflected in the central and eastern parts of the borough where the planned regeneration projects are coupled with projected unmet demand for school places in the coming years.
- 6.8. All of these factors might contribute to change future projections on a smaller or larger scale. It therefore makes sense to continue to have contingency plans in hand to respond quickly to any unmet local or borough demand, both at reception level and at in-year level. Work has been ongoing with a Pupil Places Steering Group to put together plans for additional provision at short notice. Given the volatility of last year's projections it made sense to hone those plans in those parts of the borough where recent projections played against actual high and close to capacity local demand for reception places. These areas have included Muswell Hill and Crouch End.
- 6.9. In summary, while we should not be planning for definite additional provision at this point in time we do need to plan for a quick and robust response *if* future further change dictates that more places will be needed.

7. Overview by Planning Area

- 7.1. This projected surplus of reception places shown in Table 1 is not evenly spread across the borough and some parts of Haringey, mainly focused on those areas where major regeneration is planned, see a deficit of reception places from around 2022. This is covered in more detail on a local basis in the Planning Area sections below and in Appendix 5 of this report where the actual and projected school rolls are set out and assessed against the planned admission

⁷ See <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-34131911>

number (PAN) for that local area, allowing an analysis of whether or not local demand is expected to meet or exceed local supply and also giving an indication where we may need to reduce capacity in the coming years.

- 7.2. For the purposes of planning school places the borough is divided into five Planning Areas (PAs). A map showing the location of these planning areas and their ward breakdown is provided at Appendix 3 of this report. The local demand for places is discussed in more detail below. A summary by PA is set out below and more detailed information on the demand for and supply of places is set out in Appendix 5 to this report.
- 7.3. Planning Area 1 (PA1)
PA1 comprises the following wards - Alexandra, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill and the north half of Bounds Green ward (50%). There are currently a total of 540 reception places in this PA each year. For 2016 the PAN in this PA will permanently rise to 540 as a result of the expansion of Bounds Green Infant and Junior School from two (60 reception pupils admitted each year) to three (90) forms of entry.
- 7.4. Current projections show that supply is expected to outstrip demand by one form of entry (1FE) up until 2017, rising to 2-3FE between 2018 and 2024.
- 7.5. Planning Area 2 (PA2)
This PA comprises the following wards - Highgate, Crouch End, Hornsey and Stroud Green. There are currently a total of 656 reception places in this PA. This figure includes the permanent expansion of St Mary's CE Primary which expanded from two to three forms of entry (3fe) with effect from the September 2015 reception intake.
- 7.6. Projections from as recently as the 2015 (last year's) SPPR showed a surplus of 4FE by 2018, but latest projections show a smaller surplus of places of around 2FE by 2018 gradually reducing to 1FE by 2023. Based on our actual demand for places in this PA for September 2016 we see a local demand for places that is close to the number of places available. Local provision in the last two years has been affected by the provision of 60 additional reception places just across the border from this PA at Whitehall Park School which has provided places for a small number of Haringey Children in and close to the Hornsey Lane N6 area.
- 7.7. Planning Area 3 (PA3)
This PA comprises the following wards – St Ann's, Seven Sisters and the southern half of Harringay ward. There are currently a total of 540 reception places in this PA.
- 7.8. Previous projections (2015) showed sufficiency of reception places as far as projections extend (2024). The 2016 projections suggest sufficiency of reception places as far forward as 2022 with a 1FE deficit by 2024. The expansion of Sir Thomas Abney primary school (N16 5ED) in Hackney from 1FE to 2FE in September 2016 *may* take a small number of Haringey pupils.

7.9. The large scale regeneration of Hackney's Woodbury Down Estate has meant that we continue to carefully monitor this PA to ascertain any unmet demand resulting from the close juxtaposition of this neighbouring regeneration. Within Haringey significant residential development is expected as part of the partial redevelopment of the St Ann's Hospital site. This development has been taken account of in the Council's housing trajectory which means that the Greater London Authority, who provide our school roll projections, have factored this additional residential provision into the future demand for school places in this area.

7.10. Planning Area 4 (PA4)

This PA comprises the following wards – Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Bruce Grove wards. We currently provide a total of 958 reception places in this PA. In September 2014 Harris Academy Tottenham opened with 60 reception places. In our 2015 SPPR we set out that supply was projected to meet demand up until 2020 but our latest projections show that sufficiency is forecast until 2022 with a 2FE deficit expected by 2024.

7.11. Planning Area 5 (PA5)

Planning Area 5 incorporates Noel Park, West Green, Woodside, the south half of Bounds Green and the north half of Harringay wards. There are a total of 656 reception places in this PA. Based on last year's projections demand was projected to outstrip supply by approximately 1fe from 2022. The 2016 projections suggest sufficiency of places until 2022, building to a 2FE deficit by 2024.

7.12. Comparing the 2015 projections against the 2016 projections

Figures 2 and 3 below compare the differences in reception projections between the 2015 and 2016 SPPRs. Planning areas 1 and 2 roughly correspond with the western wards in the borough whilst Planning areas 3, 4 and 5 roughly correspond with the eastern wards in the borough⁸.

7.13. The data below appear to replicate the trend observed in Appendix 12 on historic birth rates in the borough. These showed an increase in births in eastern wards versus a decrease in births in western wards over the period 2002 to 2015.

8 Though the ward of Bounds Green is actually included in Planning Area 1

Figure 2 - Actual and projected reception aged pupils by PAs 1 and 2, 2015/16 (actual) to 2024/25 (projected)

Source: Haringey Education Services

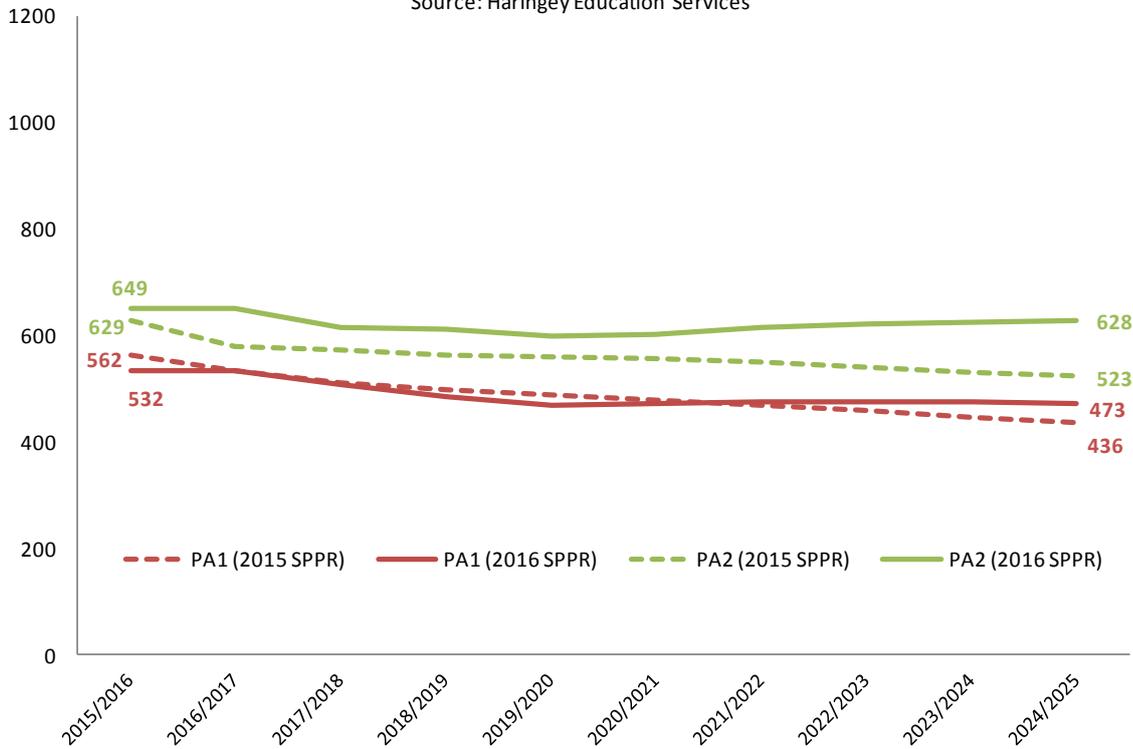
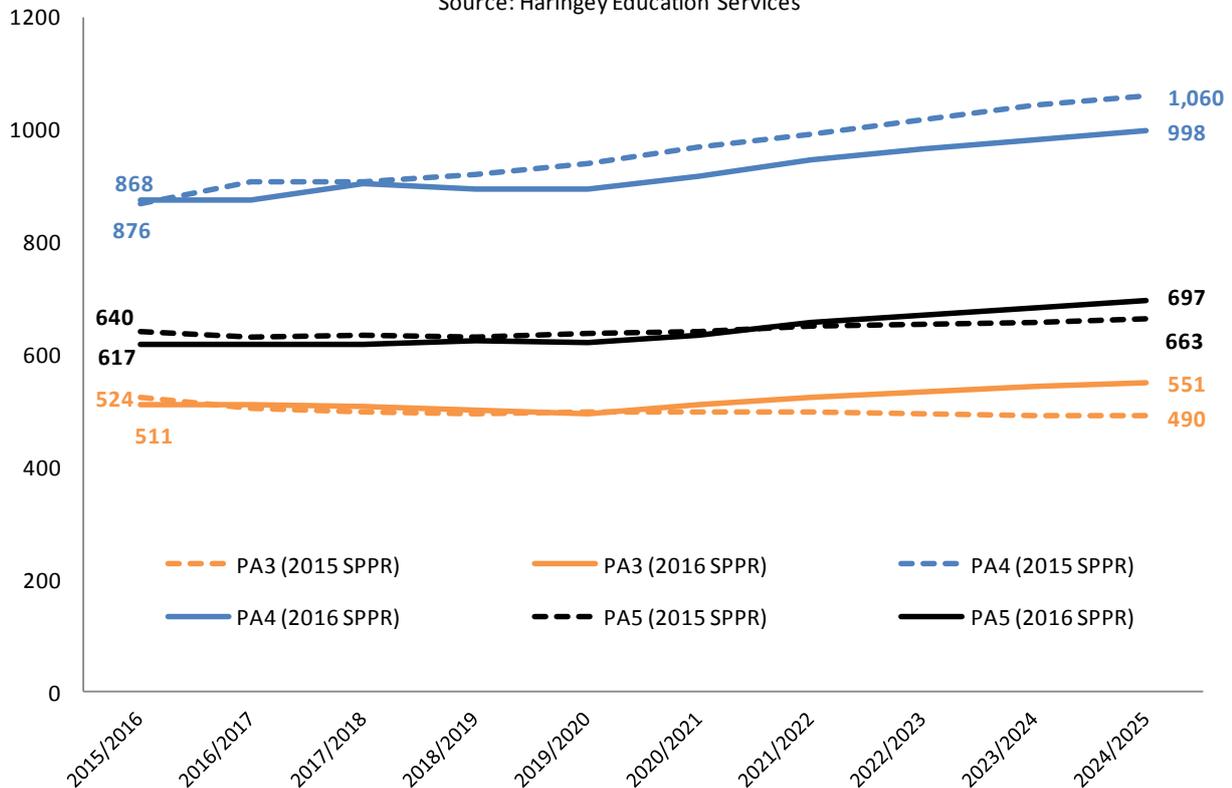


Figure 3 - Actual and projected reception aged pupils by PAs 3,4 and 5 2015/16 (actual) to 2024/25 (projected)

Source: Haringey Education Services



8. Demand for secondary places in our borough

8.1. There is a long term upward trend in the demand for places in the borough based on the larger cohorts working their way through the primary phase and into the secondary phase. Our 2016 projections show that we expect overall demand, based on current provision, to be exceeded from 2018/19 onwards. Table 2 below sets out the projected rising year 7 numbers based on actual rolls in the primary phase.

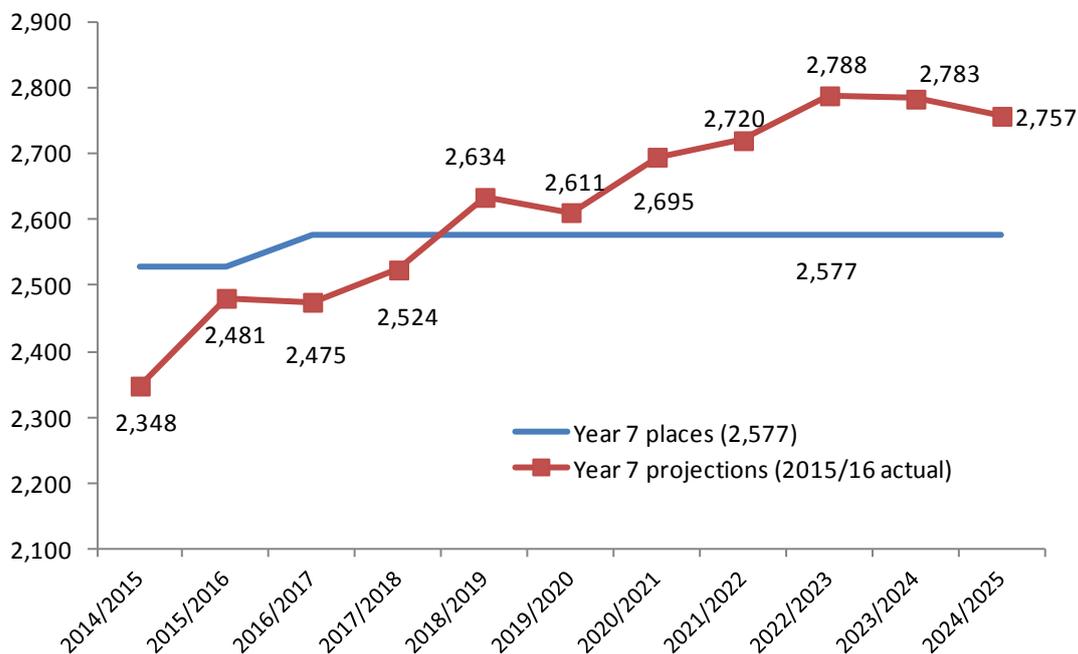
Table 2 - Year 6 and 7 projections and planned places

	Year	Number of year 7 places	Number of year 6 pupils	Number of year 7 pupils	year 7 place shortfall / surplus	% of year 7 surplus places
Actual	2011/2012	2,390	2,584	2,165	225	9.41%
Actual	2012/2013	2,390	2,675	2,089	301	12.59%
Actual	2013/2014	2,357	2,877	2,146	211	8.95%
Actual	2014/2015	2,528*	2,882 (actual PLASC)	2,348 (actual PLASC)	180	7.1%
Actual	2015/2016	2,528	2,951 (actual PLASC)	2,481 (actual PLASC)	47	1.9%
Projection	2016/2017	2,577	2,949	2,475	102	4.1%
Projection	2017/2018	2,577	2,843	2,524	53	2.1%
Projection	2018/2019	2,577	3,128	2,634	-57	-2.2%
Projection	2019/2020	2,577	3,081	2,611	-34	-1.3%
Projection	2020/2021	2,577	3,043	2,695	-118	-4.4%
Projection	2021/2022	2,577	3,171	2,720	-143	-5.3%
Projection	2022/2023	2,577	3,048	2,788	-211	-7.6%
Projection	2023/2024	2,577	3,037	2,783	-206	-7.4%
Projection	2024/2025	2,577	2,998	2,757	-180	-6.5%

Source: 2011-2016 PLASC counts and GLA 2016 School Roll projections from Witan (Housing Development data – High Fertility)

8.2. At present there are 2,577 year 7 places across all Haringey secondary schools. By 2018 we expect the demand for places to rise to 2,634 meaning that we will need to increase capacity to meet this demand. These figures do not allow for any surplus capacity (recommended to be 2%) at year 7 which would allow for some parental choice and movement. The projected demand for year 7 places is shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 4 - Year 7 places vs. projections, 2015/16-2024/25



8.3. As a result of the growing pressure for additional Year 7 places we are planning for additional provision before the 2018/19 date currently suggested by the projections. We have had initial conversations with secondary heads about how this might be achieved. In addition we continue to carefully monitoring year 7 places for the incoming September 2016 cohort to ensure sufficiency.

8.4. In other secondary year groups we do have sufficiency of places which means that we are able to meet the in-year demand at years 8, 9, 10 and 11 that continues throughout each school year. This in-year surplus has declined very slightly since last year. Our current Year 8 cohort has the lowest surplus capacity (21 places across all schools as of June 2016) but although low, this figure does still allow for in-year admissions into this year group.

9. In year Fair Access Protocol (IYFAP)

9.1. As required by the provisions of the Admissions Code 2014, an in year fair access protocol (IYFAP) operates at primary and secondary level. The purpose of the Protocol is to ensure vulnerable and/or hard to place pupils are placed on roll in a school without delay, and to ensure these pupils are fairly shared among all of our schools to guard against the unnecessary placing of undue burden on a small number of schools where there are in year places.

9.2. The Department for Education recognises that admission of a young person through the Fair Access Panel could potentially take a school above the planned admission number (PAN) for that year group and this proviso is built into the Protocol. The Protocol is a statutory requirement and reflects the LA's responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young

people as well as educational attainment. All schools are expected to sign up to and follow the Protocol.

9.3. Each year approximately more than 100 children and young people pass through the secondary IYFAP Panel and around 15 children through the primary IYFAP Panel. While we do not need to plan per se for these additional children because the provisions of the Protocol allow schools to go over PAN to admit them, we are conscious of the demand that admitting places on our schools and we seek to ensure capacity takes note of this across all phases and year groups.

10. Post 16 provision in our borough

10.1. The Education and Skills Act 2008 made a phased change to the participation age for education and training. In 2013 the age was raised to 17 (affecting those who started secondary school in 2007) and in September 2015 the age was raised to 18 (affecting those who started secondary school in September 2009).

10.2. Raising the participation age does not necessarily mean young people must continue in school; they are able to choose one of the following options:

- Full-time education, such as school, college or other training providers
- Work-based learning, such as an apprenticeship
- Part-time education or training if they are employed, self-employed or volunteering for more than 20 hours a week.

10.3. Despite the raising of the participation age we still continue to have sufficiency of post 16 places in the short and longer term although there are settings that are popular and oversubscribed while some settings have lower demand and rolls. A table showing the school based settings of post 16 places along with the Haringey Sixth Form Centre's capacity.

Table 3 - Post 16 capacity (Years 12 and 13) and school roll numbers in Haringey

School	2014/15 Capacity	Jan 15	Jan 16
		Census	Census
Alexandra Park School	300	358	388
Fortismere School	450	448	417
Grieg City Academy	250	259	236
Highgate Wood school	250	257	207
Hornsey School for Girls*	140	177	178
St Thomas More School	180	201	162
Tottenham UTC	210	48**	71
Haringey Sixth Form Centre	1,050	782	696
Total	2,830	2,551	2,355

*Hornsey School for Girls admitted 140 pupils in 2013/14. The school's total 6th form capacity is 237 under Building School's for the Future.

** Year 12 only

11. Special Educational Needs

11.1. The number of children and young people with a statement in our borough is on an overall upward trajectory - there are currently 1,455 children with a statement in our schools compared with 1,262 in 2009. The average age of a child with a statement has been on a downward trajectory for the last few years too. In terms of specific need, the numbers of children with ASD (autistic spectrum disorder) has shown the biggest increase in numbers, with other primary needs remaining relatively stable. Language and communication needs have shown a decrease. More detail on the breakdown of need is set out in Appendix 8.

11.2. Demand for specialist in-borough provision for severe learning difficulties, ASD and hearing impairments is close to capacity in the borough. The capacity issue must be seen alongside the recent trend for increasing ASD place demand which has contributed towards reduced capacity. Any provision provided by free schools or academies will be factored into projections for future demand. In 2015 DfE approval was given to the provision of an autism base for high functioning ASD young people at ages 11 – 19. The provider for this base is Heartlands High School.

11.3. In September 2014 a new SEN Code of Practice came into effect. Under this Code SEN statements are now in the process of being replaced with education, health and care plans (EHCP) which take children and young people up to the age of 25. It is anticipated that, with the widening age range to include young people up to the age of 25, the number of children with statements/EHCPs will increase across the borough in the coming years. Rising numbers and the new Code means that we should plan to provide more in-borough special school

places and/or resourced provision to meet the rising needs within the borough with particular emphasis on the following:

- Increased number of places in the primary sector for children with autism, including accommodating more complex needs;
- Increase numbers of places in the secondary sector for children with autism, including accommodating more complex needs.

School Place Planning Data 2016

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Appendix 1: Reception planning for places borough wide

1. Table 1.1 below shows the number of births (actual and projected) by intake year, the number of (actual and projected) pupils we expect will need a reception place, the total number of reception places available across the borough and the number of surplus or deficit places available across the borough.

Table 1.1 - Actual and projected reception school rolls from 2008 to 2025

Intake year	Actual & projected births applicable for intake year	Reception aged pupils	Number of school places across borough	% of reception surplus	Deficit/surplus No. of places	Equivalent Form of Entry
2008/09	4,021(actual births in 2003/04)	2,983 (actual)	3,062	2.6%	79	3fe
2009/10	3,943(actual births in 2004/05)	3,007 (actual)	3,071	2.1%	64	2fe
2010/11	4,022(actual births in 2005/06)	2,985 (actual)	3,041	1.8%	56	2fe
2011/12	4,292(actual births in 2006/07)	3,198 (actual)	3,280*	2.5%	82	3fe
2012/13	4,337(actual births in 2007/08)	3,259 (actual)	3,290**	0.9%	31	1fe
2013/14	4,191(actual births in 2008/09)	3,139 (actual)	3,230***	2.8%	91	3fe
2014/15	4,412(actual births in 2009/10)	3,181 (actual)	3,350****	5.0%	169	6fe
2015/16	4,283(actual births in 2010/11)	3,185 (actual)	3,350	4.9%	165	6fe
2016/17	4,214 (actual births in 2011/12)	3,213 (projected)	3,350	4.1%	137	5fe
2017/18	4,129 (actual births in 2012/13)	3,179 (projected)	3,350	5.1%	171	6fe
2018/19	4,030 (actual births in 2014)	3,137 (projected)	3,350	6.4%	213	7fe
2019/20	4,176 (projected births in 2015)	3,102 (projected)	3,350	7.4%	248	8fe
2020/21	4,319 (projected births in 2016)	3,156 (projected)	3,350	5.8%	194	6fe
2021/22	4,384 (projected births in 2017)	3,241 (projected)	3,350	3.3%	109	4fe
2022/23	4,448 (projected births in 2018)	3,289 (projected)	3,350	1.8%	61	2fe
2023/24	4,505 (projected births in 2019)	3,333 (projected)	3,350	0.5%	17	1fe
2024/25	4,563 (projected births in 2020)	3,374 (projected)	3,350	-0.7%	-24	-1fe
Source	Actual births: Live Births data from ONS Projected births: GLA 2016 Projections from Witan (Housing Development data – High Fertility)	Actual: PLASC School Census Projected reception aged pupils: GLA 2016 School Roll projections from Witan (Housing Development data – High Fertility)				

Source: 2008-2016 January PLASC counts and GLA 2016 projections from Witan(Housing Development data – High Fertility)

Includes 180 reception places created through additional bulge class provision: Alexandra, Welbourne, Lancasterian, South Haringay, Seven Sisters and the Triangle children's centre

** includes 120 reception places created through additional bulge class provision: Bounds Green, Weston Park, The Triangle children's centre and Earlsmead

*** includes bulge class at Weston Park (+1fe)

****includes bulges class at St James (+1fe), bulge class at Noel Park (+1fe), bulge class at St Mary's CE (+1fe) and additional 2fe at Harris Academy Tottenham (new school)

2. Changes to the most recent School Roll Projections

- 2.1. Haringey's annual school roll projections, produced for us by the GLA (Greater London Authority) take account of actual schools rolls and birth rate data as well as future housing development (in the form of a Housing Trajectory) to project school rolls for up to ten years ahead.
- 2.2. In 2015 our projections showed a significant difference to those from 2014 and this change was primarily a result of data from the (National) 2011 Census which had uploaded migration data flows to the projections. As a result of the inclusion of updated migration data our projected births were revised downward over a ten year period which meant a revised downward projection for our school rolls.
- 2.3. The change in projections dating from 2015 moved us from a projected shortfall in places in the coming years to a projected surplus. For a more detailed analysis of the changes by planning areas (PAs) please refer to Tables 5.1, 5.5, 5.9, 5.13 and 5.17 in Appendix 5. A summary of the overall school roll projections on a borough wide basis is set out in Table 1.1 above.

3. Volatility in school place planning

- 3.1. Recent years have seen a greater volatility in school place projections as a result of changes to migration patterns, recent economic downturns and now a further layer of emerging policy from a new government on, among other things, housing, universal credit and free schools. Very recently the result of the EU Referendum has the potential to further impact upon the demand for school places in Haringey both now and in the longer term. All of this does create some uncertainty in projections, a picture seen across the Capital. For this reason we know that we may need to revisit potential expansion(s) in specific planning areas or across the borough as a whole at some point, and we retain a close eye on all year groups and capacity at all times.

4. Future Housing in the borough

- 4.1. One of the key factors that feed into the school place projections is the potential child yield from known new residential schemes (including developments that have started and those that are projected to start on site). Table 1.2 and the map set out below show the spread of potential new housing across the borough and the distribution of existing primary and secondary schools by each of the five Planning Areas. In summary the table and map show that we expect, in line with identified regeneration, that there will be more developments in those Planning Areas in the east of the borough (PAs 3,4 and 5) than those in the west (PAs 1 and 2).
- 4.2. Appendix 1 sets out how we calculate school roll projections and provides further information on the information used to inform our projections.

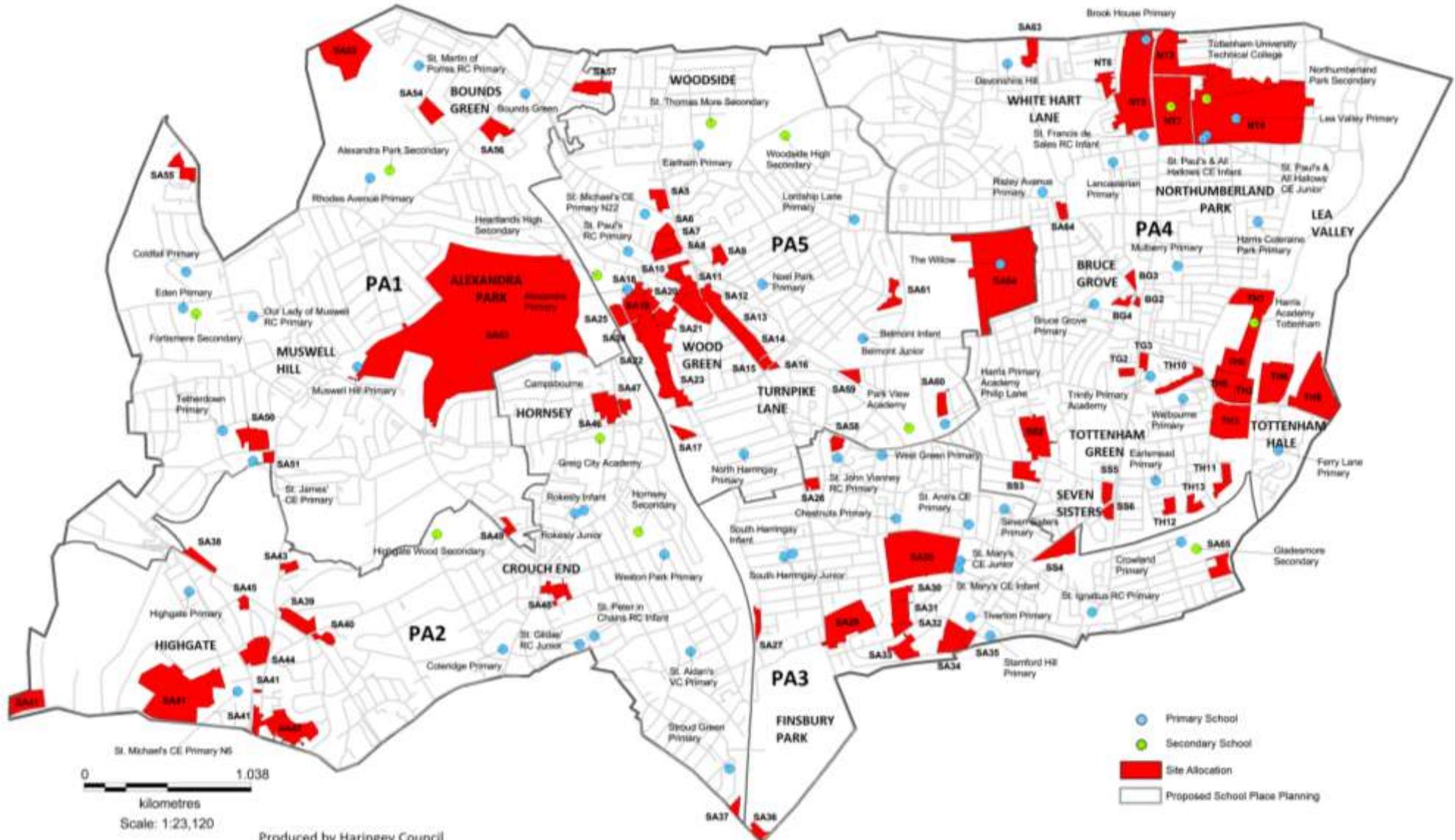
Table 1.2 - Draft Allocated sites without Planning or Major sites with planning permission

Code	Name	Net Housing Trajectory
SA43	Summerbury Rd	45
SA27	Wightman Rd	48
SA38	460-470 Archway Rd	72
SA23	Clarendon Rd South	154
SA64	The Roundway	56
SA65	Leabank and Lemsford Close	65
SA41	Highgate School	0
SS3	Brunel Court & Turner Avenue	0
SA52	Pinkham Way	0
SS2	Lawrence Rd	442
SA51	Cranwood Care Home	35
SS5	Ward's Corner	163
SS6	Apex House & Seacole Court	63
SS4	Gourley Triangle	191
SA34	Overbury Rd	141
SA35	Land behind Seven Sisters & Tewkesbury Rd	63
SA29	Arena Retail Park	539
SA33	Vale Rd & Eade Rd	45
SA30	Arena Design Centre	101
SA32	Omega Works	40
SA31	Crusader Industrial Estate	64
SA36	Finsbury Park Bowling Alley	71
SA37	18-20 Stroud Green Rd	63
SA61	Barber Wilson	66
NT6	North of White Hart Lane	100
SA13	Bury Rd Car Park	99
SA15	Land between Westbury & Wymark Avenues	95
SA16	Turnpike Lane Triangle	48
SA14	16-54 Wood Green High Rd	334
SA9	Mecca Bingo	191
SA6	Green Riding's House	106
SA7	Wood Green Bus Garage	310
SA8	Station Rd Offices	241
SA10	Morrison's Wood Green	239
SA12	The Mall	0
SA18	WG Cultural Quarter (north)	89
SA24	NW of Clarendon Square	29
SA20	WG Cultural Quarter (east)	124
SA19	WG Cultural Quarter (south)	355
SA21	Clarendon Square Gateway	195
SA25	L/A to Coronation Sidings	87
SA44	Hillcrest	34
SA39	Former Highgate Rail Station	41
SA41	Highgate School	0
NT5	High Road West	1200
NT7	Tottenham Hotspur Stadium	285
SA58	The Red House	28

Code	Name	Net Housing Trajectory
SA56	Park View & Durnsford Rd	0
SA64	Broad Water Farm	0
SA47	Cross Lane	40
SA53	Alexandra Palace	0
SA5	LB Civic Centre	108
SA41	Highgate School	0
SA57	Myddleton Road	0
BG3	Bruce Grove Snooker Hall	49
BG4	Tottenham Delivery Office	48
TH8	Hale Village Tower	2428
TG3	Reynardson Court & Tottenham Police Station	30
TH3	Tottenham Hale Retail Park	992
SA26	Hawes & Curtis	73
SA59	Haringey Professional Centre	49
SA60	Keston Centre	70
TG2	Tottenham Chances & Nicholson Court	34
SA49	Lynton Rd	41
SA55	Coppetts Wood Hospital	21
TH2	Station Interchange	138
SA11	Wood Green Library	358
SA41	Highgate School	0
SA63	The Selby Centre	0
NT3	Northumberland Park North	472
NT4	Northumberland Park Estate Renewal	1929
TH6	Ashley Rd South	444
TH5	Station Square North	213
TH13	Constable Road	66
SA28	St Ann's Hospital	456
TH12	Herbert Rd	66
TH11	Fountayne & Markfield Rd	113
SA42	Highgate Bowl	31
SA54	Tunnel Gardens	0
TH4	Station Square West	297
TH7	Ashley Rd North	147
BG2	Bruce Grove Station	11
TH10	Welbourne & Monument Way	298
SA40	Gonnerman Antiques	37
SA22	Clarendon Square	1080
SA48	Hornsey Town Hall	123
SA46	Hornsey Depot	438
SA50	St Luke's Hospital	156
SA45	Highgate Magistrate Court	82
TH9	Hale Wharf	405
SA17	North of Hornsey Rail Depot	56

Source: LB Haringey Planning 2015

Figure 1.1 – Housing trajectory sites with Haringey schools



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Appendix 2: Planning for places in local planning areas

1. We use five Planning Areas (PAs) for the purpose of our place planning to allow us to plan more effectively to meet local demand. PAs provide a useful framework to compare admissions application data, pupil projections, school roll information and housing developments across the borough. This data helps us to identify pressure points in particular parts of the borough. There is natural movement across PA boundaries for parents to access school places and there should not be an assumption that if you live within a PA you will take up a school place in that PA.

Table 2.1 – Haringey Planning Areas

Planning areas	
PA	Wards
PA1	Alexandra, Fortis Green and Muswell Hill and North Half of Bounds Green ward (50%)
PA 2	Highgate Crouch End Hornsey Stroud Green
PA 3	South half of Harringay ward (50%) St Ann's Seven Sisters
PA 4	Tottenham Green Tottenham Hale Northumberland Park White Hart Lane Bruce Grove
PA 5	South half of Bounds Green Ward (50%) North Half of Harringay Ward (50%) Noel park Woodside West Green

Appendix 4: Planning Area Headlines

1. This table shows how demand varies between planning areas. A figure over 1.0 shows that there are more first place preference applications than available places. A figure below 1.0 shows that there are fewer first place preference applications than there are places available. The table illustrates that the number of applications per place available in planning areas 1 and 2 has come down in recent years while in planning areas 3, 4 and 5 the application to place ratio has stayed fairly stable.

Table 4.1 - Ratio of first place preference applications per school place by PA and year

Planning Area	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Planning area 1	1.21	1.14	1.17	1.13	1.11
Planning area 2	1.04	0.96	1.07	1.08	0.96
Planning area 3	0.91	0.93	0.83	0.84	0.81
Planning area 4	0.88	0.78	0.83	0.77	0.78
Planning area 5	0.84	0.84	0.88	0.89	0.88
Haringey Total	0.96	0.91	0.94	0.93	0.89

2. Tables 4.2 and 4.3 show how places vary between planning areas. Planning areas 1 and 2 experience a high demand and have limited surplus capacity across the reception year.

Table 4.2 - Percentage of surplus capacity (Reception only) by PA and year

Reception only (2016/17 data is projection)					
Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Planning area 1	0%	0.2%	-0.2%	1.5%	1.3%
Planning area 2	-1.0%	3.4%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%
Planning area 3	3.0%	3.7%	6.9%	5.4%	5.2%
Planning area 4	1.5%	4.8%	12%	8.6%	8.6%
Planning area 5	0.3%	0.8%	4.9%	5.9%	5.8%
Haringey Average	0.9%	2.8%	5.0%	4.9%	4.1%

3. This table shows that when including other year groups, the majority of planning areas have a surplus capacity of over 2%. This is largely as a result of surplus capacity in the older year groups.

Table 4.3: Percentage of surplus capacity (Reception to Yr 6) by PA and year

Reception to Yr 6 (2016/17 data is projection)					
Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Planning area 1	2%	1.0%	1.2%	-0.9%	0.9%
Planning area 2	6.1%	6.5%	5.5%	3.7%	3.6%
Planning area 3	10.1%	9.1%	7.4%	9.8%	7.2%
Planning area 4	4.0%	2.9%	4.0%	2.9%	4.5%
Planning area 5	9.8%	7.4%	5.8%	3.3%	2.3%
Haringey Average	6.5%	5.4%	4.8%	3.6%	3.8%

Appendix 5: Planning Area Detailed Data

Note: The definition of School capacity in Tables 5.1, 5.5, 5.9, 5.13 and 5.17 is theoretical capacity as at mid 2016 (June) in all forms of entry currently offered including bulge classes.

1. Planning Area 1

- 1.1. Planning Area 1 incorporates Alexandra, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill and the north half of Bounds Green wards and includes the following schools: Bounds Green Infant and Junior School, Coldfall Primary, Muswell Hill Primary, Our Lady of Muswell RC, Rhodes Avenue Primary, St James' CE Primary, St Martin of Porres RC, Tetherdown Primary and Eden Primary.

Summary of Planning Area 1

1.2. Applications

The overall number of first place preferences for schools in Planning Area 1 has decreased since last year from 608 to 601, although this number is still higher than the overall PAN for all schools in PA1 (540). First place preference applications represent the number of unique applications and are an indicator of the overall demand for a school or for places in a planning area.

- 1.3. Pressure for places in PA1 has been relieved with the expansion of Bounds Green School from 2 to 3 forms of entry.

1.4. School Roll

The school roll in this area has increased year on year since the beginning of 2000. To meet increasing demand we have expanded Coldfall Primary, Tetherdown Primary, Rhodes Avenue Primary and, most recently (for September 2016), Bounds Green Infant and Junior School. We have also provided bulge classes at St James in 2014 and for 2015 to increase local provision. The borough's first free school, Eden primary school, opened in September 2011 and has contributed towards alleviating some of the pressure for school places in this area. Planning area 1 currently has a 0.9% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and 1.5% surplus in the reception cohort.

1.5. Mobility

This area is characterised by low mobility⁹.

1.6. Housing Developments

New housing developments scheduled to take place from 2014 onwards will increase the number of children living in this area, generating a small amount of additional demand for pupil places. However, the projected reduced schools rolls is a result of a small dip in birth rates which offsets the increased demand as a result of new residential development.

⁹ Children joining or leaving a school at a point other than the beginning of reception or year 7 - whether or not this involves a move of home.

1.7. Summary of supply and demand

There is an overall high demand for school places.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	Supply is projected to outstrip demand by approximately 1fe in 2017/18 and between 2 to 3fe between 2018/19 and 2024/25
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Table 5.1: GLA projections for planning area 1

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2009/10-2015/16) & Projection (2016/17-2024/25) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/ Deficit of places
2009/10	509		450	
2010/11	532	449	450	1
2011/12	568	510	510*	0
2012/13	546	540	540**	0
2013/14	506	509	510	1
2014/15	604	541	540***	-1
2015/16	646	532 (actual)	540~	8
2016/17	638	533	540>	7
2017/18	540	508	540	32
2018/19	509	484	540	56
2019/20		469	540	71
2020/21		470	540	70
2021/22		475	540	65
2022/23		475	540	65
2023/24		474	540	66
2024/25		473	540	67

Source: 2009-2016 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2016

*From September 2011 Rhodes Avenue was expanded from 2fe to 3fe and Eden Primary school took its first reception cohort of 30.

**For September 2012 Bounds Green took a bulge class

*** For September 2014 St James CE took a bulge class

~ For September 2015 St James CE took a bulge class

>For September 2016 Bounds Green is expanding to 3FE

Table 5.2: First place preference information

School	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bounds Green	69	57	57	73	88
Coldfall Primary	147	91	117	116	106
Eden Primary	31	54	38	42	31
Muswell Hill Primary	84	68	92	72	92
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	48	50	32	33	33
Rhodes Avenue Primary	132	125	134	147	138
St James' CE Primary	30	38	51	35	30
St Martin of Porres RC	48	39	44	30	19
Tetherdown Primary	99	95	67	60	64
Total	688	617	632	608	601

Table 5.3: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	School Capacity (Mid 2016)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bounds Green Infant & Junior school	450	395	442	441	441	445
Coldfall Primary	630	626	629	629	631	631
Eden Primary	150^	30	60	90	119	148
Muswell Hill Primary	420	418	420	418	420	420
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	420	398	402	401	413	414
Rhodes Avenue Primary	570	451	483	513	541	571
St James' CE Primary	270	206	207	204	235	257
St Martin of Porres RC	210	201	203	203	199	202
Tetherdown Primary	420	390	420	420	420	420
Totals	3,540	3,115	3,266	3,319	3,419	3,508
Total Capacity	3,540	3,180	3,300	3,360	3,390	3,540
Percentage of Surplus capacity		2.0%	1.0%	1.2%	-0.9%	0.9%

*Bounds Green Primary took a bulge in September 2012. Bounds Green school will be expanded from 2FE to 3FE in September 2016

^ Eden opened in 2012 and currently has 1FE in R, Y1, Y2, Y3 and Y4 (hence capacity of 150)

Table 5.4: 2013/14/15 Mobility from raise online¹⁰

School	2013% mobility from Raiseonline	2014% mobility from Raiseonline	2015% mobility from Raiseonline
Bounds Green Infant	8.4	7.4	13.0
Bounds Green Junior	14.1	9.0	9.4
Coldfall Primary	12.8	10.4	10.2
Muswell Hill Primary	13.3	15.1	14.4
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	13.2	12.0	13.9
Rhodes Avenue Primary	6.9	6.4	6.0
St James' CE Primary	13.6	10.9	13.1
St Martin of Porres RC	5.8	5.8	4.2
Tetherdown Primary	8.4	8.3	9.4
Eden Primary	0	0	3.4

¹⁰ RAISE online is an acronym for Reporting and Analysis for Improvement through School Self-Evaluation

2. Planning Area 2

- 2.1. Planning Area 2 incorporates Highgate, Crouch End, Hornsey and Stroud Green wards and includes the following schools: Campsbourne Infants, Coleridge Primary, Highgate Primary, Rokesly Infants, St Aidan's, St Mary's CE Primary, St Michaels CE Primary N6, St Peter in Chains RC Infants, Stroud Green Primary and Weston Park Primary.

Summary of Planning Area 2

2.2. Applications

First place preferences for schools in Planning Area 2 have decreased very slightly this year from 706 (2015) to 627 (2016). In the latest intake year there have been fewer applications received (706) than places available (656) though total preferences received in PA2 (2,504) were almost 200 higher than received in 2013 (2,314).

2.3. School Roll

Overall, the school roll has increased since the beginning of 2000. Since 2013 the school roll has fluctuated, dropping to 634 in 2013/14 and rising to 650 in 2014/15.

2.4. Mobility

This area has fluctuating mobility, with some schools experiencing much higher levels of pupil mobility than others.

2.5. Housing Developments

New housing developments scheduled to take place from 2014 onwards will increase the number of children living in this area, generating extra demand for places. Table 5.5 below shows that this will be offset by the revised projected schools rolls as a result of a smaller than previously projected birth rate.

2.6. Cross borough boundary movement

Whitehall Park School N19 (a free school) opened in September 2014 providing an additional 56 places in Islington on the former Ashmount primary school site. This provision has a small impact on demand in our borough.

2.7. Summary of supply and demand

The latest projections show a reduction in reception age pupils from 2015/16 although currently there is an overall high demand for school places in this PA.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	<p>A surplus of places is projected to grow from 2016/17 reaching 2fe by 2019/20 before reducing to 1fe by 2024/25</p>
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Table: 5.5 GLA projections for planning area 2

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2009/10-2015/16) & Projection (2016/17-2024/25) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/ Deficit of places
2009/10	712	614	626	12
2010/11	708	617	626	9
2011/12	747	630	626	-4
2012/13	669	675	686*	11
2013/14	735	634	656**	22
2014/15	737	650	656***	6
2015/16	696	649 (actual)	656~	7
2016/17	678	650	656	6
2017/18	668	616	656	40
2018/19	661	610	656	46
2019/20		598	656	58
2020/21		602	656	54
2021/22		615	656	41
2022/23		620	656	36
2023/24		624	656	32
2024/25		628	656	28

Source: 2009-2016 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2016

*Weston Park took a bulge for September 2012 and a year 1 bulge class was accommodated at St Mary's CE in September 2013

**Weston Park took a bulge for September 2013

*** St Mary's CE accommodated a bulge class for September 2014

~ For September 2015 St Mary's CE is permanently expanding from 2FE to 3FE

Table 5.6: First place preference information

School	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Campsbourne Infants	47	58	54	49	54
Coleridge Primary	182	180	200	206	175
Highgate Primary School	38	38	36	41	45
Rokesly Infants	76	59	70	91	80
St Aidan's	54	38	59	40	53
St Mary's CE Infant	61	51	51	54	57
St Michael's CE Primary N6	82	89	77	70	60
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	58	46	58	66	42
Stroud Green	34	24	39	42	28
Weston Park	49	46	57	47	33
Totals	681	629	701	706	627

Table 5.7: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	School Capacity (Mid 2016)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Campsbourne Infants / Junior	420	377	372	373	392	384
Coleridge Primary	840	708	769	828	825	834
Highgate Primary School	392	387	384	378	386	382
Rokesly Infants / Junior	630	597	616	604	609	618
St Aidan's	210	206	207	200	204	200
St Gildas' RC Junior	240	226	225	233	238	232
St Mary's CE Infant / Junior*	480	392	396	424	460	478
St Michael's CE Primary N6	420	416	404	412	411	414
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	180	177	180	176	172	171
Stroud Green	420	306	310	328	349	355
Weston Park	270	208	236	270	266	271
Totals	4,502	4,000	4,099	4,226	4,312	4,339
Total Capacity	4,502	4,262	4,382	4,472	4,472	4,502
Percentage of Surplus capacity		6.1%	6.5%	5.5%	3.6%	3.6%

St Mary's CE Infant accommodated a year 1 bulge class in September 2013. St Mary's CE expanded to 3FE in September 2015 (hence capacity of 480).

Table 5.8: 2013/14/15 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2013% mobility from Raiseonline	2014% mobility from Raiseonline	2015% mobility from Raiseonline
Campsbourne Infants	10.5	10.4	7.7
Campsbourne Junior	10.6	13.6	10.2
Coleridge Primary	10.3	10.5	8.8
Highgate Primary School	23.5	11.2	21.7
Rokesly Infant	4.4	3.4	2.9
Rokesly Junior	9.5	6.8	10.3
St Aidan's	8	9.4	9.2
St Gildas' RC Junior	7.1	7.3	3.8
St Mary's CE Primary	6.3	16.4	19.4
St Michael's CE Primary N6	12.2	14.2	14.2
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	2.5	1.7	1.8
Stroud Green	14.7	19.6	20.8
Weston Park	9.1	7.6	7.2

3. Planning Area 3

- 3.1. Planning Area 3 incorporates St Ann’s, Seven Sisters and the south half of Haringay wards and includes the following schools: Chestnuts Primary, Crowland, Seven Sisters Primary, South Haringay Infant, St Ann's CE Primary, St John Vianney RC, St Mary's RC Infant, St Ignatius RC Primary, Stamford Hill Primary, Tiverton Primary and West Green Primary.

Summary of Planning Area 3

3.2. Applications

First place preference applications have declined slightly between 2015 (451) and 2016 (437). Total preferences in 2016 (1,430) were very close to the number received last year (1,451).

3.3. School Roll

Planning area 3 has experienced a fluctuating school roll population over the past 14 years. Rolls steadily decreased between 2000-2009 but the trend has now reversed and rolls have steadily increased over the past 5 years in line with an increasing birth rate. This is an area that has historically carried large surpluses.

3.4. Mobility

This area is characterised by fluctuating mobility, with church schools currently experiencing lower levels of pupil mobility than community schools.

3.5. Housing Developments

Planning Area 3 borders Planning Area 4 and the London Borough of Hackney, both of which are experiencing large scale regeneration. The regeneration of the Woodberry Down Estate is currently underway and as at 2015 1,969 properties have been created with more in the pipeline. Further development is currently taking place and by the end of 2014, 530 new rented units will have been constructed. The Woodberry Down development is estimated to finish by 2035, generating a total of 6,109 units.

- 3.6. It is expected that some children from these developments will apply for school places in neighbouring Planning Areas, including Planning Area 3.

3.7. Summary of supply and demand

The school roll population is projected to remain largely static, with demand only just expected to outstripping supply from 2023, largely as a result of demand arising from residential development being offset by a flattening birth rate.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	An average surplus of between 1-2fe is projected between 2014/15 and 2022/23 before a small deficit from 2024/25
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Table 5.9: GLA projections for planning area 3

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2009/10-2015/16) & Projection (2016/17-2024/25) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2009/10	630		570	
2010/11	628	525	540	15
2011/12	713	587	630*	43
2012/13	768	553	600**	7
2013/14	719	520	540	20
2014/15	736	503	540	37
2015/16	732	511 (actual)	540	29
2016/17	661	512	540	28
2017/18	656	507	540	33
2018/19	638	502	540	38
2019/20		495	540	45
2020/21		509	540	31
2021/22		525	540	15
2022/23		534	540	6
2023/24		542	540	-2
2024/25		551	540	-11

Source: 2009-2016 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2016

*Seven Sisters and the Triangle Children's centre took a bulge for September 2011

**The Triangle Children's centre accommodated a bulge in September 2012 and Stamford Hill took a year 1 bulge class in September 2013

Table 5.10: First place preference information

School	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Chestnuts Primary	70	76	77	72	78
Crowland	39	26	32	43	47
Seven Sisters Primary	40	51	39	35	27
South Haringay Infant	78	63	82	66	63
St Ann's CE Primary	22	33	22	32	33
St Ignatius RC Primary	45	53	15	34	41
St John Vianney RC	42	47	45	34	40
St Mary's RC Infant	61	65	54	61	41
Stamford Hill Primary	24	19	19	24	18
Tiverton Primary	47	53	46	28	31
West Green Primary	23	17	19	22	18
Total	491	503	450	451	437

Note: On time applications as at 26/3/2015

Table 5.11: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	School Capacity (Mid 2016)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Chestnuts Primary	420	399	407	408	404	404
Crowland	420	368	358	383	379	399
Seven Sisters Primary*	480	421	417	428	409	409
South Haringay Infant	180	194	204	198	177	180
South Haringay Junior**	270	214	211	219	241	244
St Ann's CE Primary	210	199	197	206	202	201
St Ignatius RC Primary	420	371	397	389	360	383
St John Vianney RC	210	205	207	207	205	203
St Mary's RC Infant	180	181	177	174	180	178
St Mary RC Junior	240	230	238	237	237	232
Stamford Hill Primary***	240	186	193	199	194	191
Tiverton Primary	420	362	398	401	401	396
Triangle****		27	25			
West Green Primary	210	200	210	210	208	198
Totals	3,900	3,557	3,639	3,659	3,597	3,618
Total Capacity	3,900	3,963	4,002	3,951	3,951	3,900
Percentage of Surplus capacity		10.2%	9.1%	7.4%	9.8%	7.2%

*Seven Sisters took bulge classes in September 2011 and January 2012.

**For January 2012, South Haringay accommodated a bulge class (+1fe)

*** For September 2013, Stamford Hill accommodated a year bulge class (+1fe)

**** For September 2011 and September 2012, The Triangle Children's centre accommodated a bulge class +1fe

Table 5.12: 2013/14/15 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2013% mobility from Raiseonline	2014% mobility from Raiseonline	2015% mobility from Raiseonline
Chestnuts Primary	24.1	19.5	17.4
Crowland	25.2	25.9	25.6
Seven Sisters Primary	29.4	32.2	29.0
South Haringay Infant	11.1	7.1	6.8
South Haringay Junior	11.4	13.3	14.6
St Ann's CE Primary	16.2	14.8	14.0
St Ignatius RC Primary	14.1	12.9	11.7
St John Vianney RC	11.3	11.9	8.6
St Mary's RC Infant	5.1	4.3	5.8
St Mary's RC Junior	8	5.9	8.4
Stamford Hill Primary	33.1	37.2	32.5
Tiverton Primary	24.9	26	25.2
West Green Primary	26.8	27.7	30.1

4. Planning area 4

- 4.1. Planning Area 4 incorporates Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Bruce Grove wards and includes the following schools: Bruce Grove Primary School, Devonshire Hill, Earlsmead, Ferry Lane Primary, Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park, Hartsbrook E-Act Free School, Lancasterian, Lea Valley Primary Primary, Mulberry Primary, Risle Avenue, St Francis de Sales RC Infants, St Paul's and All Hallows CE Infants, The Green CE Primary (formerly known as Holy Trinity) and Welbourne.

Summary of Planning Area 4

4.2. Applications

Overall, first place preferences for schools in Planning Area 4 have increased slightly since last year from 700 (2015) to 730 (2016). Overall this PA does currently carry the highest surplus of school places. The majority of these surpluses are concentrated in several of the fifteen schools in this PA.

4.3. School Roll

The school roll in this PA has increased year on year since 2009. A number of bulge classes have been implemented (Lancasterian +29, Earlsmead +30 and Welbourne +30) in recent years and these have contributed to the higher rolls. Welbourne has also been expanded to take an additional 30 reception children each year. Table 4.3 below provides more detailed information.

4.4. Mobility

This area is characterised by fluctuating mobility with church schools currently experiencing lower levels of pupil mobility than community schools.

4.5. Housing Developments

This area is undergoing continued high levels of regeneration. The Tottenham Regeneration Strategic Framework (March 2014) sets out plans to create a new residential neighbourhood along High Road West/Tottenham Hotspur Football Club as well as transforming the Northumberland Park area with new housing and improved transport links. The logical conclusion of such large scale regeneration is to create additional pressure for local school places. From May 2014 700 new homes were delivered in Tottenham Hale. A further 397 units are planned on the former GLS Depot site. Analysis from the latest Housing Trajectory (subject to change) shows that prior to 2014: 1,893 units/student places were constructed, in 2015/16 approximately 277 new units were completed with an additional 253 estimated units planned for 2018/19. When complete Hale Village will represent around 40% of the total development of circa 5,000 new homes.

- 4.6. Planning Area 4 is projected to see a deficit of primary school places from 2022/23. This is largely as a result of both actual and expected development taking place through regeneration work in the local area.

4.7. Given the large scale developments planned for this area, coupled with projections that show a deficit from 2020, we will continue to closely monitor this PA to ensure that demand does continues to meet supply both in the short and the longer term. The PA also borders with Enfield where large scale regeneration is taking place at Meridian Water. In June 2016 Enfield confirmed that the Department for Education had approved the opening of a free school (One Degree Academy) just north of the borough boundary in Enfield. This free school is scheduled to open on a temporary site further into Enfield but will take up occupation of a site close to the Middlesex Hospital in 2018. An additional 60 reception places will be created through the opening of the school and this will have some impact on the demand for reception places in Haringey close to the borough boundary, particularly Brook House Primary school that is just inside the borough boundary with Enfield.

4.8. Summary of supply and demand

Increasing school roll population with a particular pressure on school places in the northern part of this planning area.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	From 2014/15 - supply is projected to meet demand up until 2022/23 before a 1fe deficit which rises to 2fe by 2024/25
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Table 5.13: GLA projections for planning area 4

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2009/10-2015/16) & Projection (2016/17-2024/25) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2009/10	1,244		808	
2010/11	1,310	796	808	12
2011/12	1,346	835	867 ^{*1}	32
2012/13	1,391	885	898 ^{*2}	13
2013/14	1,325	855	898 ^{*3}	43
2014/15	1,391	843	958/ ^{*4/}	115
2015/16	1,355	876 (actual)	958	82
2016/17	1,404	876	958	82
2017/18	1,357	904	958	54
2018/19	1,292	894	958	64
2019/20		894	958	64
2020/21		917	958	41
2021/22		945	958	13
2022/23		964	958	-6
2023/24		981	958	-23
2024/25		998	958	-40

Source: 2009-2016 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2016

*1- includes additional bulge class at Welbourne (+30) and bulge class at Lancasterian (+29)

*2 – includes additional bulge class at Earlsmead (+30) and Hartsbrook E-Act Free School (+60)

*3 – includes additional 1fe (+30) from Welbourne permanent expansion

*4- includes 2fe Harris all through Free School (+60) and additional 1fe from the Welbourne permanent expansion

Table 5.14: First place preference information

School	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Brook House Primary School	n/a	9	10	6	28
Bruce Grove Primary School	53	40	46	41	44
Devonshire Hill	54	49	49	52	40
Earlsmead	66	46	76	63	68
Ferry Lane Primary	32	26	26	25	26
Harris Academy Tottenham			1	9	20
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	23	29	28	25	61
Holy Trinity	29	23	24	27	22
Lancasterian Primary	78	62	61	56	61
Lea Valley Primary	91	99	88	68	53
Mulberry Primary	86	78	69	72	68
Risley Avenue	65	50	81	72	58
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	101	96	91	76	84
St Paul's and All Hallows CE Infants	55	38	41	40	27
Welbourne	55	67	68	68	70
Totals	788	712	759	700	730

*1 For the September 2012 intake, Hartsbrook E-Act Free School were not a part of co-ordinated admissions. The admissions process for this school began in May 2012.

Table 5.15: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	School Capacity (Mid 2016)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Brook House Primary School [^]	270	n/a	76	119	153	241
Bruce Grove Primary	420	413	404	406	410	407
Devonshire Hill	420	417	417	416	415	416
Earlsmead [*]	450	396	437	433	443	445
Ferry Lane Primary	210	185	198	202	191	183
Harris Academy Tottenham ^{^^}	120	-	-	-	16	38
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	420	384	384	386	385	377
Holy Trinity Primary	210	194	196	186	186	195
Lancasterian Primary ^{**}	435	409	420	427	427	428
Lea Valley Primary	420	420	416	418	421	421

Mulberry Primary	630	616	630	626	631	640
Risley Avenue	630	603	611	604	621	615
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	270	270	267	265	270	271
St Francis de Sales RC Juniors	360	354	358	353	350	352
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	180	175	178	175	173	157
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	240	230	229	223	225	225
Welbourne****	540	423	444	451	502	532
Totals	6,225	5,489	5,665	5,690	5,819	5,943
Total Capacity	6,225	5,715	5,835	5,925	5,985	6,225
Percentage of Surplus capacity		4.0%	2.9%	4.0%	2.8%	4.5%

Earlsmead accommodated a bulge class in September 2012

*1 For the September 2012 intake, Hartsbrook E-Act Free School were not a part of co-ordinated admissions. The admissions process for this school began in May 2012.

** Lancasterian took a bulge class in September 2011. They have a PAN of 58 hence capacity of 435 above.

**** Welbourne took a bulge year in September 2011 and permanently expanded to 3fe in September 2013.

^Brook House took Reception and Year 1 in 2013. It currently (2016) has 2 FE in R,1,2 and 3 and 1 FE in Year 4 (hence 270 capacity)

^^Harris Academy Tottenham currently has 2 forms on entry in R and Y1 hence capacity of 60.

Table 5.16: 2013/14/15 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2013% mobility from Raiseonline	2014% mobility from Raiseonline	2015% mobility from Raiseonline
Bruce Grove Primary	21.7	20.6	21.6
Devonshire Hill	24.4	21.4	18.6
Earlsmead	19	18.7	21.4
Ferry Lane Primary	27.5	27.3	24.2
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	35	36.1	38.3
Holy Trinity	19.9	19.3	14.7
Lancasterian Primary	16.6	17.4	16.8
Lea Valley Primary	10.9	11.7	12.2
Mulberry Primary	25	21.9	21.7
Risley Avenue	22.6	21.2	23.5
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	5.1	2.3	2.8
St Francis de Sales RC Juniors	5.6	5.1	4.9
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	5.9	8.4	8.6
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	10.5	14.8	16.1
Welbourne	20.1	19.9	20.6

5. Planning area 5

5.1. Planning Area 5 incorporates Noel Park, West Green, Woodside, South half of Bounds Green and north half of Harringay wards and includes the following schools: Alexandra Primary, Belmont Infant, Earlham, Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane, Lordship Lane, Noel Park Primary, North Harringay Primary, St Michael's CE Primary N22, St Paul's RC Primary, The Willow and Trinity Primary Academy.

Summary of Planning Area 5

5.2. Applications

First place preference applications for schools in planning area 5 have slightly decreased from 585 (2015) to 574 (2016) Total preferences in 2016 (1,966) are higher than they were in 2015 (1,905).

5.3. School Roll

The school roll in this PA has increased year on year since 2008. This PA historically carried large amounts of surplus capacity. We have managed this surplus by the lowering of PANs in some local schools.

5.4. Mobility

This area is characterised by high mobility.

5.5. Housing Developments

Outline planning permissions has been granted for the development of Clarendon Square, as part of the larger regeneration of the Heartlands area. At least 1200 units of housing are expected to be delivered in this area in the future and this figure may be higher. New housing from this development is expected to increase the number of children in this area, generating extra demand for pupil places. We are in close communication with our town planning colleagues to understand when roll out of development from this regeneration will occur and to respond to any change in the expected number of units as this may have an impact upon the upward demand for local school places.

5.6. Summary of supply and demand

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	Demand is projected to outstrip supply by approximately 0.5fe from 2022/23 rising to 2fe by 2024/25.
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Table 5.17: GLA projections for planning area 5

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2009/10-2015/16) & Projection (2016/17-2024/25) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2009/10	848		617	
2010/11	844	598	617	19
2011/12	918	636	647*	11
2012/13	963	624	626**	2
2013/14	906	621	626	5
2014/15	944	624	656***	32
2015/16	854	617 (actual)	656	39
2016/17	833	618	656	38
2017/18	908	618	656	38
2018/19	930	623	656	33
2019/20		622	656	34
2020/21		633	656	23
2021/22		656	656	0
2022/23		670	656	-14
2023/24		684	656	-28
2024/25		697	656	-41

Source: 2009-2016 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2016

* Alexandra accommodated a bulge class (+1fe)

** The PAN at Alexandra was reinstated to 60 and Noel Park's PAN reduced from 81 to 60

*** Noel Park accommodated a bulge class (+1fe)

Table 5.18: First place preference information

School	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Alexandra Primary	42	30	34	52	44
Belmont Infant	110	86	91	102	78
Earlham	47	31	40	31	32
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	48	46	53	51	56
Lordship Lane	46	81	78	82	75
Noel Park Primary	54	63	50	53	61
North Haringay Primary	65	56	64	63	64
St Michael's CE Primary N22	25	22	21	24	14
St Paul's RC Primary	34	34	42	44	31
The Willow	55	67	77	56	80
Trinity Primary Academy	29	31	24	27	39
Total	555	547	574	585	574

Table 5.19: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	School Capacity (Mid 2016)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Alexandra Primary*	390*	223	263	290	328	353
Belmont Infant^	168	172	176	173	171	169
Belmont Junior	240	205	209	212	218	213
Earlham	420	393	401	394	400	380
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	420	408	404	392	397	405
Lordship Lane	630	613	612	614	614	623
Noel Park Primary**	450**	504	515	503	537	530
North Haringay Primary	420	386	402	396	403	416
St Michael's CE Primary N22	210	195	192	200	206	207
St Paul's RC Primary	210	203	209	206	201	206
The Willow	420	400	403	403	413	406
Trinity Primary Academy	420	357	353	395	405	390
Totals	4,398	4,059	4,139	4,178	4,293	4,298
Total Capacity	4,398	4,501	4,468	4,435	4,435	4,398
Percentage of Surplus capacity		9.8%	7.4%	5.8%	3.2%	2.3%

*For September 2011 Alexandra primary school accommodated a bulge class (+1FE) and in 2012 Alexandra reinstated its PAN to 60 hence its capacity of 390 (R to Y5 is 2FE, Y6 is 1FE)

** Noel Park took a bulge in September 2014

^Belmont Infant has a PAN of 56 whilst Belmont Junior has a PAN of 60

Table 5.20: 2013/14/15 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2013% mobility from Raiseonline	2014% mobility from Raiseonline	2015% mobility from Raiseonline
Alexandra Primary	21	18.2	23.5
Belmont Infant	5.1	7	4.4
Belmont Junior	13.9	10.9	10.1
Earlham	30.8	29.4	27.6
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	26.5	24.1	23.7
Lordship Lane	20.7	19.5	20.8
Noel Park Primary	29.7	25.6	25.0
North Haringay Primary	27.3	22.3	22.7
St Michael's CE Primary N22	29	28.5	25.7
St Paul's RC Primary	11.7	11.9	1.8
The Willow	16.6	16.3	17.0
Trinity Primary Academy	33.3	36.4	37.8

References

For each planning area we show a range of information. Below are details of the data sources used:

- The Planned Admission Number (PAN) compared with current reception numbers from the 2016 PLASC count.
Data Source: admissions data and 2015 PLASC count
- Total school roll trends and surplus capacity.
Data Source: January PLASC 2000 – 2016
- School mobility data extracted from RAISEonline - acronym for Reporting and Analysis for Improvement through School Self-Evaluation
- Completed and proposed major housing developments, with child yield estimates, where available.
Data Source: Haringey Council's Planning Policy Team and Development Management Team - major planning applications over 10 units 2003-2014, date obtained 20th April 2016
- GLA projections,
Data Source: GLA school roll projections 2016 (Capped household High fertility model)
- Number of births for the equivalent school year
Data Source: ONS Live birth, term time from 1st September to 31st August

Appendix 6: Borough wide secondary place planning

1. The number of planned secondary places (Table 6.1, column 2) corresponds to the total school capacity of all of our secondary schools across years 7 to 11. The definition of School capacity in Table 6.1 is the total of PAN at each school. It does not include any additional pupils taken over the school's stated PAN but does take into account changes in PAN in different year groups.

Note: Tables 6.1 and 6.2 incorporate projections for Alternative Provision, Special and Tuition service whereas the planning area analysis for Years R to 6 does not. Therefore totals for Year 6 pupils in Table 6.2 do not equal the total of Year 6 pupils in Appendix 2.

Table 6.1: 11-15 year old projections and planned places¹¹

Year	11-15 capacity (2007/08 – 2015/16) and planned places (2016/17 – 2026/27)	Number of 11-15 year old pupils (<i>projections from 2016/17 onwards</i>)	11-15 year old place shortfall/surplus	% surplus / shortfall of 11-15 year old places
2007/08	11,658	11,070	588	5.04%
2008/09	11,696	10,958	738	6.31%
2009/10	11,680	10,861	819	7.01%
2010/11	11,734	10,917	817	6.96%
2011/12	11,788	10,897	891	7.56%
2012/13	11,842	10,854	988	8.34%
2013/14	11,923	10,763	1,160	9.73%
2014/15	12,304	11,172	1,132	9.2%
2015/16	12,391	11,817 (actual PLASC)	574	4.9%
2016/17	12,485	11,756	729	6.20%
2017/18	12,579	11,856	723	6.10%
2018/19	12,751	12,171	580	4.77%
2019/20	12,833	12,479	354	2.84%
2020/21	12,885	12,725	160	1.26%
2021/22	12,885	12,985	-100	-0.77%
2022/23	12,885	13,248	-363	-2.74%
2023/24	12,885	13,402	-517	-3.86%
2024/25	12,885	13,540	-655	-4.84%
2025/26	12,885	13,566	-681	-5.02%
2026/27	12,885	13,540	-655	-4.84%

Source: 2007-2016 PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2016¹²

¹¹The 11-15 planned places include Harris Tottenham and Tottenham UTC

Table 6.2: year 6 and 7 projections and planned places

	year	Number of year 7 places	Number of year 6 pupils	Number of year 7 pupils	year 7 place shortfall / surplus	% of year 7 surplus places
Actual	2004/05	2,358	2,658	2,215	143	6.06%
Actual	2005/06	2,336	2,672	2,203	133	5.69%
Actual	2006/07	2,336	2,724	2,207	129	5.52%
Actual	2007/08	2,336	2,728	2,191	145	6.21%
Actual	2008/09	2,336	2,687	2,192	144	6.16%
Actual	2009/10	2,336	2,625	2,110	226	9.67%
Actual	2010/11	2,390	2,648	2,149	241	10.08%
Actual	2011/12	2,390	2,584	2,165	225	9.41%
Actual	2012/13	2,390	2,675	2,089	301	12.59%
Actual	2013/14	2,357	2,877	2,146	211	8.95%
Actual	2014/15	2,528*	2,882	2,348	180	7.1%
Actual	2015/16	2,528	2,951(actual PLASC)	2,481(actual PLASC)	47	1.9%
Projection	2016/17	2,577	2,949	2,475	102	4.1%
Projection	2017/18	2,577	2,843	2,524	53	2.1%
Projection	2018/19	2,577	3,128	2,634	-57	-2.2%
Projection	2019/20	2,577	3,081	2,611	-34	-1.3%
Projection	2020/21	2,577	3,043	2,695	-118	-4.4%
Projection	2021/22	2,577	3,171	2,720	-143	-5.3%
Projection	2022/23	2,577	3,048	2,788	-211	-7.6%
Projection	2023/24	2,577	3,037	2,783	-206	-7.4%
Projection	2024/25	2,577	2,998	2,757	-180	-6.5%
Projection	2025/26	2,577	2,965	2,722	-145	-5.3%
Projection	2026/27	2,577	3,009	2,692	-115	-4.3%

Source: 2005-2016 PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2016

Appendix 7: Post 16 projections and tables

1. Background

- 1.1. The first cohort of young people required to participate in education and training up to the age of 17 entered year 12 in September 2013. The local authority monitors year 11 transition into the post 16 sector via the Destination Survey¹³. This survey will be one of the data sets informing this paper year on year enabling us to monitor any changes in destination/choice so that we can plan to ensure we continue to have sufficiency and type of places to meet future demand.
- 1.2. A current assessment of capacity across post 16 settings in the borough indicates that basic supply should continue to meet demand over the next nine years although a significant number of learners leave the borough, especially from the east. We are therefore keen to broaden the educational offer especially in Tottenham. The opening of the Digital skills college in September 2016, Harris Academy Tottenham taking its first post 16 cohort and the proposed London School of Excellence in Tottenham (on the site of the former the Tottenham UTC) all contribute to a broadening of the post 16 offer in the Tottenham area. The paragraphs below profile the year 11/12 transition and examines supply when measured against demand.

2. Understanding year 11/12 transition

- 2.1. Data from the 2015 destination survey which covers year 11 leavers from 2005 to 2015 shows that:
 - the majority of Haringey year 11 leavers continue to participate in either full time education or training with the total percentage for cohorts varying from 81.8% in 2005 to 91.6% in 2015. 2013 saw a record high participation of 94.6%.
 - the number of pupils 'Not in Education Training or Employment' (NEETs) has decreased since 2005, from 8% in 2005 to 1.03% in 2015.
 - 2015 data shows that 41.5% (886) of year 11 leavers studied in borough and 58.5% (1,248) studied out of borough Last year the respective percentages and numbers were 47.4% (958) and 52.6% (1,061)
 - Of those 886 studying in borough, 77% stayed on at their school's sixth form, 13.9% attended the Haringey Sixth Form Centre and 9.1% attended the College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London (CHENEL).
 - Of those 1,248 studying out borough, over a quarter of these pupils (26.4% or 330) attended City and Islington College. Another tenth (11% or 137) went to Sir George Monoux 6th Form college with another tenth

¹³ Each autumn local authorities are required by the Department for Education to carry out a survey of all young people who completed compulsory education in the July of that year. The purposes of this survey, often referred to as the Destination Survey, is to find out what young people engaged in after leaving year 11. The survey is a snapshot of young people's destination as of the November of the relevant year. The Destination Survey for 2016 will be available this coming November.

(10.4% or 130) whilst the remaining 52.2% (651) went to a number of different destinations.

3. Post 16 Provision in Haringey

3.1. The table below shows that Haringey currently has 2,830 places across all of the borough's sixth form settings. Generally, schools in our borough with sixth forms are either full or near to capacity. There is some limited surplus capacity at Hornsey School for Girls, the Haringey Sixth Form Centre, Highgate Wood School and the Tottenham UTC (with the UTC scheduled to cease admission from 2016).

Table 7.1: Post 16 capacity (Years 12 and 13) and school roll numbers in Haringey

School	2014/15 Capacity	Jan 15	Jan 16
		Census	Census
Alexandra Park School	300	358	388
Fortismere School	450	448	417
Grieg City Academy	250	259	236
Highgate Wood school	250	257	207
Hornsey School for Girls*	140	177	178
St Thomas More School	180	201	162
Tottenham UTC	210	48**	71
Haringey Sixth Form Centre	1,050#	782	696
Total	2,830	2,551	2,355

*Hornsey School for Girls admitted 140 pupils in 2013/14. The school's total 6th form capacity is 237 under Building School's for the Future.

** Year 12 only

4. Assessing Future Demand

4.1. With the implementation of sixth form provision at the Tottenham University Technical College (UTC) from September 2014 and at Harris Free School Tottenham from September 2016, we expected that some Haringey students who may have previously gone out of borough would remain in borough for some or all of their post 16 education. Table 7.1 shows that there are currently 71 Year 12 and Year 13 students at Tottenham UTC.

4.2. The National College for Digital skills will welcome its first cohort of students in Tottenham Hale in September 2016 and Harris Academy Tottenham will take its first post sixteen (starting with Year 12) cohort in September 2016. Highgate School and Tottenham Hotspur Football Club have announced partnership to create a new sixth form school in Tottenham on the site of the UTC (780 High Road N17). Known as the London Academy of Excellence

Tottenham (LAET) it will form part of the 6th form offer in the east of the borough. In the longer term, two of the main factors affecting demand will be the higher cohorts currently moving through from the primary into the secondary phase and pupil/parental choice.

- 4.3. The Governing Body of Fortismere School are working in partnership with London Borough of Haringey Council to explore the potential of providing a new 6th form wing, centralised dining facility including a new library at Fortismere School. The current 6th form and school dining provision is spread across a number of inflexible buildings with increasing and costly infrastructure condition works. The study is seeking to expand the current 6th form provision from 450 to 500 pupils.

5. Future Challenges

- 5.1. The latest data from the [LSEO](#) shows that the number of 16-18 NEETs (not in education, employment or training) in Haringey has fallen between February 2015 and February 2016 from 320 and to 281. The current NEET rate as at February 2016 is 3.9%. This compares with a London average of 3.2% (Inner – 3.2%, Outer – 3.3%) and an England average of 4.3%
- 5.2. We are reviewing post 16 attainment across the borough which will inform our NEET strategy in the coming months. Our aim remains to reduce NEETs to as low a figure as possible. We are looking to increase the participation of young people above the national and London average.
- 5.3. A potential free school (The Campus) was successfully approved in the most recent round of free school applications. This school is designated to provide Alternate Provision education. At the time of writing this report a site for its location in the borough had not been secured.
- 5.4. The Grove, a proposed 4-19 free school will also offer provision for post 16. The new school “will build on the existing autism provision currently available at Heartlands High School, providing students with ASC with a state-of-the-art learning environment and dedicated support tailored to their specific needs”

6. Summary

- 6.1. Based on current trends in the transition period from year 11 to year 12, we currently expect that we will have sufficient post 16 places over the next nine years. However, as school place demand is dynamic and affected by a wide range of factors including but not limited to Ofsted ratings, parental preference, subject options and availability, all of which could alter the current dynamics between supply and demand, we will need to continue to track pupil numbers very carefully year on year to ensure that, in the longer term, we continue to have enough places to meet demand.

Appendix 8: Special Educational Needs Provision

1. Background

- 1.1. In our 2009 School Place Planning Report (SPPR), we began to monitor the number of children with a statement of Special Educational Need (SEN) by type of need. We reported that diagnosis of children with autism had increased, and our latest available data shows that this trend continues. The purpose of this monitoring is to establish and maintain a robust picture of the range and types of special needs in our borough to inform how resources can best respond to any emerging patterns of an increase or decrease in demand.
- 1.2. This is the seventh year we have monitored trends in SEN across the borough. This section monitors the changes in the numbers/types of statements since 2009, provides a current assessment of capacity across SEN provision in the borough and reviews recent policy changes.

2. Number of Children with statements across Haringey

- 2.1. Table 8.1a shows that since 2009, there has been in a rising trend in the number of children with statements across the borough. In 2016, there were 1,600 children with statements or education and health care plans in Haringey. The number of children with statements increased year on year between 2009 and 2016. Reasons for this year on year increase include: 1) an increasing 0-19 population, 2) an increase in the 'staying on' rate of the 16-25s age group as a result of the increased age range that young people can continue to receive support through their EHC 3) an increase in the number of younger children receiving a statement. As of 2016 the number of statements increased by 10% from 1,455 (in 2015) to 1,600.

Table 8.1a: Number of children with statements and percentage increase (2009-2016)

Year	No. of children with statements	% increase from previous year
2009	1,262	
2010	1,284	1.7%
2011	1,300	1.2%
2012	1,354	4.2%
2013	1,393	2.8%
2014	1,451	4.2%
2015	1,455	0.03%
2016	1,600	10%

Note: Years 2014-2015 include SEN pupils in Haringey Sixth centre (H6FC). 2016 includes data on Year 15 and Year 15+

- 2.2. The reason for the significant change in numbers among older students is the introduction of the EHC Plan. For the figures submitted last year no EHC Plans had been issued in January 2015. Since January 2015 the numbers of assessment completed with plans has increased and a process of converting statements to plans has been undertaken.
- 2.3. Also relevant in explaining the increase in numbers is the fact that previously statements reached the end of their legal life at the end of the academic year when a young person turned 19 or when they left school to attend college. Now, at the end of the academic year 2014/2015 no records are closed as the statements belonging to these young people are being converted to plans. In addition, a number of records have been re-opened for students attending college as we have issued them with plans. This would account for the increases of older students with ASD as well. Table 8.1b shows the number of children with either statements or plans maintained by Haringey as at March 2016.

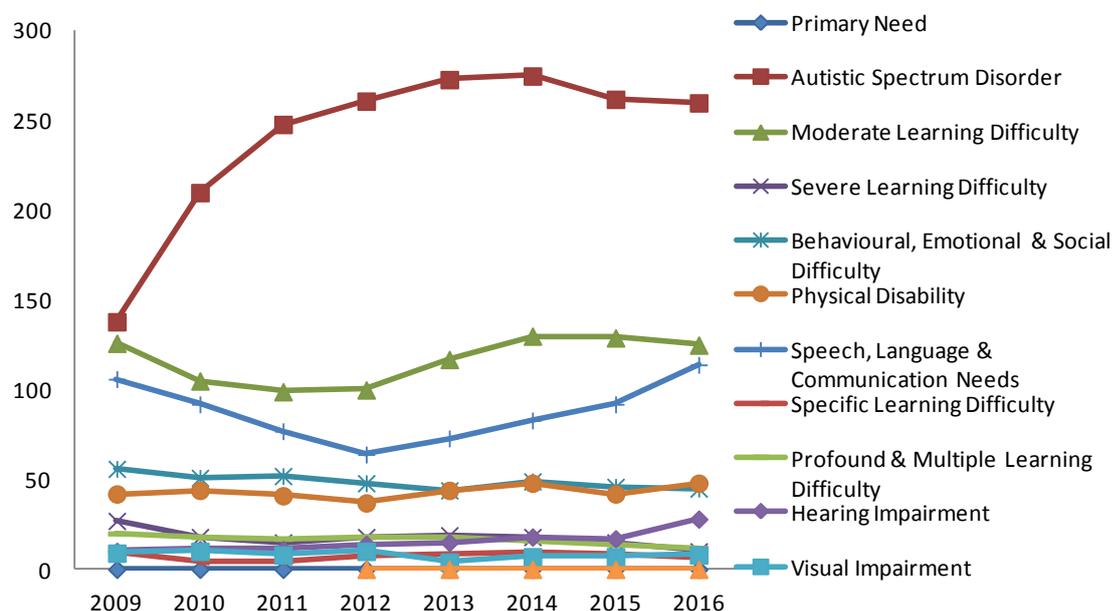
Table 8.1b: Total number of Children & Young People with statements or plans maintained by Haringey, Mar 2016: 1600

Year	Statement	In transition to plan	EHC plan	Assessment Place, no plan	Totals
Pre-School/Nursery	1		3	4	8
Reception	3	1	46	13	63
Year 1	60	3	24	3	90
Year 2	56	4	16		76
Year 3	83	2	15	1	101
Year 4	82	4	7		93
Year 5	83	8	7	1	99
Year 6	67	23	35	1	126
Year 7	112	1	9		122
Year 8	130	2	6		138
Year 9	112	4	12		128
Year 10	99	4	12		115
Year 11	112	13	9		134
Year 12	45	26	49		120
Year 13	25	47	10		82
Year 14	19	31	19		69
Year 15	2	18	9		29
Year 15 plus		4	3		7
Totals	1,091	195	291	23	1,600

3. SEN Type Trends

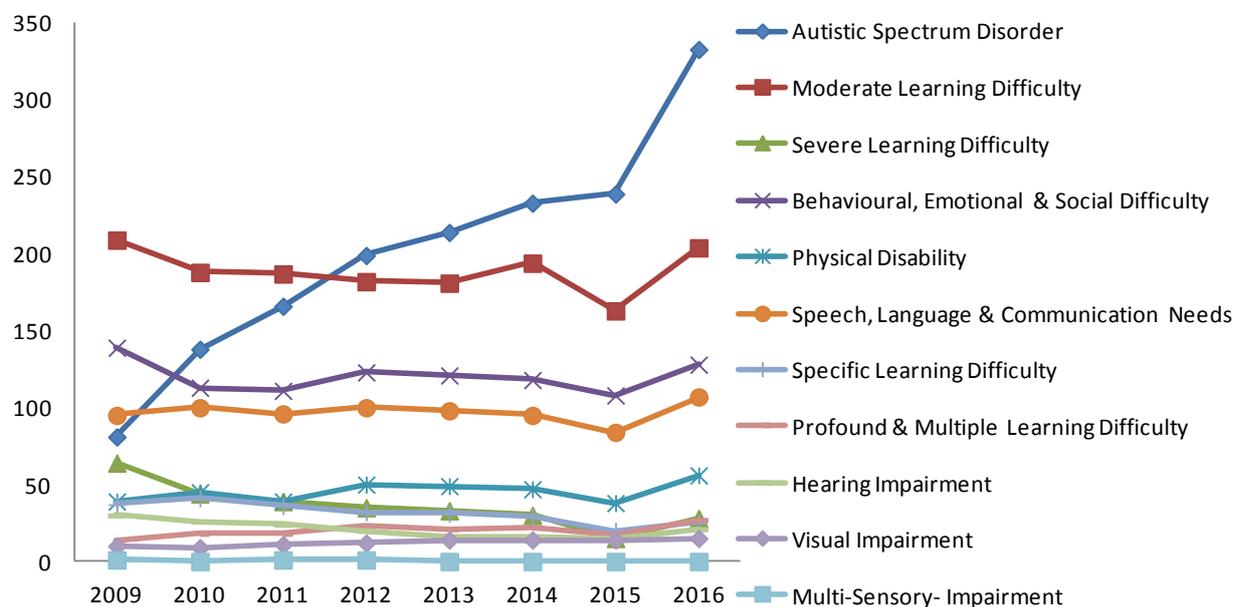
3.1. Our monitoring shows that since 2009 the numbers of children with diagnoses of autism has increased in the primary sector (+122) though was highest in 2014 (275). In the secondary sector diagnoses of autism has increased every year since 2009 (+252). All other primary needs have remained comparatively stable (across primary and secondary children).

Figure 8.1: Number of Primary children with statements by need (Pre-school/Nursery to Year 6, 2009 to 2016)



Source: Haringey SEN 2016

Figure 8.2: Number of Secondary children with statements by need (Year 7 to Year 14, 2009 to 2016) Source: Haringey SEN 2016



4. Assessment of SEN provision across the borough

- 4.1. Haringey has responded to the increasing number of children with statements and Education health and care plans by developing additional places through the establishment of the Inclusive Learning Campuses at The Brook and at Riverside. The Brook caters for 108 planned primary places and Riverside for 125 secondary places, resulting in an additional 45 places overall for children and young people with complex needs (20 primary and 25 secondary places).
- 4.2. In-borough special provision was further increased by the establishment of resourced provision for 25 young people with autism at Heartlands High School, altogether generating an additional 70 places since 2011. HCT New School for Autism is also a proposed 4-19 free school in Haringey due to open in September 2016 which will provide 104 places for children between the ages of 5 and 18.
- 4.3. The Grove school (a 4-19 free school in Haringey, catering exclusively to the needs of young learners with autism spectrum disorder) was due to open in September 2016 but no suitable site has yet been confirmed. For more information please see [The Grove school website](#).
- 4.4. A current assessment of SEN provision across the borough shows that 38% all provision caters for children with autism. The amount of provision generally reflects the current needs identified within the borough.

Table 8.2: Number of Pupils by Primary SEN type attending Haringey schools

SEN type	No. of providers	No. of pupils	% of pupils
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	74	480	38%
Behavioural, Emotional & Social Difficulty	35	110	9%
Hearing Impairment	9	40	3%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	61	250	20%
Profound & Multiple Learning Disabilities	4	30	2%
Physical Disability	25	87	7%
Severe Learning Difficulty	7	26	2%
Specific Learning Difficulty	12	22	2%
Speech, Language and communication Needs	60	195	16%
Visual Impairment	14	15	1%
Grand total	-	1,255	100%

Source: Data extracted from the SEN Database as at March 2016, also used to complete the SEN2 census for the Department of Education.

Notes: This table differs from that provided in last year's report. This table measures the number of pupils (irrespective of their LEA) with SEN statements currently enrolled at Haringey Primary and Secondary schools.

5. Number of Haringey Children using SEN Provision across the borough

5.1. Data from the 2016 Annual School Census (PLASC) shows that specialist in-borough provision catering for children with Severe Learning Difficulties/Autism and Hearing Impairments are either full or almost at capacity (see table below). The numbers at the Heartlands ASD Provision are fixed at 25. If The Grove had opened as planned the Heartlands Provision for Autism would have ceased to exist & those students would have transferred to The Grove. In September 2016 Heartlands will take an additional 3 children in their Year 7 intake.

Table 8.3: January 2016 PLASC count

School Name	Total roll	No. of planned places
Mulberry provision for children with Autism	18	18
Heartlands provision	26	25
The Brook Special School	106	108
Riverside School	123	125
Blanche Neville	75	73
Vale	94*	96
Haringey 6 th Form	114	60

*please note that the number of vacancies may change throughout the year. The Local Authority must plan for additional places to ensure that it can accommodate the in-year demand as and when it occurs.

6. Out of Borough Provision

6.1. The Council aims to meet the needs of children and young people with Special Educational Needs within the borough. However, there are a small proportion of children whose needs are not met in borough for a number of reasons including parental preference, the complexity of their needs and children in care (CIC) who have placements out of borough. Below are some examples of specialist out of borough provision currently accessed by Haringey children with statements.

- Around 55 children & young people who attend Orthodox Jewish specialist provision
- Around 60 children in care with statements or EHC's who are in placements outside Haringey

6.2. Table 8.4 shows the number of children with statements by type of provision educated in both in and out of borough settings. The layout of this table has changed this year to more accurately reflect changes in data collection and the different types of educational setting. With the introduction of the EHC Plan, coverage now extends to 25 which helps to explain the large growth in post 16 provision between 2015 and 2016 (110 to 225). Independent provision has stayed static in percentage terms (9%) between 2014 and 2016 whilst maintained provision has fallen from 82% to 75% as many of the needs of young people in the older age ranges are met by independent or out of borough providers.

6.3. We have looked into the types of needs of children educated in out of borough specialist maintained and independent provision. Table 8.5 shows that this group represents a wide range of needs. Of the 142 children who with statements or EHC's who received specialist independent provision, some 128 go out of borough 13 with remaining in-borough.

Table 8.4a: Number of children with statements by type of provision and location (2014-2016)

	Type of Specialist Provision	2016			2015			2014		
		In borough	Out borough	Total	In borough	Out borough	Total	In borough	Out borough	Total
Maintained	Special Maintained	327	26	353	294	25	319	36	311	347
	Maintained Mainstream/Maintained Academies	662	107	769	685	114	799	591	108	699
	Resourced Units	42	10	52	35	10	45	31	5	36
	Academies – Special	-	12	12	-	11	11	83	19	102
	Academies - Pupil Referral Unit	7	1	8	4	-	4			
	Free School - Mainstream	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Free School - Alternative Provision	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Free School - Special School	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (number)		1,042	160	1,202	1,018	160	1,178	741	443	1,184
Sub-total (percentage)		-	-	75%	-	-	81%	-	-	82%
Independent	Special Independent (Day)	11	67	78	10	62	72	12	61	73
	Special Independent (Residential)	-	23	23	-	27	27	-	21	21
	Independent Mainstream	-	-	41	-	-	37	5	32	37
Sub-total (number)		11	90	142	10	89	136	17	114	131
Sub-total (percentage)		-	-	9%	-	-	9%	-	-	9%
Other	Other	-	-	31	-	-	29	22	7	29
	Nursery	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	1	7
Sub-total		-	-	31	1	1	31	28	8	36
Sub-total (percentage)		-	-	2%	-	-	2%	-	-	2%
Post 16	Post 16 total (see Table 8.4b for detail)	177	48	225	-	-	110	-	-	100
Sub-total		177	48	225	-	-	110	-	-	100
Sub-total (percentage)		-	-	14%	-	-	8%	-	-	7%
Grand Total				1,600			1,455			1,451

Table 8.4b: Number of children with statements by type of provision and location as at 2016 (Post 16 provision)

	Type of Specialist Provision	2016		
		In borough	Out borough	Total
Maintained	Haringey Sixth Form Centre	114	-	114
	Colleges	10	39	49
	Special Post 16 Institution - Day	5	5	10
	Special Post 16 Institution - Residential		2	2
	Other day places	2	2	4
	NEET	46	-	46
Sub-total		177	48	225
Sub-total (percentage)		78.7%	21.3%	100%

Table 8.5: Number and percentage of children educated in specialist independent in and out of borough provision (March 2016)

Primary Need	Children with statements				Grand Total	
	Specialist independent in-borough provision		specialist independent out-borough provision			
	No.	%	No.		No.	%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	11	85%	47	37%	58	39%
Behavioural, Emotional & Social Difficulty			30	23%	30	20%
Hearing Impairment			3	2%	3	3%
Moderate Learning Difficulty			26	20%	26	21%
Physical Disability	2	15%	3	2%	4	3%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty			3	2%	3	2%
Severe Learning Difficulty			5	4%	9	4%
Specific Learning Difficulty			2	2%	4	2%
Speech, Language and communication Needs			8	6%	4	6%
Visual Impairment			1	1%	1	1%
Grand Total Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding	13	100%	128	100%	142	100%

7. Meeting current and future demand

7.1. Mapping of our capacity has identified that, whilst we have managed to increase in borough provision for autism and thereby reduced the number of children attending out of borough provision; there are still pressures on the number of places available particularly in the older age ranges. Looking at the trends in primary needs over the years, our findings have shown that Autistic Spectrum Disorder has increased since 2009 in both the primary and secondary sectors. If this trend continues, this will create additional pressure for in borough places at a time when capacity is already challenged.

7.2. Haringey 6th Form Centre has a well established resource faculty for young people transferring from Riverside and the Vale Special schools.

8. Free School Proposals

8.1. The Local Authority will respond to new Free School provision in our borough as and when it occurs. See 8.6 above in relation to HCT New School for Autism.

8.2. In creating any additional provision, we need to be mindful that we do not over provide, and that we take into account any Free School proposals.

8.3. In addition the LA is a member of the North London Children's Efficiency Programme which continues to monitor pressure for places and any new provisions setting up in neighbouring LAs. Any additional provision will

potentially provide an overall greater choice for parents in seeking a school to meet the individual needs of their child.

9. SEN Policy – A Changing Landscape

9.1. From September 2014, a new Special Educational Needs AND Disability Code¹⁴ came into effect. The code proposed some changes aimed at putting children, young people and their families at the centre of any discussions about the support they are offered. The main changes are set out below:

- **Children & young people to be at the heart of the system** – New plans have been formatted (attached and are lead by an Education health and care plan co-ordinator using a person centred planning approach.
- **Education, health and care plans to replace statements** – Under the new rules, SEN statements and learning difficulty assessments (LDAs) will be replaced with education, health and care (EHC) plans taking children and young people up to the age of 25. Haringey council are currently developing a policy on what makes a good educational outcome post 16 years and are also currently writing a policy on pathways to support in the early years for the 2+ year old children in child care.
- **School Action and School Action Plus no longer exists** - Instead there will be a single school-based category, SEN Support, for children who need extra specialist support.
- **Optional personal budgets for young people** - Young people and parents of pupils with an EHC plan can choose to hold a personal budget to buy in the support identified. We have a personal budget policy on the local offer website.
- **Teachers must make sure every pupil makes progress** – there is an increased emphasis on the identification and support for pupils and students with SEN being implemented and progress monitored by class and subject teachers.
- **Local Offer – provides** information at local authority and school level on what services children and young people and their families can expect from a range of local agencies, including education, health and social care. This is available on the local offer website.
- **Moderate Learning Difficulties** - has been removed from the category of need.
- **Focus on preparing for adulthood from an early age** – we are encouraging colleges and schools to look at supported internships and apprenticeships.

9.2. It is anticipated that, with the widening age range, to include young people up to the age of 25, the number of children with statements/educational health plans will increase across the borough in the coming years.

14 SEND code of practice: 0 to 25 years published 11 June 2015

10. Conclusion

10.1. In light of all the above information, we know that we need to plan to provide more in-borough special school places and/or resourced provision to meet the rising needs within the borough with particular emphasis on the following:

- Increasing the numbers of places in primary sector for children with autism, including accommodating more complex needs
- Increasing the numbers of places in secondary sector for children with autism, including accommodating more complex needs
- We appreciate that the proposed HCT New School for Autism due to open in September 2016 will provide 104 places for children between the ages of 5 and 18 and will need to be taken into account when evaluating SEN provision.
- Increasing the in borough courses and provision for post 16 cohort

Appendix 9: Early Years Provision

1. Background

- 1.1. This is the first year that the School Place Planning report has featured a section on Early Years (0-4) provision in the borough. This section consists of data from Haringey's 2015 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA).
- 1.2. The CSA highlighted some key issues for early years that will underpin the development of our strategy for delivering early years education in the borough over the next three years.
 - Lack of access to out of school childcare for SEN children
 - Lack of childcare provision to support adult learning
 - Unsustainable funding rate for the 2-year old programme
 - Need for support for Childminders to increase the number delivering the free early education entitlement
 - Lack of early education places for 2, 3 and 4 year olds in some areas
 - Low take up of 2, 3 and 4 year olds in some areas
- 1.3. The Childcare Act (2016) introduces an extension to the current universal offer of 570 hours per year free early education entitlement for 3 and 4 year olds to 1140 hour per year free for eligible parents of 3 and 4 year olds from September 2017. This legislation maintains the statutory duty on Local Authorities to ensure that sufficient places available for all eligible children in the borough and in order to meet this duty, there is a need to carry out an evaluation of existing provision in Haringey.
- 1.4. For more information on the Childcare Act 2016, please see the [Policy statement from the government](#).

2. Population versus places created by age group

- 2.1. Figure 7 below shows the number of 0-1 places that are available by Network Learning centres (NLCs) compared to the 0-1 population for each NLC. The largest number of 0-1 year olds can be found in the South East Tottenham NLC (2,152) whilst the smallest is in the North East Tottenham NLC (996). Hornsey & Crouch End NLC (12.8) has the greatest provision of 0-1 places per 100 of the population whilst South East Tottenham (6) has the lowest.
- 2.2. Figure 8 below shows the number of 2 year old places that are available by Network Learning centres (NLCs) compared to the 2 population for each NLC. The largest number of 2 year olds can be found in the South East Tottenham NLC (941) whilst the smallest is in the Hornsey & Crouch End NLC (435). Haringey & West Green NLC (59) has the greatest provision of places for 2 year olds whilst South East Tottenham (31.7) has the lowest.

2.3. Figure 9 below shows the number of 3-4 year old places that are available by Network Learning centres (NLCs) compared to the 3-4 population for each NLC. The largest number of 3-4 year olds can be found in the South East Tottenham NLC (1,962) whilst the smallest is in the Hornsey & Crouch End NLC (832). Haringey & West Green NLC (59.6) has the greatest provision of places for 3-4 year olds whilst South East Tottenham (30.6) has the lowest.

Figure 7: 0-1 year old places vs. population by NLC

Source: 2016 London Borough of Haringey

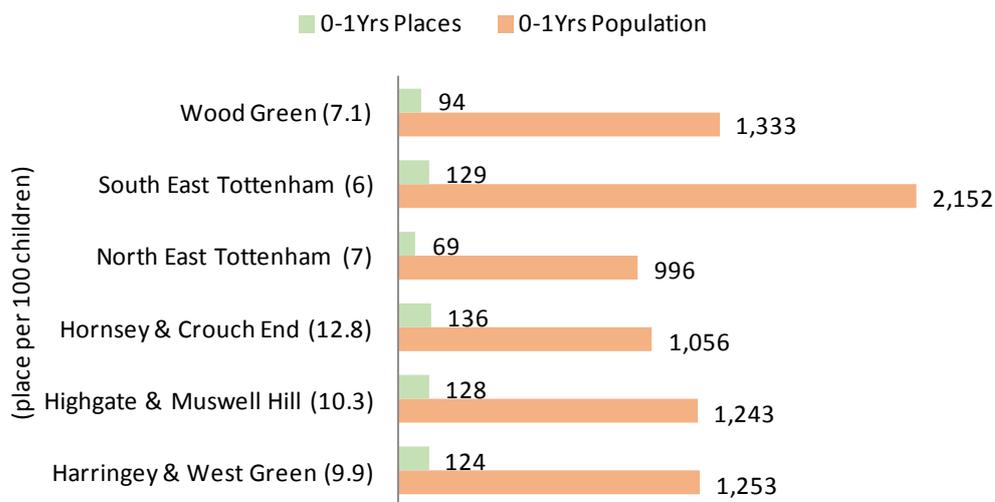


Figure 8: 2 year old places vs. population by NLC

Source: 2016 London Borough of Haringey

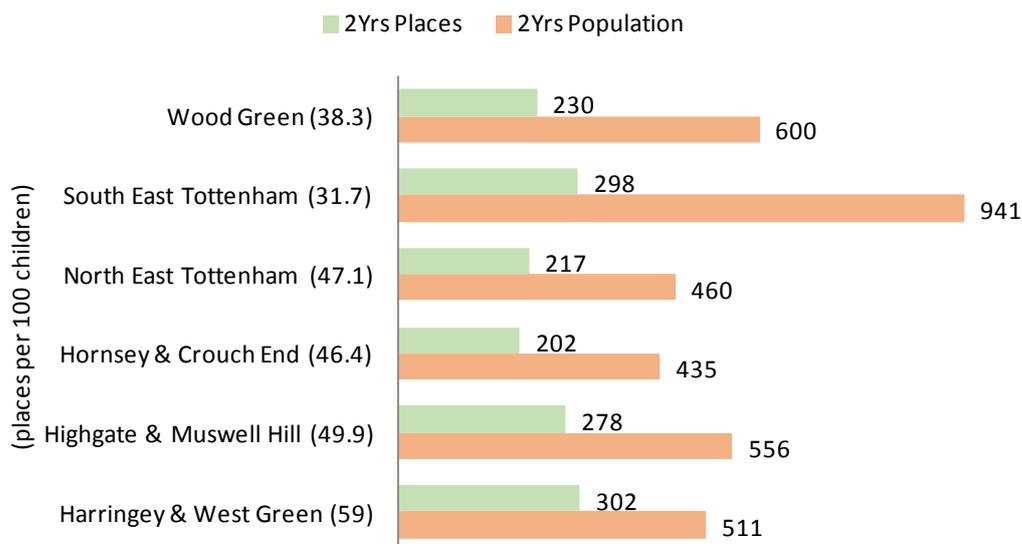
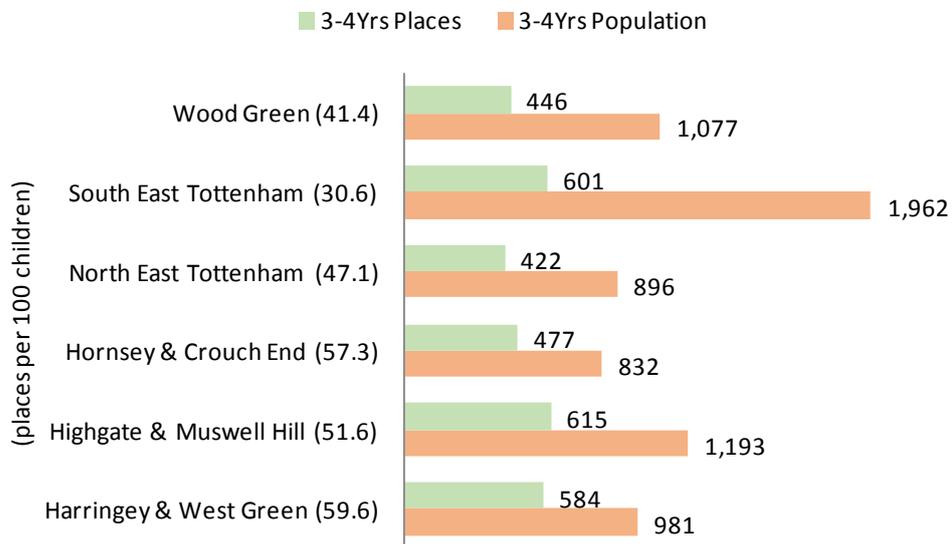


Figure 9: 3-4 year old places vs. population by NLC

Source: 2016 London Borough of Haringey



2.4. Figure 10 below shows the ratio between of 3-4 yr old places and gap to fill should 100% sufficiency of places be desired. It shows that South East Tottenham has the largest number of places outstanding (1,361) whilst Hornsey & Crouch End (355) has the fewest.

Figure 10: Ratio of 3-4 yrs places vs gap by NLC

Source: 2016 London Borough of Haringey

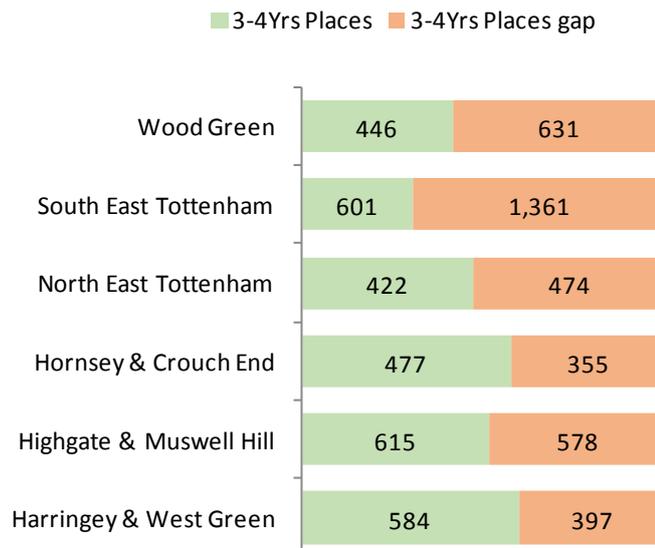
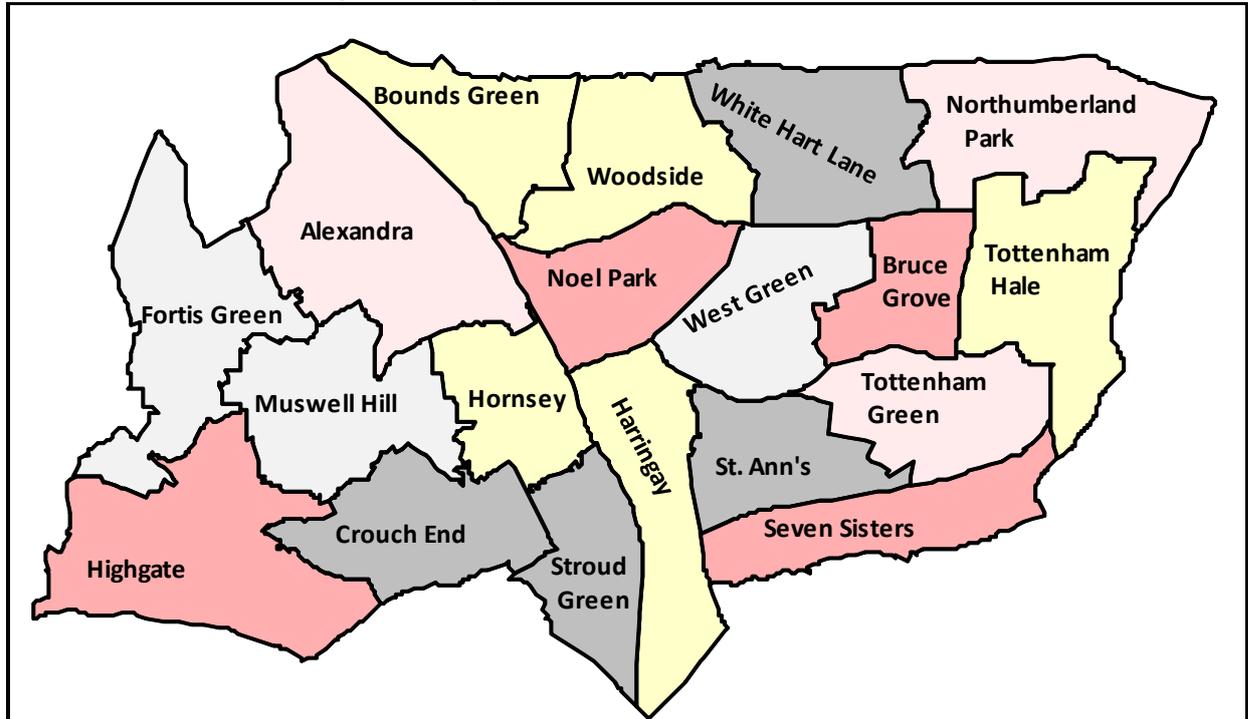
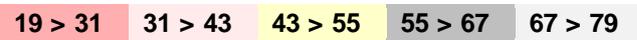


Figure 11: 3-4 year old places per ward

Source: 2016 London Borough of Haringey



Key – 3-4 year old places per 100 children.



2.5. Figure 11 above maps the data on places per 3-4 year old places per 100 children and gives an indication at a smaller geography (wards) than NLC. It shows that the four wards with the lowest provision of 3-4 year old places per 100 children are Bruce Grove, Seven Sisters, Noel Park and Highgate whilst those with the highest provision are West Green, Muswell Hill and Fortis Green.

3. Current challenges in meeting the new 30 hour provision from September 2017

- 3.1. Proposed changes to early years funding formulas from 2017 are as yet unknown.
- 3.2. Funding rates are likely to be below market requirement to maximise participation by providers and sustain provision – this may have a potentiality negative impact across Haringey's childcare/early education sector and on the sufficiency of high quality places in the borough.
- 3.3. Demand is likely to be fairly evenly spread across the borough

- 3.4. We need to find ways to ensure that the 30 hour extension implementation does not exacerbate any gaps in access to and the availability of high quality early education and childcare provision across all parts of the borough.

4. Projections of the 0-3 population across Haringey

- 4.1. Figures 12 and 13 show data on the projection of the 0-3 year old population in eastern and western Haringey wards between 2016 and 2025 and shows that overall wards in the East of the borough are projected to have greater levels of growth in their 0-3 population between now and 2025.
- 4.2. Overall growth in the Eastern wards 0-3 population is projected to rise from 11,039 (2016) to 12,891 (2025), an increase in 1,852. In Western wards the 0-3 population is actually projected to rise from 4,147 to 4,267 over the same period, an increase of 119.
- 4.3. In the East, the following wards are projected to see the greatest growth in their 0-3 population; Noel Park (489), Northumberland Park (194), Tottenham Hale (372) and Tottenham Green (226).
- 4.4. In the West, the following wards are projected to see the greatest increase in their 0-3 population; Muswell Hill (57), Highgate (34) and Crouch End (31). Fortis Green shows a decrease in its 0-3 population of -31.

Figure 12 - Projections of 0-3 year olds by Eastern Haringey wards, 2016 - 2025)

Source: GLA 2015 Housing based high fertility projections

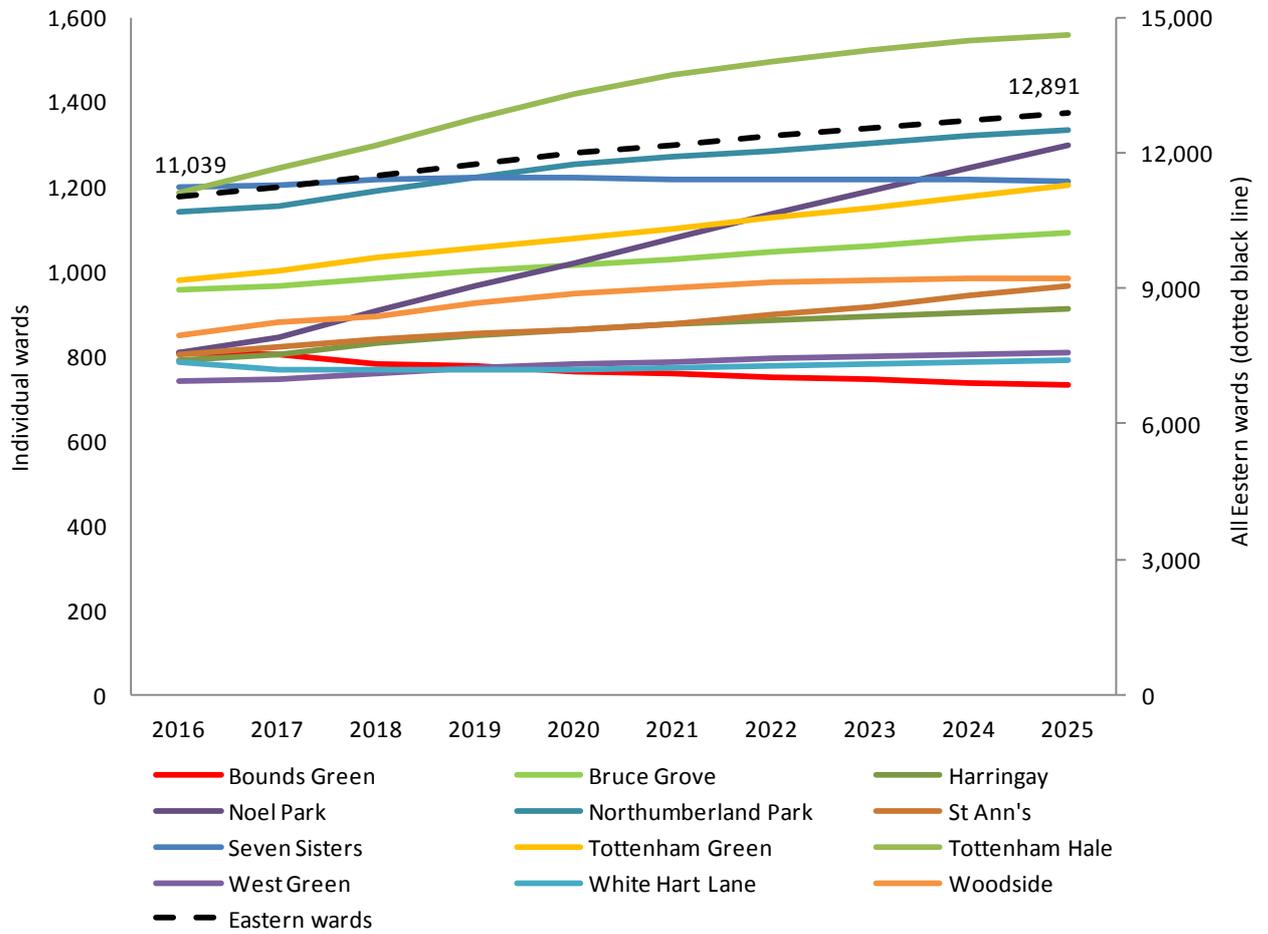
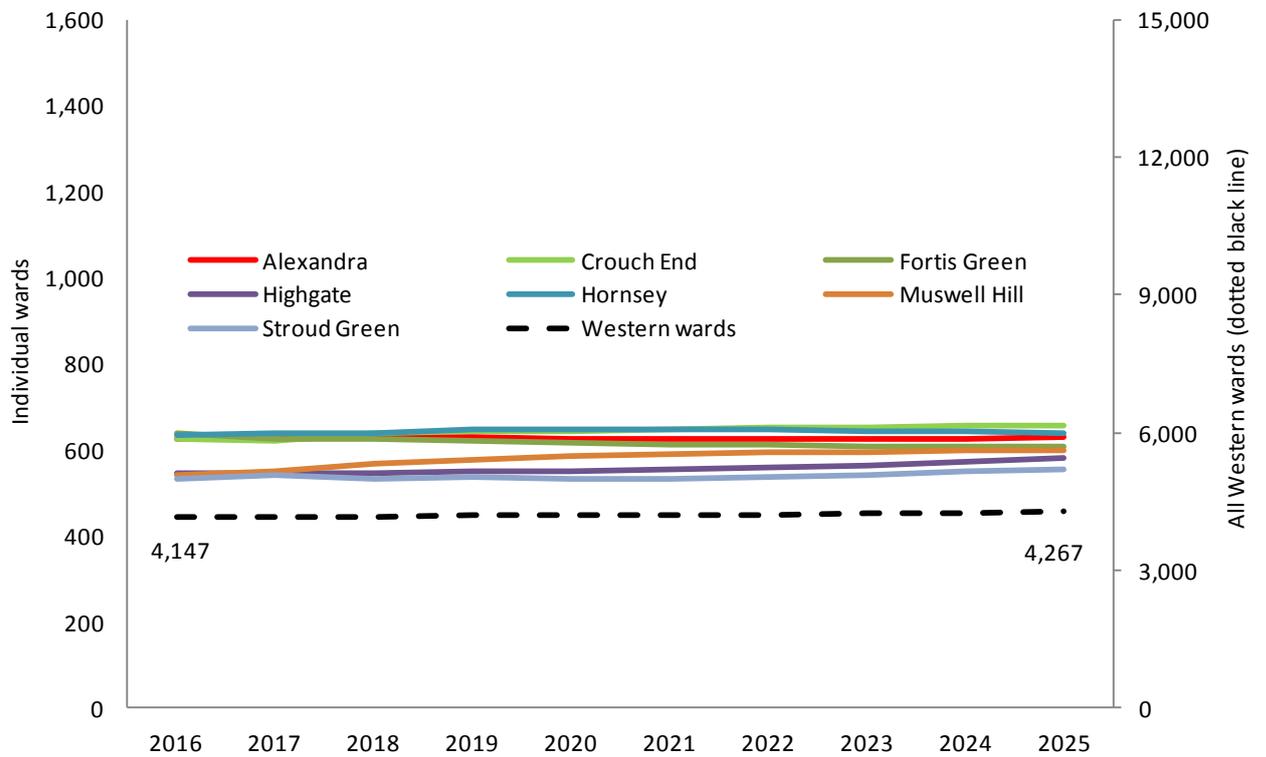


Figure 13 - Projections of 0-3 year olds by Western Haringey wards, 2016 - 2025)

Source: GLA 2015 Housing based high fertility projections



4.5. The projections highlight the need for us to consider an approach to planning for sufficient early education across the borough that takes into account the projected increase in 0-3 populations in wards in the east of borough, particularly Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and West Green wards.

Appendix 10: School place planning in adjoining boroughs

Note: Schools that are close to the borders with Haringey are in **bold**

1. Barnet

1.1. Since 2009 Barnet has been increasing the number of primary school places available to children through a programme of permanent and temporary expansions.

1.2. In 2015 and 2016, Barnet expanded the following Primary schools:

Monkfrith (N14 5NG) by 1FE 2015
St Joseph's RC Primary (NW4 4TY) by 1FE 2015

Barnet has no primary expansions planned for 2016

1.3. In 2015 and 2016 the following new Primary schools have opened:

Watling Park (HA8 9YA) 2FE 2015
Wren Academy (N12 9HB) 2FE 2015
London Academy 2FE 2015
Ashmole Primary Free School 2FE 2015 (located on Enfield border, roughly half Enfield pupils, half Barnet pupils)

1.4. Bulges are to be put into the following Primary schools in 2016:

Pardes House – 20 places
Childs Hill – 15 places
St Agnes – 15 places
Tudor – 30 places
Underhill – 30 places

1.5. Bulges were put into the following Primary schools in 2015:

Summerside (N12 0QU) 1FE
Chalgrove (N3 3PL) 1FE
Pardes House (N3 1SA) 20 places
Underhill (EN5 2LZ) 1FE
Manorside (N3 2AB) 1FE

1.6. In terms of Secondary schools, in 2015 and 2016 the following secondary schools have been expanded:

2015: Copthall School (NW7 2EP) by 1FE
2015: Finchley Catholic High (N12 8TA) by 1FE
Ashmole is expanding from 232 to 261 in Sept 2016
Copthall expanded in 2015 from 180 to 210

1.7. In 2013 **Archer Academy (N2 0GA)** and **St Andrew the Apostle (N11 1BF)** opened with 5 forms of entry. In 2014 St Mary's and St John's (NW4 4QR) opened with 4 forms of entry

1.8. In addition the latest DfE list on applications for free schools shows that the following have been successful and should be opening from September 2017 or beyond. Schools names are currently provisional and may subsequently change:

ARK Pioneer Academy All Through – Location TBC
Kisharon Inclusive Free school (NW4 1TP)

2. Enfield

2.1. Demand for primary school places continues to increase in Enfield, particularly in the South East of the borough.

2.2. Bowes Primary school (N11 2HL) are continuing to take additional classes up to 1FE situated in nearby Broomfield Secondary School.

2.3. Suffolks Primary school (EN1 3PU) is hosting 2-3 additional reception classes as a temporary provision to facilitate a transfer to a new school at Chase Farm hospital.

2.4. Secondary provision is currently in surplus due to the addition of three academy schools. Enfield has 3,000 new Academy places within a mile radius of each other situated in the Enfield Highway and Ponders End area. Currently Enfield has 14% surplus provision at secondary year 7. This situation is likely to reverse by 2018/19 when 6FE will be required and also a further 6FE in 2019/20.

2.5. The regeneration of the area of the North Circular Road between Bounds Green and the A10 involves the rebuilding of the Ladderswood Estate and the refurbishment of existing properties plus new housing. Garfield Primary School has expanded from 2 to 3 FE as part of the PEP in response to the additional demand from the regeneration scheme as well as that resulting from the continuing increase in pupil numbers resulting from population growth.

2.6. The projections associated with the Meridian Water development in south east Enfield on the border with Haringey indicate that the proposed plan for medium to high density housing will produce demand for an additional 4 FE in relation to the primary sector. A new 2 FE primary school (Meridian Angel free school (is progressing by the EFA. Additional primary places have already been provided on the adjacent St. Mary with St. John Church which will transfer to the first permanent primary free school for the development may act as the basis of the first permanent primary school for the development. To further service this development sufficient land is provisionally to be set aside for an all-through Academy with an 8 form of entry secondary phase that will also help to meet demand from the area beyond the development.

- 2.7. In addition the latest DfE list on applications for free schools shows that the following have been considered by the EFA and scheduled to be opening from September 2016 or beyond. Schools names are currently provisional and may subsequently change:

ARK North Enfield Academy
One Degree Academy All Through
Wren Academy Enfield

3. Islington

- 3.1. COLAI Primary (EC1Y OTJ) is a new 2 FE Free school opening in September 2017 for ages 3 to 11.
- 3.2. Clerkenwell Parochial (EC1R 1UN) had a temporary bulge in 2014/15 but is now reverting to 30 again (1FE) from September 2015.
- 3.3. No bulges are planned for 2016
- 3.4. Moreland school (EC1V 8BB) is expanding to 60 (2FE) from 1FE from September 2016. It is for 3 to 11 year olds.
- 3.5. **Pooles Park (N4 3NW)** could take a bulge in future years.
- 3.6. **Whitehall Park (N19 3BH)** is a new free school expanding year by year as a (2FE) from 1FE from September 2014. It is for 4 to 11 year olds.
- 3.7. Winton School (N1 9AZ) had a temporary bulge in 2014/15 but numbers are reverting to 30 again (2FE) from September 2016
- 3.8. Central Foundation, Highbury Grove and AMSI are expanding by 1FE from 2018 and St Mary Magdalene by 12 pupils.
- 3.9. Silver Birch has approached us regarding a New Free school as an all through school.
- 3.10. Current Projections indicate that additional secondary provision will probably be needed by 2020. We are looking at working with existing schools regarding expansion.
- 3.11. In addition, the latest DfE list on applications for free schools shows that the following have been successful and should be opening from September 2015 or beyond. Schools names are currently provisional and may subsequently change:

City of London Primary Academy, Islington

4. Hackney

- 4.1. In September 2015, the following schools opened:

Halley House Free school (E8 2DJ) 2FE 2015
Hackney New Primary school (N1 5AA) approx. 2FE (50 places) 2016

4.2. In September 2016, the following is planned:

Sir Thomas Abney Primary school (N16 5ED) is due to expand from 2 to 3FE in September 2016.

Holy Trinity VA school (E8 3DY) is due to expand from 1 to 2FE in 2016

No reception bulges are planned for September 2016.

4.3. Hackney has no spare capacity at secondary. By 2021 two new secondary schools will be needed. Sponsor applications have been submitted to the EfA to run the two new schools needed.

4.4. In terms of additional secondary provision, Hackney New School opened in 2013 and supplied 100 places whilst Mossbourne Victoria Park opened in 2014 and supplied 4FE.

5. Waltham Forest

5.1. In terms of Primary provision Waltham Forest added bulges to the following schools in 2015:

Chingford Hall (E4 8YJ) 1FE
Hillyfield (E4 9PJ) 1FE
Jenny Hammond (E11 3JF) 1FE
Mayville (E11 4PZ) 1FE
Parkside (E4 6RE) 1FE

September 2016 – planned bulge at Parkside (E4 6RE) 1FE

5.2. Across the borough need varies by area. Chingford has reasonable sufficiency though there are issues in Leyton West because of housing growth.

5.3. Emmanuel school (E17 3BN) opened in 2012/13 and Walthamstow Primary Academy (E17 5DP) opened in 2015.

5.4. In September 2012, Highams Park School increased its PAN by 25 places to 240 places each year. Willowfield Humanities College was approved to expand by 2FE from 2015/16. As part of the expansion Willowfield will be relocated into a new school building on a new site which is less than 0.2 miles from the existing site. Willowfield also took two additional classes in 2014/15 on its current site prior to the expansion.

5.5. The increase in demand for primary school places will lead to an increase in demand for secondary places from 2014/15 onwards. The two additional classes at Willowfield in 2014/15 will address the need for additional secondary places

this year. Further secondary expansions will be required after 2014/15 in order to meet the sustained need for secondary places.

- 5.6. In terms of additional Secondary provision Eden Girls School was opened in 2014 with 100 girls in Year 7 and 50 in Year 8 and Willowfield Humanities College has also been expanded (see above).
- 5.7. There has been a larger increase than forecast in the number of applications for Year 7 for this September and Waltham Forest are opening additional classes that were planned to be open in September 2017/2018. Two secondary schools are being expanded (Holy Family and Heathcote, Chingford) both increasing from 6-8FE.
- 5.8. In 2017 the following free schools are planned to open:

The Athena Academy (Primary 2FE)
Barclay Secondary Free school (Secondary 8FE)

6. Camden

- 6.1. In summary for the 2016/17 reception admission round on offer day 18/4/2016:
 - A total of 1,708 applications were received by Camden residents for a reception place in September 2016; a decrease of around 5.5FE on last year (-165).
 - Applications from non-Camden residents for Camden schools have decreased by just under 2FE (-59) since last year (475). In total there were 2,183 applications from Camden and non-Camden residents in 2016/17 (-224 on the previous year).
- 6.2. 2016/17 is the first in recent years where there have been no unplaced Camden residents at national offer day, there were 92 vacancies at reception across the borough.
- 6.3. In 2015 King's Cross Academy (London N1C) is opened providing 2FE
- 6.4. There are no bulges classes planned for 2016/17 due to forecasts
- 6.5. There are no current plans for maintained Camden schools to convert to academy status.
- 6.6. With our existing/planned permanent provision in place from 2016/17 we anticipate there to be sufficient school places in the borough over the next ten years. Camden will continue to monitor the position as data is updated.
- 6.7. In summary for the 2016/17 year 7 secondary transfer on national offer day 1/3/2016 (differences compared to previous year): There has been a small increase of Camden resident applicants; +5 to 1,590, non-Camden applicants for Camden schools have increased; +88 to 1,580. In total there were 3,170

applicants, an increase of +93. There were 58 Camden residents without the offer of a school place on national offer day. As at the beginning of May 2016 shows all children applying for a school place in Camden (including lates) have now been offered a place for September 2016 i.e. there are no unplaced.

6.8. Potential 1.5 to 3FE bulge classes may be required in 2022/23 and 2023/24

Appendix 11: Additional intelligence on inter-authority migration

1. This is a new section of the SPPR for 2016 designed to provide more detail on the additional characteristics that are taken into account when planning school places, such as the contrast between the number of pupils going out of borough for secondary education (we are a net exporter of pupils) as opposed to for primary education (where we are a net importer of pupils). It also considers evidence on historic birth rates across the borough and the likely implications of this for future demand.

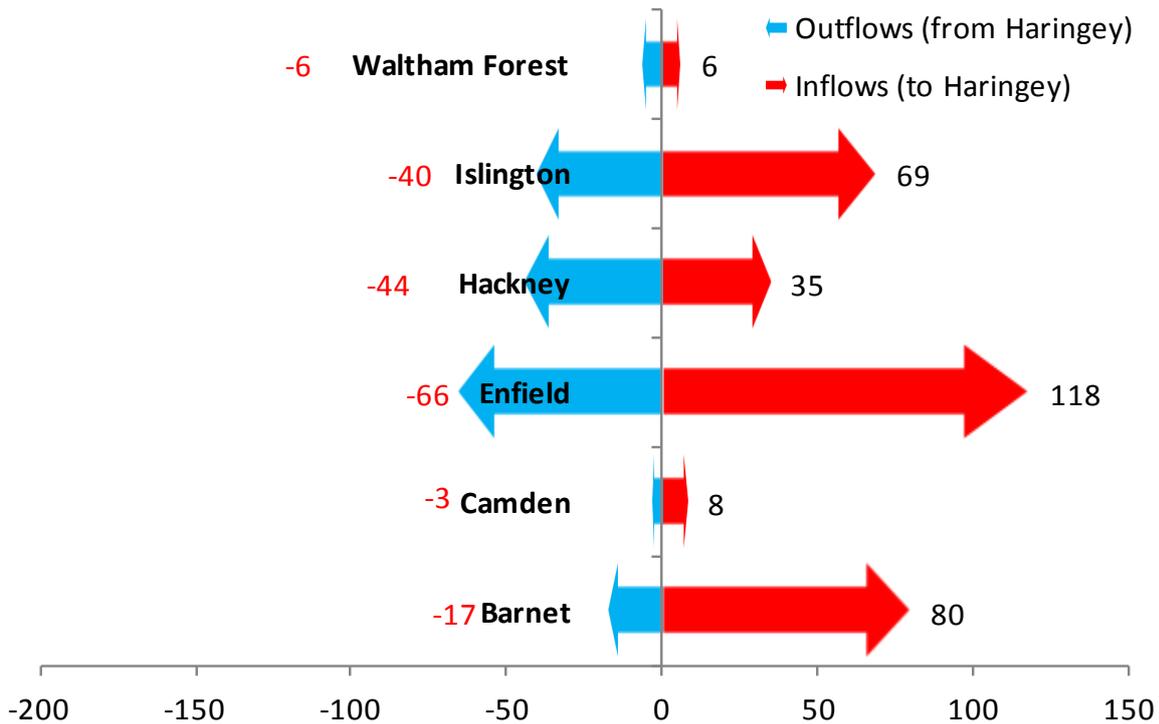
2. Inward and Outward migration at reception

2.1. Figure 14 below shows that as at national offer day (April 2016), Haringey imported more reception aged pupils (316) than it exported (176). Enfield children took up the largest portion of these places (118), followed by Barnet (80) and Islington (69).

2.2. The net difference between imports and exports is 140 which is equivalent to 5 forms of entry (5 x 30 = 150).

Figure 14 - Balance of Reception offer transfers (April 2016)

Source: Education Services, Haringey 2015

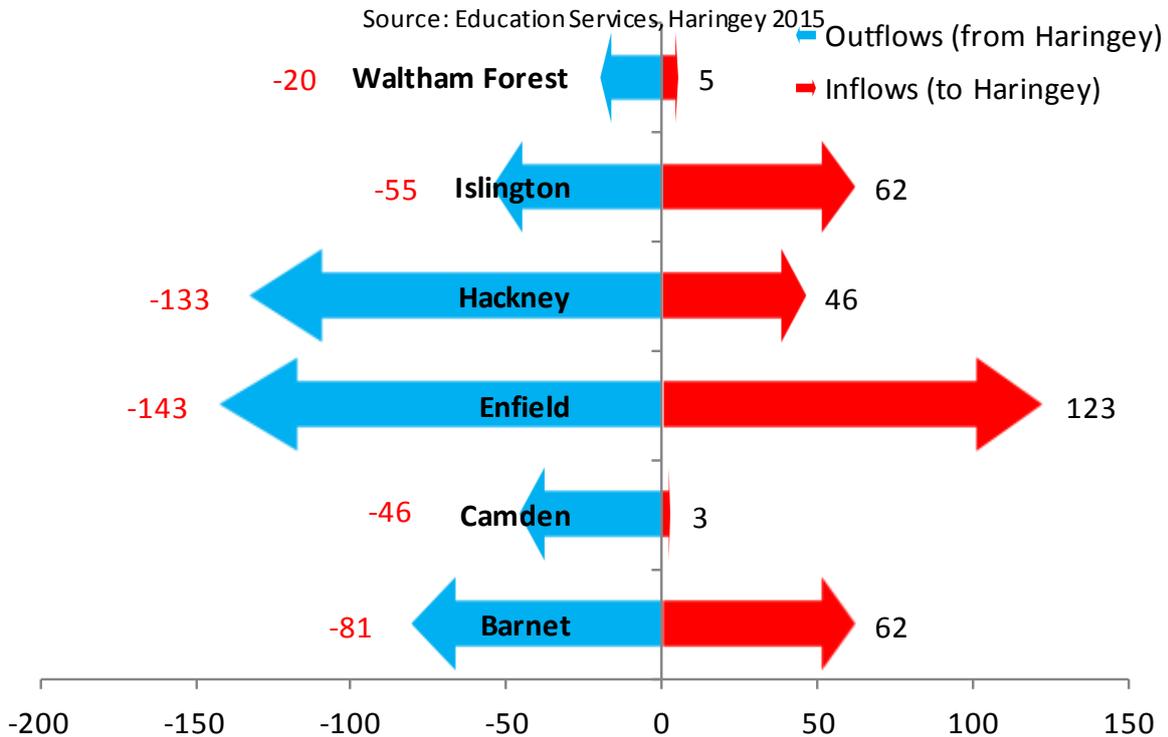


3. Inward and Outward migration at secondary transfer

3.1. Figure 15 below shows that as at national offer day (March 2016), Haringey exported more year 7 pupils (478) than it imported (301). The borough with the highest number of Haringey children accessing a school place out of borough was Enfield (143), followed by Hackney (133) and Barnet (81).

3.2. The net difference between imports and exports is a gain of 177 places or the equivalent of 6 forms of entry.

Figure 15 - Balance of Secondary offer transfers (March 2016)



4. Implications of cross borough movement for the purposes of accessing a school place

4.1. Figures 14 and 15 illustrate that pupil movement to and from our neighbouring boroughs for the purposes of accessing a school place has a small but significant impact on school place planning in Haringey. The Greenwich judgement 1989 makes it illegal for a council or school to allow any preference in admissions to a family living in their borough.

4.2. Changes in Ofsted ratings, along with the closure and opening of schools, desire for a church or faith school, neighbouring developments and parental perception of schools all have scope to alter the movement of children into and out of the borough for the purposes of accessing a school place.

Appendix 12: Birth rate data

1. Historic birth rates in Haringey

- 1.1. Figures 16 and 17 below show historic and projected (2015) births data for Haringey and east and west Haringey between 2002 and 2015. This data helps us understand the allocation of school places throughout Haringey and the different birth trajectory that each part of the borough experiences.
- 1.2. Figure 16 shows that the number of annual births has seen an overall increase between 2002 and 2015 from 3,731 (2002) to a 4,088 (2014) and a projected 4,176 (2015) – see the straight linear line in the graph for the trajectory of this data over this period.
- 1.3. Figure 17 shows the same data as Figure 16 but with the wards of Haringey split between east and west. This data clearly shows a divergence in the number of births in different parts of Haringey. Since 2002 the number of births in the west of the borough has fallen from 1,135 (2002) to 1,072 (2014) and a projected 1,095 (2015). This contrasts with births in the east of the borough that have risen from 2,596 (2002) to 3,016 (2014) and a projected 3,081 (2016). The straight line in Figure 17 illustrates this difference.

Figure 16- Births in Haringey, 2002 to 2015

Source: ONS Birth data (2002-2014), GP register based projection (2015)

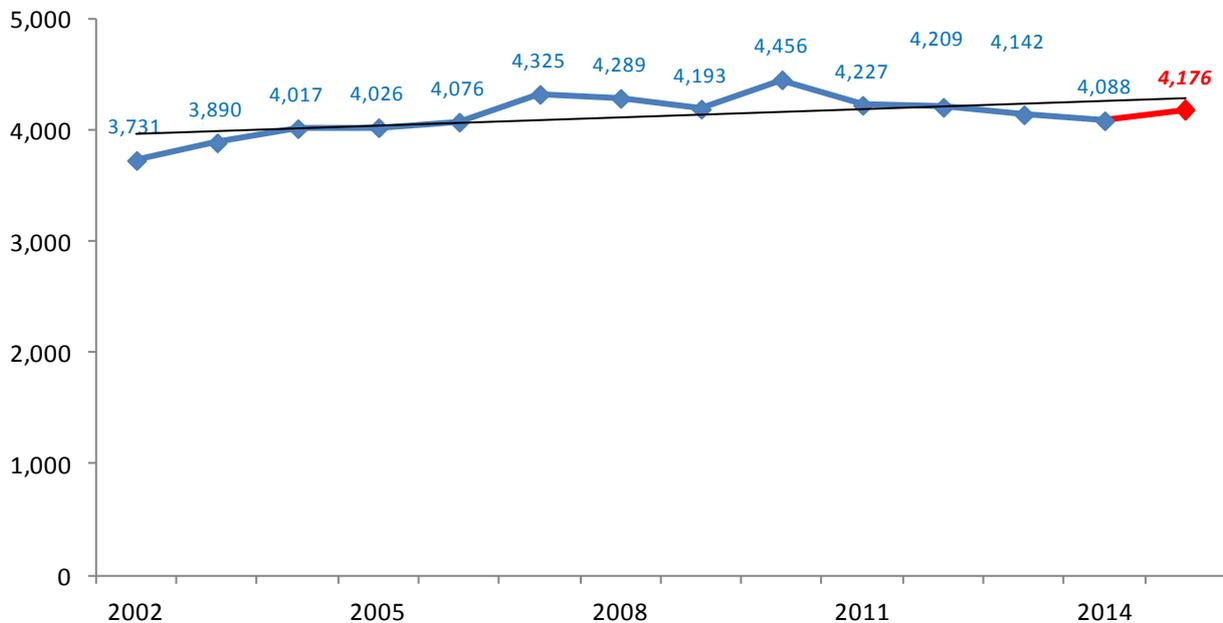
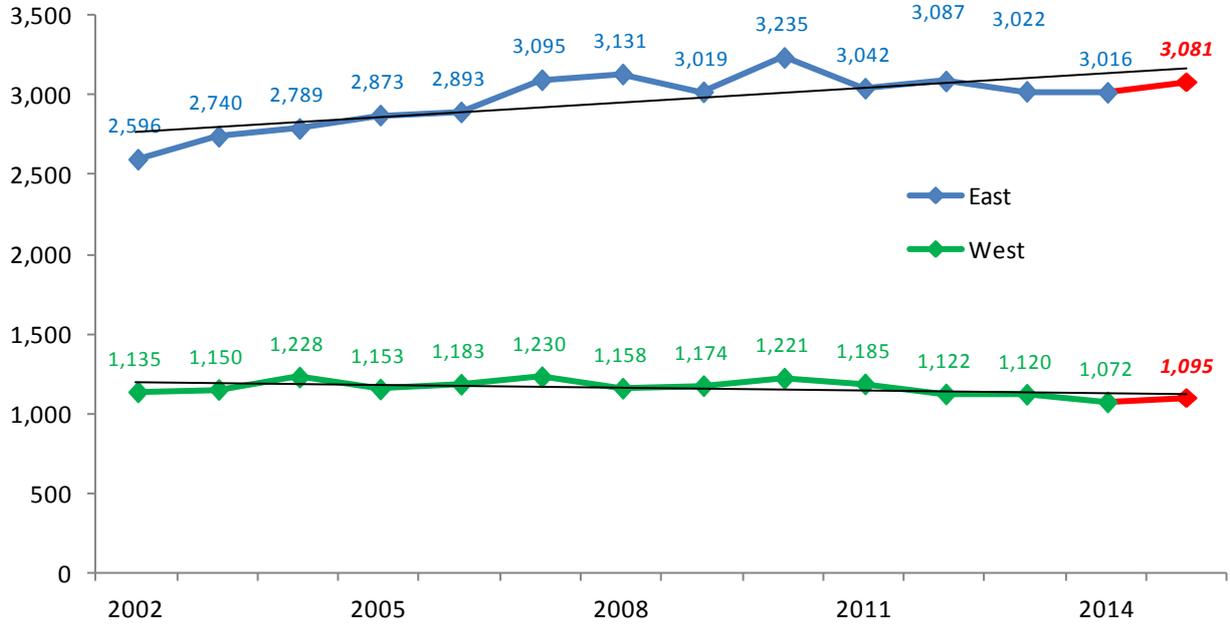


Figure 17 - Births in Eastern and Western wards of Haringey, 2002 to 2015

Source: ONS Birth data (2002-2014), GP register based projection (2015)

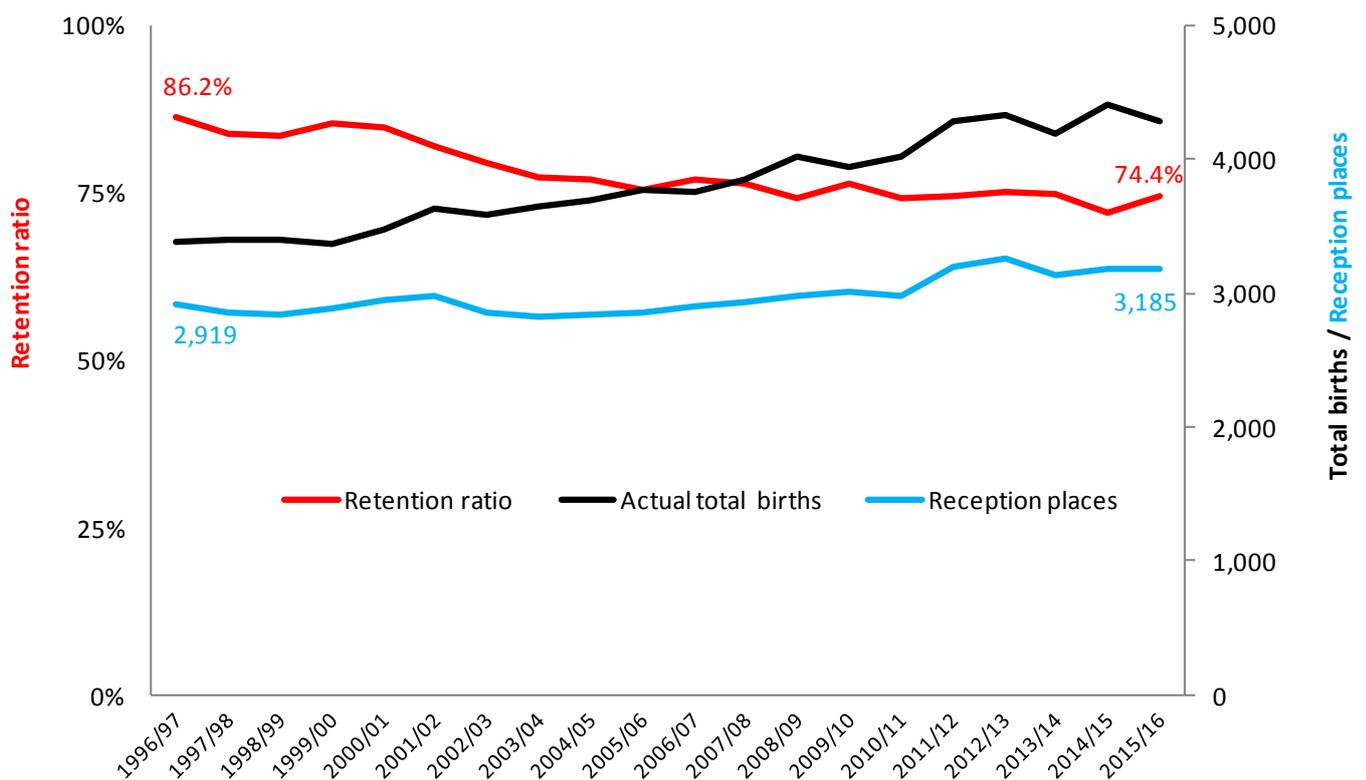


Appendix 13: Relationship between births and reception aged pupils

1. Analysis of historic data on actual births and the actual number of reception places needed 4-5 years later when those newborns reach statutory school age (also known as the retention rate) can provide a useful yardstick from which to evaluate the potential accuracy of the latest GLA projections.
2. Between 2004/05 and 2015/16 the median average percentage of actual births to reception places provided was 75%¹⁵. In simple terms this means that for every four births recorded in Haringey between 2004 and 2015 three reception places were needed by the time that birth cohort reached statutory school age (reception).
3. The retention rate for those children born in Haringey has dropped since 1996/97 (86.2%) and the relationship between actual births and subsequent reception places is shown below in Figure 18.

Figure 18 - Retention ratio and total births / reception places

Source: Haringey Education Services

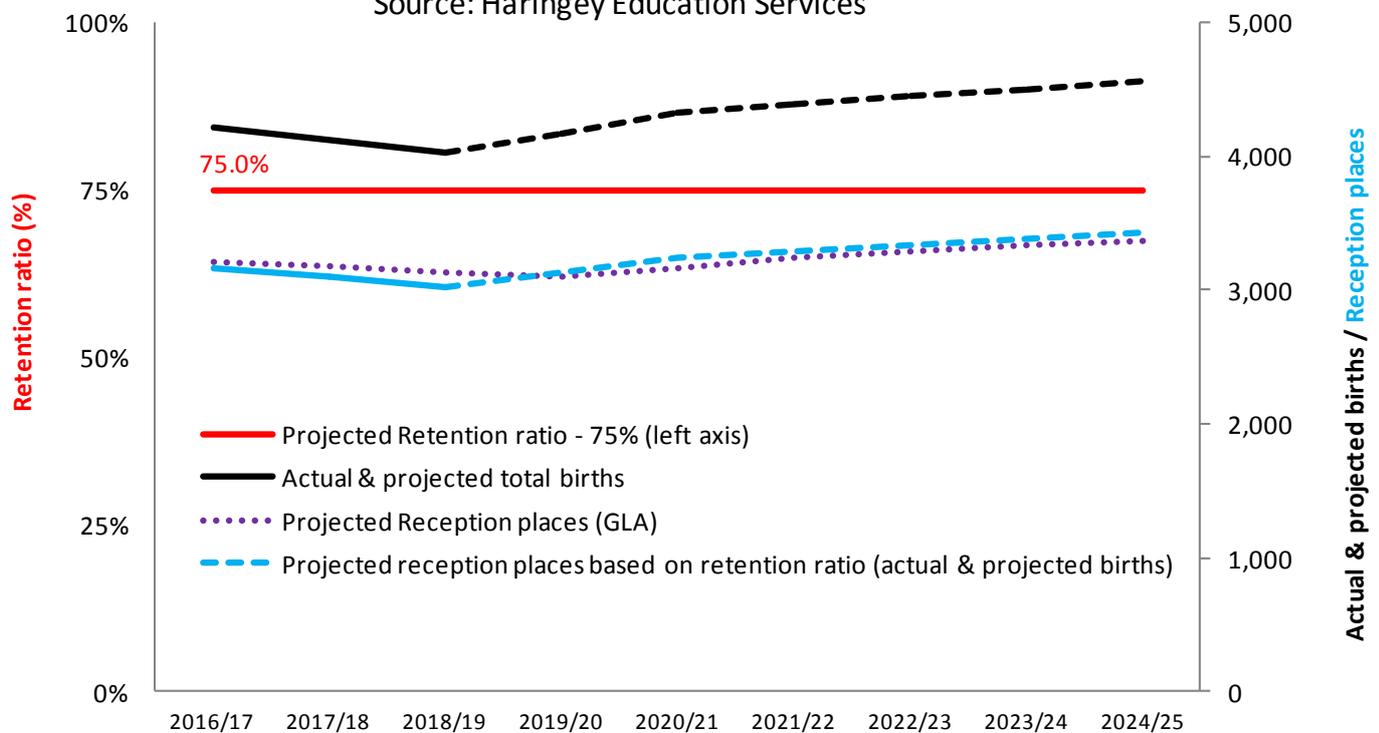


¹⁵ Over this period the lowest

4. We can use assumptions about the retention ratio to assess how accurate our projections from the GLA might be. Figure 19 below uses an assumed retention rate of 75% (the median average between 2004/05 and 2015/16) to calculate projected reception places based on known total births (the solid black line between 2016/17 and 2018/19) and projected total births (the dotted black line from 2018/19).
5. This data closely matches the GLA projections (dotted purple line) over this period as seen below. In summary this data helps to show that, on the whole, our projections are fairly accurate in terms of actual take-up of school places based on projected rolls.

Figure 19 - Projected reception places based on projected retention ratio/total births

Source: Haringey Education Services



Appendix 14: How we calculate school roll projections

- School place demand is dynamic. In addition to birth rates and population movements, it is affected by factors including but not limited to school standards, leadership, Ofsted ratings, surrounding schools and their performance/leadership, parent/carer perceptions, popularity of individual schools, borough location, mobility and new housing developments. For these reasons, school roll projections and plans are re-visited annually and adjustments made where required to ensure that the roll projections are as accurate as they can be and based on the latest available data sets.
- Haringey Council commissions the Greater London Authority (GLA) to provide the roll projections for Haringey.
- The data used to inform the 2016 GLA projections includes: birth rate and population data from the ONS (Office for National Statistics), migration (national and international) and the potential child yield from known new residential schemes (both developments which have started and those that are projected to start on site, plus either housing trajectory data provided by local authorities or any revisions to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)).
- The information below is an extract from “A brief guide to choosing your models in Witan”.
- For 2016 Haringey uses the housing linked ward projection model (capped household size variant) with High fertility.

1. A brief guide to choosing your models in Witan

- 1.1. With Witan, you can create population projections by feeding development data into a model, to get some output you can reuse for your own analysis. However, which model should you use? Below, Ben Corr, the GLA’s head demographer, describes when you might use one model over another, and explains some of the other options available to you:
- 1.2. All projections use a common ‘ward model’ to distribute borough-level population between wards. The ward model is based on cohort component methodology. Annual migration estimates are not available at this geographic level, so proxy flows are generated based on the housing trajectory and census data. The impact of development in a particular ward is dependent upon the characteristics of migrants to and from the ward and the historic ratio of adults per dwelling.

2. Trend-based Ward Population Projection Model

- 2.1. This model uses projections of the overall borough-level population from the GLA’s trend-based cohort-component model. The overall population is independent of the assumed housing trajectory. Ward level projections are constrained to match

the overall borough-level population, but the distribution of population between the wards is determined by the housing data input by the user.

- 2.2. This model is most useful in areas where recent population change has occurred largely independently of changes in available housing stock. In areas where recent population growth outstrips planned housing development, the model results will imply increasing household size.

3. Housing linked Ward Population Projection Model

- 3.1. Two variants of model are available to produce population projections linked to the user's chosen housing trajectory. They differ in how borough-level populations are generated, both use the ward model to distribute these between wards.

4. DCLG variant

- 4.1. This model adjusts domestic migration assumptions until it arrives at a borough-level population that fits the available dwelling stock. The model's name derives from the use of relationships from DCLG's household projections to convert a candidate population into a number of households. The model estimates the capacity for households based on the housing trajectory input by the user and the historic relationship between households and dwellings.
- 4.2. This model is useful in areas where housing development is expected to be the predominant driver in future population change. Projections produced by this model will usually imply falling household size. This results from an increasing proportion of older people in the population and an assumption that older people tend to form smaller households.

5. Capped Household Size variant

- 5.1. This model attempts to account for both recent trends in population change and future changes in housing stock.
- 5.2. It operates on the following principles: if housing capacity is increasing faster than recent population growth, then housing drives growth as it does in the DCLG-based model;
- 5.3. If recent trends imply growth above available capacity, population growth is limited by available housing stock though average household sizes do not fall as they would in the DCLG-based model. Average household sizes are prevented from rising above recent levels.
- 5.4. This is the GLA's general use model and provides more intuitive results across a wider range of scenarios than either the trend-based model or DCLG variant of the housing linked model.

6. Which fertility assumption?

6.1. The models are initiated with fertility rates for each borough and ward based on recent birth estimates. These are then projected forward using trends taken from the 2014-based National Population projections for England. The Low, Standard, and High options correspond to the trends from the Low, Principal, and High fertility variants of the national projections.

- **Standard** – fertility relative to 2014 rises by 4% over the next decade before levelling off
- **Low** – fertility relative to 2014 falls by 6.5% over the next decade before levelling off.
- **High** – fertility relative to 2014 rises by 13% over the next decade and then rises at a slower rate to reach a level 15% higher by 2040.

Appendix 15: How we determine the need for school places (Place Planning Principles)

In 2013 we refreshed our Place Planning Principles to reflect current national and local policies and strategies including the findings of the education commission in their report Outstanding for All. The current principles are:

- 1) Seek to meet demand for places within established, new or emerging local communities, having regard for the role of schools at the heart of sustainable communities;
- 2) Supporting work to make all our schools good or outstanding, ensuring that every child has a place at a good or outstanding school. Where expansion is needed to meet demand for places, we should favour the expansion of schools where there is proven demand and well-established and successful leadership and management at a good or outstanding school;
- 3) Have regard to the impact of any changes on the viability and standards at existing and new schools;
- 4) Bring forward proposals that make best use of scarce capital resources;
- 5) Work with schools to provide the optimum forms of entry appropriate to the capacity of the school site and the level of demand for that particular school, giving each school the capacity to meet our aspirations.

Note: We may need to re-visit and amend these principles *if* the overall number of places offered within the borough is to be revised downward at any point as a response to falling demand.