

<b>Report for:</b>	Background information to inform place planning in Haringey	<b>Item Number:</b>	
<b>Title:</b>	School Place Planning Report 2017		
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<b>Ward(s) affected:</b>	All	<b>Report :</b>	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 sufficiency of places (neither too few nor too many) to allow for some parental choice and movement across schools. A surplus of more than 2% is not recommended as it can lead to financial pressures within schools.
- 1.2. We use a variety of data, including the Greater London Authority's (GLA) school roll projections 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 (2017) help us to project patterns of demand for school places up to 2027.
- 1.3. This, our fourteenth School Place Planning Report (SPPR), provides a summary of the data that informs our work across the next (2017/18) academic year and beyond, providing school roll projections up to and including 2026/27. The report and associated appendices provide detailed information on projected and actual births, school rolls, expected new residential development, the provision of new places/reduction in provision, and place 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 school and post 16.

- 1.4. We publish this information on our website in July of each year to allow anyone 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 are taken. Where possible we ensure that changes to PAN in our academies, voluntary aided and foundation schools as well as new free schools is incorporated into our planning in a timely manner so as to appropriately control the provision of places.

## 2. Background information

- 2.1. London has seen an overall upward demand for reception places since 2008 but the most recent Do the Maths report from London Councils confirms that “at primary school level, the need for more places has started to plateau and that demand at secondary level is forecast to increase considerably as the wave of additional pupils at primary is predicted to reach secondary schools in the majority of London boroughs from 2017/18”<sup>1</sup>.
- 2.2. The London Councils report acknowledged the upward demand for school places as a London wide issue and drew the following conclusions<sup>2</sup>:
  - Between 2010-2020 the school age population in London is anticipated to grow by almost 25 per cent
  - 110,364 new school places will be needed in London between 2016/17 and 2021/22 to meet forecast demand. This consists of 62,934 primary places and 47,430 secondary places.
  - From 2019/20, London’s secondary shortfall will be larger than the primary shortfall for the first time in over a decade
  - Between 2016/17 – 2021/22 London will continue to experience the highest shortfall of any region, with 20 per cent of the national shortfall
- 2.3. The demand in London has been reflected in a rising demand for places in Haringey, with particular spikes in 2010/11 and 2015/16. An overall rising trajectory has been evident in our reception classes for some years though demand for reception places has actually fallen since 2016/17 (ahead of the curve across London as a whole) at the same time as additional pressure for Year 7 places. The overall impact of these changes in demand for Haringey schools is set out in more detail below for primary, secondary and special schools.

## 3. Demand for reception places in our borough

- 3.1. Rising demand for reception places has been met through a gradual increase in the borough’s PAN. In 2010/11 there were 3,041 reception places available in the borough, and by 2016/17 this had risen to 3,350, these additional places have been delivered through a mix of permanent expansions bulge classes, free schools<sup>3</sup> and via the increase in numbers admitted to

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<sup>1</sup> London Councils - Do the Maths 2016: London’s school places challenge (page 4)

<sup>2</sup> London Councils - Do the Maths 2016: London’s school places challenge (pages 5)

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

academy schools (for example at Noel Park where numbers were increased from 60 to 90).

- 3.2. However, demand is now falling and the number of first place reception preferences received for September 2017 entry was 2,834, the lowest since 2011 (2,951). In September 2015 there were 3,050 first preferences for reception places compared to 3,116 for September 2014 entry<sup>4</sup>.
- 3.3. Table 1 below sets out the actual and projected numbers for the corresponding reception year and shows the number of places available and the actual/projected surplus or deficit for that year. The table illustrates that demand for reception places is falling although the whole borough picture does mask deficiency in Planning Area 4 (see para 6.11-6.13 below).

**Table 1 – Reception places borough wide - latest**

Intake year	Reception aged pupils	Number of school places across borough	% of reception surplus	Deficit/surplus No. of places	Equivalent Form of Entry
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	3,067 (actual)	3,350>>	8.4%	283	10fe
2017/18	2,983 (projected)	3,320~	10.2%	337	11fe
2018/19	2,927 (projected)	3,320	11.8%	393	13fe
2019/20	2,924 (projected)	3,320	11.9%	396	13fe
2020/21	2,953 (projected)	3,320	11.1%	367	12fe
2021/22	2,979 (projected)	3,320	10.3%	341	11fe
2022/23	3,004 (projected)	3,320	9.5%	316	11fe
2023/24	3,021 (projected)	3,320	9.0%	299	10fe
2024/25	3,036 (projected)	3,320	8.6%	284	9fe
2025/26	3,048 (projected)	3,320	8.2%	272	9fe
2026/27	3,060 (projected)	3,320	7.8%	260	9fe

**Source:** 2013/14-2016/17 January PLASC counts. 2017/18 – 2026/27 GLA 2017 School Roll projections  
Includes 180 reception places created through additional bulge class provision: Alexandra, Welbourne, Lancasterian, South Haringay, Seven Sisters and the Triangle children’s centre

\* 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.

>From September 2015 St Mary’s CE expanded to 3FE

>>From September 2016 Bounds Green expanded to 3FE

~ From September 2017 St Mary’s CE is temporarily reducing its PAN from 3FE to 2FE, Trinity Primary Academy is proposing to go from 2FE to 3FE and Earham is temporarily reducing from 3FE to 2FE

#### **4. Reasons for difference in 2016 and 2017 school roll projections and methodologies**

- 4.1. The divergence is primarily as a result of the use of a high fertility variant for the projections in 2016 which was an option introduced by the GLA for the 2016 (along with low and standard fertility) projections but which has been subsequently discontinued.
- 4.2. The 2017 GLA projections reverted to the model previously used (standard fertility with no option to select low or high fertility), thus showing lower fertility and subsequently lower demand for reception places. This contrast between 2016 and 2017 has been further compounded by an actual drop in Haringey birth rates.
- 4.3. The rationale behind the use of the high fertility variant is covered in greater detail on pages 6-7 of the 2016 School Place Planning report (Accounting for new potential development and mitigating the risk of other uncertainty).
- 4.4. The GLA recently confirmed their view that house prices in western parts of the borough such as Muswell Hill were likely to have an impact on the age profile of residents in this area with young families in particular unlikely to be able to afford to move here, adding to further decline in future projected demand which is particularly evident in the west of the borough.

#### **5. Accounting for new potential development and mitigating the risk of other large scale development that could alter planning, including Crossrail**

- 5.1. As at 2017 there remain a number of uncertainties pertaining to factors that impact on demand for places. These include uncertainty over the exact nature, extent and timing of regeneration in the Wood Green area and Crossrail.
- 5.2. Wood Green regeneration - Although indicative residential unit numbers have 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. Future school place planning reports will take into account the latest available housing data and projections to reflect any change.
- 5.3. Other factors - There are other additional factors which could also impact upon demand for reception places from 2017 onwards. There is migration that continues into Haringey (in particular from Bulgaria and Romania) which we expect may 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 boroughs<sup>5</sup>. 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. The most recent data shows that registrations fell again to 3,995 in 2016/17 although proportionally this represents only a 9.5% decrease.

- 5.4. Considering NINO registrations from ALL overseas nationals, 2014/15 saw a peak of 17,549 in Haringey. That number declined in 2015/16 (15,147) and again in 2016/17 (13,180). The current economic downturn and post Brexit decline in the value of Sterling appears to have made the UK a less desirable destination for migrants. This may be one factor in a reduction of demand for reception places in the coming years although we will continue to monitor this to see if this plays out.<sup>6</sup>
- 5.5. The potential impact of Crossrail. The adoption of Crossrail in Haringey may have some impact on school place provision in the borough. Appendices 15 shows the potential impact in terms of place planning. The net impact across the borough is marginal though there are notable differences by ward when projecting as far forward as the 2030 to 2040 period (with the obvious warning that projections that far ahead are subject to potential significant change). Projections that far ahead need to be considered in the light of other as yet unforeseen factors that could also impact demand and supply.
- 5.6. Last year's (2016) School Place Planning Report surmised that a planned departure from the European Union could 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. Events following the election in June 2017 have not, to date, provided any clarity or authority with regard to a mandate on this particular issue although this position is likely to change in the coming months.
- 5.7. There is, as ever, a note of caution on the projections set out in this report in terms of 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 expected uncertainty with regard to population projections. The impact of large-scale housing development is challenging to predict due to the simplifications that are made in the model when balanced against the child yield that *might* (or might not) 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.

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<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> See article [here](#) from Politics Home for more context

- 5.8. As set out above, projections are cognisant of all future expected housing development and a projected child yield is built into the projections based on assumed housing numbers. This is reflected in the central (Wood Green) and eastern (Tottenham) parts of the borough where the planned regeneration projects correlate with projected unmet demand for school places in the coming years.
- 5.9. All of these factors may contribute to a change in future projections on a smaller or a 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. These plans are being considered as part of the work of the Capital Spend and Educational Outcomes steering group that meets regularly to look at school place planning.
- 5.10. Whilst this School Place Planning Report does indicate a growing surplus of reception places (when measured against the local demand for them) particularly in the western (Muswell Hill/Crouch End) wards of Haringey it is important to take into account that many primary schools in Planning areas 1 and 2 are over-subscribed. Thus a reduction in the immediate local demand for reception places as forecast may not be felt by many schools in PA1 and PA2 as parents and carers are prepared to travel further to access some of the schools in these areas.

## **6. Overview by Planning Area**

### **6.1. Introduction**

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 2023/24. 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 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.

- 6.2. 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.

6.3. Planning Area 1 (PA1)

PA1 comprises the following wards - Alexandra, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill and the north half of Bounds Green ward (50% of the ward). There are currently a total of 540 reception places in this PA each year. In 2016 the PAN in this PA rose permanently 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.

6.4. Current projections show that supply is expected to outstrip demand up until 2026/27 with a growing surplus up to that point. By 2023/24 demand for reception places is broadly comparable to that seen in 2010/11. We are therefore giving consideration to if and how we reduce the supply of places locally.

6.5. 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 that expanded from two to three forms of entry (3fe) with effect from the September 2015 reception intake<sup>7</sup>.

6.6. Current projections show a growing surplus of places rising from 2FE (forms of entry) to 4FE by 2026/27. 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. We will need to monitor the impact of the Heartlands area development on the uptake of places in PA2, particularly at schools like St Mary's CE which draws pupils from PA2 but also from PA5 as a result of accessibility via the New River development.

6.7. We will be monitoring demand and supply very carefully to see if adjustments are needed, and also taking account of new development in the Hornsey area and its impact on demand for places.

6.8. 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.

6.9. Current projections for PA3 show a consistent surplus of approximately 2 to 3FE in this planning area up until 2016/27. The expansion of Sir Thomas Abney primary school (N16 5ED) in Hackney from 1FE to 2FE in September 2016 *may* have impacted this surplus by taking a small number of Haringey pupils.

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<sup>7</sup> From September 2017 St Mary's CE is temporarily reduced its PAN from 3FE to 2FE

6.10. The large-scale regeneration of Hackney's Woodbury Down Estate has meant that we continued to carefully monitor this PA for 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 that means that the Greater London Authority, who provide our school roll projections, has factored this additional residential provision into the future demand for school places in this area.

6.11. 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 although its rolls at reception level remain low.

6.12. Current projections show a surplus of reception places equivalent to 1-4 FE until 2022/23. Thereafter a deficit of 1FE builds to a deficit of 4FE by 2026/27. This rising demand is expected as a result of regeneration locally which will increase the number of families living locally.

6.13. We therefore need to continue monitoring with the view to providing additional places at (or before if demand dictates) 2022.

6.14. 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.

6.15. Current projections show a surplus of reception places equivalent to 2-3 FE up until 2026/27.

6.16. Comparing the 2016 projections against the 2017 projections

Figures 2 and 3 below compare the differences in reception projections between the 2016 and 2017 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 borough<sup>8</sup>.

6.17. 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.

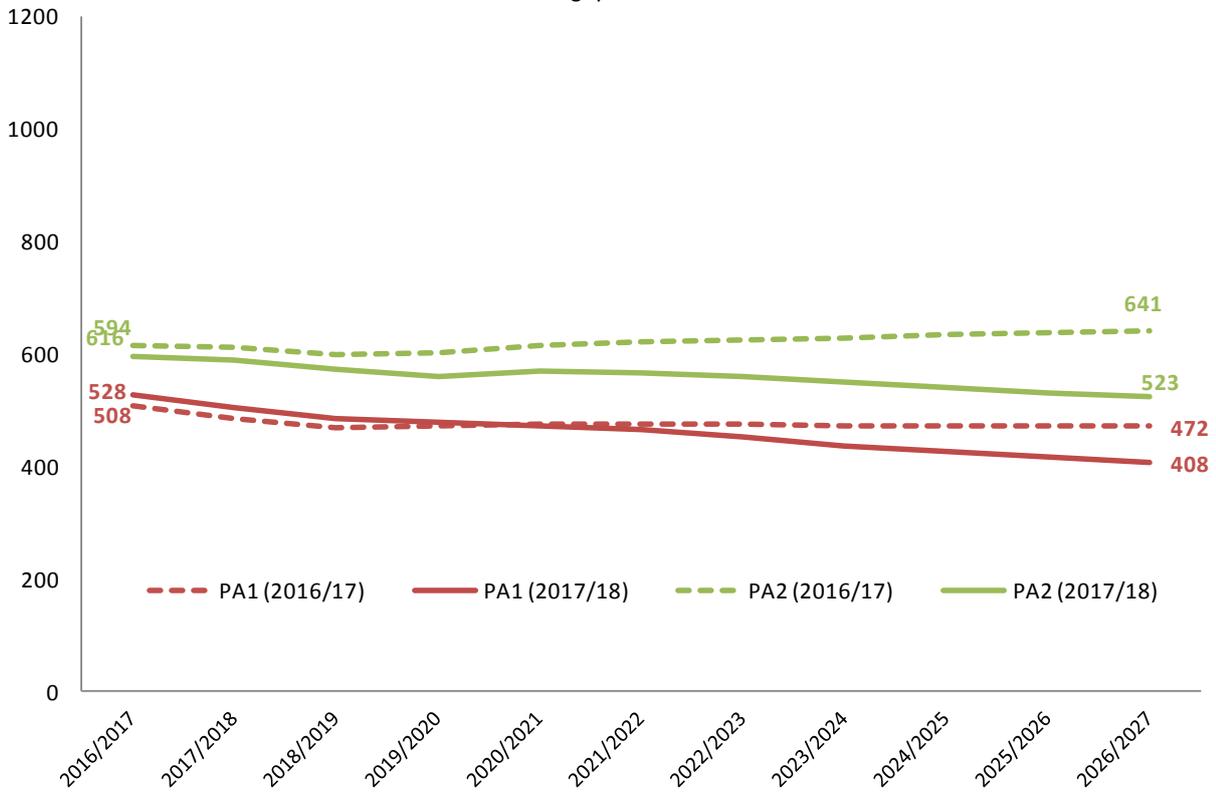
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8 Though the ward of Bounds Green is actually included in Planning Area 1

**Figure 2 - Actual and projected reception aged pupils by PAs 1 and 2**

2016/17 (actual) to 2026/27 (projected)

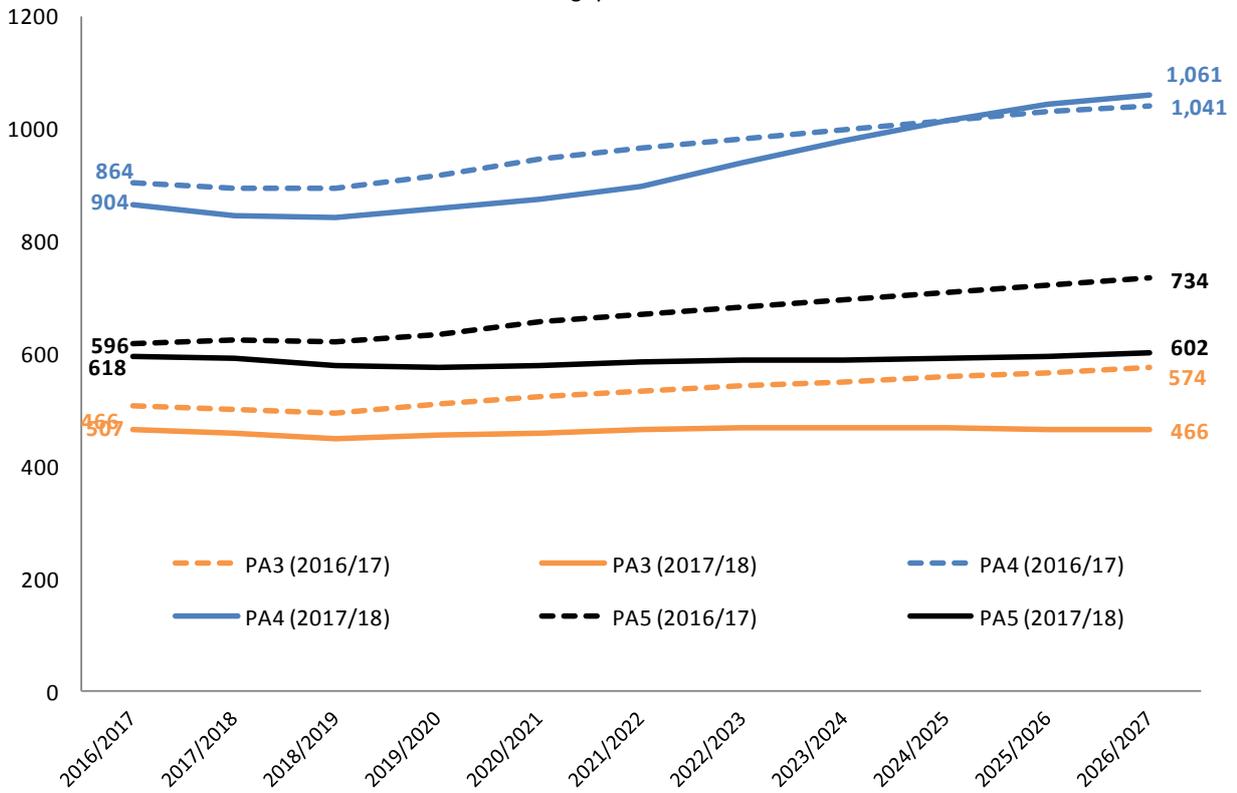
Source: Haringey Education Services



**Figure 3 - Actual and projected reception aged pupils by PAs3,4 and 5**

2016/17 (actual) to 2026/27 (projected)

Source: Haringey Education Services



## 7. Demand for secondary places in our borough

7.1. 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 2017 projections show that we expect overall demand, based on current provision, to be exceeded from 2019/20 onwards. Table 2 below sets out the projected rising year 7 numbers based on actual rolls in the primary phase.

7.2. The figures below show less unmet demand than had been projected in our 2016 report.

**Table 2 - Year 6 and 7 projections and planned places - latest**

	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	2013/2014	2,357	2,877	2,146	211	8.95%
Actual	2014/2015	2,528	2,882	2,348	180	7.1%
Actual	2015/2016	2,528	2,951 (2,917)*	2,481	47	1.9%
Actual	2016/2017	2,604**	2,844 (actual PLASC)	2,503 (actual PLASC)	101	3.9%
Projection	2017/2018	2,628	3,117	2,574	54	1.14%
Projection	2018/2019	2,628	3,099	2,549	79	2.09%
Projection	2019/2020	2,628	2,996	2,647	-19	-1.64%
Projection	2020/2021	2,628	3,051	2,685	-57	-3.08%
Projection	2021/2022	2,628	2,995	2,757	-129	-5.82%
Projection	2022/2023	2,628	2,837	2,774	-146	-6.47%
Projection	2023/2024	2,628	2,777	2,789	-161	-7.04%
Projection	2024/2025	2,628	2,727	2,731	-103	-4.83%
Projection	2025/2026	2,628	2,725	2,686	-58	-3.12%
Projection	2026/2027	2,628	2,747	2,691	-63	-3.31%

**Source:** 2013-2017 PLASC counts and GLA 2017 School Roll projections

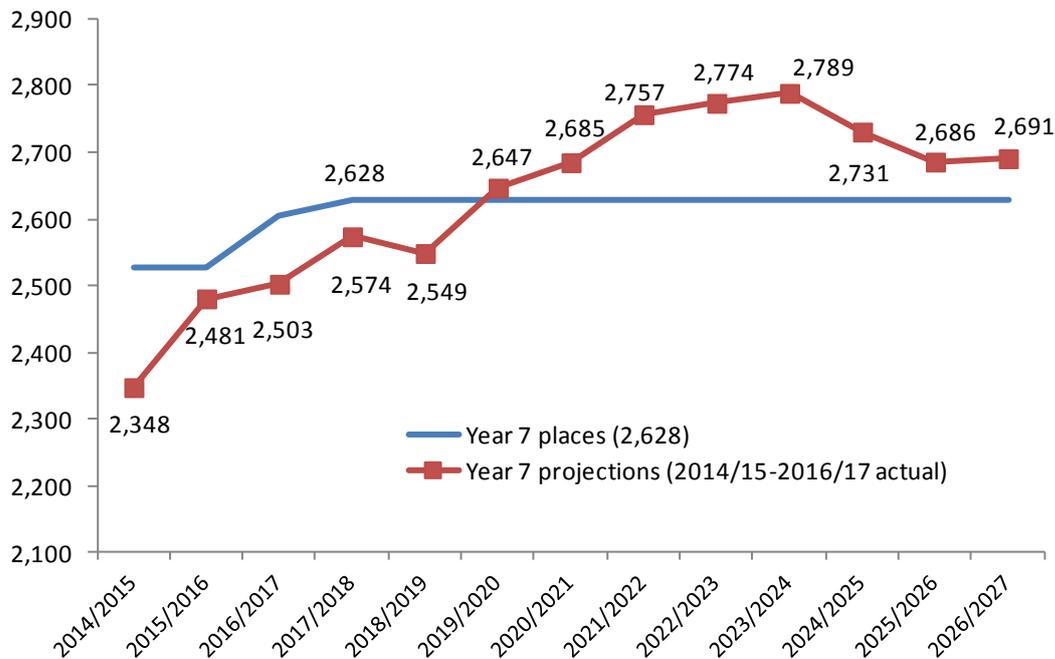
\* Note: Due to projection methodology, data for Y6 in 2015/16 included pupils at special schools. The latest projections for primary schools including Y6 do not include special schools data so special schools data has also been excluded from the PLASC data for this cohort and for the Year 6 projections. Excluding pupils at special schools in 2015/16 Y6 had 2,917 pupils.

\*\* Note: In last year's School Place Planning report this figure was 2,577. APS and Fortismere increased their PAN from 216 to 232 and from 243 to 270 for September 2016 respectively.

7.3. At present there are 2,604 year 7 places across all Haringey secondary schools. By 2019/20 we expect the demand for places to rise to 2,647 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, 2014/15-2026/27**



- 7.4. We have had initial conversations with secondary heads about how this additional capacity might be achieved and this resulted in a [Cabinet report](#) in July 2017. Discussions with secondary heads including the potential raising of the PAN (planned admission number) in some schools, or the use of 'bulge' (one off) year 7 classes across various schools to meet rising demand. In addition we continue to carefully monitoring year 7 places for the incoming September 2017 cohort to ensure sufficiency.
- 7.5. Furthermore since the 2016 SPPR Alexandra Park School and Fortismere School have increased their PAN from 216 to 232 and from 243 to 270 respectively for September 2016. This has provided some local needed additional places.
- 7.6. In other secondary year groups we do continue to 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 and particular pressure points are the year 8 cohort for 2016/17 (moving into year 9 in 2017). Our current Year 8 cohort has the lowest surplus capacity (7 places across all schools as of July 2017) but although low, this figure does still allow for in-year admissions into this year group. There has been pinch points across the year however when we have had to allocate to year 8 via our in-year fair access process.

## **8. In year Fair Access Protocol (IYFAP)**

- 8.1. 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.
- 8.2. 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.
- 8.3. Each year more than 150 children and young people pass through the secondary IYFAP Panel and around 10 - 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 has on our schools and we seek to ensure that planned capacity takes note of this across all phases and year groups.

## **9. Post 16 provision in our borough**

- 9.1. 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).
- 9.2. 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.
- 9.3. 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 College's capacity.

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

School	2016/17 Capacity	2017/18 Capacity	Jan 16	Jan 17
			Census	Census
Alexandra Park School	471	525	388	477
Fortismere School	450	450	417	424
Grieg City Academy	250	250	236	221
Highgate Wood school	250	250	207	243
Hornsey School for Girls*	140	140	178	118
St Thomas More School	180	180	162	140
Tottenham UTC**	105	-	71	~36
London Academy of Excellence	-	~300	-	-
Haringey Sixth Form College	1,200	1,200	696	830
Harris Academy Tottenham^	-	30	-	10
ADA Digital skills college^^	~170	~170	-	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>2,556</b>

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

\*\* Ceased admission from September 2016

^ Harris Academy are expecting a maximum of 30 students for 2017/18 in Year 12 as they currently do not have a Year 11. In future years they aim to retain the bulk of their Y11's and grow significantly.

^^ First cohort started in September 2016, cohort as at May 2017 is 57 with a second cohort of around 85 students so capacity is shown as 170 (2 x 85) ADA also has an apprenticeship programme with two cohorts per annum. These are foundation degrees potentially progressing on to full BScs. These are for post 18 year olds so complete cohort likely to be around 220 by October 2017.

\*\*\* Data not shown for Haringey Tuition service (6) or CONEL

## 10. Special Educational Needs

10.1. The number of children and young people with a statement in our borough is on an overall upward trajectory - there are currently 1,790 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.

10.2. 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.

10.3. The provisions of the 2014 SEN Code means that any remaining statements are now in the process of being converted to EHCPs (education, health and care plans and an EHCP takes children and young people up to the age of 25. It is expected 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 2014 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.

Some of this planning is already being realised, for example with the expected opening of The Grove (an ASD focused free school provision) from 2019 and with the expected small number of post 16 places provided as a result of the expected extension of the age range at Riverside to accommodate some post 16 provision.

# **School Place Planning Data 2017**

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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 2010/11 to 2026/27**

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
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)	3,067 (actual)	3,350>>	8.4%	283	10fe
2017/18	4,129 (actual births in 2012/13)	2,983 (projected)	3,320~	10.2%	337	11fe
2018/19	4,030 (actual births in 2013/14)	2,927 (projected)	3,320	11.8%	393	13fe
2019/20	4,119 (actual births in 2014/15)	2,924 (projected)	3,320	11.9%	396	13fe
2020/21	4,134 (projected births in 2016)	2,953 (projected)	3,320	11.1%	367	12fe
2021/22	4,159 (projected births in 2017)	2,979 (projected)	3,320	10.3%	341	11fe
2022/23	4,176 (projected births in 2018)	3,004 (projected)	3,320	9.5%	316	11fe
2023/24	4,194 (projected births in 2019)	3,021 (projected)	3,320	9.0%	299	10fe
2024/25	4,209 (projected births in 2020)	3,036 (projected)	3,320	8.6%	284	9fe
2025/26	4,223 (projected births in 2021)	3,048 (projected)	3,320	8.2%	272	9fe
2026/27	4,239 (projected births in 2022)	3,060 (projected)	3,320	7.8%	260	9fe
<b>Source</b>	<b>Actual births:</b> Live Births data from ONS <b>Projected births:</b> GLA 2017 School roll Projections (Borough Preferred option - BPO)	<b>Actual:</b> PLASC School Census <b>Projected reception aged pupils:</b> GLA 2017 School Roll projections				

**Source:** 2010-2017 January PLASC counts and GLA 2017 School roll projections

\*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)

>From September 2015 St Mary's CE expanded to 3FE

>>From September 2016 Bounds Green expanded to 3FE

~ From September 2017 St Mary's CE is temporarily reducing its PAN from 3FE to 2FE, Trinity Primary Academy is proposing to go from 2FE to 3FE and Earsham is temporarily reducing from 3FE to 2FE

## 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 2016 we adopted a high fertility variant in our projections to mitigate against what we felt would be higher development not currently accounted for (particularly in Wood Green) and the potential uncertainty concerning Brexit.
- 2.3. Changes in projections since 2015 have 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. More recently the result of the EU Referendum and the 2017 General Election has the potential to further impact upon the demand for school places in Haringey both now and in the longer term particularly in light of decisions taken over Brexit and any consequent changes in migration policy. All of this does create some uncertainty in projections, a picture seen across the Capital.
- 3.2. That said it is clear we are now over a historic rise in demand for primary school places and that key future themes are likely to be managing surpluses in primary schools alongside building additional capacity for Haringey secondary schools.
- 3.3. 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.

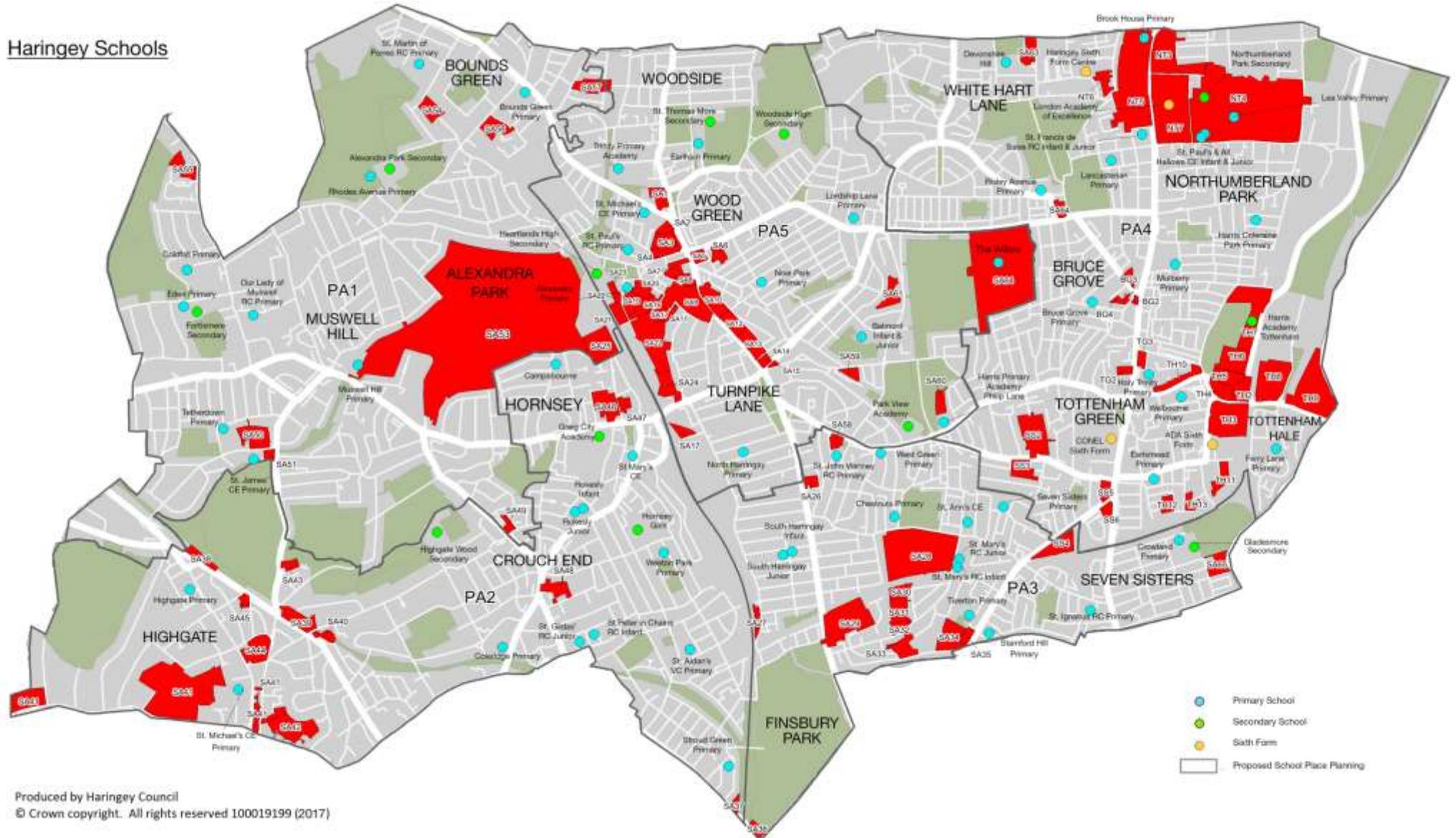
**Table 1.2 - Draft Allocated sites without Planning  
or Major sites with planning permission**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Net Housing Trajectory</b>
WG SA 1	LBH Civic Centre	116
WG SA 2	Green Ridings House	191
WG SA 3	Wood Green Bus Garage	326
WG SA 4	Station Road Offices	372
WG SA 5	Vue Cinema	138
WG SA 6	Mecca Bingo	275
WG SA 7	Morrison's Wood Green	331
WG SA 8	Wood Green Library	169
WG SA 9	Wood Green Town Centre West	825
WG SA 10	The Mall East	521
WG SA 11	Iceland site	120
WG SA 12	Bury Road Car Park	130
WG SA 13	16-54 Wood Green High Road	487
WG SA 14	L/b Westbury & Whymark Avenue	137
WG SA 15	Turnpike Lane Triangle	49
WG SA 16	Coburg Rd North	304
WG SA 17	Bittern Place	94
WG SA 18	Clarendon Road	1610
WG SA 19	Wood Green Cultural Centre (South)	279
WG SA 20	Wood Green Cultural Centre (North)	265
WG SA 21	Land Adjacent to Coronation Sidings	173
WG SA 22	Western Rd Depot	87
WG SA 23	Western Rd Car Park	108
WG SA 24	Clarendon Road South	289
WG SA 25	Hornsey Filter Beds	304
TH8	Hale Village	2423
SA22	Clarendon Square	1200
SA28	St Ann's Hospital	456
SA46	Hornsey Depot	438
SA48	Hornsey Town Hall	123
SA50	St Luke's Hospital	156
SS2	Lawrence Rd	413
SS5	Ward's Corner	163
NT7	Tottenham Hotspur Stadium	585
SA45	Highgate Magistrates Court	82
SS6	Apex House	163
SA55	Coppets Wood Hospital	80
TH10	Monument Way	54
SA60	Keston Centre	126
SA26	Hawes & Curtis, Green Lanes	133
SA17	Steel Stockholders Yard, Hampden Road	174
SA27	Wightman Road	48
SA29	Arena Retail Park	539
SA30	Arena Design Centre	40
SA31	Crusader Industrial Estate	64
SA32	Omega Works	40
SA33	Vale/Eade Roads	101
SA34	Overbury & Eade Roads	141
SA35	L/b Seven Sisters Road & Tewkesbury Road	63

Code	Name	Net Housing Trajectory
SA36	Finsbury Park Bowling Alley	71
SA37	18-20 Stoud Green Road	63
SA38	460-470 Archway Road	72
SA39	Gonnermann Antiques	37
SA40	Former Highgate Rail Station	0
SA41	Highgate School	0
SA42	Highgate Bowl	31
SA43	Summersby Road	45
SA44	Hillcrest	34
SA47	Cross Lane	40
SA49	Park Road & Lynton Rd	41
SA51	Cranwood Care Home	35
SA52	Pinkham Way	0
SA54	Tunnel Gardens	0
SA53	Alexandra Palace	0
SA56	Park Grove & Durnsford Road	160
SA57	Myddleton Rd Local Centre	0
SA58	Red House, West Green Rd	28
SA59	Haringey Professional Development Centre	49
SA61	Barber Wilson	66
SA62	Broad Water Farm	0
SA63	The Selby Centre	0
SA64	The Roundway	56
SA65	Leabank and Lemsford Close	65
SS3	Brunel Walk & Turner Avenue	0
SS4	Gourley Triangle	191
TG2	Tottenham Chances & Nicholson Court	34
TG3	Tottenham Police Station & Reynardson Court	22
BG2	Bruce Grove Station	11
BG3	Bruce Grove Snooker Hall & Banqueting Suite	49
BG4	Tottenham Delivery Office	48
NT3	Northumberland Park North	472
NT4	Northumberland Park Estate Renewal	1929
NT5	High Road West	1200
NT6	North of White Hart Lane	100
TH2	Station Interchange	138
TH3	Tottenham Hale Retail Park	992
TH4	Station Square West	297
TH5	Station Square North	213
TH6	Ashley Road South	444
TH7	Ashley Road North	147
TH9	Hale Wharf	405
TH10	Welbourne Centre	244
TH11	Fountayne Rd	113
TH12	Herbert Rd	66
TH13	Constable Crescent	66

Source: LB Haringey Planning 2017

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 fluctuated more.

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

<b>Planning Area</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
Planning area 1	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.06</b>
Planning area 2	<b>0.96</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.91</b>
Planning area 3	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.88</b>
Planning area 4	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.71</b>
Planning area 5	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.79</b>
<b>Haringey Total</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.85</b>

2. Tables 4.2 and 4.3 show how places vary between planning areas. Planning areas 1 and 2 have historically experienced a high demand and have had limited surplus capacity across the reception year though the latest data suggests they also have a surplus.

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

<b>Reception only (2017 data is projection)</b>					
<b>Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
Planning area 1	0.2%	<b>-0.2%</b>	1.5%	2.2%	<b>6.9%</b>
Planning area 2	3.4%	0.9%	1.1%	9.5%	<b>10.5%</b>
Planning area 3	3.7%	6.9%	5.4%	13.7%	<b>15.4%</b>
Planning area 4	4.8%	12%	8.6%	9.8%	<b>11.7%</b>
Planning area 5	0.8%	4.9%	5.9%	9.1%	<b>9.9%</b>
<b>Haringey Average</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	8.4%	<b>11.0%</b>

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**

<b>Reception to Yr 6 (2017 data is projection)</b>					
<b>Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
Planning area 1	1.0%	1.2%	-0.9%	0.9%	<b>1.3%</b>
Planning area 2	6.5%	5.5%	3.6%	3.6%	<b>5.1%</b>
Planning area 3	9.1%	7.4%	9.8%	7.2%	<b>9.2%</b>
Planning area 4	2.9%	4.0%	2.8%	4.5%	<b>5.4%</b>
Planning area 5	7.4%	5.8%	3.2%	2.3%	<b>5.1%</b>
<b>Haringey surplus</b>	5.7%	5.1%	3.7%	4.0%	<b>5.5%</b>

## 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 2017 (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 601 to 573, 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 0.04% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and a 6.9% surplus in the reception cohort.

##### 1.5. Mobility

This area is characterised by low mobility<sup>9</sup>.

##### 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. Housing growth will be

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<sup>9</sup> 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.

relatively modest in this part of the borough, with only a few large sites forecast to come forward at St Luke's and Coppetts Wood Hospitals. These will likely be spread across the time period, but be complete by 2020.

### 1.7. Summary of supply and demand

There is an overall high demand for school places.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	<b>Supply is projected to outstrip demand by approximately 1fe in 2017/18 and between 2 to 4fe between 2018/19 and 2026/27</b>
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Table 5.1: GLA projections for planning area 1 - latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2011/12-2016/17) & Projection (2017/18-2026/27) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/ Deficit of places
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	540~	8
2016/17	638	528 (actual)	540	12
2017/18	540	503	540	37
2018/19	509	485	540	55
2019/20	509	477	540	63
2020/21		472	540	68
2021/22		464	540	76
2022/23		451	540	89
2023/24		437	540	103
2024/25		425	540	115
2025/26		415	540	125
2026/27		408	540	132

Source: 2011-2017 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2017, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area.

\*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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bounds Green	57	57	73	88	77
Coldfall Primary	91	117	116	106	93
Eden Primary	54	38	42	31	37
Muswell Hill Primary	68	92	72	92	59
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	50	32	33	33	34
Rhodes Avenue Primary	125	134	147	138	132
St James' CE Primary	38	51	35	30	30
St Martin of Porres RC	39	44	30	19	26
Tetherdown Primary	95	67	60	64	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>573</b>

Note: On time applications as at 23/2/2017

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2017)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bounds Green Infant & Junior school	480	442	441	441	445	478
Coldfall Primary	630	629	629	631	631	632
Eden Primary	180^	60	90	119	148	177
Muswell Hill Primary	420	420	418	420	420	420
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	420	402	401	413	414	410
Rhodes Avenue Primary	600	483	513	541	571	602
St James' CE Primary	270	207	204	235	257	256
St Martin of Porres RC	210	203	203	199	202	192
Tetherdown Primary	420	420	420	420	420	417
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>3,266</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>3,584</b>
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>3,540</b>	<b>3,630</b>
<b>Percentage of Surplus capacity</b>		<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

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

^ Eden opened in 2012 and currently has 1FE in R, Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4 and Y5 (hence capacity of 180)

Table 5.4: 2014/15/16 Mobility from RAISE online <sup>10</sup>

<b>School</b>	<b>2014% mobility from Raiseonline</b>	<b>2015% mobility from Raiseonline</b>	<b>2016% mobility from Raiseonline</b>
Bounds Green Infant	7.4	13.0	12.6
Bounds Green Junior	9.0	9.4	10.6
Coldfall Primary	10.4	10.2	8.9
Eden Primary	0	3.4	5.9
Muswell Hill Primary	15.1	14.4	12.2
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	12.0	13.9	15.7
Rhodes Avenue Primary	6.4	6.0	5.8
St James' CE Primary	10.9	13.1	13.2
St Martin of Porres RC	5.8	4.2	5.2
Tetherdown Primary	8.3	9.4	11.6

<sup>10</sup> 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 627 (2016) to 595 (2017). In the latest intake year there have been a lower number of applications received (595) than places available (656) though total preferences received in PA2 (2,507) were almost 200 higher than received in 2013 (2,314).

#### 2.3. School Roll

Overall, the school rolls in PA2 have increased since the beginning of 2000 reaching a high in 2016 of 4,339. 2017 is slightly lower at 4,330.

#### 2.4. Mobility

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

#### 2.5. Housing Developments

The level of new development in this area will be relatively modest. There are some new developments in Highgate and Hornsey which 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 continuation in the reduction in reception age pupils although currently there is an overall high demand for school places in this PA.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	A surplus of places equivalent to around 2-3fe is projected to exist up until 2016/27
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Table: 5.5 GLA projections for planning area 2 – latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2011/12-2016/17) & Projection (2017/18-2026/27) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/ Deficit of places
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	656~	7
2016/17	678	594 (actual)	656	62
2017/18	668	587	626~~	39
2018/19	661	572	626	54
2019/20	636	560	626	66
2020/21		569	626	57
2021/22		567	626	59
2022/23		559	626	67
2023/24		550	626	76
2024/25		541	626	85
2025/26		530	626	96
2026/27		523	626	103

Source: 2011-2017 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2017, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area.

\*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

~ From September 2015 St Mary's CE permanently expanded from 2FE to 3FE

~~ From September 2017 St Mary's CE is temporarily reducing its PAN from 3FE to 2FE

Table 5.6: First place preference information

School	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Campsbourne Infants	58	54	49	54	54
Coleridge Primary	180	200	206	175	139
Highgate Primary School	38	36	41	45	52
Rokesly Infants	59	70	91	80	86
St Aidan's	38	59	40	53	52
St Mary's CE Infant	51	51	54	57	46
St Michael's CE Primary N6	89	77	70	60	57
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	46	58	66	42	46
Stroud Green	24	39	42	28	38
Weston Park	46	57	47	33	25
<b>Totals</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>595</b>

Note: On time applications as at 23/2/2017

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2017)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Campsbourne Infants / Junior	420	372	373	392	384	380
Coleridge Primary	840	769	828	825	834	837
Highgate Primary School	392	384	378	386	382	395
Rokesly Infants / Junior	630	616	604	609	618	623
St Aidan's	210	207	200	204	200	205
St Gildas' RC Junior	240	225	233	238	232	226
St Mary's CE Infant / Junior*	540	396	424	460	478	494
St Michael's CE Primary N6	420	404	412	411	414	410
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	180	180	176	172	171	170
Stroud Green	420	310	328	349	355	326
Weston Park	270	236	270	266	271	264
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>4,099</b>	<b>4,226</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>4,339</b>	<b>4,330</b>
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>4,382</b>	<b>4,472</b>	<b>4,472</b>	<b>4,502</b>	<b>4,562</b>
<b>Percentage of Surplus capacity</b>		<b>6.50%</b>	<b>5.50%</b>	<b>3.60%</b>	<b>3.60%</b>	<b>5.09%</b>

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 540).

Table 5.8: 2014/15/16 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2014% mobility from Raiseonline	2015% mobility from Raiseonline	2016% mobility from Raiseonline
Campsbourne Infants	10.4	7.7	1.7
Campsbourne Junior	13.6	10.2	5.8
Coleridge Primary	10.5	8.8	8.1
Highgate Primary School	11.2	21.7	22.8
Rokesly Infant	3.4	2.9	4.5
Rokesly Junior	6.8	10.3	8.3
St Aidan's	9.4	9.2	9.4
St Gildas' RC Junior	7.3	3.8	5.2
St Mary's CE Primary	16.4	19.4	18.4
St Michael's CE Primary N6	14.2	14.2	13.2
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	1.7	1.8	1.8
Stroud Green	19.6	20.8	23

Weston Park	7.6	7.2	7.9
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### 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 increased between 2016 (437) and 2017 (473). Total preferences in 2016 (1,430) were lower than the number received this year (1,522).

##### 3.3. School Roll

Planning area 3 has experienced a school roll population of around 3,500 to 3,600 over the past 6 years. Rolls steadily decreased between 2000-2009 but increased subsequently 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 Areas 4, 5 and the Woodberry Down area of the London Borough of Hackney, all 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, alongside new school provision. 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	<b>An average surplus of around 3fe is projected up until 2026/27</b>
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Table 5.9: GLA projections for planning area 3 - latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2009/10-2016/17) & Projection (2017/18-2026/27) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
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	540	29
2016/17	661	466 (actual)	540	74
2017/18	656	457	540	83
2018/19	638	448	540	92
2019/20	670	455	540	85
2020/21		459	540	81
2021/22		465	540	75
2022/23		467	540	73
2023/24		468	540	72
2024/25		467	540	73
2025/26		466	540	74
2026/27		466	540	74

Source: 2011-2017 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2017, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area.

\*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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Chestnuts Primary	76	77	72	78	88
Crowland	26	32	43	47	53
Seven Sisters Primary	51	39	35	27	46
South Haringay Infant	63	82	66	63	64
St Ann's CE Primary	33	22	32	33	30
St Ignatius RC Primary	53	15	34	41	42
St John Vianney RC	47	45	34	40	31
St Mary's RC Infant	65	54	61	41	55

Stamford Hill Primary	19	19	24	18	20
Tiverton Primary	53	46	28	31	29
West Green Primary	17	19	22	18	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>473</b>

Note: On time applications as at 23/2/2017

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2017)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Chestnuts Primary	420	407	408	404	404	411
Crowland	420	358	383	379	399	405
Seven Sisters Primary*	450	417	428	409	409	369
South Haringay Infant	180	204	198	177	180	174
South Haringay Junior**	270	211	219	241	244	235
St Ann's CE Primary	210	197	206	202	201	196
St Ignatius RC Primary	420	397	389	360	383	369
St John Vianney RC	210	207	207	205	203	207
St Mary's RC Infant	180	177	174	180	178	174
St Mary RC Junior	240	238	237	237	232	233
Stamford Hill Primary***	240	193	199	194	191	186
Tiverton Primary	420	398	401	401	396	356
Triangle****		25				
West Green Primary	210	210	210	208	198	201
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>3,639</b>	<b>3,659</b>	<b>3,597</b>	<b>3,618</b>	<b>3,516</b>
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>4,002</b>	<b>3,951</b>	<b>3,951</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>3,870</b>
<b>Percentage of Surplus capacity</b>		<b>9.1%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>

\*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: 2014/15/16 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2014% mobility from Raiseonline	2015% mobility from Raiseonline	2016% mobility from Raiseonline
Chestnuts Primary	19.5	17.4	15.1
Crowland	25.9	25.6	26.4
Seven Sisters Primary	32.2	29.0	32.3
South Haringay Infant	7.1	6.8	12.8
South Haringay Junior	13.3	14.6	3.3
St Ann's CE Primary	14.8	14.0	14.5
St Ignatius RC Primary	12.9	11.7	14.9
St John Vianney RC	11.9	8.6	9.2

St Mary's RC Infant	4.3	5.8	2.5
St Mary's RC Junior	5.9	8.4	6.9
Stamford Hill Primary	37.2	32.5	29.2
Tiverton Primary	26	25.2	23.7
West Green Primary	27.7	30.1	27.6

#### 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: Brook House Primary School, Bruce Grove Primary School, Devonshire Hill, Earlsmead, Ferry Lane Primary, Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park, Lancasterian, Lea Valley Primary Primary, Mulberry Primary, Risle Avenue, St Francis de Sales RC Infants, St Paul's and All Hallows CE Infants, Holy Trinity CE and Welbourne.

#### Summary of Planning Area 4

##### 4.2. Applications

Overall, first place preferences for schools in Planning Area 4 have decreased since last year from 730 (2016) to 676 (2017). 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 5.13 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 focused on the Growth areas of Tottenham Hale and North Tottenham. The Tottenham Area Action Plan (2017) 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. This has the potential to deliver 4,000+ new homes. A total of 5,000 new homes are anticipated to be delivered in Tottenham Hale by 2026. New school places are being created at the Harris Academy in Tottenham Hale, and as part of a masterplanned approach in Northumberland Park.

- 4.6. Planning Area 4 is projected to see a deficit of primary school places from 2023/24. 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 2023/24, we will continue to closely monitor this PA to ensure that demand does continue 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	<b>A surplus of places is projected until 2022/23. Thereafter a deficit of 1fe which grows to 4fe by 2026/27</b>
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Table 5.13: GLA projections for planning area 4 - latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2011/12-2016/17) & Projection (2017/18-2026/27) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2011/12	1,346	835	867* <sup>1</sup>	32
2012/13	1,391	885	898* <sup>2</sup>	13
2013/14	1,325	855	898* <sup>3</sup>	43
2014/15	1,391	843	958/* <sup>4/</sup>	115
2015/16	1,355	876	958	82
2016/17	1,404	864 (actual)	958	94
2017/18	1,357	846	958	112
2018/19	1,292	843	958	115
2019/20	1,359	857	958	101
2020/21		875	958	83
2021/22		898	958	60
2022/23		939	958	19
2023/24		978	958	-20
2024/25		1013	958	-55
2025/26		1042	958	-84
2026/27		1061	958	-103

Source: 2011-2017 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2017, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area.

\*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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Brook House Primary School	9	10	6	28	32
Bruce Grove Primary School	40	46	41	44	45
Devonshire Hill	49	49	52	40	45
Earlsmead	46	76	63	68	38
Ferry Lane Primary	26	26	25	26	12
Harris Academy Tottenham		1	9	20	12
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	29	28	25	61	55
Holy Trinity	23	24	27	22	26
Lancasterian Primary	62	61	56	61	66
Lea Valley Primary	99	88	68	53	60
Mulberry Primary	78	69	72	68	63
Risley Avenue	50	81	72	58	37
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	96	91	76	84	81
St Paul's and All Hallows CE Infants	38	41	40	27	35
Welbourne	67	68	68	70	69
<b>Totals</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>676</b>

Note: On time applications as at 23/2/2017

\*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 2017)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Brook House Primary School <sup>^</sup>	330	76	119	153	241	321
Bruce Grove Primary	420	404	406	410	407	394
Devonshire Hill	420	417	416	415	416	402
Earlsmead*	450	437	433	443	445	428
Ferry Lane Primary	210	198	202	191	183	187
Harris Academy Tottenham <sup>^^</sup>	180	-	-	16	38	64
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	420	384	386	385	377	393
Holy Trinity Primary	210	196	186	186	195	198

Lancasterian Primary**	435	420	427	427	428	425
Lea Valley Primary	420	416	418	421	421	425
Mulberry Primary	630	630	626	631	640	630
Risley Avenue	630	611	604	621	615	611
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	270	267	265	270	271	262
St Francis de Sales RC Juniors	360	358	353	350	352	355
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	180	178	175	173	157	150
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	240	229	223	225	225	232
Welbourne****	540	444	451	502	532	527
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,345</b>	<b>5,665</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>5,819</b>	<b>5,943</b>	<b>6,004</b>
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>6,345</b>	<b>5,835</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>5,985</b>	<b>6,225</b>	<b>6,345</b>
<b>Percentage of Surplus capacity</b>		<b>2.90%</b>	<b>4.00%</b>	<b>2.80%</b>	<b>4.50%</b>	<b>5.40%</b>

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 (2017) has 2 FE in R,1,2, 3 and 4 and 1 FE in Year 5 (hence 330 capacity)

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

Table 5.16: 2014/15/16 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2014% mobility from Raiseonline	2015% mobility from Raiseonline	2016% mobility from Raiseonline
Bruce Grove Primary	20.6	21.6	20.6
Devonshire Hill	21.4	18.6	17.6
Earlsmead	18.7	21.4	19
Ferry Lane Primary	27.3	24.2	20.5
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	36.1	38.3	34.1
Holy Trinity	19.3	14.7	18.2
Lancasterian Primary	17.4	16.8	17.8
Lea Valley Primary	11.7	12.2	12.2
Mulberry Primary	21.9	21.7	24.8
Risley Avenue	21.2	23.5	22.5
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	2.3	2.8	2.8
St Francis de Sales RC Juniors	5.1	4.9	6.5
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	8.4	8.6	10.6
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	14.8	16.1	16.4
Welbourne	19.9	20.6	19.2

## 5. Planning area 5

5.1. Planning Area 5 incorporates Noel Park, West Green, Woodside, South half of Bounds Green and north half of Haringay wards and includes the following schools: Alexandra Primary, Belmont Infant, Earham, Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane, Lordship Lane, Noel Park Primary, North Haringay 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 decreased from 574 (2016) to 517 (2017) Total preferences in 2017 (1,770) are lower than they were in 2016 (1,966).

#### 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

Wood Green is a key growth area in Haringey. At least 4,300 units of housing are expected to be delivered in this area in the future and this figure may be higher, particularly if Crossrail 2 is confirmed as going through Wood Green. Outline planning permission has already been granted for the development of Clarendon Square, as part of the larger regeneration of the Heartlands area. 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	<b>Projections show a 2-3fe surplus up until 2026/27 which gradually reduces after 2021/22.</b>
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Table 5.17: GLA projections for planning area 5 - latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2011/12-2016/17) & Projection (2017/18-2026/27) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
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	656	39
2016/17	833	596 (actual)	656	60
2017/18	908	591	656 ~	65
2018/19	930	579	656	77
2019/20	945	574	656	82
2020/21		578	656	78
2021/22		586	656	70
2022/23		587	656	69
2023/24		588	656	68
2024/25		591	656	65
2025/26		595	656	61
2026/27		602	656	54

Source: 2011-2017 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2017, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area.

\* 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)

~ For Sept 2017, Earlham's PAN has been temporarily reduced from 2FE to 1FE and Trinity Primary Academy are proposing to increase their PAN from 2FE to 3FE.

Table 5.18: First place preference information

School	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Alexandra Primary	30	34	52	44	42
Belmont Infant	86	91	102	78	80
Earlham	31	40	31	32	25
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	46	53	51	56	37
Lordship Lane	81	78	82	75	73
Noel Park Primary	63	50	53	61	49
North Haringay Primary	56	64	63	64	54
St Michael's CE Primary N22	22	21	24	14	12
St Paul's RC Primary	34	42	44	31	25
The Willow	67	77	56	80	50
Trinity Primary Academy	31	24	27	39	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>517</b>

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2017)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Alexandra Primary*	390*	263	290	328	353	371
Belmont Infant^	168	176	173	171	169	170
Belmont Junior	240	209	212	218	213	215
Earlham	420	401	394	400	380	374
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	420	404	392	397	405	391
Lordship Lane	630	612	614	614	623	611
Noel Park Primary**	552**	515	503	537	530	533
North Haringay Primary	420	402	396	403	416	404
St Michael's CE Primary N22	210	192	200	206	207	188
St Paul's RC Primary	210	209	206	201	206	205
The Willow	420	403	403	413	406	406
Trinity Primary Academy	420	353	395	405	390	404
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,139</b>	<b>4,178</b>	<b>4,293</b>	<b>4,298</b>	<b>4,272</b>
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,468</b>	<b>4,435</b>	<b>4,435</b>	<b>4,398</b>	<b>4,500</b>
<b>Percentage of Surplus capacity</b>		<b>7.4%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>

\*For September 2011 Alexandra primary school accommodated a bulge class (+1FE) and in 2012 Alexandra reinstated its PAN to 60. It's current Y6 has a PAN of 30 hence capacity of 390

\*\* 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: 2014/15/16 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2014% mobility from Raiseonline	2015% mobility from Raiseonline	2016% mobility from Raiseonline
Alexandra Primary	18.2	23.5	21.8
Belmont Infant	7	4.4	5.3
Belmont Junior	10.9	10.1	8
Earlham	29.4	27.6	26.9
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	24.1	23.7	21.4
Lordship Lane	19.5	20.8	18.6
Noel Park Primary	25.6	25.0	20.6
North Haringay Primary	22.3	22.7	23.6
St Michael's CE Primary N22	28.5	25.7	26.8
St Paul's RC Primary	11.9	1.8	9.7
The Willow	16.3	17.0	16.7
Trinity Primary Academy	36.4	37.8	34

## 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 2017 PLASC count.  
Data Source: admissions data and 2017 PLASC count
- Total school roll trends and surplus capacity.  
Data Source: January PLASC 2011 – 2017
- 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 ward development data obtained 22nd February 2017
- GLA projections,  
Data Source: GLA school roll projections 2017 (Capped household High fertility model)
- Number of births for the equivalent school year  
Data Source: ONS Live birth, term time from 1<sup>st</sup> September to 31<sup>st</sup> 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.

Table 6.1: 11-15 year old projections and planned places<sup>11</sup>

Year	11-15 capacity (2013/14 – 2016/17) and planned places (2017/18 – 2026/27)	Number of 11-15 year old pupils (projections from 2017/18 onwards)	11-15 year old place shortfall/surplus	% surplus / shortfall of 11-15 year old places
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	574	4.9%
2016/17	12,512	11,826* (actual PLASC)	686	5.5%
2017/18	12,630	12,169	461	3.65%
2018/19	12,853	12,363	490	3.81%
2019/20	12,986	12,566	420	3.23%
2020/21	13,089	12,761	328	2.51%
2021/22	13,089	13,043	46	0.35%
2022/23	13,089	13,260	-171	-1.31%
2023/24	13,089	13,494	-405	-3.09%
2024/25	13,089	13,574	-485	-3.71%
2025/26	13,089	13,576	-487	-3.72%
2026/27	13,089	13,522	-433	-3.31%

Source: 2013-2017 PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2017

\* excludes data from Blanche Neville (38), Octogan AP (49), Vale (44), Haringey Tuition service (129) and UTC (20) but includes data from Riverside.

APS and Fortismere increased their PAN from 216 to 232 and from 243 to 270 for September 2016 respectively after the 2016 SPPR was published.

<sup>11</sup>The 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	2013/2014	2,357	2,877	2,146	211	8.95%
Actual	2014/2015	2,528	2,882	2,348	180	7.1%
Actual	2015/2016	2,528	2,951 (2,917)*	2,481	47	1.9%
Actual	2016/2017	2,604**	2,844 (actual PLASC)	2,503 (actual PLASC)	101	3.9%
Projection	2017/2018	2,628	3,117	2,574	54	1.14%
Projection	2018/2019	2,628	3,099	2,549	79	2.09%
Projection	2019/2020	2,628	2,996	2,647	-19	-1.64%
Projection	2020/2021	2,628	3,051	2,685	-57	-3.08%
Projection	2021/2022	2,628	2,995	2,757	-129	-5.82%
Projection	2022/2023	2,628	2,837	2,774	-146	-6.47%
Projection	2023/2024	2,628	2,777	2,789	-161	-7.04%
Projection	2024/2025	2,628	2,727	2,731	-103	-4.83%
Projection	2025/2026	2,628	2,725	2,686	-58	-3.12%
Projection	2026/2027	2,628	2,747	2,691	-63	-3.31%

**Source:** 2013-2017 PLASC counts and GLA 2017 School Roll projections

\* Note: Due to projection methodology, data for Y6 in 2015/16 included pupils at special schools. The latest projections for primary schools including Y6 do not include special schools data so special schools data has also been excluded from the PLASC data for this cohort and for the Year 6 projections. Excluding pupils at special schools in 2015/16 Y6 had 2,917 pupils.

\*\* Note: In last year's School Place Planning report this figure was 2,577. APS and Fortismere increased their PAN from 216 to 232 and from 243 to 270 for September 2016 respectively. Woodside increased their PAN from 162 to 210 (for September 2015) and then to 240 (for September 2016). Heartlands will be increasing their PAN from 216 to 240 from September 2017

## 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 Survey<sup>12</sup>. 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 schools with an 11-16 setting but not exclusively so. We are therefore keen to encourage the broadening of the educational offer in the borough. The opening of ADA Digital Skills college in September 2016, Harris Academy Tottenham taking its first post 16 cohort in September 2016 and the London Academy of Excellence in Tottenham (on the site of the former Tottenham UTC opening in September 2017) all contribute to a broadening of the post 16 offer in the borough and Tottenham area in particular. The paragraphs below profile the year 11/12 transition and examine supply when measured against demand.

### 2. Understanding year 11/12 transition

- 2.1. Data from the 2016 destination survey which covers year 11 leavers from 2006 to 2016 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 83% in 2006 to 90.7% in 2016. 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 5.7% in 2006 to 0.85% in 2016.
  - 2016 data shows that 49.1% (1,095) of year 11 leavers studied in borough and 50.9% (1,135) studied out of borough Last year the respective percentages and numbers were 41.5% (886) and 58.5% (1,248)
  - Of those 1,095 studying in borough, 80.2% stayed on at their school's sixth form, 14.3% attended the Haringey Sixth Form College and 5.5% attended the College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London (CONEL).

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<sup>12</sup> 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.

- Of those 1,135 studying out borough, over a quarter of these pupils (26.7% or 303) attended City and Islington College. Almost 9% (8.7% or 99) went to Leyton 6<sup>th</sup> form college and another 7.6% (86) went to Sir George Monoux 6<sup>th</sup> Form college whilst the remaining 57% (647) went to a number of different destinations.

### 3. Post 16 Provision in Haringey

3.1. The table below shows that Haringey currently (2017/18) has 3,270 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 College, 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	2016/17 Capacity	2017/18 Capacity	Jan 16 Census	Jan 17 Census
Alexandra Park School	471	525	388	477
Fortismere School	450	450	417	424
Grieg City Academy	250	250	236	221
Highgate Wood school	250	250	207	243
Hornsey School for Girls*	140	140	178	118
St Thomas More School	180	180	162	140
Tottenham UTC**	105	-	71	~36
London Academy of Excellence	-	~300	-	-
Haringey Sixth Form College	1,200	1,200	696	830
Harris Academy Tottenham^	-	30	-	10
ADA Digital skills college^^	~170	~170	-	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>3,270</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>2,556</b>

Source: January 2017 School census (PLASC) & sixth form colleges

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

\*\* Ceased admission from September 2016

^ Harris Academy are expecting a maximum of 30 students for 2017/18 in Year 12 as they currently do not have a Year 11. In future years they aim to retain the bulk of their Y11's and grow significantly.

^^ First cohort started in September 2016, cohort as at May 2017 is 57 with a second cohort of around 85 students so capacity is shown as 170 (2 x 85) ADA also has an apprenticeship programme with two cohorts per annum. These are foundation degrees potentially progressing on to full BScs. These are for post 18 year olds so complete cohort likely to be around 220 by October 2017.

\*\*\* Data not shown for Haringey Tuition service (6) or CONEL

#### 4. Assessing Future Demand

- 4.1. With the implementation of sixth form provision at the Harris Academy Tottenham and ADA Digital skills college from September 2016, we expect that some Haringey students who may have previously gone out of borough will remain in borough for some or all of their post 16 education.
- 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 16 (starting with Year 12) cohort in September 2016. Highgate School and Tottenham Hotspur Football Club have announced a 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. Numbers at Harris Academy Tottenham are expected to rise significantly from September 2019 when the first cohort of Year 11's have completed their GCSE examinations.
- 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 6<sup>th</sup> form wing, centralised dining facility including a new library at Fortismere School. The current 6<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> form provision from 450 to 500 pupils.

#### 5. Future Challenges

- 5.1. The latest data from the [National Client Caseload information system](#) shows that the number of 16-17 year olds (by academic age) is unchanged comparing March 2016 to March 2017 at 2.6% (135). This compares with a London average of 1.9% and an England average of 3% as at March 2017.
- 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 has yet to be finalised.
- 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 ten 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 eighth 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 an increase in the number of children with statements or EHCP's across the borough. In 2017, there were 1,790 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 2017 the number of statements increased by 11.9% from 1,600 (in 2016) to 1,790.

Table 8.1a: Number of children with statements and percentage increase (2009-2017)

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%
2017	1,790	11.9%

Note: Years 2014-2015 include SEN pupils in Haringey Sixth college (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 in 2015 fewer of the conversions from statement to EHC plan had been completed. Since January 2015 the numbers of assessment completed with plans has increased and a process of converting a significant number of 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. Since 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 2017.

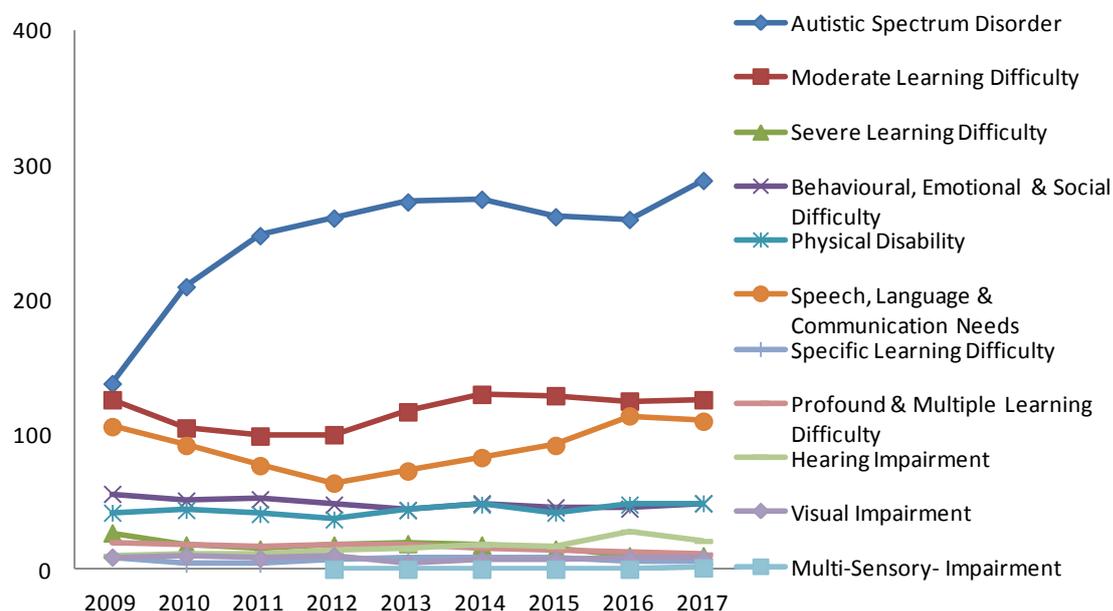
Table 8.1b: Total number of Children & Young People with statements or plans maintained by Haringey, Mar 2017:

Year	Statement	In transition to plan	EHC plan	Assessment Place, no plan	Totals
<b>Pre-School/Nursery</b>			17	2	19
<b>Reception</b>	1		52	8	61
<b>Year 1</b>	3	1	68	8	80
<b>Year 2</b>	48	12	51	1	112
<b>Year 3</b>	43	15	27	1	86
<b>Year 4</b>	69	7	35		111
<b>Year 5</b>	58	19	27	1	105
<b>Year 6</b>	27	17	59	3	106
<b>Year 7</b>	8	19	105	1	133
<b>Year 8</b>	89	20	19		128
<b>Year 9</b>	103	22	14	1	140
<b>Year 10</b>	72	34	21		127
<b>Year 11</b>	45	30	42		117
<b>Year 12</b>	32	39	61		132
<b>Year 13</b>	25	26	69		120
<b>Year 14</b>	14	15	50		79
<b>Year 15</b>	14	4	52		70
<b>Year 15 plus</b>	2	16	45	1	64
<b>Totals</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,790</b>

### 3. SEN Type Trends

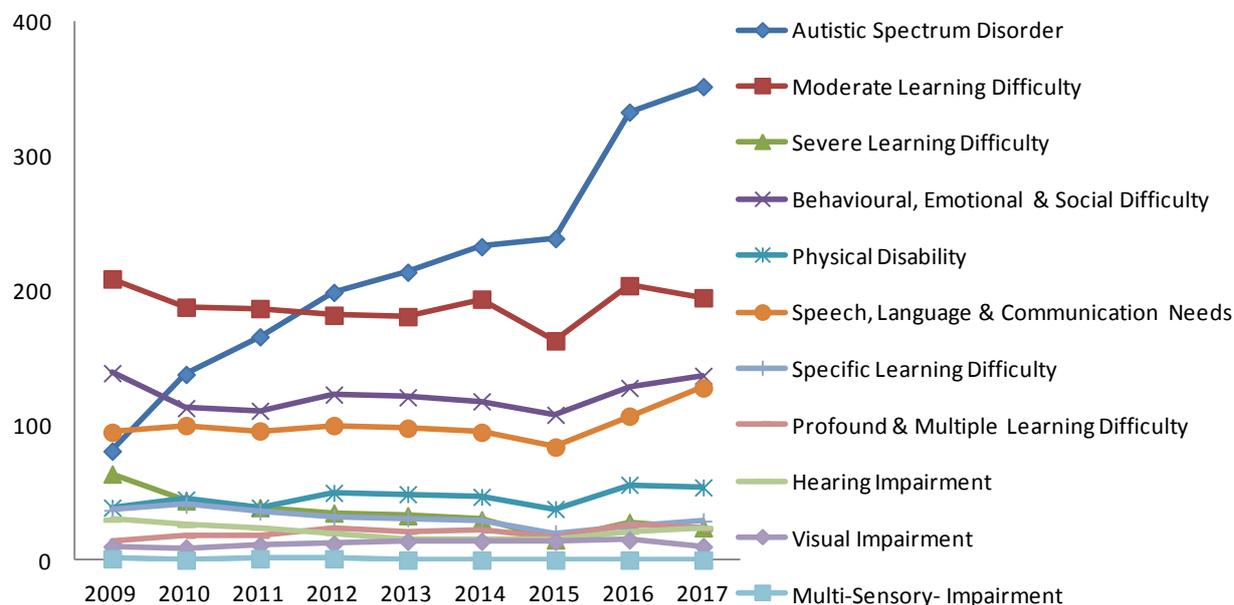
3.1. Our monitoring shows that since 2009 the numbers of children with diagnoses of autism has increased in the primary sector (+151). In the secondary sector diagnoses of autism has increased every year since 2009 (+271). All other primary needs have remained comparatively stable (across primary and secondary children).

Figure 8.1: Number of Primary children with statements by need (Pre-school/Nursery to Year 6, 2009 to 2017)



Source: Haringey SEN 2017

Figure 8.2: Number of Secondary children with statements by need (Year 7 to Year 14, 2009 to 2017)



Source: Haringey SEN 2017

#### 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, originally opening in 2011 with 105 and 120 places respectively. The Brook now caters for 111 planned primary places and Riverside for 127 secondary places, resulting in an additional 14 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. This in borough provision has also increased its places since inception and now has 36 students in the unit.
- 4.3. HCT New School for Autism, called The Grove is also a proposed 4-19 free school in Haringey which was due to open in September 2017 (now delayed) which will provide 104 places for children between the ages of 5 and 18. Please see the [The Grove school website](#) for more information.
- 4.4. A current assessment of SEN provision across the borough shows that 39% 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 in borough and out of borough

SEN type	Number of In borough pupils	% - In	Number of Out borough pupils	% - Out
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	536	39%	147	34%
Behavioural, Emotional & Social Difficulty	116	9%	76	18%
Hearing Impairment	32	2%	15	3%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	265	20%	93	21%
Multi-sensory impairment	1	0%	9	2%
Profound & Multiple Learning Disabilities	32	2%	17	4%
Physical Disability	98	7%	17	4%
Severe Learning Difficulty	34	3%	13	3%
Specific Learning Difficulty	24	2%	40	9%
Speech, Language and communication Needs	205	15%	6	1%
Visual Impairment	14	1%	147	34%
<b>Grand total (1,790)</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Data extracted from the SEN Database as at March 2017, also used to complete the SEN2 census for the Department of Education.

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

5.1. Data from the 2017 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). 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. From September 2016 Heartlands took an additional 3 children in their Year 7 intake.

Table 8.3: January 2017 PLASC count

School Name	Total roll	No. of planned places
Mulberry provision for children with Autism	18	18
Heartlands provision	28	25
The Brook Special School	110	108
Riverside School	128	125
Blanche Neville	69	73
Vale	99*	96
Haringey 6 <sup>th</sup> 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, and increasingly lack of local school places. Below are some examples of specialist out of borough provision currently accessed by Haringey children with statements.

- Around 69 children & young people who attend Orthodox Jewish specialist provision
- Around 64 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 2017 (110 to 385). Independent provision has stayed static in percentage terms (9%) between 2015 and 2017 whilst maintained provision has fallen from 81% to 67% 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 155 children who with statements or EHC's who received specialist independent provision, some 144 go out of borough 11 with remaining in-borough.

Table 8.4a: Number of children with statements by type of provision and location (2015-2017)

	Type of Specialist Provision	2017			2016			2015		
		In borough	Out borough	Total	In borough	Out borough	Total	In borough	Out borough	Total
Maintained	Special Maintained	331	29	360	327	26	353	294	25	319
	Maintained Mainstream/Maintained Academies	646	109	755	662	107	769	685	114	799
	Resourced Units	40	12	52	42	10	52	35	10	45
	Academies – Special		10	10	-	12	12	-	11	11
	Academies - Pupil Referral Unit	2		2	7	1	8	4	-	4
	Free School - Mainstream	12		12	4	-	4	-	-	-
	Free School - Alternative Provision		3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-
	Free School - Special School		4	4	-	2	2	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total (number)</b>		1,031	167	1,198	1,042	160	1,202	1,018	160	1,178
<b>Sub-total (percentage)</b>		-	-	<b>67%</b>	-	-	<b>75%</b>	-	-	<b>81%</b>
Independent	Special Independent (Day)	8	81	89	11	67	78	10	72	72
	Special Independent (Residential)	-	16	16	-	23	23	-	27	27
	Independent Mainstream	2	47	49	-	-	41	-	37	37
<b>Sub-total (number)</b>		10	144	154	11	90	142	10	89	136
<b>Sub-total (percentage)</b>		-	-	<b>9%</b>	-	-	<b>9%</b>	-	-	<b>9%</b>
Other	Other	-	-	38	-	-	31	-	29	29
	Nursery	13	2	15	-	-	-	1	2	2
<b>Sub-total</b>		13	2	53	-	-	31	1	1	31
<b>Sub-total (percentage)</b>		-	-	<b>3%</b>	-	-	<b>2%</b>	-	-	<b>2%</b>
Post 16	Post 16 total (see Table 8.4b for detail)	271	114	385	177	48	225	-	110	110
<b>Sub-total</b>		271	114	385	177	48	225	-	-	110
<b>Sub-total (percentage)</b>		-	-	<b>22%</b>	-	-	<b>14%</b>	-	-	<b>8%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>1,790</b>			<b>1,600</b>			<b>1,455</b>

Table 8.4b: Number of children with statements by type of provision and location as at 2017 (Post 16 provision)

	Type of Specialist Provision	2016		
		In borough	Out borough	Total
Maintained	Haringey Sixth Form College	108		108
	Colleges	47	83	130
	Special Post 16 Institution - Day	22	2	24
	Special Post 16 Institution - Residential		7	7
	Other day places	5	22	27
	NEET	89		89
<b>Sub-total</b>		271	114	385
<b>Sub-total (percentage)</b>		70.4%	29.6%	100%

Table 8.5: Number and percentage of children educated in specialist independent in and out of borough provision (March 2017)

Primary Need	Children with statements				Grand Total	
	Specialist independent in-borough provision		specialist independent out-borough provision			
	No.	%	No.		No.	%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	9	82%	49	34%	58	37%
Behavioural, Emotional & Social Difficulty			39	27%	39	25%
Hearing Impairment			4	3%	4	3%
Moderate Learning Difficulty			25	17%	25	16%
Physical Disability	2	18%	2	1%	4	3%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty			3	2%	3	2%
Severe Learning Difficulty			5	3%	5	3%
Specific Learning Difficulty			6	4%	6	4%
Speech, Language and communication Needs			10	7%	10	6%
Visual Impairment			1	1%	1	1%
<b>Grand Total</b> Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding	11	100%	144	100%	155	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. There is also no local provision for children with highly challenging behaviour, and they all attend out of borough special schools.

7.2. Haringey 6<sup>th</sup> 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 4.2 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 Code<sup>13</sup> 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, and have reviewed the educational health and care plan thresholds, special schools admissions policy and accessibility strategy.
- **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 request to hold a personal budget to buy in some types of 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

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

plans will increase somewhat in the coming years, although as most conversion in the older age rangers have been completed this should now start to plateau off in terms of numbers.

## **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 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
- Set out strategy for meeting the needs of children with complex and challenging behaviour without a diagnosis of autism

## Appendix 9: Early Years Provision

**Please note:** Although Figures 12 and 13 have been updated the rest of this section remains unchanged since the 2016 SPPR as the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment is only produced once every 3 years.

### 1. Background

- 1.1. This is the second 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 find the Act [here](#).

### 2. Population versus places created by age group

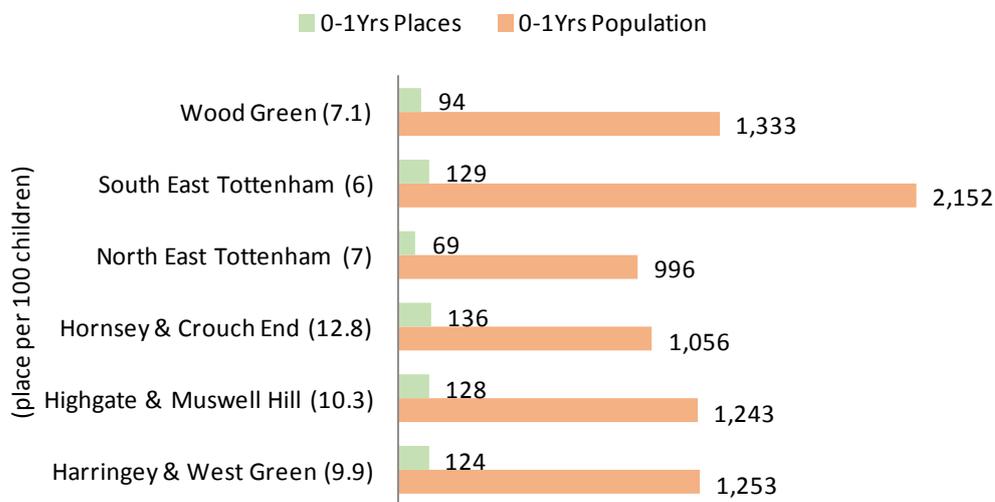
- 2.1. Figure 7 below shows the number of 0-1 places that are available by Network Learning centres (NLCs) compared to the 0-1 population for each NLC. The largest number of 0-1 year olds can be found in the South East Tottenham NLC (2,152) whilst the smallest is in the North East Tottenham NLC (996). 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.

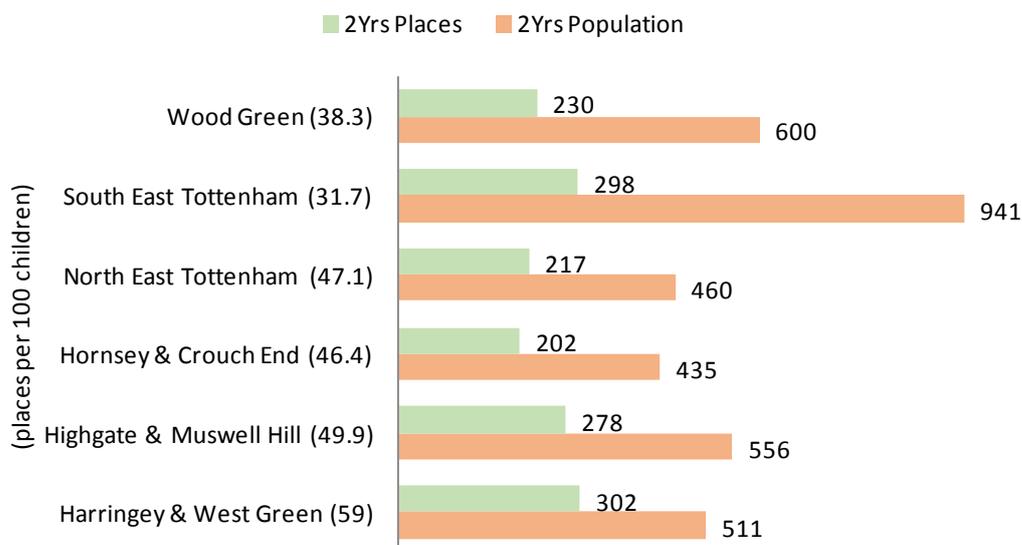
**Figure 7: 0-1 year old places vs. population by NLC**

Source: 2016 London Borough of Haringey



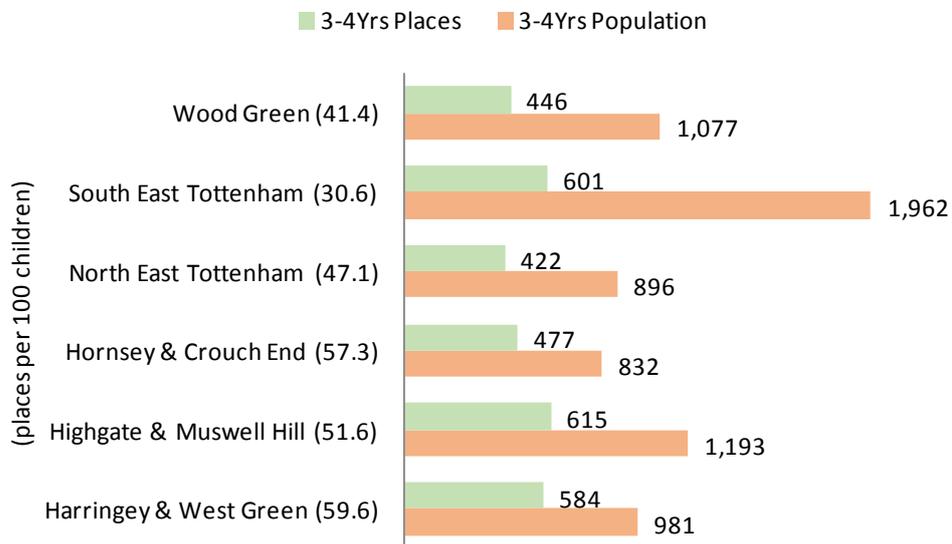
**Figure 8: 2 year old places vs. population by NLC**

Source: 2016 London Borough of Haringey



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

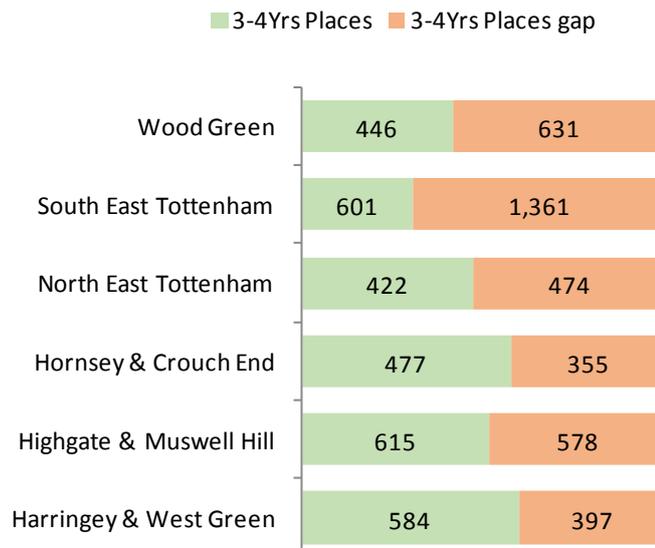
Source: 2016 London Borough of Haringey



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.

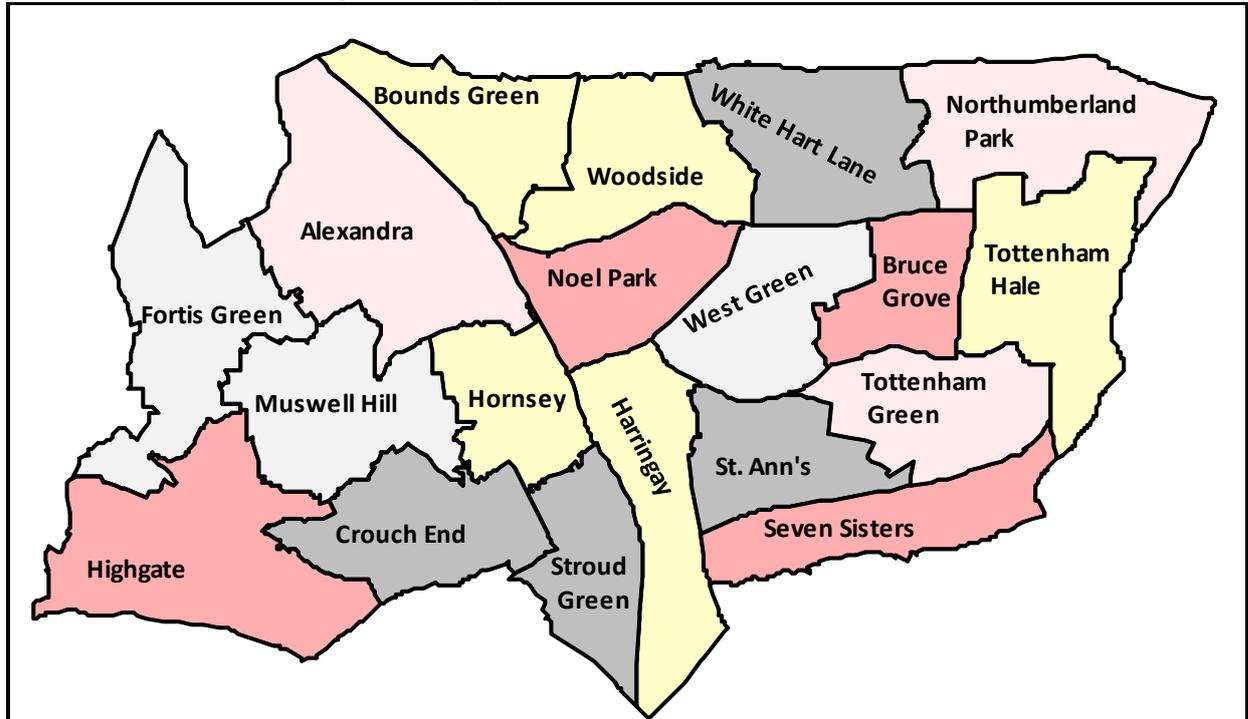
**Figure 10: Ratio of 3-4 yrs places vs gap by NLC**

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.

19 > 31   31 > 43   43 > 55   55 > 67   67 > 79

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

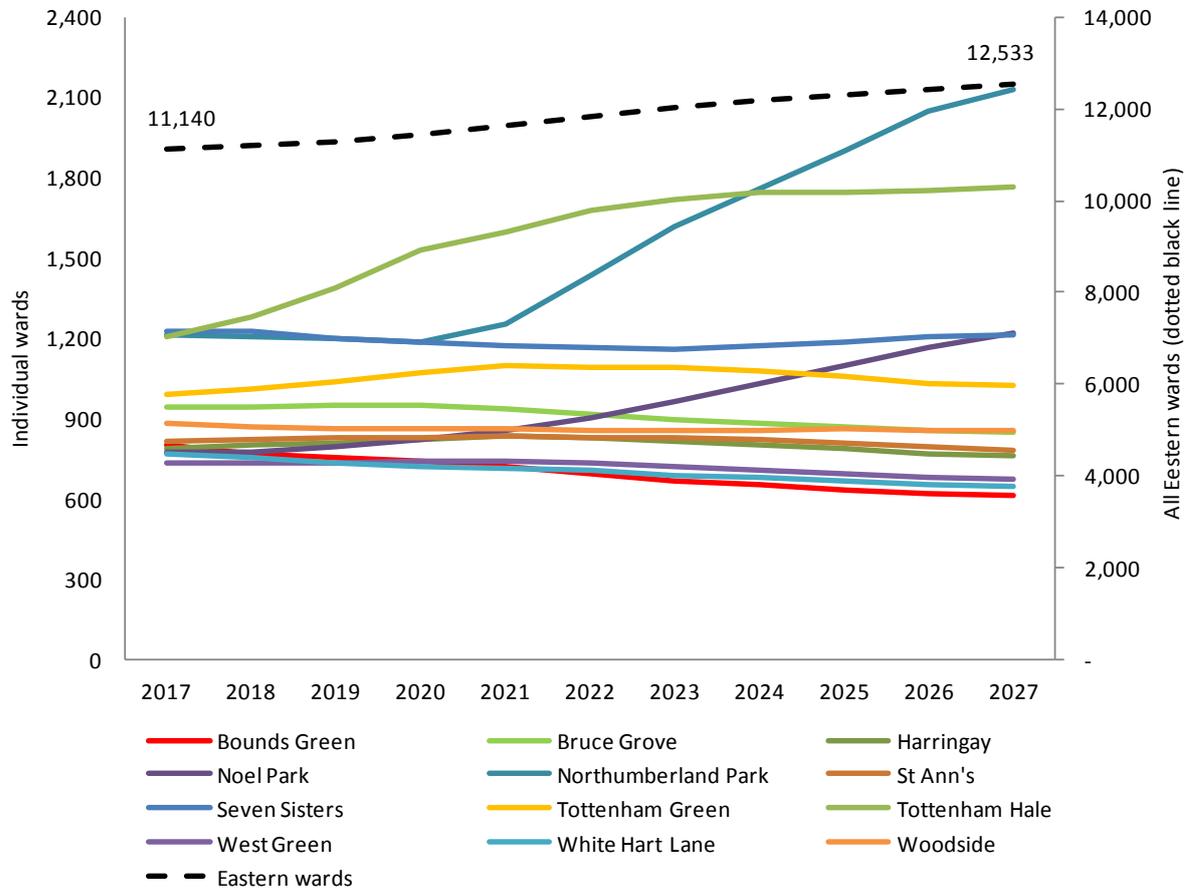
- 3.4. We need to find ways to ensure that the 30 hour extension implementation does not exacerbate any gaps in access to and the availability of high quality early education and childcare provision across all parts of the borough.

#### **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 2017 and 2027 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 2027.
- 4.2. Overall growth in the Eastern wards 0-3 population is projected to rise from 11,140 (2017) to 12,533 (2027), an increase in 1,392. In Western wards the 0-3 population is actually projected to decrease from 4,090 to 3,419 over the same period, an decrease of 671.
- 4.3. In the East, the following wards are projected to see the greatest growth in their 0-3 population; Northumberland Park (918), Tottenham Hale (560) and Noel Park (446).
- 4.4. In the West, the following wards are projected to see the greatest decrease in their 0-3 population; Alexandra (-132), Stroud Green (-110) and Fortis Green (-111).

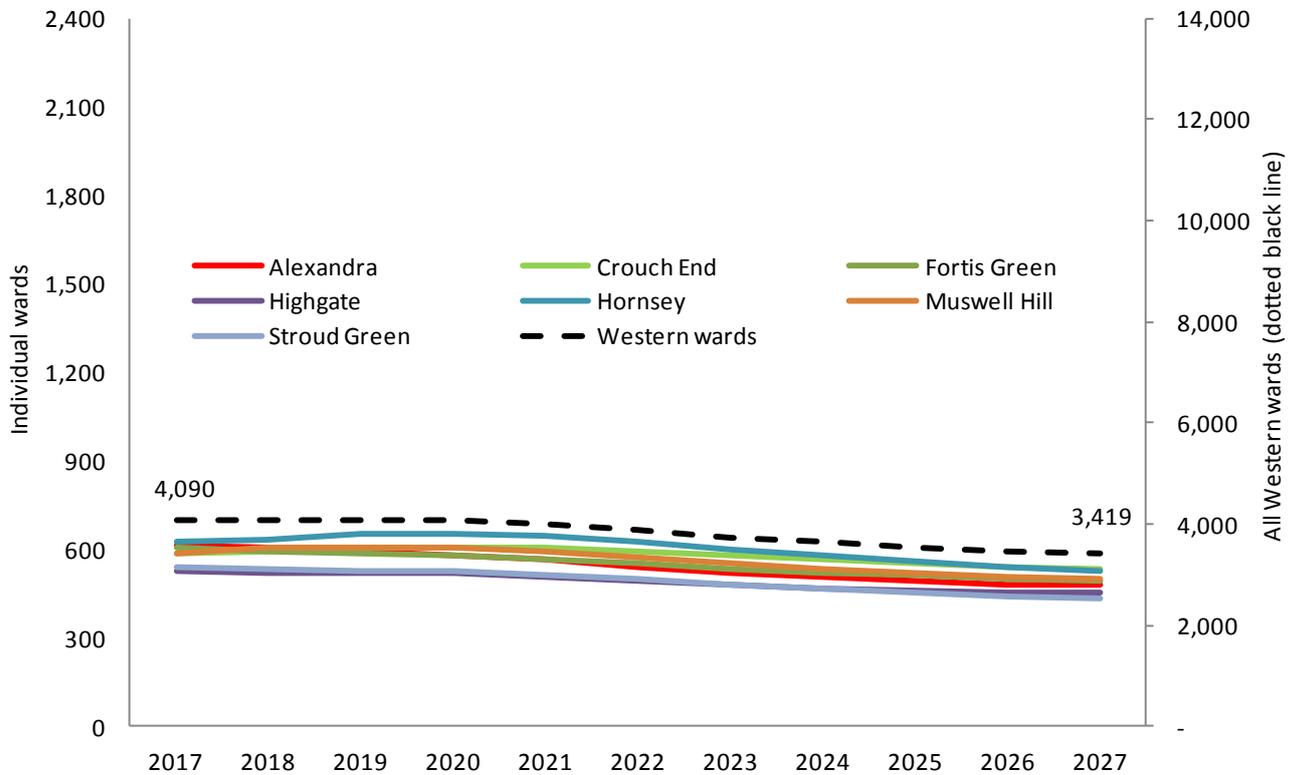
**Figure 12 - Projections of 0-3 year olds by Eastern Haringey wards, 2017 - 2027)**

Source: GLA 2017 Borough Preferred option (BPO) population projections



**Figure 13 - Projections of 0-3 year olds by Western Haringey wards, 2017 - 2027)**

Source: GLA 2017 Borough Preferred option (BPO) population 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 Noel Park 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. Primary - The demand for Reception 2017 places was lower than anticipated. This was reflected in an unforeseen number of surplus of places on National Offer day and some schools had vacancies for the first time in a number of years.

Primary 2017 additional provisional  
Holly Park – 1FE (bulge)  
Tudor – 1FE (bulge - under review)  
Underhill - 1FE (bulge)

- 1.2. Primary – proposed new provision  
Before committing to additional resources the council is waiting to analyse data from the September 2017 admission round as well as data from across London. For example, we will need to consider whether the lower demand in 2017 is an early indication of demographic change/pattern in migration.

- 1.3. Secondary - Barnet has seen the expected increase in demand for Secondary 2017 places.

Secondary 2017 – additional provision  
Menorah High (Girls) – 50 places (new provision)  
St Mary's & St John's CE – 2FE (expansion)  
St James' High – 1FE (expansion / long-term plans for expansion)  
Ashmole – 1FE (bulge // long-term plans for expansion)  
East Barnet – 1FE (bulge)  
JCoSS – 1FE (bulge)  
Mill Hill High - 1FE (bulge)  
Hasmonean High – 0.5FE (bulge)  
Henrietta Barnett – 4 additional places (bulge)

- 1.4. Secondary – new proposed provision

Ark Pioneer Academy -planning permission has not been secured; provision is unlikely to be available for 2018 intake  
Saracens High - new 2FE provision planned for Sept 2018 (Graheme Park)  
The Compton's new free school – site yet to be identified

### 2. Enfield

- 2.1. Demand for primary school places has levelled out in 2017 but there is some demand is still evident in the South West of the borough centre around the Ladderswood estate. There is limited capacity in years four, five and six and there is difficulty in placing in these year groups across the borough.

- 2.2. Bowes Primary school (N11 2HL) is continuing to take additional classes up to 1FE situated in nearby Broomfield Secondary School. This will be extended to 2FE in 2018/19 to offer places locally.
- 2.3. Suffolks Primary school (EN1 3PU) is no longer hosting additional reception classes as a temporary provision to facilitate a transfer to a new school at Chase Farm hospital has been cancelled due to the approval of the Limes Academy to be located at Chase Farm Hospital site.
- 2.4. Secondary provision is still currently in surplus particularly 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. The control of future provision of secondary places has been taken over by the ESFA with the approval of the Wren Academy also at the Chase Farm hospital site.
- 2.5. 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 has recently opened by the EFA. 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. .
- 2.6. 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:
- 2.7. ARK North Enfield Academy
- 2.8. One Degree Academy All Through - no current site but temporarily sited on the newly opened Heron Hall, Ponders End.
- 2.9. Enfield pupil place strategy is now focused on the special school sector with expansions at Aylands School SEMH, West Lea School, Orchardside secondary PRU and Russet House Durants School Autistic. In addition Enfield has an approved bid to consult for a SEMH Free School.

### **3. Islington**

- 3.1. Planning Area 1 – Holloway  
We have recently expanded two schools and proposed permanent expansion to one school in this area by 45 places from September 2019. The expansion of Tufnell Park would enable rising need for places to be met in this area, without which we would expect a shortage of available places in all future years. The

timescale for expansion builds in a contingency for delayed works as pressure on places accelerates from 2020 onwards.

- 3.2. The largest amount of development in Planning Area 1 is concentrated around Archway. The Core Site (as identified in Islington's Local Plan) includes the conversion of two office buildings - Archway Tower and Hill House - that will see the addition of 118 and 147 homes respectively
- 3.3. Planning Area 2 – Hornsey  
There are currently surplus places in schools in planning area 2.
- 3.4. This planning area includes the City North site, Fonthill Road, N4, which has planning permission for 335 homes, construction has commenced and the site is expected to be completed in the next few years. Another site in Hertslett Road/Seven Sisters Road, N7, allocated for housing in the Local Plan, has an estimated capacity of 310 homes; this site does not have planning permission and is likely to be a longer term development.
- 3.5. Planning Area 3 – Highbury  
Pupil projections indicate there is sufficient capacity in this area up until 2021; and we are considering the feasibility of expanding a one form entry school to two forms of entry to meet future demand for places.
- 3.6. This planning area has seen large scale development in recent years at the Queensland Road development with the remaining 140 of the 700 unit development completed in 2014/15.
- 3.7. Planning Area 4 – Barnsbury  
One school is above capacity; Laycock, while Thornhill is below the 5% margin. The remaining five schools have surplus capacity
- 3.8. This area includes four schemes that are expected to deliver in excess of 100 homes which have planning permission and are anticipated to come forward within the next five years.
- 3.9. Planning Area 5 – Canonbury  
This planning area has a shortfall of places for all future years, owing to a fast rate of projected increase in the local child population.
- 3.10. This planning area has several significant housing schemes contributing to projected housing growth. There is a concentration in City Road, EC1, with the two schemes expected to deliver nearly 500 units expected to complete shortly and a further 98 units are expected in the next few years on a development nearby on Wharf Road.
- 3.11. Planning Area 6 – Finsbury  
This planning area has sufficient capacity, including a free school which opens from September 2017.

- 3.12. This planning area has a number of sites contributing significantly to housing projections in the EC1 postcode, not least the borough's largest extant scheme at City Forum (250 City Road), phased delivery of which will add 930 homes currently anticipated in the years between 2018/19 and 2020/24.
- 3.13. Secondary projections:  
Secondary school capacity (for years 7 to 11) is currently at 11% surplus. Eight schools have a surplus at or below 10%.
- 3.14. Islington is proposing the expansion of 4 secondary schools to rising demand for places and exploring further options for future need.

#### **4. Hackney**

- 4.1. In September 2016:  
No new schools opened;  
A revocation notice for a previously agreed expansion of a primary school will be published on 15 May 2017.
- 4.2. For September 2017, the following is planned:  
City of London Academy Shoreditch Park (6FE) will open in temporary accommodation (Audrey Street London E2 8QH), and on its permanent site at 40 Hyde Rd London N1 5JU), in 2020;
- 4.3. The City of London Academy Hackney Downs (6FE) has been given approval to open in 20219/20 in temporary accommodation (tbc), before moving to its permanent site in Hackney E5.

#### **5. Waltham Forest**

- 5.1. Walthamstow Primary Academy (E17 5DP) opened in 2015.
- 5.2. In terms of additional Secondary provision Eden Girls School was opened in 2014 with 100 girls in Year 7.
- 5.3. In terms of Primary provision Waltham Forest added a bulge to the following school in 2016:  
  
Parkside (E4 6RE) 1FE  
  
September 2017 – planned bulge at Parkside (E4 6RE) 1FE and Coppermill (E17 6PB) 1FE
- 5.4. Across the borough need varies by area. Chingford has had increased demand more recently, hence the need for a bulge at Parkside. Similarly in the south west of the Borough there is increased demand largely through housing developments so a bulge class will be added to Coppermill. The centre of the Borough has a comfortable surplus of places.

- 5.5. Emmanuel school (E17 3BN) opened in 2012/13 and Walthamstow Primary Academy (E17 5DP) opened in 2015.
- 5.6. 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.
- 5.7. The increase in demand for primary school places over recent years has led to an increase in demand for secondary places. Barclay Secondary Free School was due to open in 2016, however no site was found so this was deferred. Since then a site has been purchased by the EFA, however the site is MOL and due to planning issues the planned opening in 2017 has been deferred yet again. For this reason there will be a need to adopt a bulge class strategy for 2018/19 to ensure there are sufficient places to meet demand. A new school will be needed by 2019/20 and an additional new school needed by 2022/23.
- 5.8. 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). Two secondary schools are being expanded for 2017/18 (Holy Family and Heathcote) both increasing from 6-8FE.
- 5.9. In 2017 the following free schools were planned to open but have been deferred due to planning issues on the site which is MOL:  
  
The Athena Academy (Primary 2FE)  
Barclay Secondary Free school (Secondary 8FE)

## 6. Camden

- 6.1. In summary for the 2017/18 reception admission round on offer day 18/4/2017:
  - A total of 1,611 applications were received by Camden residents for a reception place in September 2016; a decrease of around 4FE on last year (-97).
  - Applications from non-Camden residents for Camden schools have decreased by 1 since last year (474 vs 475). In total there were 2,085 applications from Camden and non-Camden residents in 2017/18 (-98 on the previous year).
  - There were no unplaced Camden residents on national offer day and 138 vacancies at reception across the borough
- 6.2. With our existing permanent provision in place from 2017/18 and no unplaced Camden residents at national offer day, there are no plans to add further capacity.

- 6.3. In summary for the 2017/18 year 7 secondary transfer on national offer day 1/3/2017 (differences compared to previous year): There has been a decrease of Camden resident applicants; -33 to 1,557, non-Camden applicants for Camden schools have decreased; -24 to 1,556. In total there were 3,113 applicants, a decrease of -57. There were 21 Camden residents without the offer of a school place on national offer day. \*Update\* End of April 2017 shows all children applying for a Y7 school place in Camden (including lates) have now been offered a place for September 2017 i.e. there are no unplaced.
- 6.4. With regard to additional secondary provision there is a potential 0.3FE to 3.4FE from 2019/20 to 2024/25 even with our additional 2FE built provision at Regent High. We anticipate providing through bulge classes, we are currently investigating our options. We are also closely monitoring free school/academies in Camden and surrounding borough's as these could potentially reduce pressures in the borough. Potential 1.5 to 3FE bulge classes may be required in 2022/23 and 2023/24
- 6.5. There have been no announcements as at April 2017 to open any free schools in addition to existing provision, or maintained schools changing to academies.

## 7. London Councils maps

- 7.1. Maps 1 and 2 below show data from London Councils 2016 Do the Maths report (published September 2016).
- 7.2. Both maps illustrate the additional school places needed between 2016/17 and 2021/22 expressed as a percentage of that borough's forecast primary or secondary capacity.
- 7.3. Both maps are useful for indicating where additional place pressures could originate from. For primary places, Barnet and Hackney are projected to have a deficit of around 8.1% to 12% whilst our other neighbouring boroughs show deficits of between 4.1% to 8%.
- 7.4. At secondary the greatest deficit of places amongst our neighbouring boroughs are in Waltham Forest and Islington (4.1% to 8%) whilst our other neighbouring boroughs show deficits of between 0% to 8%.

Map 1: Primary shortfall



Map 2: Secondary shortfall



## Appendix 11: Additional intelligence on inter-authority migration

1. This section of the SPPR was introduced in 2016 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).

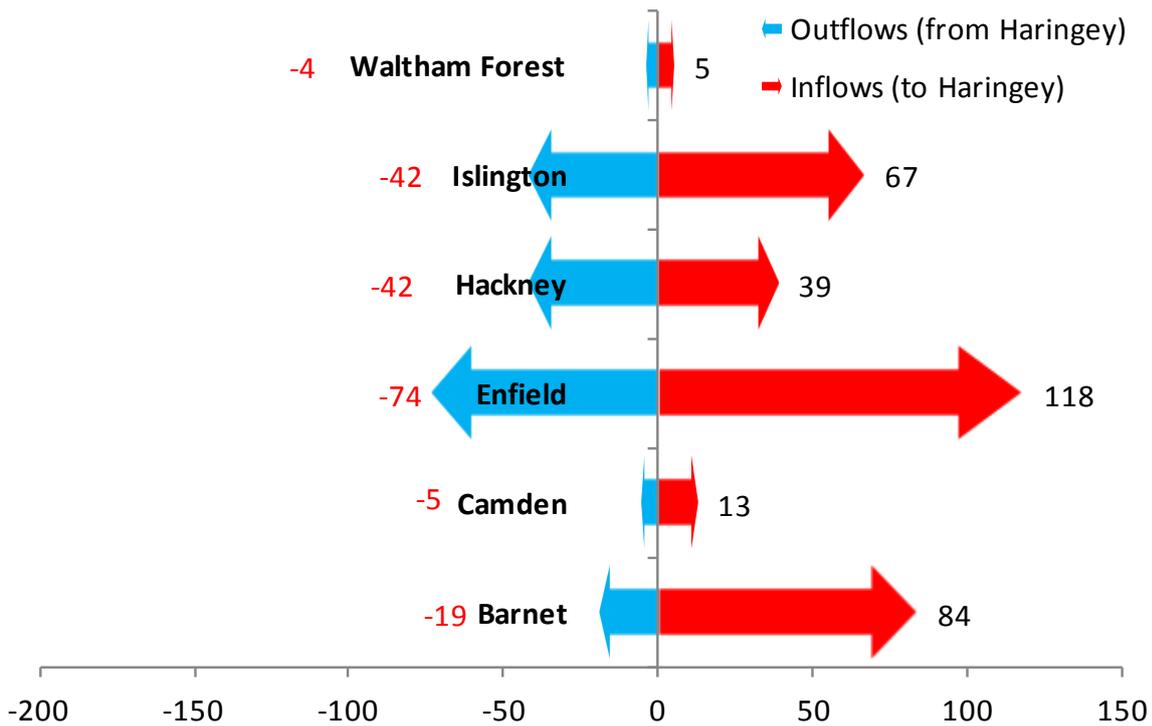
### 2. Inward and Outward migration at reception

2.1. Figure 14 below shows that as at national offer day (April 2017), Haringey imported more reception aged pupils (326) than it exported (186). Enfield children took up the largest portion of these places (118), followed by Barnet (84) and Islington (67).

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

**Figure 14 - Balance of Reception offer transfers (April 2017)**

Source: Education Services, Haringey 2017



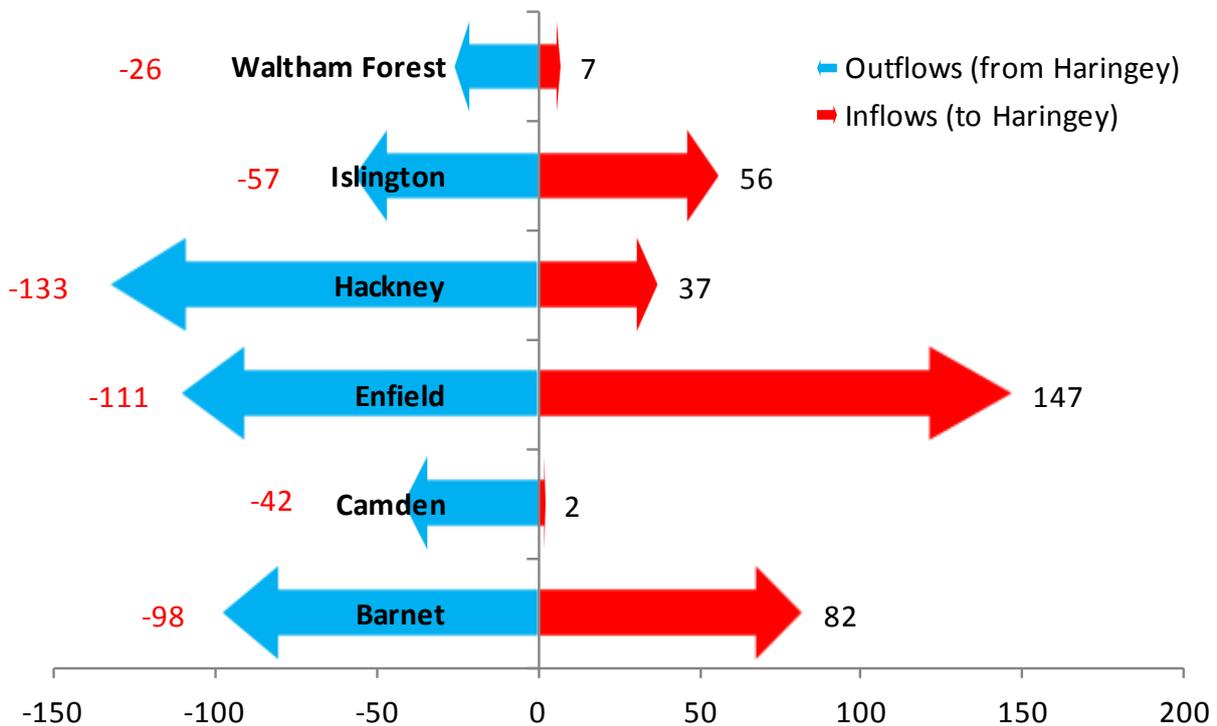
### 3. Inward and Outward migration at secondary transfer

3.1. Figure 15 below shows that as at national offer day (March 2017), Haringey exported more year 7 pupils (467) than it imported (331). The borough with the highest number of Haringey children accessing a school place out of borough was Hackney (133), followed by Enfield (111) and Barnet (98).

3.2. The net difference between imports and exports is a gain of 136 places or the equivalent of 5 forms of entry.

**Figure 15 - Balance of Secondary offer transfers (March 2017)**

Source: Education Services, Haringey 2017



### 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

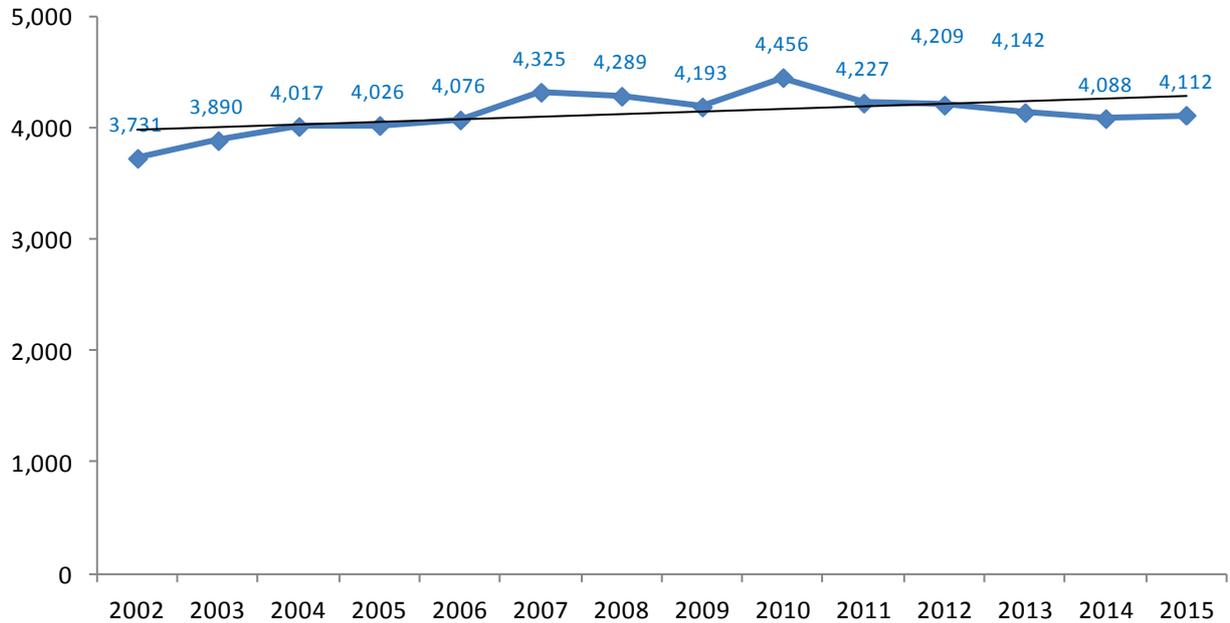
### 1. Historic birth rates in Haringey

- 1.1. Appendix 12 considers evidence on historic birth rates across the borough and the likely implications of this for future demand.
- 1.2. Figures 16 and 17 below show historic 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.
- 1.3. Figure 16 shows that the number of annual births has seen an overall increase between 2002 and 2015 from 3,731 (2002) to a 4,112 (2015) – see the straight linear line in the graph for the trajectory of this data over this period.
- 1.4. 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 1,039 (2015). This contrasts with births in the east of the borough that have risen from 2,596 (2002) to 3,073 (2015). The straight line in Figure 17 illustrates this difference.

Data Source: [ONS Live births and deaths, Census merged wards and MSOA areas on London, mid-year 2014 to 2015](#)

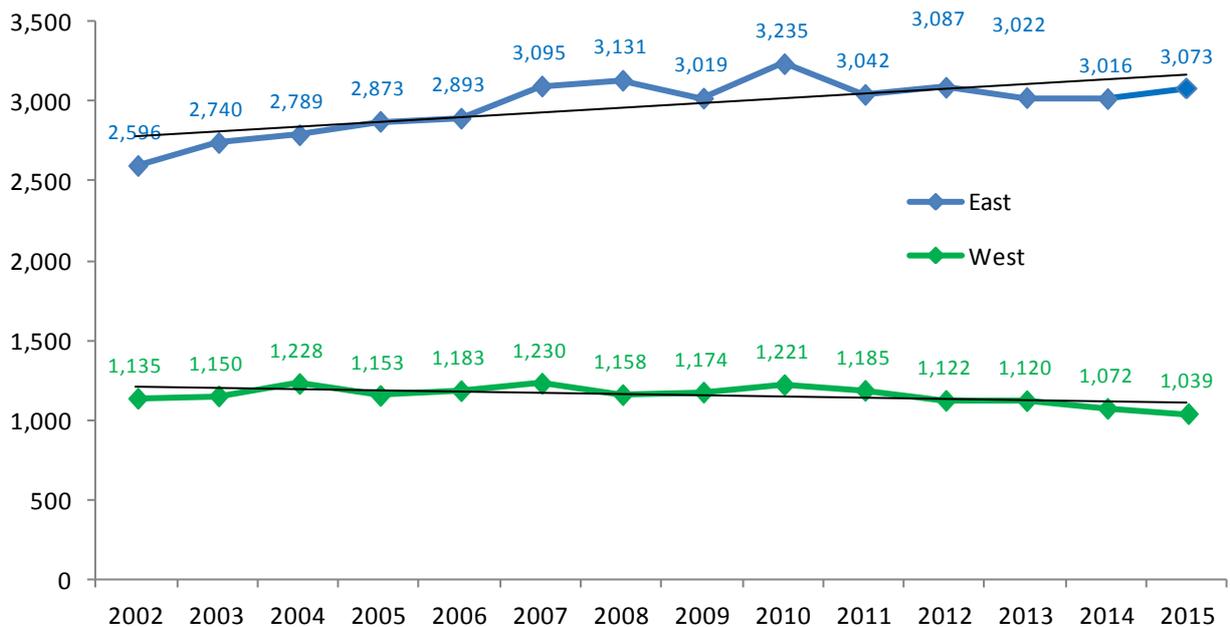
**Figure 16- Births in Haringey, 2002 to 2015**

Source: ONS Birth data (2002-2015)



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

Source: ONS Birth data (2002-2015)

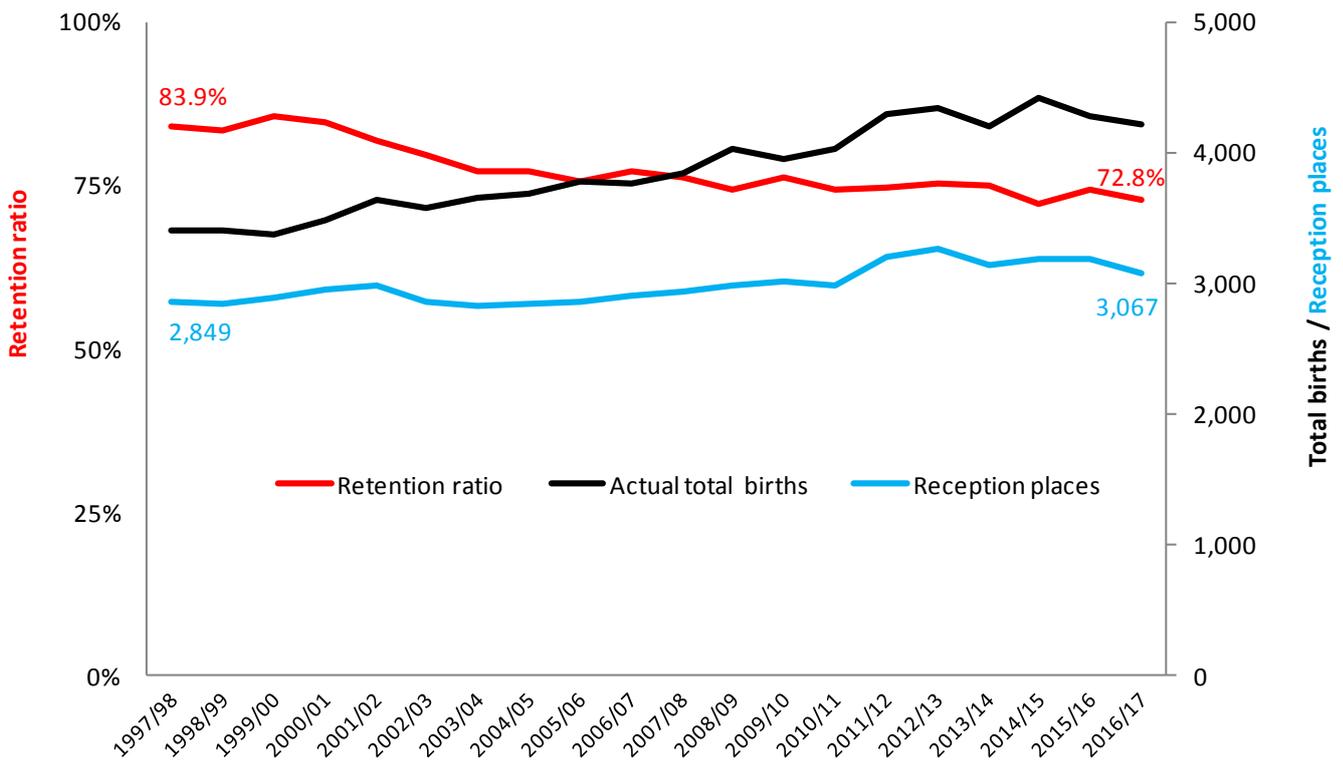


## Appendix 13: Relationship between births and reception aged pupils

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 2005/06 and 2016/17 the median average percentage of actual births to reception places provided was 74.7%<sup>14</sup>. In simple terms this means that for every four births recorded in Haringey between 2005 and 2016 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 1997/98 (83.9%) 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

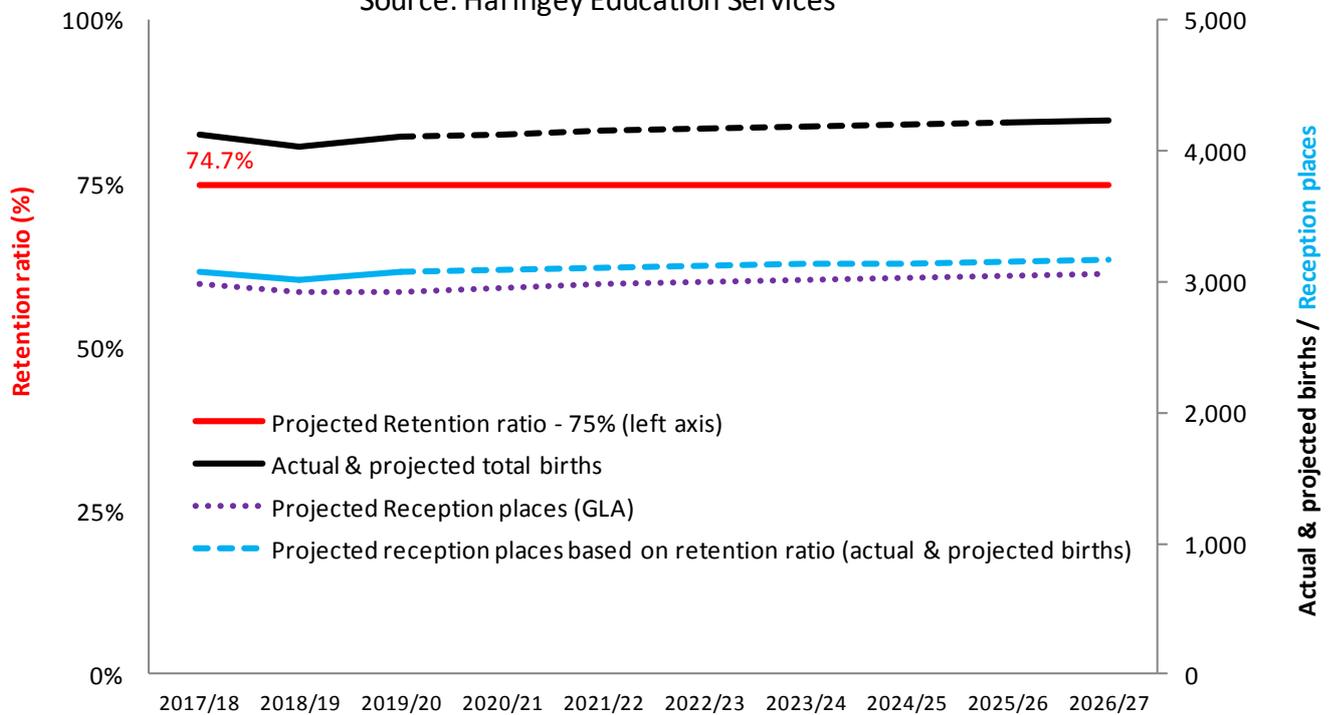


<sup>14</sup> Over this period the lowest retention ratio was 72.1% (2014/15) and the highest 85.4% (1999/00)

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 74.7% (the median average between 2005/06 and 2016/17) to calculate projected reception places based on known total births (the solid black line between 2017/18 and 2019/20) and projected total births (the dotted black line from 2020/21).
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 2017 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)).
- 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.
- The Borough Preferred Option (BPO) model uses a net change in dwellings forecast for Haringey to distribute population growth. For years where no housing data is provided the London SHLAA trajectory is used up to 2050 (the SHLAA trajectory assumes the level of development remains constant for the period 2041-2050). Years 2012 to 2015 incorporate completions from the London Development Database.

## Appendix 15: Assessing the potential impact of Crossrail

This version of the School Place Planning report has some additional data illustrating the potential impact of Crossrail on Haringey. The projections elsewhere in this report **do not** take into account Crossrail.

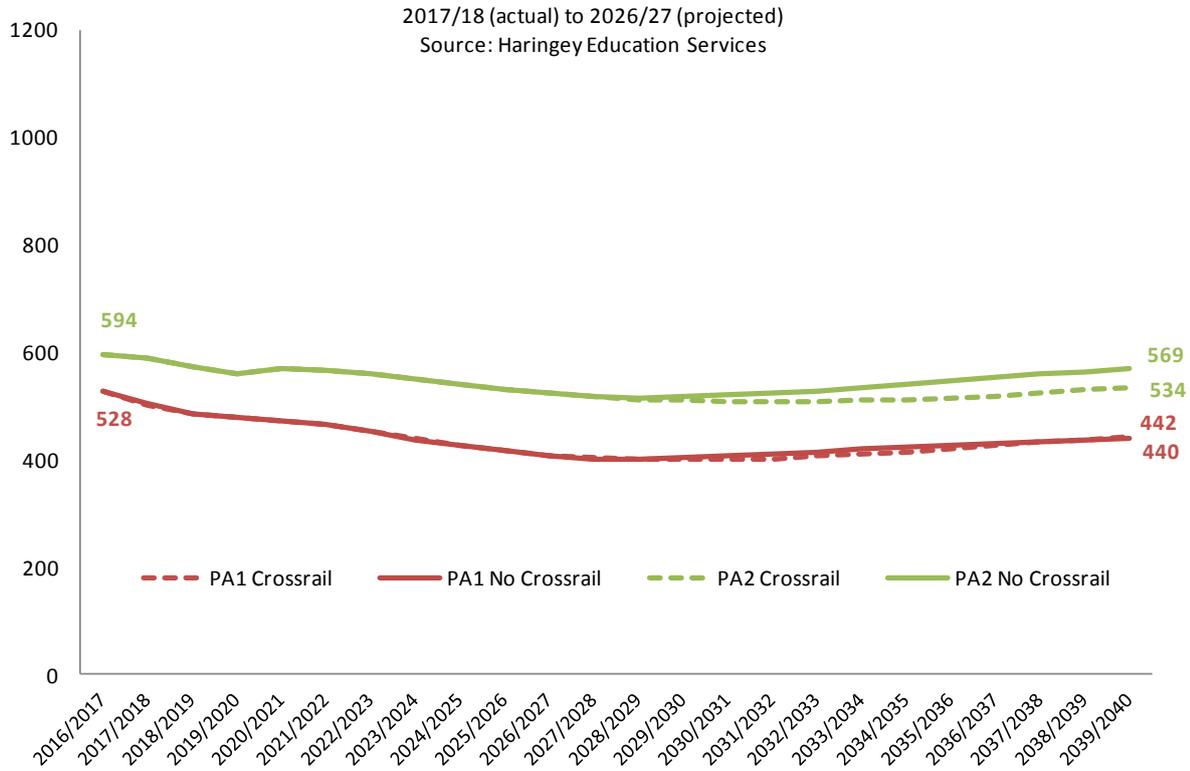
Figures 20 and 21 below show the actual and projected demand for reception places up until 2039/2040. The longer time frame (elsewhere in this report our projections only extend as far as 2026/27) is used to attempt to account for the impact of a large scale project that will take a number of years to come to fruition. The solid line uses the same data as elsewhere in this report (as shown in Figures 2 and 3 on pgs. 8 and 9) whilst the dotted line shows the difference assuming Crossrail goes ahead.

At the ward level the projections are quite different which reflects the varying distribution of development across the two scenarios. However, at the borough level the projections are very similar. This is because of the way in which the borough-level model incorporates development data. Rather than increasing population, the additional dwellings under the Crossrail scenario are therefore working to alleviate overcrowding. This behaviour can be counterintuitive but the model is designed to combine flexibility with practicality in a way which provides realistic projections.

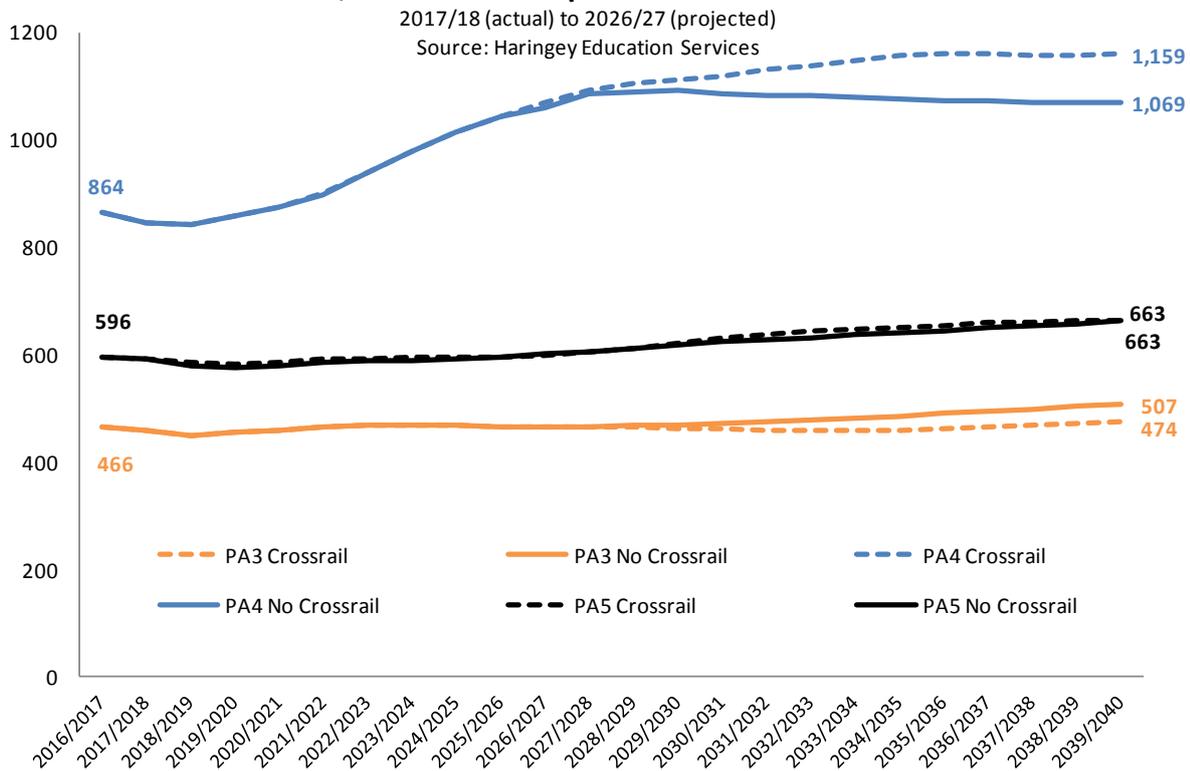
Reception place demand for Planning Areas (PAs) 1 and 2, broadly the West of the borough, show little change due to Crossrail with one **less** additional form of entry projected if Crossrail goes ahead in PA2.

In the East of the borough, Crossrail is predicted to have very little impact on reception demand in PA5 whilst reducing demand for reception places by around 1FE in PA3 and increasing it by around 3FE in PA 4.

**Figure 20 - Actual and projected reception aged pupils by PAs 1 and 2, Crossrail assumption vs. No Crossrail**



**Figure 21 - Actual and projected reception aged pupils by PAs 3,4 and 5, Crossrail assumption vs. No Crossrail**



## **Appendix 16: 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. In 2017 we have made slight amendments in light of the contraction in demand for primary school places forecast in the 2015 SPPR. 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.
- 6) Where supply of school places exceeds demand undertake a process of research and consultation to establish which planning areas and schools should reduce in PAN on a temporary or permanent basis whilst observing principles 2-5 above.