

<b>Report for:</b>	Background information to inform place planning in Haringey	<b>Item Number:</b>	
<b>Title:</b>	School Place Planning Report 2018		
<b>Report Authorised by:</b>	Eveleen Riordan, Joint Assistant Director, Schools and Learning		
<b>Lead Officer:</b>	Nick Shasha, Place Planning Lead		
<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 (2018) help us to project patterns of demand for school places up to 2028.
- 1.3. This, our fifteenth School Place Planning Report (SPPR), provides a summary of the data that informs our work across the next (2018/19) academic year and beyond, providing school roll projections up to and including 2027/28. 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 “the number of on-time applications for reception places for 2017/18 fell by 3.3 per cent across London. At secondary level statistics in the report suggest that between 2017/18 and 2022/23 the total number of additional secondary school places that will need to be added to London’s total is around 64,000 <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>:
  - Across London there are plans in place to meet 88% of projected demand for school places until 2023
  - London boroughs are expecting free schools to provide 54% of forms of entry required at secondary level in London between 2017 and 2023
  - London will need an estimated additional £1 billion between 2019/20 and 2022/23 to meet demand for mainstream places
  - The 16 to 19 population is expected to rise by 23% between 2020 and 2030
- 2.3. The demand in London has been reflected in a rising demand for reception 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).
- 2.4. This year has seen a pronounced increase in demand for Year 7 secondary transfer places beyond the scope of secondary projections made in the 2017 SPPR. Further detail on the increased demand is set out in para 4 below.
- 2.5. 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 2017/18 this had risen to 3,320, 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 2017: London’s school places challenge (pages 6 and 13)

<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 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 2018 entry was 2,892, the second lowest since 2011 (2,951). Peak years for the number of first place reception preferences received were 2012 (3,163) and 2014 (3,116)<sup>4</sup>.
- 3.2.1. To this end we are currently in discussion with our primary schools about their potential for making temporary reductions to their PAN (Planned Admission Number) in order to more closely balance the projected demand for reception places in the foreseeable future. In order to respond to the inevitable peaks and troughs in demand for reception places we are proposing temporary reductions in PAN rather than permanent changes. Such an approach also avoids ceding any educational buildings to allow for a response if and when numbers rise once again and also allows us to look at if and how educational buildings might be used to support demand from other educational areas including alternative but SEN provision as required.
- 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 a small deficiency in Planning Area 4 by 2026/27 (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	2,979 (actual Jan 2018)	3,290~	9.5%	311	11fe
2018/19	3,069 (projected)	3,320~~	7.6%	251	8fe
2019/20	3,035 (projected)	3,320~	8.6%	285	10fe
2020/21	3,015 (projected)	3,350	10.0%	335	11fe
2021/22	3,000 (projected)	3,350	10.5%	350	12fe
2022/23	3,015 (projected)	3,350	10.0%	335	11fe
2023/24	3,020 (projected)	3,350	9.9%	330	11fe
2024/25	3,020 (projected)	3,350	9.9%	330	11fe
2025/26	3,011 (projected)	3,350	10.1%	339	11fe
2026/27	2,994 (projected)	3,350	10.6%	356	12fe

4 Reception 2011-18 Entry preference information

**Source:** 2013/14-2017/18 January PLASC counts. 2018/19 – 2026/27 GLA 2018 School Roll projections  
Includes 180 reception places created through additional bulge class provision: Alexandra, Welbourne, Lancasterian, South Harringay, 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.  
Note: Reception aged pupils at borough level includes pupils at our special schools, planning area tables do not.  
>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 (and this PAN reduction has been agreed until September 2019), Trinity Primary Academy is proposing to go from 2FE to 3FE and Earlham is temporarily reducing from 3FE to 2FE  
~~ From September 2018 Earlham is reverting to its original PAN of 2fe and Tiverton is going down from 2fe to 1fe

## 4. Changes in the GLA projection methodology for 2018 and re-issuing

- 4.1. Two different issues emerged with the 2018 projections round which have had an impact on our school roll projections and which need to be considered:  
adjustments to the ONS's mid-year estimates of 0-4 year olds over the period 2012-2016 **and** under-enumeration (under-counting) of the 4 year old cohort in the decennial national census of 2011.
- 4.2. The first issue (midyear estimates of 0-4 year olds) was London wide and the GLA's population projection methodology has been updated for this round to include adjustments to the ONS's mid-year estimates of 0-4 year olds over the period 2012-2016. Analysis of trends in the mid-year estimate series, and comparison to administrative sources suggested that there had been an inflation in the projected number of 0-4 year olds in London since 2011 in the official data. The GLA believe that this inflation was caused by the underestimation of movement of young children in the official internal migration data.
- 4.3. Based on this analysis, the GLA made adjustments to its population estimates and projections. Compared to the 2017 projections the changes in projections up until 2024/25 account for an additional 1-4 forms of entry required in reception. This represents a small change and one which doesn't alter the significant levels of over-provision we currently have at reception across the borough as a whole. Beyond 2025/26, the 2018 projections show a growth in reception numbers up to 8 forms of entry greater than in the 2017 projections by the year 2032/33. This equates to 3,119 Reception places – this is still lower than the number of Reception places currently on offer across the borough of 3,350. It should be stated that 2032/33 would be considered outside of the usual scope of our current place planning given the variability in long-term projections.
- 4.4. The second issue of under-counting of the 5 year old cohort was identified by the GLA as the reason why secondary projections for this year (2018) are much lower than the actual demand seen for September 2018 places. According to the GLA "a failure to accurately enumerate the population of five-year-olds in

2011 is now feeding through as an erroneous estimate of 11 year olds in 2017 in the projections”.

- 4.5. To attempt to address this issue the GLA has made adjustments to the back series of 0-16 year olds over the period 2011-2016 and then reproduced the projections using that data as an input.
- 4.6. However, this correction has only made a small difference to the accuracy of this year’s secondary projections. The amended figure for the Year 7 cohort in 2018 is 2,547. This is still more than 250 places (9fe) adrift of the 2,817 Year 7 places sought in the 2018 admissions round.
- 4.7. Alternative experimental projections for Year 7 are presented at Table 2 and the accompanying figure on pages 14/15 below. Also see Appendix 11 for the large changes in inter-borough migration that go some way to explaining the growing demand for Haringey Year 7 places.
- 4.8. The growth in demand for Haringey Year 7 places and the number of pupils moving their way through our primary schools show that additional capacity at Year 7 is likely to be higher and needed sooner than previously anticipated.

## 5. Accounting for new potential development and complex patterns of local and international migration

- 5.1. As at 2018 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 how final plans for [Crossrail 2](#) will unfold.
- 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 and it is expected that lead in times for this will allow for us to plan for this in a timely way.
- 5.3. The potential impact of Crossrail - The adoption of Crossrail in Haringey may have some impact on school place provision in the borough. Last year’s SPPR showed that when Crossrail was accounted for in our projections the net impact across the borough was marginal, although there was an increase in demand for reception places of up to 5 forms of entry in planning area 4 (Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Bruce Grove wards) by the mid 2030’s..
- 5.4. Other factors - There are other additional factors that could also continue to impact upon demand for reception places from 2017 onwards. These include international migration, EU2 migration, the impact of Brexit on European

migration and the variability in demand for in/out borough primary and secondary schools.

- 5.5. International migration – Data on National insurance number registrations (NINOs) can be used as a rough proxy for tracking the size and scale of recent migration. 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), 2016/17 (13,180) and for the first 3 quarters of 2017/18 (7,714).
- 5.6. EU2 migration - Data from 2014/2015 on NINOs showed that Haringey had the highest number of registrations (5,839) from the EU2 (Bulgaria and Romania) across all London boroughs<sup>5</sup>. Since then though this has fallen to 4,413 for 2015/16, 3,995 in 2016/17 and 2,168 for the first 3 quarters of 2017/18. It is important to be aware that the number of EU2 NINO registrations has been larger than the EU8 since 2014/15<sup>6</sup>.
- 5.7. The impact of Brexit on overall European migration - Since last year's (2017) School Place Planning Report, there has been some additional clarity on the timing and initial impact of Brexit. The UK is scheduled to depart the European Union on Friday 29 March 2019 and the UK and EU have provisionally agreed on the three "divorce" issues of how much the UK owes the EU, what happens to the Northern Ireland border and what happens to UK citizens living elsewhere in the EU and EU citizens living in the UK<sup>7</sup>. In terms of migration since the Brexit referendum the latest migration statistics report from the Office for National Statistics states that "EU net migration has fallen over the last year, as fewer EU citizens are coming to the UK and the number leaving the UK increased.

However, there are still more EU citizens coming to the UK than leaving. This is because EU net migration measures the differences between immigration (entering) and emigration (leaving). The [latest statistics](#) from the ONS for year ending 2017 show EU immigration of 240,000 vs emigration of 139,000, hence a net gain. For more information on migration also see 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6 above.

For a more comprehensive analysis on the range of potential impacts of Brexit and views from a variety of sources please refer to this summary from the [Institute for Employment Studies](#).

- 5.8. The variability in demand for in/out borough primary and secondary schools - As set out in para. 2.4 above, this year has seen a pronounced increase in demand for Year 7 secondary transfer places beyond existing Year 7 capacity. Part of the reason has been the inter-year volatility in the popularity of schools within and outside Haringey. This is one factor that cannot be accurately projected for given that it rests on parental/carer/child preferences, changes in Ofsted ratings, parental perception and other factors not linked to demography,

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

6 EU8 comprises Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Slovakia and Slovenia

7 <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-32810887>

migration and birth rates. This matter, with relevant supporting data, is covered comprehensively in Appendix 11.

- 5.9. 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 our school roll projections can also 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 within the development.
- 5.10. As set out above, projections are cognisant of all known 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.

## 6. Overview by Planning Area

- 6.1. Introduction

This projected surplus of reception places shown in Table 1 (page 3 above) 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 current 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 rise to 540 as a result of the expansion of Bounds Green Infant and Junior School from two (60 reception pupils admitted each year) to three (90) forms of entry.

- 6.4. Current projections show that supply is projected to outstrip demand by approximately 1fe in 2018/19 and between 2 to 6fe between 2019/20 and 2026/27. We are therefore continuing to give consideration to if and how we reduce the supply of places locally<sup>8</sup>.

### 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 626 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>9</sup>.

- 6.6. Current projections show a surplus of places equivalent to around 1-2fe is projected to exist up until 2022/23 then grow to 3-4fe by 2026/27. Local provision in the last four 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 number of Haringey Children (approximately 60) in and close to the Hornsey Lane N6 area. We will need to monitor the impact of the Heartlands area regeneration 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 continue to monitor demand and supply very carefully to see if adjustments to overall PAN are needed, and also take 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 510 reception places in this PA.

- 6.9. Current projections for PA3 show a consistent surplus of approximately 1 to 2FE in this planning area up until 2026/27. The expansion of Sir Thomas Abney primary school (N16 5ED) in Hackney from 1FE to 2FE in September 2016 *may* have very slightly impacted this surplus by taking a small number of Haringey pupils.

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8 For all Planning Areas we only control the PAN of community schools. VA/VC (faith), foundation and academy schools determine their own PAN and are outside of LA control in this regard

9 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 around 4fe which gradually falls to 1fe surplus by 2023/24 and thereafter a 2fe deficit 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 by (or before if demand dictates) 2023/24.

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 1-2 FE up until 2026/27. Again, this may be impacted upon by expected regeneration in the Heartlands regen area.

6.16. Comparing the 2017 projections against the 2018 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>10</sup>.

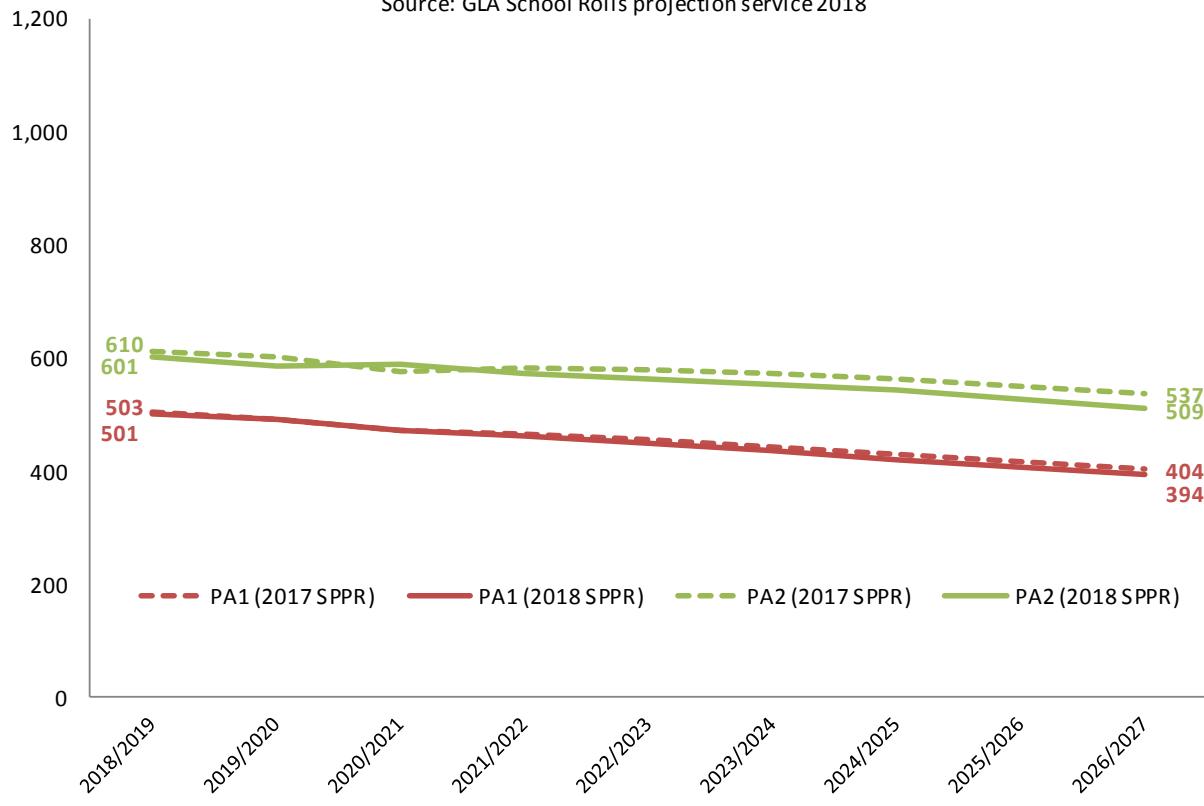
6.17. The data below largely replicates the trend observed in Appendix 12 on historic birth rates in the borough. These showed an increase in births in eastern wards versus a decrease in births in western wards over the period 2002 to 2015.

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

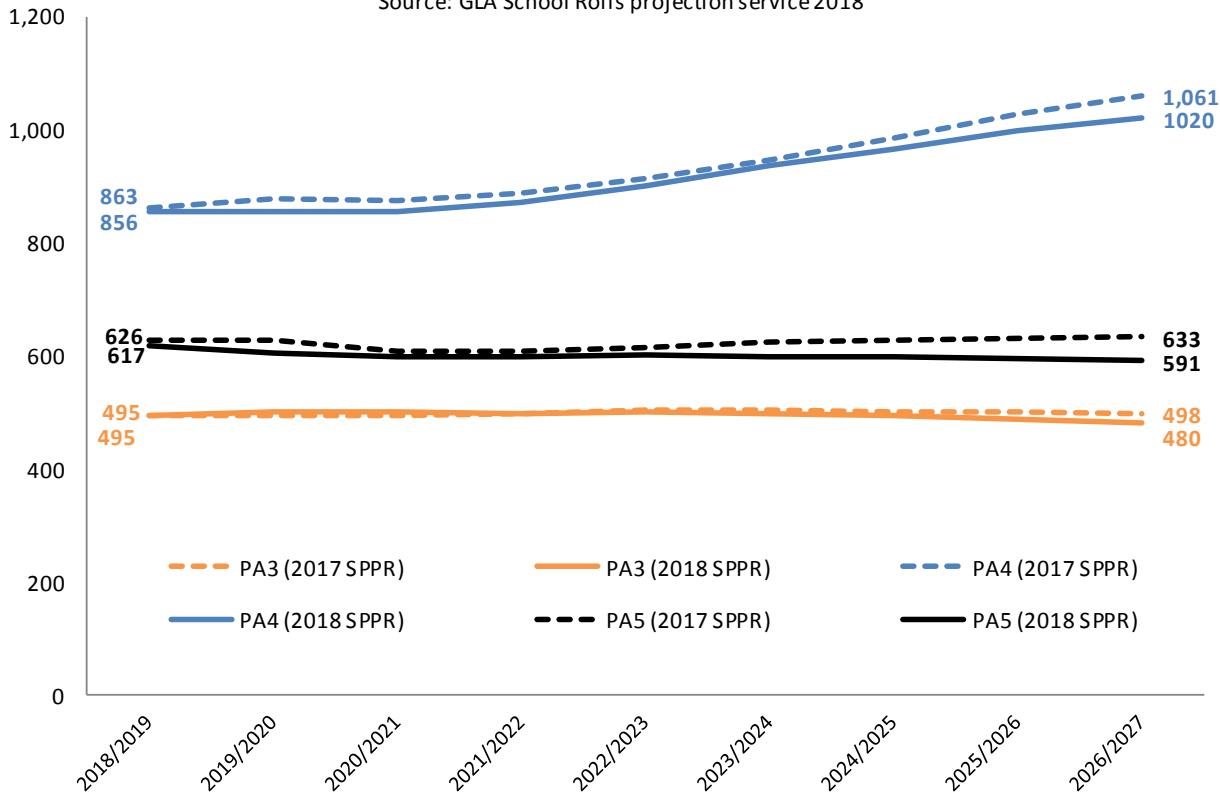
**Figure 2 - Projected reception aged pupils by PAs 1 and 2,  
2018/19 to 2026/27 (projected)**

Source: GLA School Rolls projection service 2018



**Figure 3 - Projected reception aged pupils by PAs 3,4 and 5  
2018/19 to 2026/27 (projected)**

Source: GLA School Rolls projection service 2018



## 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 showed that we expected overall demand, based on current provision, to be exceeded from 2019/20 onwards.
- 7.2. However, the latest demand data for Year 7 places in September 2018 shows a considerable move away from last year's projections with a significant shortfall in places. Additional work has been undertaken to make sense of this deviation and initial findings suggest that a significant factor has been the enhanced popularity of Haringey secondary schools amongst both Haringey residents and residents of neighbouring boroughs. For more on this theme please see Appendix 11 on inter-borough migration.

**Table 2 - Year 6 and 7 projections and planned places (Original GLA projection data)- latest**

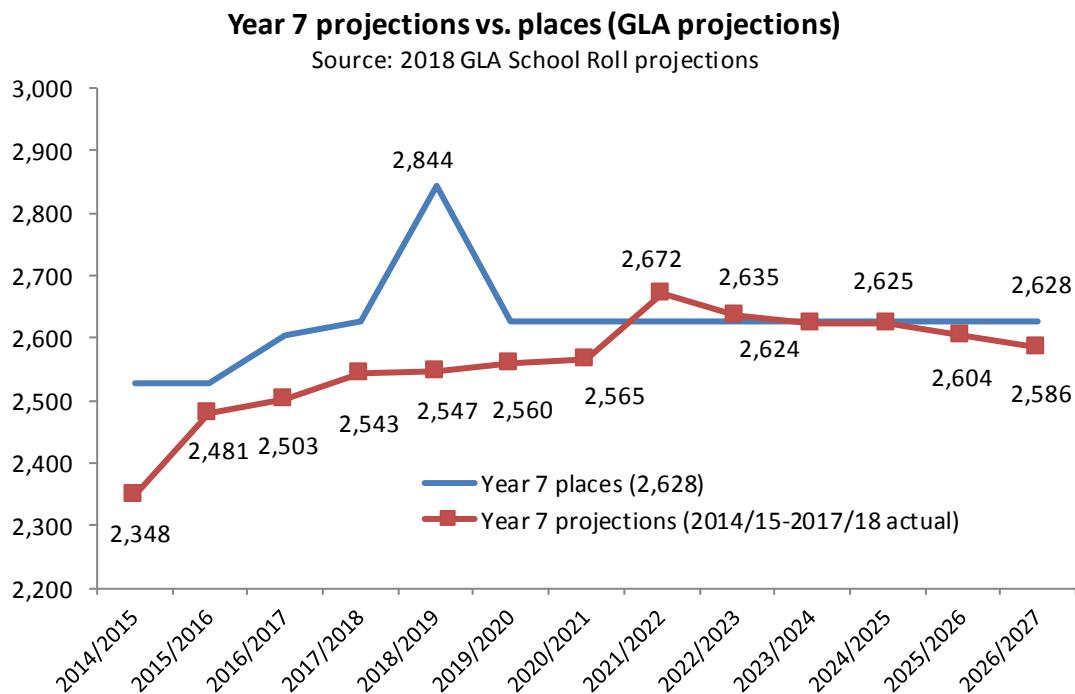
	Year	Number of year 7 places	Number of year 6 pupils	Number of year 7 pupils	year 7 place shortfall / surplus	% of year 7 surplus places
Actual	2014/2015	2,528	2,882	2,348	180	7.1%
Actual	2015/2016	2,528	2,951 (2,917)*	2,481	47	1.9%
Actual	2016/2017	2,604	2,844	2,503	101	3.9%
Actual	2017/2018	2,628	3,168	2,543	85	3.2%
Projection	2018/2019	2,844**	3,128	2,547	270	9.6%
Projection	2019/2020	2,628	3,026	2,560	68	2.6%
Projection	2020/2021	2,628	2,954	2,565	63	2.4%
Projection	2021/2022	2,628	2,940	2,672	-44	-1.7%
Projection	2022/2023	2,628	2,809	2,635	-7	-0.3%
Projection	2023/2024	2,628	2,670	2,624	4	0.2%
Projection	2024/2025	2,628	2,681	2,625	3	0.1%
Projection	2025/2026	2,628	2,639	2,604	24	0.9%
Projection	2026/2027	2,628	2,616	2,586	42	1.6%

**Source:** 2013-2018 PLASC counts and GLA 2018 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.

\*\* For September 2018 the following schools have supplied additional Year 7 capacity: Hornsey School for Girls (27), Greig City Academy (24), Highgate Wood (27), Gladesmore (27), St Thomas More (27), Park View (54) and Harris Academy Tottenham (30)

**Figure 4 - Year 7 places vs. projections, 2014/15-2026/27 (Original GLA Projections)**



- 7.3. An additional eight bulge classes at year 7 have been provided at the following schools for Year 7 entry in September 2018; Hornsey School for Girls (27 places), Greig City Academy (24), Highgate Wood (27), Gladesmore (27), St Thomas More (27), Park View (54) and Harris Academy Tottenham (30).
- 7.4. In 2017 we had initial conversations with secondary heads about how additional capacity might be achieved to meet rising demand 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.
- 7.5. The unexpectedly early rise in the demand for year 7 places which came in September 2018 meant that these plans have had to be brought forward. We are continuing to carefully monitor year 7 places for the incoming September 2018 cohort to ensure continued sufficiency.
- 7.6. In other secondary year groups, we have large numbers of vacancies in years 7, 8, and 11<sup>11</sup> (approximately 4-6 fe equivalent) and capacity (around 1 fe) in year 10. We have a significant shortfall of capacity at year 9 with only 3 vacancies as at April 2018 and many schools already over capacity in this year group. However, our secondary schools have agreed to go over number in year 9 by 4 places each and pupils are being efficiently placed via our in year fair access panel (IYFAP) – see more below.

<sup>11</sup> These figures relate to the 2017/18 cohorts

- 7.7. Given the need for alternative secondary projections in this year's School Place Planning report, the alternative Table 2 and Figure 4 have been included below.
- 7.8. These projections have been calculated by the LA and assuming that rates of inter-borough migration at Year 7 stay static with the trends observed this year (see Appendix 11 for more information).
- 7.9. The Y7 projections are simply calculated by deducting the proportional fall in the Year 6 cohort as at January compared to the Year 7 cohort as at October. In 2017 this drop was 13% (2,910 Y6 vs. 2,531 Y7).
- 7.10. This is not a robust or long-term methodology but in the immediate term provides a more realistic view of likely demand for Year 7 places and helps to ensure that we aren't caught with insufficient places in the lead up to National Offer Day (1 March) in future years.
- 7.11. It is worth noting that the disparity of the size between the Year 6 and Year 7 cohort has fallen considerably in recent years making accurate Year 7 projections using any methodology increasingly complex. Between 2012 and 2014 the October Year 7 cohort was between 19.2% and 20% smaller than the January Year 6 cohort. By contrast, between 2015 and 2017 the October Year 7 cohort was between 13 % and 14.9%.

**Table 2 Year 6 and 7 projections and planned places (*Experimental projections*)**

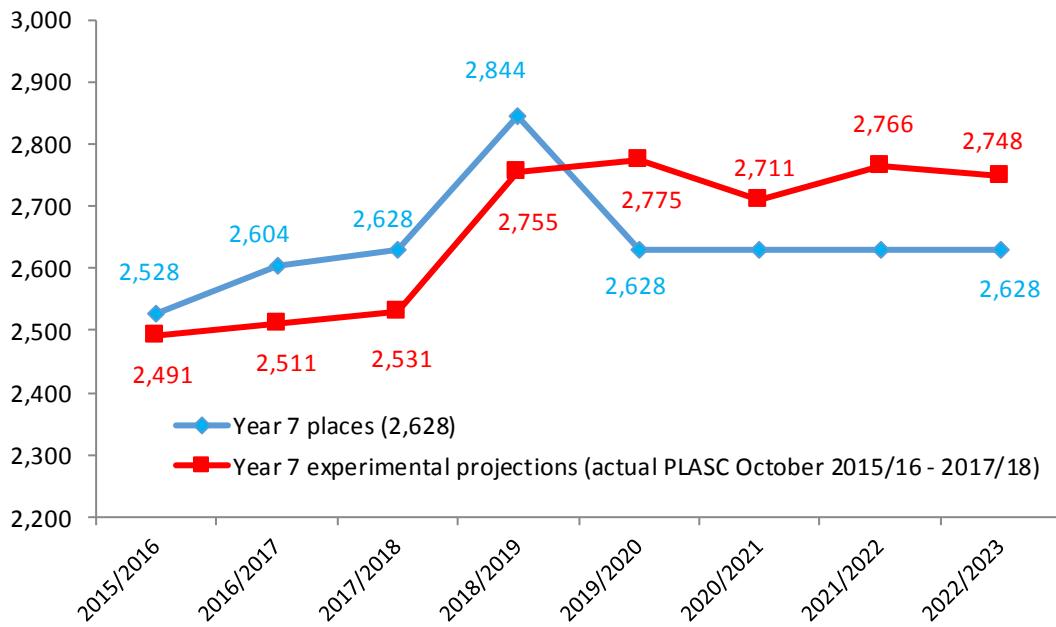
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Actual	2016/2017	2,604	2,951	2,511	93	3.6%
Actual	2017/2018	2,628	2,910	2,531	97	3.7%
Projection	2018/2019	2,844**	3,168	2,755	89	3.2%
Projection	2019/2020	2,628	3,191	2,775	-147	-5.6%
Projection	2020/2021	2,628	3,117	2,711	-83	-3.2%
Projection	2021/2022	2,628	3,180	2,766	-138	-5.3%
Projection	2022/2023	2,628	3,160	2,748	-120	-4.6%

**Source:** 2013-2018 PLASC counts (Haringey Education Services)

\*\* For September 2018 the following schools have supplied additional Year 7 capacity: Hornsey School for Girls (27), Greig City Academy (24), Highgate Wood (27), Gladesmore (27), St Thomas More (27), Park View (54) and Harris Academy Tottenham (30)

## Year 7 projections vs. places (Experimental projection)

Source: Haringey Education Services



### 1. In year Fair Access Protocol (IYFAP)

- 1.1. As required by the provisions of the Admissions Code 2014, an in year fair access panel (IYFAP) operates at primary and secondary level, supported by a protocol. 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.
- 1.2. The Department for Education (DfE) 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, forms part of our admission arrangements 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.
- 1.3. Each year more than 150 children and young people pass through secondary IYFAP and around 10 - 15 children through primary IYFAP. 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.

### 2. Post 16 provision in our borough

- 2.1. 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).

2.2. 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.

2.3. 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	2017/18 Capacity	2018/19 Capacity	Jan 17	Jan 18
			Census	Census
Alexandra Park School	525	525	477	503
Fortismere School	450	450	424	455
Grieg City Academy	250	250	221	244
Highgate Wood school	250	250	243	239
Hornsey School for Girls*	140	140	118	86
St Thomas More School	180	200	140	158
London Academy of Excellence	250	500	-	111
Haringey Sixth Form College	1,200	1200	830	1,195
Harris Academy Tottenham^	30	50	10	22
ADA Digital skills college^^	170	170	57	109
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,445</b>	<b>3,735</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>3,122</b>

Source: January 2018 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.

^ 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

### 3. Special Educational Needs

- 3.1. The number of children and young people with a statement in our borough is on an overall upward trajectory - there are currently 1,848 children with a statement in our schools compared with 1,262 in 2009. The number of Children and Young people with statements or plans maintained by Haringey are between 96 and 138 in every year's cohort between Y3 and Y14. Reception, Y1 and Y2 have cohort sizes of 56, 78 and 88 respectively. 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.
- 3.2. 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.
- 3.3. 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 2018**

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## Appendix 1: Reception planning for places borough wide

- 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 2014/15 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	Equiv. Form of Entry
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)	2,979 (act. Jan 2018)	3,290~	9.5%	311	11fe
2018/19	4,030 (actual births in 2013/14)	3,069 (projected)	3,320~~	7.6%	251	8
2019/20	4,119 (actual births in 2014/15)	3,035 (projected)	3,320	9.4%	315	11
2020/21	4,148 (actual births in 2015/16)	3,015 (projected)	3,320	10.0%	335	11
2021/22	4,126 (projected births in 2017)	3,000 (projected)	3,320	10.5%	350	12
2022/23	4,161 (projected births in 2018)	3,015 (projected)	3,320	10.0%	335	11
2023/24	4,179 (projected births in 2019)	3,020 (projected)	3,320	9.9%	330	11
2024/25	4,201 (projected births in 2020)	3,020 (projected)	3,320	9.9%	330	11
2025/26	4,216 (projected births in 2021)	3,011 (projected)	3,320	10.1%	339	11
2026/27	4,216 (projected births in 2022)	2,994 (projected)	3,320	10.6%	356	12
Source	Actual births: Live Births data from ONS Projected births: GLA 2018 School roll Projections (Borough Preferred option - BPO)	Actual: PLASC School Census Projected reception aged pupils: GLA 2018 School Roll projections				

**Source:** 2010-2018 January PLASC counts and GLA 2018 School roll projections

\*\*\*\*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 and Earlham is temporarily reducing from 2FE to 1FE

~~ From September 2018 Earlham is reverting to its original PAN of 2fe and Tiverton is going down from 2fe to 1fe  
Note: Reception aged pupils at borough level includes pupils at our special schools, planning area tables do not.

## 2. Changes to the most recent School Roll Projections

- 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. 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.

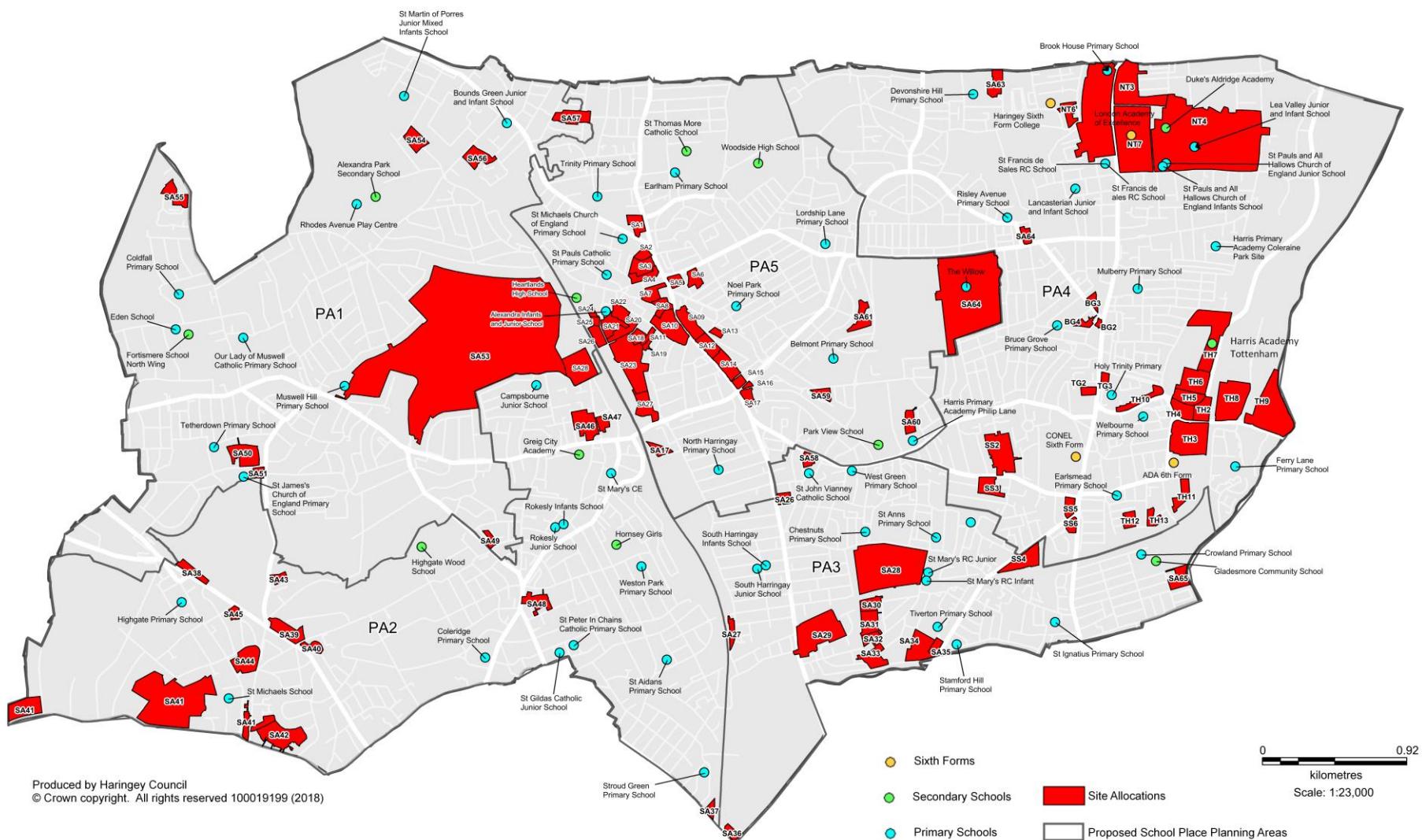
**Table 1.2 - Draft Allocated sites without Planning or Major sites with planning permission**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Net Housing Trajectory</b>
WG SA 1	LBH Civic Centre	116
WG SA 2	Green Ridings House	146
WG SA 3	Wood Green Bus Garage	237
WG SA 4	Station Road Offices	197
WG SA 5	Vue Cinema	99
WG SA 6	Mecca Bingo	209
WG SA 7	Morrison's Wood Green	234
WG SA 8	Wood Green Library	195
WG SA 9	The Mall West	388
WG SA 10	The Mall East	432
WG SA 11	Iceland site	84
WG SA 12	Bury Road Car Park	249
WG SA 13	Salvation Army	74
WG SA 14	16-54 Wood Green High Road	420
WG SA 15	L/b Westbury & Whymark Avenue	117
WG SA 16	Turnpike Lane Triangle	41
WG SA 17	Turnpike Lane Station	85
WG SA 18	Bittern Place	173
WG SA 19	Land r/o Hornsey Park Rd	72
WG SA 20	Coberg Road North	181
WG SA 21	Wood Green Cultural Centre (South)	341
WG SA 22	Wood Green Cultural Centre (North)	153
WG SA 23	Clarendon Road	1,465
WG SA 24	Western Rd Car Park	92
WG SA 25	Western Rd Depot	0
WG SA 26	Land Adjacent to Coronation Sidings	173
WG SA 27	Clarendon Road South	201
WG SA 28	Hornsey Filter Beds	304
TH8	Hale Village	2423
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

<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Net Housing Trajectory</b>
SA33	Vale/Eade Roads	101
SA34	Overbury & Eade Roads	141
SA35	L/b Seven Sisters Road & Tewkesbury Road	63
SA36	Finsbury Park Bowling Alley	71
SA37	18-20 Stroud 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 2018

**Figure 1.1 – Housing trajectory sites with Haringey schools**



## **Appendix 2: Planning for places in local planning areas**

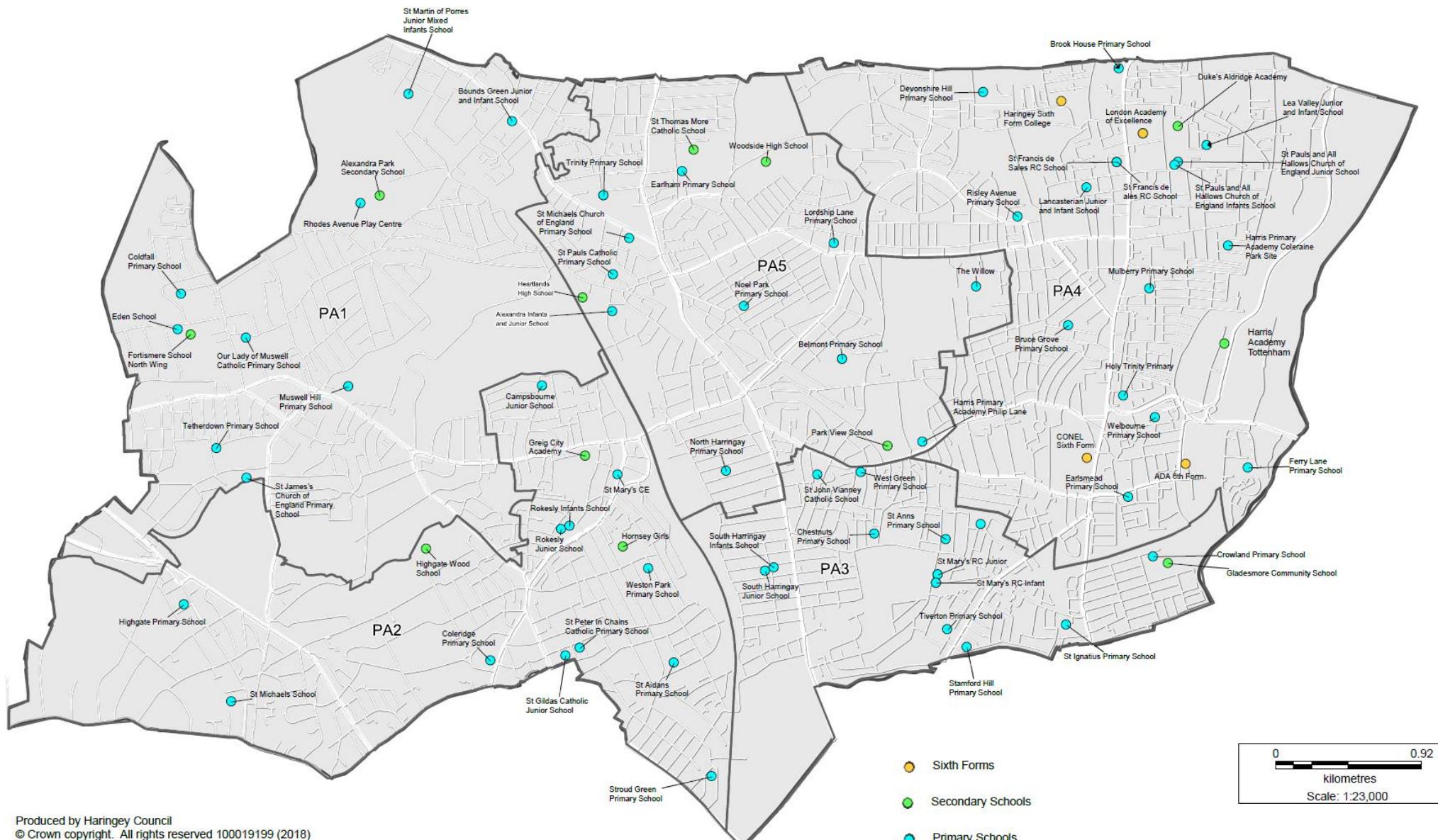
1. We use five Planning Areas (PAs) for the purpose of our place planning to allow us to plan more effectively to meet local demand. PAs provide a useful framework to compare admissions application data, pupil projections, school roll information and housing developments across the borough. This data 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 3: Planning area map

**Figure 3.1 – Haringey schools**



## 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 ration has fluctuated more.

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

Planning Area	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Planning area 1	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.06</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>	<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>	<b>0.85</b>
Planning area 4	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.76</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>0.86</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>	<b>0.87</b>

2. Tables 4.2 and 4.3 show how places vary between planning areas. Table 4.2 shows that 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**

Reception only (2018 data is projection)						
Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*
Planning area 1	0.2%	<b>-0.2%</b>	1.5%	2.2%	6.9%	<b>7.80%</b>
Planning area 2	3.4%	0.9%	1.1%	9.5%	10.5%	<b>4.20%</b>
Planning area 3	3.7%	6.9%	5.4%	13.7%	15.4%	<b>3.00%^</b>
Planning area 4	4.8%	12%	8.6%	9.8%	11.7%	<b>11.90%</b>
Planning area 5	0.8%	4.9%	5.9%	9.1%	12.6%	<b>6.30%</b>
<b>Haringey Average</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>7.20%</b>

Notes: \*Reception projections and Reception PAN in Table 4.2 are as at September 2018

^ Reception capacity in Planning area 3 has dropped from 540 to 510 from September 2018 as Tiverton has reduced their PAN from 60 to 30 in September 2018.

3. Table 4.3 shows that when including other year groups, the majority of planning areas have a growing surplus capacity. This surplus is above 10% in Planning areas 2,3 and 4.

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

Reception to Yr 6 (2018 data is projection)						
Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Planning area 1	1.0%	1.2%	-0.9%	0.9%	1.3%	0.6%
Planning area 2	6.5%	5.5%	3.6%	3.6%	5.1%	5.90%
Planning area 3	9.1%	7.4%	9.8%	7.2%	9.2%	13.80%
Planning area 4	2.9%	4.0%	2.8%	4.5%	5.4%	15.60%
Planning area 5	7.4%	5.8%	3.2%	2.3%	5.1%	9.50%
<b>Haringey surplus</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>9.50%</b>

Note: \*Reception to year 6 projections and PAN in Table 4.2 are as at September 2018

## **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 2018 (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 573 to 570, 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>12</sup>.

##### **1.6. Housing Developments**

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 relatively modest in this part of the borough, with only a few large sites forecast to come forward at St Luke's and

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<sup>12</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.

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 5/6fe 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 (2014/15-2017/18) & Projection (2018/19-2026/27) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2014/15	604	541	540***	-1
2015/16	646	532	540~	8
2016/17	638	528	540	12
2017/18	540	510 (actual)	540	30
2018/19	509	501	540	39
2019/20	509	490	540	50
2020/21	480	472	540	68
2021/22		462	540	78
2022/23		449	540	91
2023/24		435	540	105
2024/25		421	540	119
2025/26		407	540	133
2026/27		394	540	146

Source: 2014-2018 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2018, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area.

\*\*\* 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	2018
Bounds Green	57	57	73	88	77	102
Coldfall Primary	91	117	116	106	93	108
Eden Primary	54	38	42	31	37	31
Muswell Hill Primary	68	92	72	92	59	57
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	50	32	33	33	34	34
Rhodes Avenue Primary	125	134	147	138	132	132
St James' CE Primary	38	51	35	30	30	30
St Martin of Porres RC	39	44	30	19	26	21
Tetherdown Primary	95	67	60	64	85	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>570</b>

Note: On time applications as at 15/2/2018

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2018)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bounds Green Infant & Junior school	510	441	441	445	478	503
Coldfall Primary	630	629	631	631	632	630
Eden Primary	210^	90	119	148	177	204
Muswell Hill Primary	420	418	420	420	420	420
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	420	401	413	414	410	386
Rhodes Avenue Primary	600	513	541	571	602	632
St James' CE Primary	270	204	235	257	256	255
St Martin of Porres RC	210	203	199	202	192	198
Tetherdown Primary	420	420	420	420	417	414
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>3,584</b>	<b>3,642</b>
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>3,540</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>3,690</b>
<b>Percentage of Surplus capacity</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.3%</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: 2015/16/17 Mobility from RAISE online<sup>13</sup>

<b>School</b>	<b>2015% mobility from Raiseonline</b>	<b>2016% mobility from Raiseonline</b>	<b>2017% mobility from Raiseonline</b>
Bounds Green Infant	13.0	12.6	5
Bounds Green Junior	9.4	10.6	11.2
Coldfall Primary	10.2	8.9	8.1
Eden Primary	3.4	5.9	8.5
Muswell Hill Primary	14.4	12.2	10
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	13.9	15.7	16.5
Rhodes Avenue Primary	6.0	5.8	5.7
St James' CE Primary	13.1	13.2	10.2
St Martin of Porres RC	4.2	5.2	8.8
Tetherdown Primary	9.4	11.6	12

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<sup>13</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 stayed broadly static this year rising from 595 (2017) to 598 (2018). In the latest intake year there have been a lower number of applications received (598) than places available (656).

#### 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. 2018 rolls are slightly lower at 4,335.

#### 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 with 66 pupils from Haringey, the majority of which are from the N6 and N8 postcodes.

#### 2.7. Summary of supply and demand

The latest projections show a continuation in the reduction in reception age pupils although currently there is a reasonable demand for school places in this PA.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	A surplus of places equivalent to around 1-2fe is projected to exist up until 2022/23 then grow to 3-4fe by 2026/27
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Table: 5.5 GLA projections for planning area 2

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2014/15-2017/18) & Projection (2018/19-2026/27) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2014/15	737	650	656***	6
2015/16	696	649	656~	7
2016/17	678	594	656	62
2017/18	668	596 (actual)	626~~	30
2018/19	661	601	626~~	25
2019/20	636	584	626~~	42
2020/21	670	589	656	67
2021/22		572	656	84
2022/23		564	656	92
2023/24		553	656	103
2024/25		542	656	114
2025/26		526	656	130
2026/27		509	656	147

Source: 2014-2018 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2018, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area.

\*\*\* 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 temporarily reduced its PAN from 3FE to 2FE (they are also carrying on this PAN reduction until Sept 2019)

Table 5.6: First place preference information

School	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Campsbourne Infants	58	54	49	54	54	53
Coleridge Primary	180	200	206	175	139	149
Highgate Primary School	38	36	41	45	52	49
Rokesly Infants	59	70	91	80	86	92
St Aidan's	38	59	40	53	52	51
St Mary's CE Infant	51	51	54	57	46	54
St Michael's CE Primary N6	89	77	70	60	57	59
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	46	58	66	42	46	26
Stroud Green	24	39	42	28	38	35
Weston Park	46	57	47	33	25	30
<b>Totals</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>598</b>

Note: On time applications as at 15/2/2018

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2018)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Campsbourne Infants / Junior	420	373	392	384	380	390
Coleridge Primary	840	828	825	834	837	836
Highgate Primary School	392	378	386	382	395	422
Rokesly Infants / Junior	630	604	609	618	623	621
St Aidan's	210	200	204	200	205	205
St Gildas' RC Junior	240	233	238	232	226	217
St Mary's CE Infant / Junior*	510	424	460	478	494	511
St Michael's CE Primary N6	420	412	411	414	410	406
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	180	176	172	171	170	148
Stroud Green	420	328	349	355	326	322
Weston Park	270	270	266	271	264	257
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,532</b>	<b>4,226</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>4,339</b>	<b>4,330</b>	<b>4,335</b>
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>4,532</b>	<b>4,472</b>	<b>4,472</b>	<b>4,502</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>4,532</b>
<b>Percentage of Surplus capacity</b>		<b>5.5%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>4.4%</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: 2015/16/17 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2015% mobility from Raiseonline	2016% mobility from Raiseonline	2017% mobility from Raiseonline
Campsbourne Infants	7.7	1.7	2.7
Campsbourne Junior	10.2	5.8	5.7
Coleridge Primary	8.8	8.1	8.5
Highgate Primary School	21.7	22.8	23.2
Rokesly Infant	2.9	4.5	5
Rokesly Junior	10.3	8.3	7.9
St Aidan's	9.2	9.4	15.4
St Gildas' RC Junior	3.8	5.2	7.1
St Mary's CE Primary	19.4	18.4	18.3
St Michael's CE Primary N6	14.2	13.2	16.6
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	1.8	1.8	4.2
Stroud Green	20.8	23	19.5
Weston Park	7.2	7.9	9

### 3. Planning Area 3

- 3.1. Planning Area 3 incorporates St Ann's, Seven Sisters and the south half of Harringay wards and includes the following schools: Chestnuts Primary, Crowland, Seven Sisters Primary, South Harringay 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 decreased between 2017 (473) to 432 (2018). Total preferences in 2017 (1,522) were higher than the number received this year (1,346).

### **3.3. School Roll**

Planning area 3 has experienced a school roll population of around 3,400 to 3,600 over the past 6 years. Rolls have decreased slightly since 2014 (3,659) to 3,458 (2018). This is a planning 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 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 a small surplus of between 1-2fe between 2018 and 2026/27.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	<b>An average surplus of around 1-2fe 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 (2014/15-2017/18) & Projection (2018/19-2026/27) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2014/15	736	503	540	37
2015/16	732	511	540	29
2016/17	661	466	540	74
2017/18	656	491 (actual)	540	49
2018/19	638	495	510***	15
2019/20	670	500	540	40
2020/21	725	501	540	39
2021/22		497	540	43
2022/23		501	540	39
2023/24		498	540	42
2024/25		493	540	47
2025/26		487	540	53
2026/27		480	540	60

Source: 2014-2018 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2018, 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

\*\*\* Tiverton have reduced their PAN to 30 in 2018/19

Table 5.10: First place preference information

School	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Chestnuts Primary	76	77	72	78	88	74
Crowland	26	32	43	47	53	58
Seven Sisters Primary	51	39	35	27	46	46
South Haringay Infant	63	82	66	63	64	47
St Ann's CE Primary	33	22	32	33	30	18
St Ignatius RC Primary	53	15	34	41	42	42
St John Vianney RC	47	45	34	40	31	32
St Mary's RC Infant	65	54	61	41	55	41
Stamford Hill Primary	19	19	24	18	20	27
Tiverton Primary	53	46	28	31	29	26
West Green Primary	17	19	22	18	15	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>432</b>

Note: On time applications as at 15/2/2018

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2018)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Chestnuts Primary	420	408	404	404	411	418
Crowland	420	383	379	399	405	395
Seven Sisters Primary*	450	428	409	409	369	360
South Harringay Infant	180	198	177	180	174	173
South Harringay Junior**	270	219	241	244	235	221
St Ann's CE Primary	210	206	202	201	196	200
St Ignatius RC Primary	420	389	360	383	369	354
St John Vianney RC	210	207	205	203	207	206
St Mary's RC Infant	180	174	180	178	174	168
St Mary RC Junior	240	237	237	232	233	237
Stamford Hill Primary***	210	199	194	191	186	180
Tiverton Primary	420	401	401	396	356	337
Triangle****						
West Green Primary	210	210	208	198	201	209
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,840</b>	<b>3,659</b>	<b>3,597</b>	<b>3,618</b>	<b>3,516</b>	<b>3,458</b>
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>3,840</b>	<b>3,951</b>	<b>3,951</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>3,840</b>
<b>Percentage of Surplus capacity</b>		<b>7.4%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>

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

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

\*\*\* For September 2013, Stamford Hill accommodated a year 1 bulge class (+1fe). This is no longer required and the school has reverted to 1fe.

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

Table 5.12: 2015/16/17 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2015% mobility from Raiseonline	2016% mobility from Raiseonline	2017% mobility from Raiseonline
Chestnuts Primary	17.4	15.1	15.4
Crowland	25.6	26.4	24
Seven Sisters Primary	29.0	32.3	32.6
South Harringay Infant	6.8	12.8	10.7
South Harringay Junior	14.6	3.3	8.6
St Ann's CE Primary	14.0	14.5	15.1
St Ignatius RC Primary	11.7	14.9	16
St John Vianney RC	8.6	9.2	8.5
St Mary's RC Infant	5.8	2.5	2.5
St Mary's RC Junior	8.4	6.9	4.7
Stamford Hill Primary	32.5	29.2	28.3
Tiverton Primary	25.2	23.7	21.3
West Green Primary	30.1	27.6	31.2

#### **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, Mulberry Primary, Risley 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 increased since last year from 676 (2017) to 726 (2018). 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) set 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 small deficit of primary school places from 2024/25. 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 2026/27, we will continue to closely monitor this PA to ensure that demand does continues to meet supply both in the short and the longer term. The PA also borders with Enfield where large

scale regeneration is taking place at Meridian Water. In June 2016 Enfield confirmed that the Department for Education had approved the opening of a free school (One Degree Academy) just north of the borough boundary in Enfield. An additional 60 reception places will be created through the opening of the school. [One Degree](#) is temporarily located at Heron Hall school in Ponders End but is due to move to a new site near Gordon Hill station in Enfield as part of the redevelopment of the Chase Farm hospital site. This is a considerable distance from the borough boundary with Haringey.

#### 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 around 4-5fe is projected until 2020/21. Thereafter this surplus is projected to fall until a 2fe deficit 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 (2014/15-2017/18) & Projection (2018/19-2026/27) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2014/15	1,391	843	958/*4/	115
2015/16	1,355	876	958	82
2016/17	1,404	864	958	94
2017/18	1,357	807 (actual)	958	151
2018/19	1,292	856	958	102
2019/20	1,359	855	958	103
2020/21	1,387	854	958	104
2021/22		872	958	86
2022/23		901	958	57
2023/24		935	958	23
2024/25		967	958	-9
2025/26		997	958	-39
2026/27		1020	958	-62

Source: 2014-2018 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2018, 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	2018
Brook House Primary School	9	10	6	28	32	27
Bruce Grove Primary School	40	46	41	44	45	33
Devonshire Hill	49	49	52	40	45	65
Earlsmead	46	76	63	68	38	54
Ferry Lane Primary	26	26	25	26	12	15
Harris Academy Tottenham		1	9	20	12	21
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	29	28	25	61	55	57
Holy Trinity	23	24	27	22	26	29
Lancasterian Primary	62	61	56	61	66	51
Lea Valley Primary	99	88	68	53	60	56
Mulberry Primary	78	69	72	68	63	70
Risley Avenue	50	81	72	58	37	64
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	96	91	76	84	81	93
St Paul's and All Hallows CE Infants	38	41	40	27	35	23
Welbourne	67	68	68	70	69	68
<b>Totals</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>726</b>

Note: On time applications as at 15/2/2018

\*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 2018)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Brook House Primary School^	390	119	153	241	321	388
Bruce Grove Primary	420	406	410	407	394	393
Devonshire Hill	420	416	415	416	402	393
Earlsmead*	450	433	443	445	428	438
Ferry Lane Primary	210	202	191	183	187	169
Harris Academy Tottenham^^	180	-	16	38	64	83
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	420	386	385	377	393	396
Holy Trinity Primary	210	186	186	195	198	185
Lancasterian Primary**	435	427	427	428	425	433
Lea Valley Primary	420	418	421	421	425	419
Mulberry Primary	630	626	631	640	630	612
Risley Avenue	630	604	621	615	611	592
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	270	265	270	271	262	257
St Francis de Sales RC Juniors	360	353	350	352	355	346
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	180	175	173	157	150	129

St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	240	223	225	225	232	215
Welbourne****	600	451	502	532	527	536
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,465</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>5,819</b>	<b>5,943</b>	<b>6,004</b>	<b>5,984</b>
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>6,465</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>5,985</b>	<b>6,225</b>	<b>6,345</b>	<b>6,465</b>
<b>Percentage of Surplus capacity</b>		<b>2.9%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>5.4%</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 (2018) has 2 FE in R,1,2, 3, 4 and 5 and 1 FE in Year 6 (hence 330 capacity)

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

Table 5.16: 2015/16/17 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2015% mobility from Raiseonline	2016% mobility from Raiseonline	2017% mobility from Raiseonline
Bruce Grove Primary	21.6	20.6	21.1
Devonshire Hill	18.6	17.6	17.5
Earlsmead	21.4	19	18.6
Ferry Lane Primary	24.2	20.5	23.7
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	38.3	34.1	31.2
Holy Trinity	14.7	18.2	16.9
Lancasterian Primary	16.8	17.8	19.4
Lea Valley Primary	12.2	12.2	12.6
Mulberry Primary	21.7	24.8	24.6
Risley Avenue	23.5	22.5	21.9
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	2.8	2.8	2.9
St Francis de Sales RC Juniors	4.9	6.5	8.7
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	8.6	10.6	15.7
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	16.1	16.4	18.2
Welbourne	20.6	19.2	13

## 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, Earlham, 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 increased from 517 (2017) to 566 (2018). Total preferences in 2018 (1,790) are marginally higher than they were in 2017 (1,770) but much lower than in 2016 (1,966).

#### 5.3. School Roll

This PA has historically carried large amounts of surplus capacity. We have managed this surplus by the lowering of PANs in some local schools and will need to make additional temporary reductions to PAN in this planning area.

#### 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 1-2fe surplus up until 2026/27.</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 (2014/15-2017/18) & Projection (2018/19-2026/27) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2014/15	944	624	656***	32
2015/16	854	617	656	39
2016/17	833	596	656	60
2017/18	908	556 (actual)	626 ~	70
2018/19	930	617	656	39
2019/20	945	606	656	50
2020/21	886	599	656	57
2021/22		597	656	59
2022/23		600	656	56
2023/24		599	656	57
2024/25		597	656	59
2025/26		594	656	62
2026/27		591	656	65

Source: 2014-2018 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2018, 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.

Table 5.18: First place preference information

School	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Alexandra Primary	30	34	52	44	42	46
Belmont Infant	86	91	102	78	80	57
Earlham	31	40	31	32	25	36
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	46	53	51	56	37	37
Lordship Lane	81	78	82	75	73	65
Noel Park Primary	63	50	53	61	49	56
North Harringay Primary	56	64	63	64	54	74
St Michael's CE Primary N22	22	21	24	14	12	13
St Paul's RC Primary	34	42	44	31	25	29
The Willow	67	77	56	80	50	87
Trinity Primary Academy	31	24	27	39	70	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>566</b>

Note: On time applications as at 15/2/2018

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2018)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Alexandra Primary*	420	290	328	353	371	397
Belmont Infant^	168	173	171	169	170	170
Belmont Junior	240	212	218	213	215	221
Earlham	420	394	400	380	374	346
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	420	392	397	405	391	394
Lordship Lane	630	614	614	623	611	596
Noel Park Primary**	570	503	537	530	533	524
North Harringay Primary	420	396	403	416	404	403
St Michael's CE Primary N22	210	200	206	207	188	172
St Paul's RC Primary	210	206	201	206	205	202
The Willow	420	403	413	406	406	415
Trinity Primary Academy	420	395	405	390	404	411
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,548</b>	<b>4,178</b>	<b>4,293</b>	<b>4,298</b>	<b>4,272</b>	<b>4,251</b>
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>4,548</b>	<b>4,435</b>	<b>4,435</b>	<b>4,398</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,548</b>
<b>Percentage of Surplus capacity</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	

\*For September 2011 Alexandra primary school accommodated a bulge class (+1FE) and in 2012 Alexandra reinstated its PAN to 60. Its 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: 2015/16/17 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2015% mobility from Raiseonline	2016% mobility from Raiseonline	2017% mobility from Raiseonline
Alexandra Primary	23.5	21.8	21.4
Belmont Infant	4.4	5.3	5.3
Belmont Junior	10.1	8	10.7
Earlham	27.6	26.9	30.8
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	23.7	21.4	21.1
Lordship Lane	20.8	18.6	19.3
Noel Park Primary	25.0	20.6	21.6
North Harringay Primary	22.7	23.6	21.7
St Michael's CE Primary N22	25.7	26.8	21.7
St Paul's RC Primary	1.8	9.7	10.3
The Willow	17.0	16.7	15.6
Trinity Primary Academy	37.8	34	33.3

## 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 2018 PLASC count.  
Data Source: Admissions data and 2018 PLASC count
- Total school roll trends and surplus capacity.  
Data Source: January PLASC 2014 – 2018
- 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 13<sup>th</sup> April 2018
- GLA projections,  
Data Source: GLA school roll projections 2018 (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.
2. **Please note:** A more realistic view of the short-term Year 7 position can be found in the experimental projections found on pgs. 12-15.

Table 6.1: 11-15 year old projections and planned places<sup>14</sup>

Year	11-15 capacity (2014/15 – 2017/18) and planned places (2018/19 – 2026/27)	Number of 11-15 year old pupils (projections from 2018/19 onwards)	11-15 year old place shortfall/ surplus	% surplus / shortfall of 11-15 year old places
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*	686	5.5%
2017/18	12,630	12,414 (actual PLASC)	216	1.7%
2018/19	13,042	12,350	692	5.3%
2019/20	13,175	12,504	671	5.1%
2020/21	13,278	12,556	722	5.4%
2021/22	13,278	12,736	542	4.1%
2022/23	13,329	12,873	456	3.4%
2023/24	13,140	12,956	184	1.4%
2024/25	13,140	13,020	120	0.9%
2025/26	13,140	13,055	85	0.6%
2026/27	13,140	12,976	164	1.2%

Source: 2014-2018 PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2018

\* 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>14</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	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	2,503	101	3.9%
Actual	2017/2018	2,628	3,168	2,543	85	3.2%
Projection	2018/2019	2,844**	3,128	2,547	270	9.6%
Projection	2019/2020	2,628	3,026	2,560	68	2.6%
Projection	2020/2021	2,628	2,954	2,565	63	2.4%
Projection	2021/2022	2,628	2,940	2,672	-44	-1.7%
Projection	2022/2023	2,628	2,809	2,635	-7	-0.3%
Projection	2023/2024	2,628	2,670	2,624	4	0.2%
Projection	2024/2025	2,628	2,681	2,625	3	0.1%
Projection	2025/2026	2,628	2,639	2,604	24	0.9%
Projection	2026/2027	2,628	2,616	2,586	42	1.6%

**Source:** 2013-2018 PLASC counts and GLA 2018 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.

\*\* For September 2018 the following schools have supplied additional Year 7 capacity: Hornsey School for Girls (27), Greig City Academy (24), Highgate Wood (27), Gladesmore (27), St Thomas More (27), Park View (54) and Harris Academy Tottenham (30)

## Appendix 7: Post 16 projections and tables

### 1. Post 16 Destinations in Haringey 2016-2017

- 1.1. There were 2,198 pupils educated in Haringey schools or education centres who completed Year 11 in the summer of 2017.
- 1.2. 92.6% of Year 11 leavers are participating in Education or training, an increase of 1.2%. 91.9% are in full time education, an increase of 1.2% from 2016. NEET totals are 1.04% an increase from 0.85% in 2016. The no response rate or 'not knowns' is 6.1% a decrease from 6.83% for 2016.
- 1.3. For those remaining in full time education 46.1% studied in Haringey while 53.9% studied out of borough. This is an increase in the numbers studying out of borough of approximately 3%. Of those remaining in education in Haringey 14.7% are studying at Haringey Sixth Form College while 7.8% are studying at CONEL.
- 1.4. The most popular out of borough institutions are City and Islington College 24.6%; Barnet and Southgate College 9.9% and Waltham Forest FE College 6.9%.
- 1.5. 0.75% of young people left school for work or training.
- 1.6. Of the 91.9% in full time education 1,146 were male and 1,052 were female. Of the 8% leaving full time education 128 were male and 65 were female.
- 1.7. The NEET/Not Known totals are 170 of which 110 were male and 60 were female.
- 1.8. The council is working with schools to review procedures for collecting destination data.

### 2. Gender

- 2.1. While the numbers of males exceeds the numbers of girls engaged in full time education there the reverse is the case for those studying GCE A Level, 465 males vs. 519 Females. However, for Level 3 vocational BTEC courses or qualifications below Level 3 there are more males than females, 267 males vs. 221 females.

### 3. School sixth forms

- 3.1. School sixth forms account for 41.1% of those in full time education, while Further Education Colleges accounts for 41.3%. Sixth Form Colleges are attended by 17.33% of the total. The most attended schools and colleges attended out of borough can be found in Islington 25.5%; Waltham Forest 18.57%; Barnet 18.2%; Enfield 11.73% and Camden 8.33%.

#### 4. Breakdown of in borough choices

- 4.1. There are 1,013 students studying in borough in Year 12 of which 63.9% are studying A Level. A further 13.2% are studying BTEC Level 3 vocational qualification. The remaining 24% are studying below Level 3 qualifications.

Staying in borough at CONEL or Haringey Sixth Form	No	% of total
Haringey Sixth Form College	149	14.7%
CONEL	79	7.8%
Staying in school/Other (see below)	785	77.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1013</b>	<b>100%</b>

Staying in school in borough	No	% of total
Alexandra Park School	229	29.1%
Fortismere School	178	22.68%
Greig City Academy	106	13.5%
Highgate Wood School	95	12.10%
St Thomas More RC School	60	7.64%
London Academy of Excellence Tottenham	44	5.61%
Hornsey School for Girls (Hornsey College)	39	4.9%
Ada National Digital Skills College	17	2.17%
Other	17	2.17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Haringey 2016/17 Year 11 Destinations at 1<sup>st</sup> November 2017

#### 5. Vocational courses

- 5.1. While 63.9% of those in full time education in borough are studying A Level the figures for those studying out of borough are in direct contrast with only 28.4% studying A level and 29.9% studying the vocational BTEC Level 3. Studying any vocational qualification or course at Level 2 or below out of borough is 71.6%. Therefore of the 1185 young people studying out of borough, 337 are leaving to study A Level while 848 are not.
- 5.2. The most popular BTEC vocational courses taken are Sport, Leisure and Recreation, Health and Social Care, Applied Science, Construction, Creative Media, Art and Design, Early Years, IT, Motor Vehicles and Transportation, Engineering and Manufacturing, Hairdressing, Public Services and Travel and Tourism.

Below is a table of the out of borough recruiters that take the most Haringey pupils.

Post 16 Institution out of borough	No	% total educated out of borough
City and Islington College	292	24.6%
Barnet and Southgate College (Wood Street)	117	9.9%

Waltham Forest FE College	82	6.9%
Barnet and Southgate College (Southgate)	81	6.8%
Westminster Kingsway College (King's Cross)	77	6.5%
Sir George Monoux 6 <sup>th</sup> Form College	67	5.7%
Woodhouse 6 <sup>th</sup> Form College	66	5.6%
Other schools outside Haringey	41	4.3%
All others	362	29.7%
Total	1,185	100%

## 6. Employment and Training

- 6.1. The numbers stand at 18 with 10 employed on apprenticeships and 6 in training. There are 2 employed without training.

## 7. Not participating (NEETS)

- 7.1. 24 young people are NEET with 18 of these unemployed seeking employment or training.

## 8. Post 16 Provision in Haringey

- 8.1. The table below shows that Haringey currently (2018/19) has 3,775 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 surplus capacity at Hornsey School for Girls and St Thomas More.

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

School	2017/18 Capacity	2018/19 Capacity	Jan 17	Jan 18
			Census	Census
Alexandra Park School	525	525	477	503
Fortismere School	450	450	424	455
Grieg City Academy	250	250	221	244
Highgate Wood school	250	250	243	239
Hornsey School for Girls*	180	180	118	86
St Thomas More School	180	200	140	158
London Academy of Excellence	250	500	-	111
Haringey Sixth Form College	1,200	1200	830	1,195
Harris Academy Tottenham^	30	50	10	22
ADA Digital skills college^^	170	170	57	109
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>3,122</b>

Source: January 2018 School census (PLASC) & sixth form colleges

\* Hornsey School for Girls admitted 140 pupils in 2013/14 but currently has a capacity of 180. The school's total 6<sup>th</sup> form capacity is 237 under Building School's for the Future.

<sup>^</sup> 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.

<sup>^^</sup> 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

## 9. Conclusions

- 9.1. There were 2,198 Year 11 'leavers' in 2017 who continued in full time education. Attending school sixth forms whether in borough or out of borough remains popular at 904. However the majority who chose to study 'A' Level tend to stay in a Haringey school sixth form -707 students or 78.2% of all Haringey students attending a school sixth form.
- 9.2. 909 students attended an FE college the majority taking a vocational qualification.
- 9.3. 381 attended a sixth form college of which 149 attended Haringey Sixth Form College; 66 attended Woodhouse out of borough and 67 attended Sir George Monoux also out of borough. It should be noted that Woodhouse offers primarily A Levels, while Sir George Monoux and Haringey Sixth Form offers a mixture of both at Levels 1-3.
- 9.4. 257 students studied a vocational course in borough of which 134 was at Level 3 and 123 at Level 1 or 2. This compares with 738 students studying a vocational course out of borough of which 354 study Level 3 and 384 study Level 1 and 2.
- 9.5. As there are almost three times the numbers of students studying vocational courses out of borough than in borough, there are possibilities to absorb these numbers in borough in the future taking into account existing capacity at CONEL and Haringey Sixth Form College and Ada College. This should also be set against any projections for the fall in 16/17 year olds in the near future.

*The source for this commentary is the Haringey Destinations Survey (C Vision) 1<sup>st</sup> November 2017.*

## 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 tenth 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 2018, there were 1,848 children with statements or education and health care plans in Haringey. The number of children with statements have increased year on year between 2009 and 2018. 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 an education health and care plan. This now includes more children with mental health needs or related education access difficulties which have resulted in learning difficulties statement. As of 2018 the number of statements increased by 3.2% from 1,790 (in 2017) to 1,848 (2018).

Table 8.1a: Number of children with statements and percentage increase (2009-2018)

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of children with statements</b>	<b>% increase from previous year</b>
<b>2009</b>	1,262	
<b>2010</b>	1,284	1.7%
<b>2011</b>	1,300	1.2%
<b>2012</b>	1,354	4.2%
<b>2013</b>	1,393	2.8%
<b>2014</b>	1,451	4.2%
<b>2015</b>	1,455	0.03%
<b>2016</b>	1,600	10%
<b>2017</b>	1,790	11.9%
<b>2018</b>	1,848	3.2%

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. At the end of the academic year 2014/2015 no records are closed as the statements belonging to these young people are being converted to plans. In addition, a number of records have been re-opened for students attending college as we have issued them with education health and care 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 2018.

Table 8.1b: Total number of Children & Young People with statements or plans maintained by Haringey, Mar 2018:

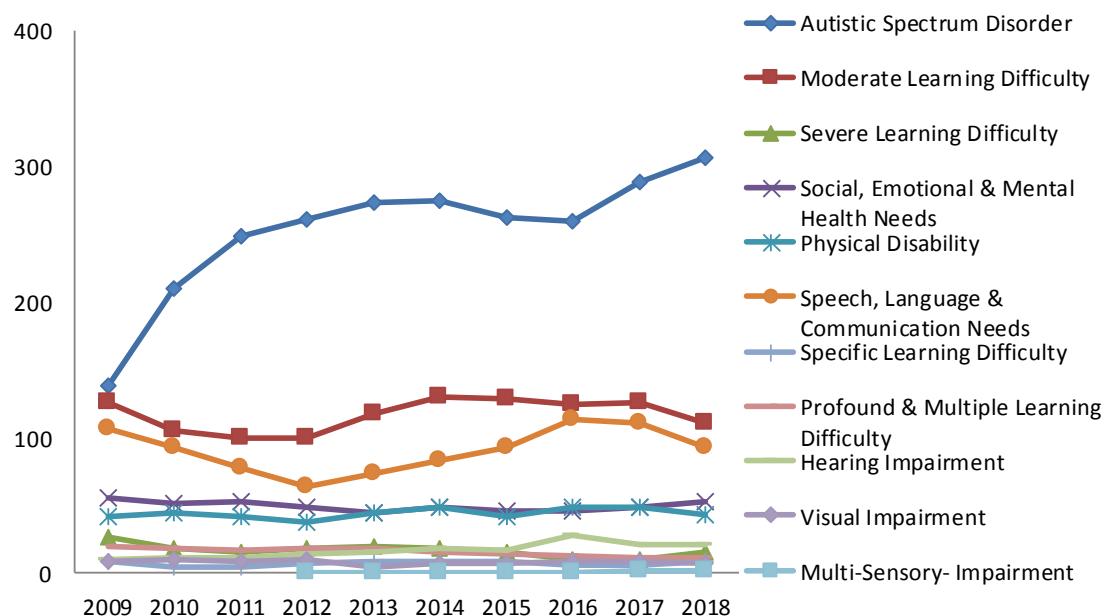
<b>Year</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Totals</b>
<b>Pre-School/Nursery</b>	11	<b>Year 9</b>	129
<b>Reception</b>	56	<b>Year 10</b>	138
<b>Year 1</b>	78	<b>Year 11</b>	129
<b>Year 2</b>	88	<b>Year 12</b>	111
<b>Year 3</b>	114	<b>Year 13</b>	122
<b>Year 4</b>	96	<b>Year 14</b>	104
<b>Year 5</b>	113	<b>Year 15</b>	69
<b>Year 6</b>	114	<b>Year 15 plus</b>	115
<b>Year 7</b>	123		
<b>Year 8</b>	138	<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,848</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 (+169). In the secondary sector diagnoses of autism has increased every year since 2009 (+284). All other

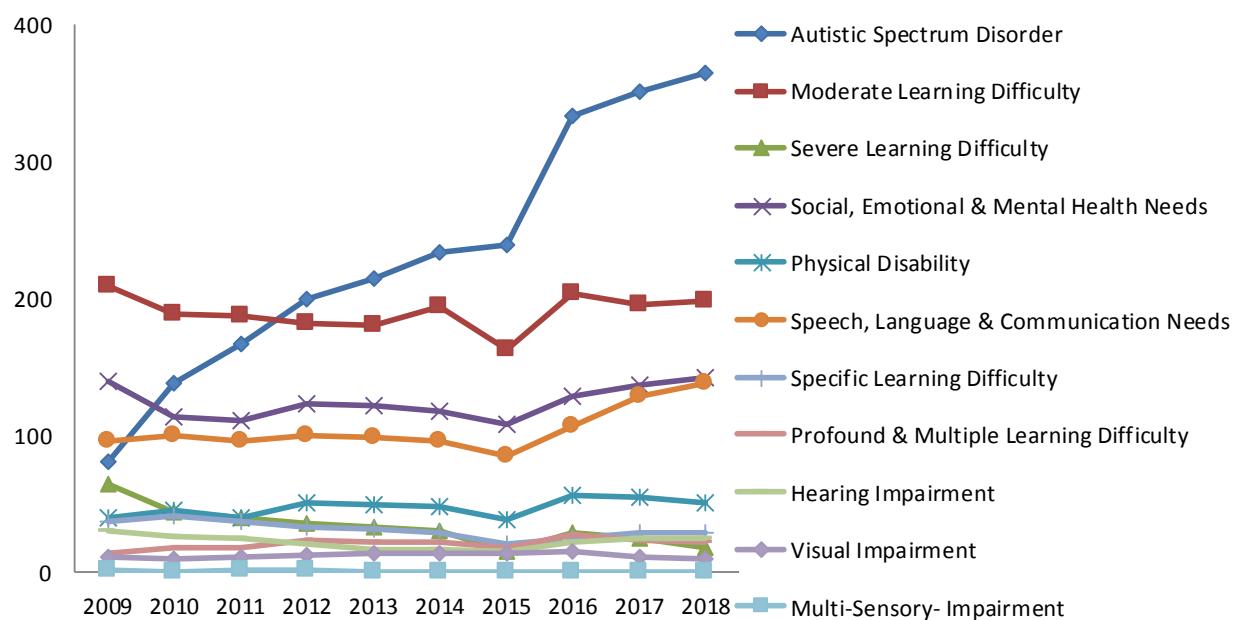
primary needs have remained comparatively stable (across primary and secondary children).

Figure 8.1: Number of Primary children with statements by need (Pre-school/Nursery to Year 6, 2009 to 2018)



Source: Haringey SEN 2018

Figure 8.2: Number of Secondary children with statements by need (Year 7 to Year 14, 2009 to 2018)



Source: Haringey SEN 2018

#### 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 128 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 30 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. Two classes of this Special Free School are opening as a small unit attached to a mainstream school St Mary's CE adding 10 additional places in September 2018
- 4.4. A current assessment of SEN provision across the borough shows that 42% 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 -

<b>SEN type</b>	<b>Number of In borough pupils</b>	<b>% - In</b>	<b>Number of Out borough pupils</b>	<b>% - Out</b>
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	564	42%	166	33%
Hearing Impairment	31	2%	19	4%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	250	19%	102	20%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	2	0.2%	0	0%
Physical Disability	91	7%	19	4%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	29	2%	10	2%
Severe Learning Difficulty	32	2%	23	5%
Social, Emotional & Mental Health	120	9%	89	18%
Specific Learning Difficulty	21	2%	19	4%
Speech, Language and communication Needs	197	15%	45	9%
Visual Impairment	11	1%	8	2%
<b>Grand total (1,848)</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Data extracted from the SEN Database as at March 2018, also used to complete the SEN2 census for the Department of Education.

Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding

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

- 5.1. Data from the 2018 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 2018 PLASC count

School Name	Total roll	No. of planned places
Mulberry provision for children with Autism	18	18
Heartlands provision	30	25
The Brook Special School	111	108
Riverside School	128	127
Riverside Learning Centre post 16	4	4
Blanche Neville	58	68
Vale	100*	96
Haringey 6 <sup>th</sup> Form	114	70 in the specialist provision and 42 in the cross centre or mainstream

\*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 2018 (110 to 437). Independent provision has stayed static in percentage terms (9%) between 2015 and 2017 whilst maintained provision has fallen from 81% to 65% 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 164 children who with statements or EHC's who received specialist independent provision, some 152 go out of borough with 12 remaining in-borough.

Table 8.4a: Number of children with statements or education health and care plans by type of provision and location (2016-2018)

	Type of Specialist Provision	2018			2017			2016		
		In borough	Out borough	Total	In borough	Out borough	Total	In borough	Out borough	Total
Maintained	Special Maintained	325	32	357	331	29	360	327	26	353
	Maintained Mainstream/Maintained Academies	636	111	747	646	109	755	662	107	769
	Resourced Units	43	8	51	40	12	52	42	10	52
	Academies – Special	-	12	12	-	10	10	-	12	12
	Academies - Pupil Referral Unit	5	2	7	2	-	2	7	1	8
	Free School - Mainstream	19	1	20	12	-	12	4	-	4
	Free School - Alternative Provision	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	2	2
	Free School - Special School	-	3	3	-	4	4	-	2	2
<b>Sub-total (number)</b>		1,028	169	1,199	1,031	167	1,198	1,042	160	1,202
<b>Sub-total (percentage)</b>		-	-	<b>65%</b>	-	-	<b>67%</b>	-	-	<b>75%</b>
Independent	Special Independent (Day)	10	95	105	8	81	89	11	67	78
	Special Independent (Residential)	-	12	12	-	16	16	-	23	23
	Independent Mainstream	2	45	47	2	47	49	-	-	41
<b>Sub-total (number)</b>		12	152	164	10	144	154	11	90	142
<b>Sub-total (percentage)</b>		-	-	<b>9%</b>	-	-	<b>9%</b>	-	-	<b>9%</b>
Other	Other	-	-	39	-	-	38	-	-	31
	Nursery	8	1	9	13	2	15	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>		8	1	48	13	2	53	-	-	31
<b>Sub-total (percentage)</b>		-	-	<b>3%</b>	-	-	<b>3%</b>	-	-	<b>2%</b>
Post 16	Post 16 total (see Table 8.4b for detail)	267	170	437	271	114	385	177	48	225
<b>Sub-total</b>		267	170	437	271	114	385	177	48	225
<b>Sub-total (percentage)</b>		-	-	<b>24%</b>	-	-	<b>22%</b>	-	-	<b>14%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>1,848</b>			<b>1,790</b>			<b>1,600</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	2018		
		In borough	Out borough	Total
Maintained	Haringey Sixth Form College	99	-	99
	Colleges	57	122	179
	Special Post 16 Institution - Day	28	5	33
	Special Post 16 Institution - Residential		6	6
	Other day places	8	37	45
	NEET	75	-	75
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>437</b>
	<b>Sub-total (percentage)</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 8.5: Number and percentage of children educated in specialist independent in and out of borough provision (March 2018)

Primary Need	Children with statements or education health and care plans				Grand Total	
	Specialist independent in-borough provision		specialist independent out-borough provision			
	No.	%	No.	No.	%	
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	10	%	52	%	62	37%
Social, Emotional & Mental Health			9	%	9	25%
Hearing Impairment			6	%	6	3%
Moderate Learning Difficulty			26	%	26	16%
Physical Disability	2	%	2	%	4	3%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty			4	%	4	2%
Severe Learning Difficulty			5	%	5	3%
Specific Learning Difficulty			30	%	30	4%
Speech, Language and communication Needs			13	%	13	6%
Visual Impairment			5	1%	5	1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>100%</b>
Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding						

## 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 4.3 above in relation to HCT New School for Autism.
- 8.2. In creating any additional provision, we need to 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>15</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 led 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) have been replaced with education, health and care (EHC) plans for young people up to the age of 25. (all ratified and on the Local Offer)
  - **School Action and School Action Plus no longer exists** - Instead there is 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 website – 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.
  - **Moderate Learning Difficulties** - has been removed from the category of need.
  - **Focus on preparing for adulthood from an early age** – we are encouraging colleges and schools to look at supported internships and apprenticeships.
- 9.2. It is anticipated that, with the widening age range, to include young people up to the age of 25, the number of children with statements/educational health plans will increase somewhat in the coming years, although as most conversion in the older age ranges 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 at Haringey 6<sup>th</sup> form and the Harrington's scheme
- Strengthen our support for secondary schools to enable them to support children with more complex and challenging behaviour more successfully. In September 2017 we opened the Riverside Learning Centre which is a specialist post 16 setting for young people with complex learning disabilities attached to Riverside School.
- Set out strategy for meeting the needs of children with complex and challenging behaviour without a diagnosis of autism and develop our special school offer for children with SEMH

## Appendix 9: Early Years Provision

### 1. Background

- 1.1. This is the third 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 2016 Childcare Sufficiency scorecards.
- 1.2. The Childcare Sufficiency Assessment of 2016 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. Headlines from the 2016 Childcare Sufficiency scorecards

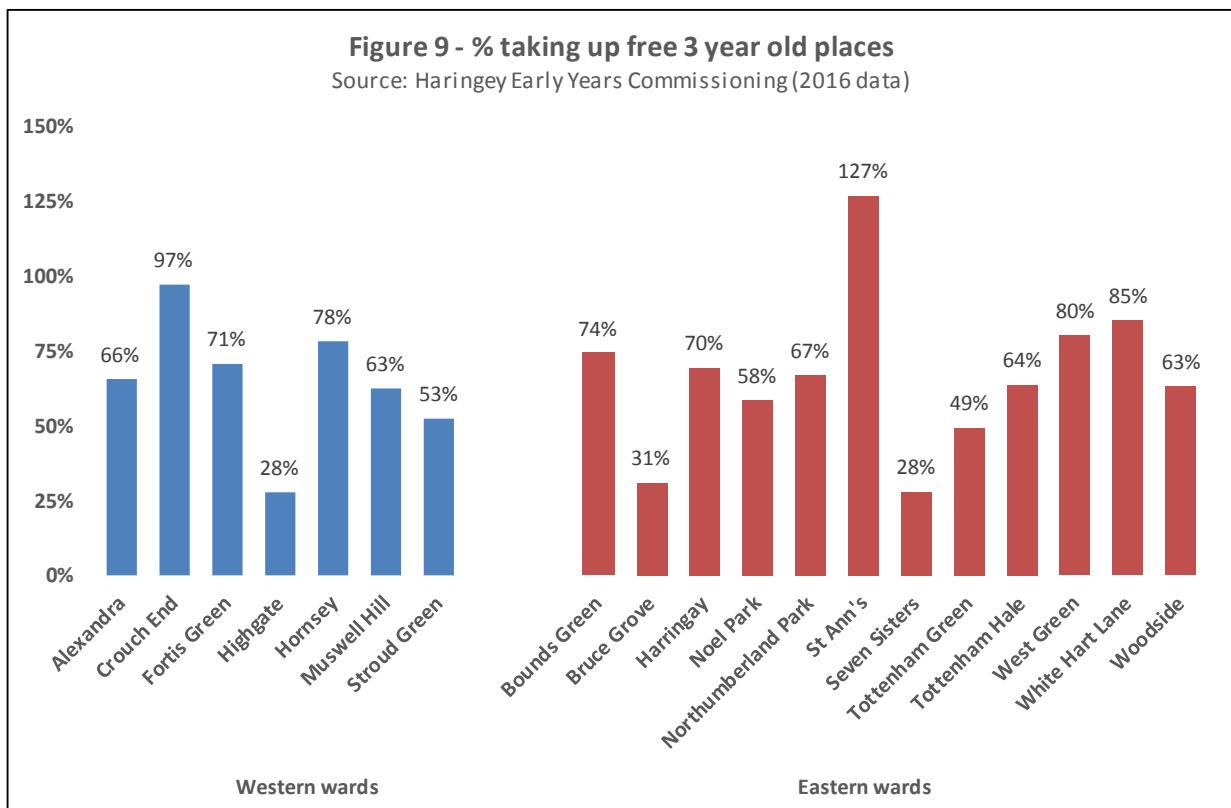
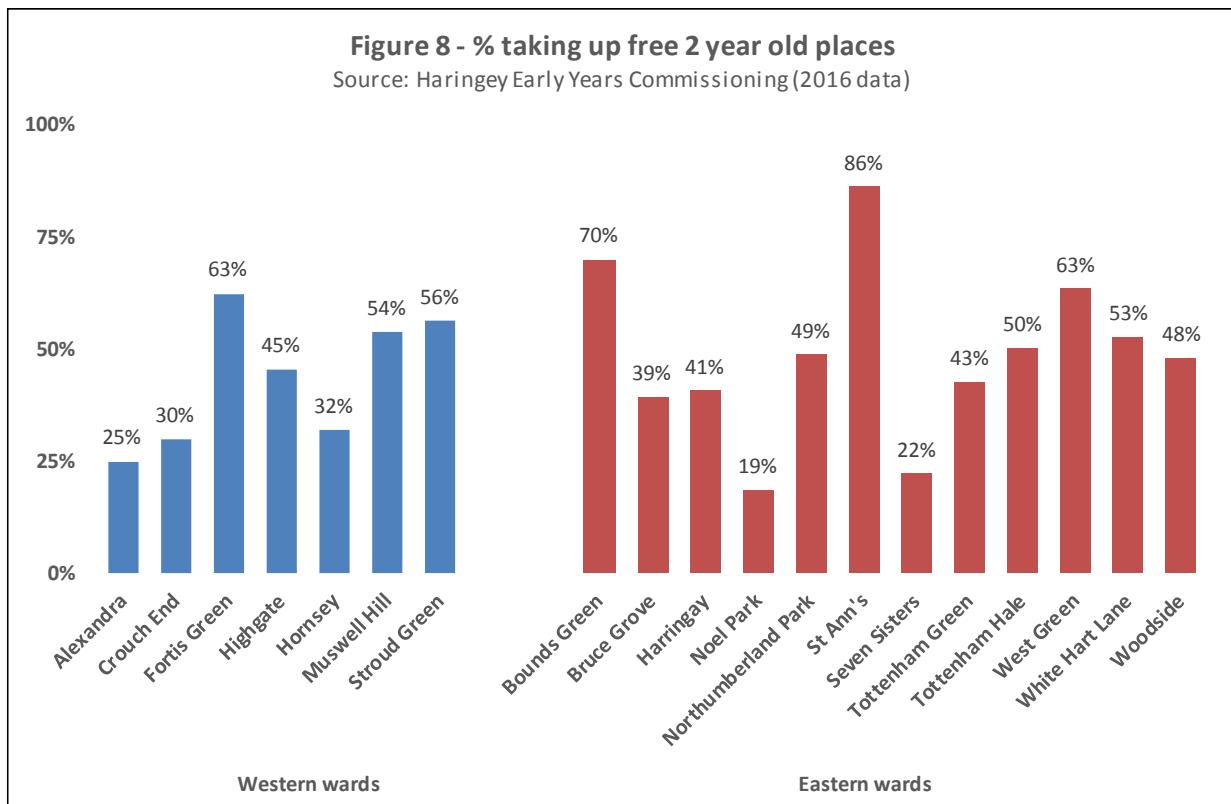
- 2.1. A complete set of data for each ward can be found at the following [page](#). Highlights of the data are presented below.
- 2.2. Figure 7 below shows the need for childcare places by ward
- 2.3. Figure 8 below shows that the lowest take up of free 2 year old places in the West of the borough is in Alexandra ward (25%) whilst the highest is in 63% (Fortis Green). In the East the lowest take up is in Noel Park (19%) and the highest in St Ann's (86%).
- 2.4. Figure 9 below shows that the lowest take up of free 3 year old places in the West of the borough is in Highgate ward (79%) whilst the highest is in 112% (Crouch End). In the East the lowest take up is in Seven Sisters (28%) and the highest in St Ann's (127%).

- 2.5. Figure 10 below shows that the lowest take up of free 4 year old places in the West of the borough is in Highgate ward (79%) whilst the highest is in 112% (Fortis Green). In the East the lowest take up is in Bruce Grove (28%) and the highest in St Ann's (159%).
- 2.6. Figure 11 below shows the distribution of providers who are Ofsted rated Good, Outstanding or awaiting Ofsted judgement. In the West of the borough the ward with the lowest percentage is Hornsey (67%) whilst the wards with the highest are Crouch End and Highgate (both 89%). In the East of the borough the ward with the lowest percentage is West Green (48%) whilst the ward with the highest is Bounds Green (86%).

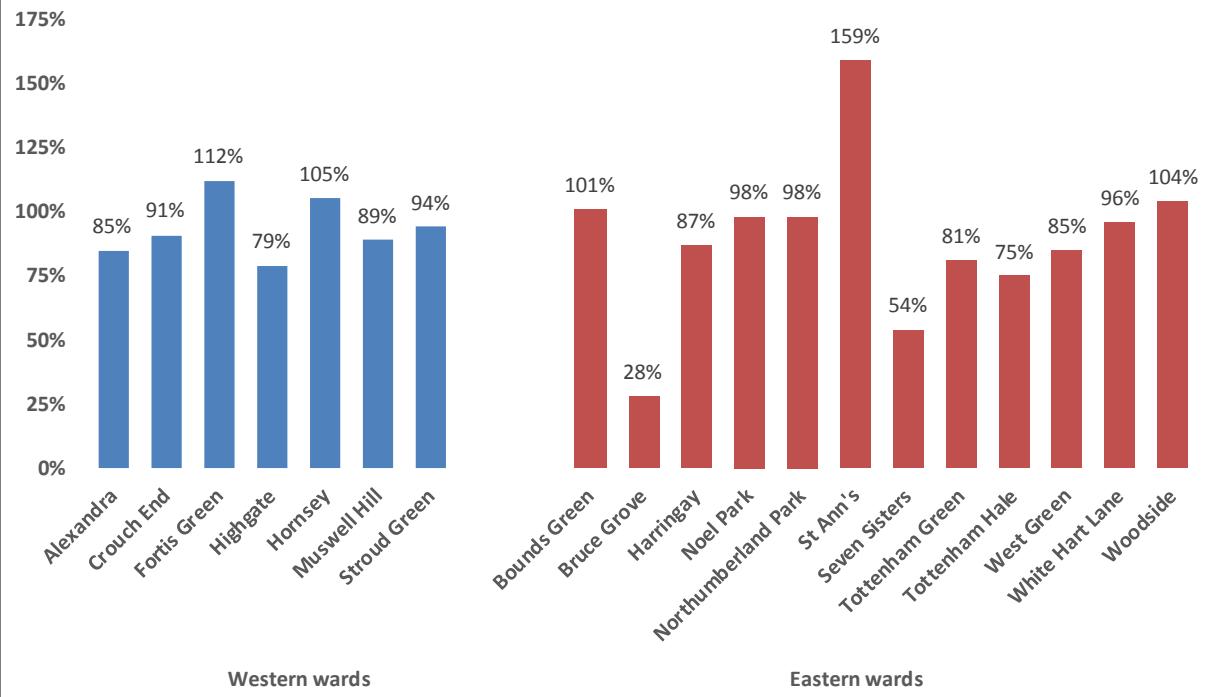
**Figure 7 – Need for childcare places by ward**

Source: Haringey Early Years commissioning (2016 data)

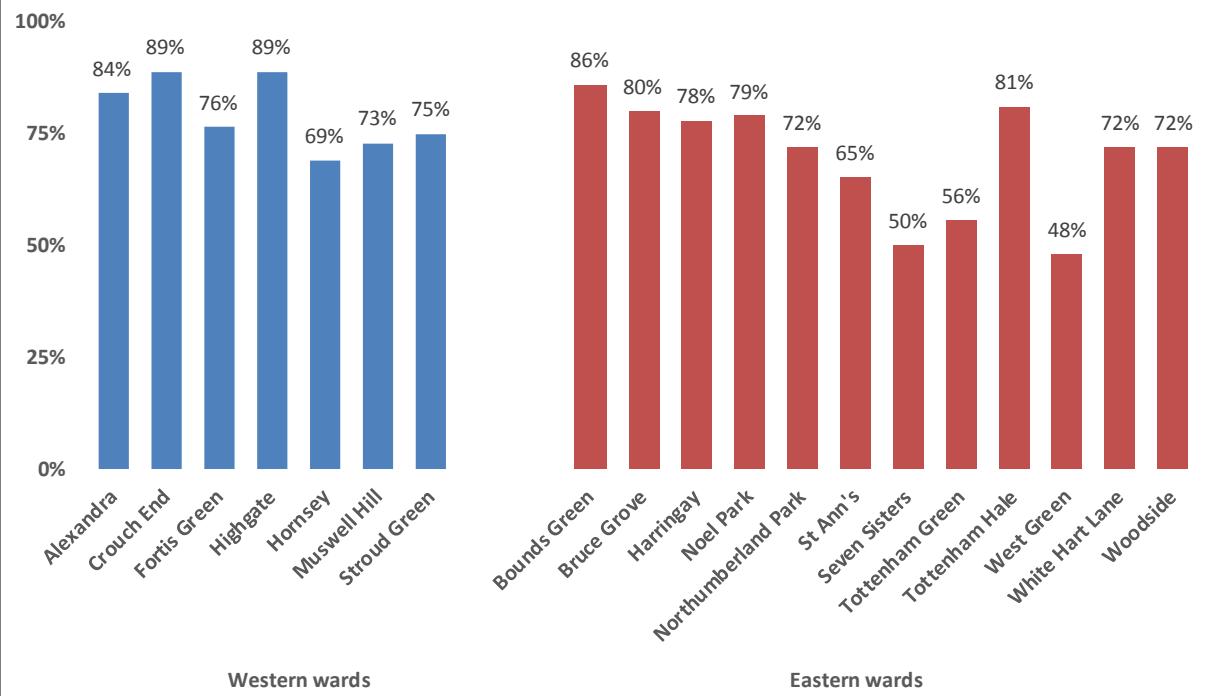
Western wards	Is there a need to create more childcare places?
Alexandra	No
Crouch End	No - high take up of 3&4 year old entitlement and high vacancy factor.
Fortis Green	No
Highgate	No - very low take up of 3 year olds possibly due to parental choice.
Hornsey	No - focus on take up of 3 year olds. High vacancies exist.
Muswell Hill	No - high vacancies for 3&4 year olds. Possibly due to parental choice.
Stroud Green	Yes - focus on take up of 3 year olds and Childminders offering the entitlement.
Eastern wards	Is there a need to create more childcare places?
Bounds Green	No
Bruce Grove	No - based on high vacancy factor; however there are few providers in the ward. Scope for increase capacity of Childminders.
Harringay	No - focus on take up of 3 year olds.
Noel Park	Yes - focus on take up of 2 and 3 year olds.
Northumberland Park	No – focus on take up of 3 year olds.
St Ann's	No
Seven Sisters	Yes – culturally specific
Tottenham Green	Yes - focus on quality improvement and take up of free entitlement.
Tottenham Hale	No - focus on take up across all age ranges.
West Green	No - focus on quality improvement and take up of 3&4 year olds.
White Hart Lane	No - focus on take up of 2 and 3 year old entitlement and childminders offering entitlement.
Woodside	No - focus on childminders offering free entitlement and take up of 3 year olds.



**Figure 10 - % taking up free 4 year old places**  
 Source: Haringey Early Years Commissioning (2016 data)



**Figure 11 - Quality - Outstanding, Good and awaiting Ofsted judgement**  
 Source: Haringey Early Years Commissioning (2016 data)



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

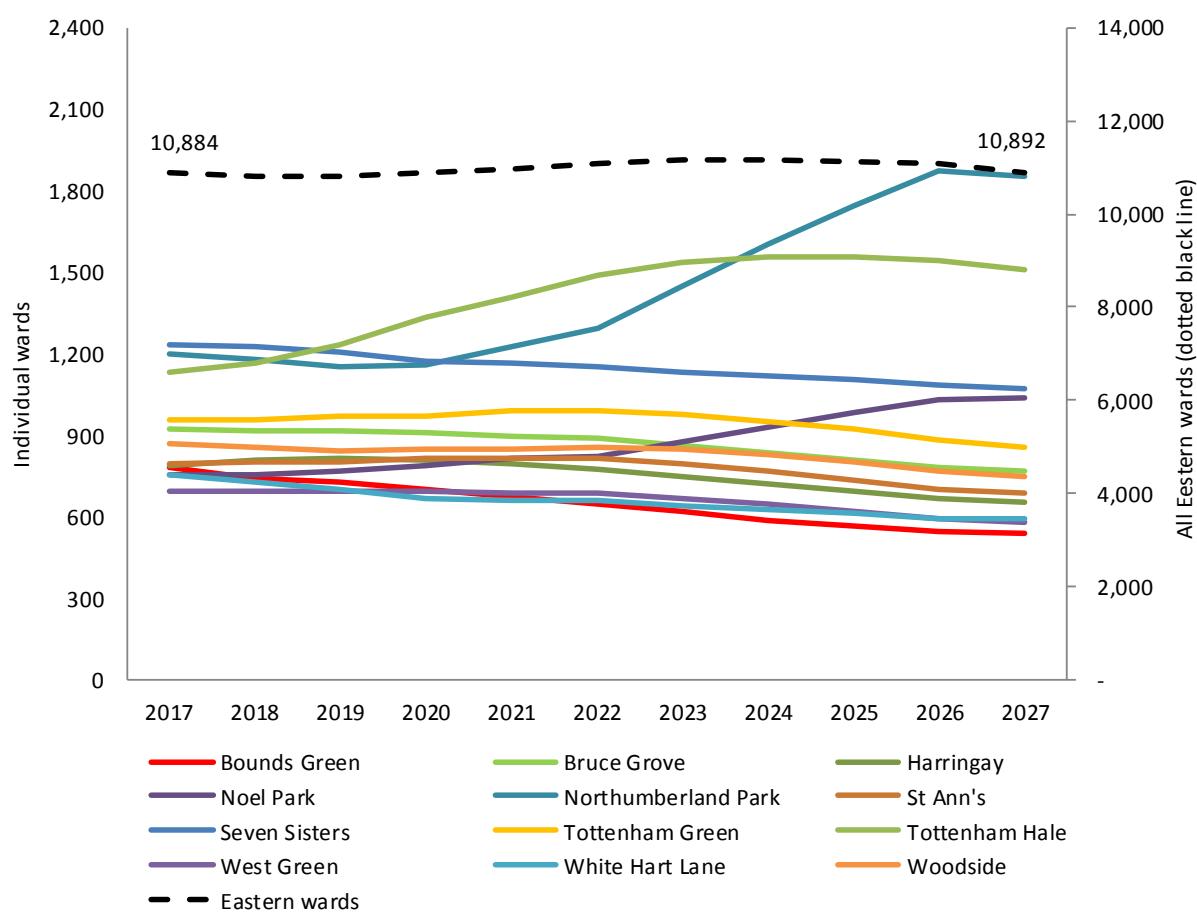
- 3.1. Proposed changes to early years funding formulas from 2017 are as yet unknown.
- 3.2. Funding rates are likely to be below market requirement to maximise participation by providers and sustain provision – this may have a potential negative impact across Haringey's childcare/early education sector 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. The 0-3 population in Haringey's eastern wards is projected to remain broadly static at 10,884 (2017) to 10,892 (2027). By contrast, in Haringey's western wards the 0-3 population is actually projected to decrease from 3,954 to 3,028 over the same period, a decrease of 926.
- 4.3. In the East, the following wards are projected to see the greatest growth in their 0-3 population; Northumberland Park (654), Tottenham Hale (376) and Noel Park (285). Bounds Green ward is projected to see the greatest decline of **-246**
- 4.4. In the West, the following wards are projected to see the greatest decrease in their 0-3 population; Stroud Green (**-158**), Hornsey (**-151**), Alexandra (**-148**) and Fortis Green (**-143**).

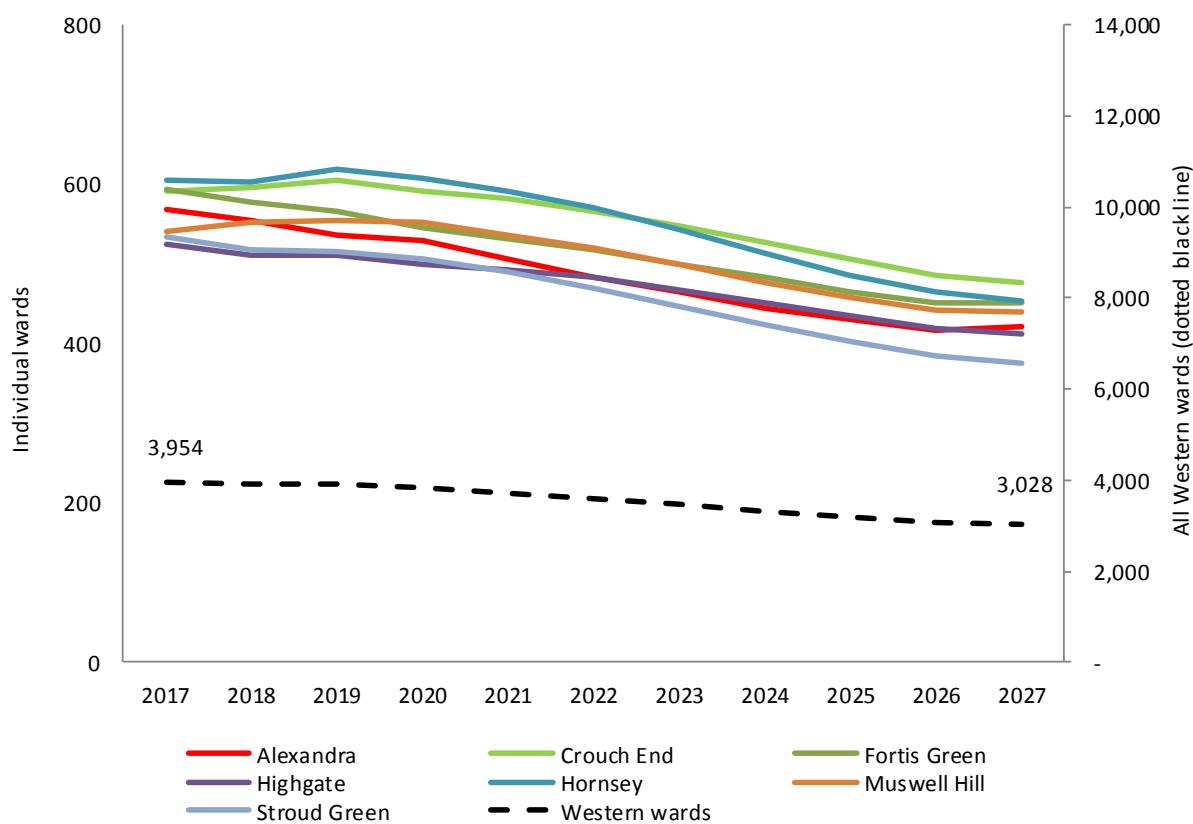
**Figure 12 - Projections of 0-3 year olds by Eastern Haringey wards, 2017 - 2027)**

Source: GLA 2018 Borough Preferred option (BPO) population projections



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

Source: GLA 2018 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 2018 places was slightly higher than the preceding year but still lower than the projected level. For the second consecutive year, a number of primary schools in Barnet have a surplus of places on National Offer Day and more schools have vacancies for the first time in a number of years.

Primary 2018 additional provision

St Agnes Catholic – 0.5FE (as part of a planned permanent expansion)

- 1.2. Primary – proposed new provision

The council has no current plans to invest in additional provision. It is still uncertain as to whether the lower demand for the second consecutive year can be attributed to changes in demographic factors that are likely to have a long-term impact on the demand for primary places.

- 1.3. Secondary - Barnet has seen a further increase in the demand for Secondary 2018 places, although this is lower than the projected level.

Secondary 2018 – additional provision

Archer Academy (The)	12	Bulge
Ashmole Academy	29	Plans for permanent expansion
East Barnet School	30	Bulge
Hasmonean High School	30	Bulge
Hendon School	10	Bulge
Henrietta Barnett (The) School	4	Bulge
JCoSS	30	Bulge
Queen Elizabeth's Girls' School	16	Bulge
Queen Elizabeth's School, Barnet	12	Bulge
St James' Catholic High School	30	Plans for permanent expansion
Saracens High School (Free school)	160	New provision

- 1.4. Secondary – new proposed provision

Ark Pioneer Academy – new 6FE planned for 2019, Mays Lane EN5, Barnet

Saracens High – full 6FE intake planned for 2019

The Compton's new free school – site yet to be identified

## 2. Enfield

- 2.1. Generally the primary rolls are in surplus, particularly reception, a position that is likely to remain for the next 3-4 years. However there is some demand is still evident in the South West of the borough centred 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.
- 2.3. 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 2019/20 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 at 8FE on the Chase Farm hospital site.
- 2.4. 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. .
- 2.5. ARK North Enfield Academy has been cancelled.
- 2.6. One Degree Academy All Through – primary phase is now also to be sited on the Chase Farm Hospital site. There are no sites available for the secondary phase.
- 2.7. Enfield pupil place strategy is now focused on the special school sector with expansions at Aylands School (now the Fern Academy part of ELT) SEMH, school, 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.

No schools are currently above capacity, although St Mary Magdalene is at capacity. Four schools have a spare capacity of 5% or less. Two schools currently show as above 10% surplus capacity.

- 3.2. Early modelling for the likely large scale redevelopment of Holloway Prison is included in the housing projections this year, and will be subject to revision until planning permission has been granted and estimates for the number of units finalised. The largest amount of development is concentrated around Archway.
- 3.3. Planning Area 2 – Hornsey  
Planning area 2 has a spare capacity of 7%.
- 3.4. This area includes the City North site, Fonthill Road, N4, which has planning permission for 335 homes. Building has started and should be finished in the next few years.
- 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  
This planning area has sufficient capacity for the medium term. One school is above capacity; Laycock, while St Andrews is below the 5% margin. The remaining schools have surplus capacity including two which have over 25% surplus.
- 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 is projected to have a shortfall of places from 2022/23, owing to a fast rate of projected increase in the local child population.
- 3.10. Four schools have small surpluses at or within the 5% margin, while two schools have surplus capacity of 10% or more.
- 3.11. 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 99 units are expected in the next few years on a development nearby on Wharf Road.
- 3.12. Planning Area 6 – Finsbury

This planning area has sufficient capacity, including a free school which opened in September 2017.

- 3.13. 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.

- 3.14. Secondary projections:

After years of decline, secondary school rolls have begun to rise as the first year of the Reception bulge turn 11 years old, and a period of rapid growth is expected as the expanded primary population makes the transition into secondary phase.

The council has agreed with the Islington Community of Schools and discussed with the Regional Commissioner a clear plan to provide enough places and choice. Four schools are being expanded permanently. In September 2017 Arts & Media School Islington's PAN rose by 30 and COLA-Islington's PAN rose by 40. In September 2018 the PANs for Central Foundation and COLA Highbury Grove will both rise by 30, creating an extra 130 places in all (more than 4 FE) by September 2018.

#### **4. Hackney**

- 4.1. In September 2017, the City of London Academy, Shoreditch Park (6FE) opened in temporary accommodation (Audrey Street London E2 8QH). The school will move to its permanent site at 40 Hyde Rd London N1 5JU, in 2021;
- 4.2. A revocation notice published on 15 May 2017 for Sir Thomas Abney Primary School, Fairholt Road, N16 5ED, a previously expanded school, was agreed. The school is now a 2FE school.
- 4.3. On 1 April 2018, Lubavitch Junior Boys, Lubavitch Ruth Lunzer Girls Primary School and Lubavitch Senior Girls School converted to academy status;
- 4.4. In September 2019, Yesodey Hatorah Senior Girls School will extend the age range of the school to admit year 5 and 6 pupils. The school will also reduce its PAN to 65.
- 4.5. In September 2019, the following schools will reduce their PAN by 1FE:
  - Harrington Hill, E5 9EY
  - Halley House, Arcola Street, E8 2DY
  - De Beauvoir, Tottenham Road, Tottenham Road, N1
  - Gainsborough, Berkshire Road, E9 5ND

#### **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. PAN increased to 120 as of 2017
- 5.3. In terms of Primary provision Waltham Forest added a bulge to the following school in 2015, 2016 & 2017:
  - Parkside (E4 6RE) 1FE 2015, 2016, 2017
  - Coppermill (E17 6PB) 1FE 2017
- 5.4. Borough-wide there is a surplus of primary places. 3 schools have requested a temporary reduction in PAN which have been agreed by LBWF since the surplus in those areas are able to still provide parental preference with reduced capacity.
- 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. In secondary Heathcote and Holy Family both expanded permanently from 6FE to 8FE in 2017
- 5.8. 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 combination of bulge classes and permanent expansions are planned whilst we wait for any news on the free school opening. For now we must assume it isn't opening in the short term.
- 5.9. In terms of additional Secondary provision Eden Girls School was opened in 2014 with 100 girls in Year 7 and 50 in Year 8 and Willowfield Humanities College has also been expanded (see above).
- 5.10. 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 2018/19 reception admission round on National offer day 16/4/2018:
  - A total of 1,613 applications were received from Camden residents for a reception place in September 2018; an increase of +2 on last year.
  - Applications from non-Camden residents for Camden schools have increased by 14 since last year to 488. In total, there were 2,101 applications from Camden and non-Camden residents in 2018/19 (+16 on the previous year).
  - There were 12 unplaced (6 late and 6 on time) Camden residents on National offer day, and 178 vacancies at reception across the borough.
- 6.2. With existing primary permanent provision in place there are no plans to add further capacity in the period to 2026/27. There is an additional 1FE of built provision available in the north-west of Camden when needed. The 12 unplaced Camden residents at National offer day, we anticipate being offered a school place soon as offers are reoffered following usual system churn.
- 6.3. In summary, for the 2018/19 year 7 secondary transfer on National offer day 1/3/2018:
  - There has been an increase of Camden resident applicants for year 7 from last year of +69 to 1,626.
  - Non-resident applicants for Camden schools have decreased by -78 to 1,478 this year.
  - In total there were 3,104 applicants, a decrease of -9 on the previous year and due to a fall in non-resident applicants.
  - On National offer day 48 Camden residents were without an offer of a school place. There was a 1FE temporary reduction in year 7 school places for 2018/19 at one school. By week ending 20<sup>th</sup> April 2018 there will be no unplaced Camden residents applying for a Y7 school place 2018/19 (including lates).
- 6.4. At secondary, Camden has already expanded and built an additional 2FE of permanent provision to be used when required, potentially from 2019/20 but currently under review. GLA forecasts indicate potential need in addition to available school places from around 2020/21, Camden is planning for this and reviewing options available with schools.
- 6.5. There have been no new announcements to open any free schools/academies in addition to existing provision, or maintained schools planning on converting to academies.

## **Appendix 11: Additional intelligence on inter-authority migration and reasons for disparity in Year 7 projections**

### **1. Background**

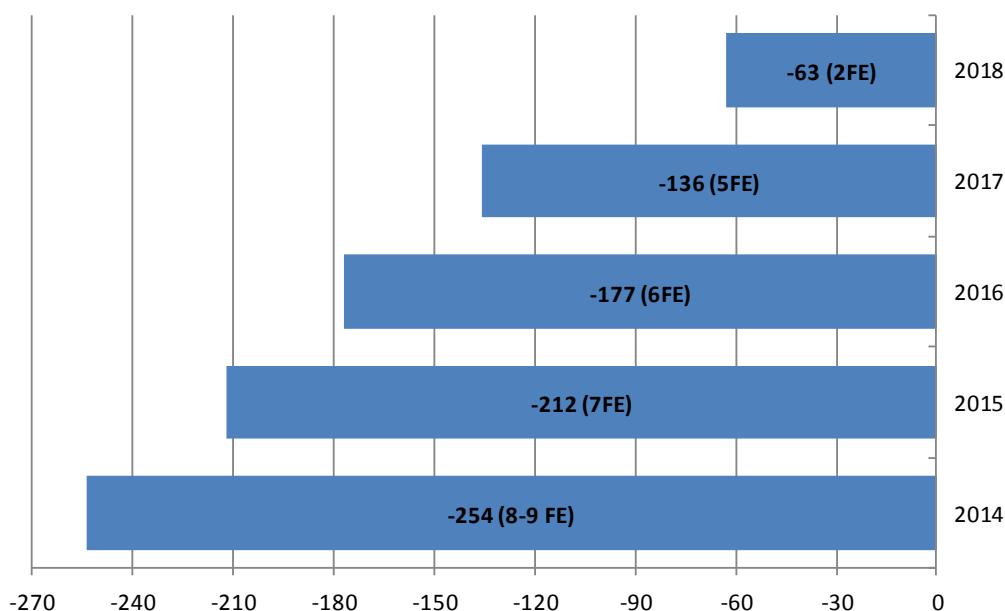
- 1.1. This section of the SPPR was introduced in 2016 to provide more detail on the additional characteristics that are taken into account when planning school places, such as the contrast between the number of pupils going out of borough for secondary education (we are a net exporter of pupils) as opposed to for primary education (where we are a net importer of pupils).
- 1.2. In 2018 we have seen a notable divergence between what the GLA secondary projections are forecasting and the reality of actual demand for Year 7 places for September 2018. This section helps to explain a large part of that gap by shining light on profound shifts in demand for Haringey Year 7 places that the GLA model do not account for.

### **2. Inter borough migration at Year 7**

- 2.1. There has been an increase in demand for Y7 places which has largely derived from the growth in demand for primary school places between 2010 and 2015. This increase has started to filter into secondary schools with a growing secondary transfer roll (Year 7) since 2014.
- 2.2. Whilst the annual movements through school rolls account for much of Y7 growth there are additional reasons why demand for Y7 Haringey places appears to have outpaced the natural growth expected.
- 2.3. Historically Haringey exported a large number of pupils out of Year 7 into schools in neighbouring boroughs. In 2014 the net flow amounted to -254 pupils or the equivalent of 8.5 forms of entry (see Figure 14). This net flow has fallen notably every year since 2014 to the extent that a net flow of -254 pupils has reduced to only -63, a difference of 6.5 forms of entry.
- 2.4. Looking at Inflows in Figure 15 shows a profound increase in out borough pupils choosing secondary transfer (Y7) to Haringey schools rising from 235 in 2014 to 397 in 2018 – a difference of 5.4 forms of entry.
- 2.5. At the same time the number of Haringey resident pupils leaving Haringey has decreased marginally between 2014 and 2018 – see Figure 16.
- 2.6. It seems entirely plausible that underpinning the increase of inflows and decrease of outflows is the exceptionally high number of Haringey secondary schools (6 from 12 or 50%) that are Ofsted rated Outstanding (August 2017).
- 2.7. This contrasts with our neighbours Enfield (30%), Camden (10%), Islington (40%), Hackney (20%), Barnet (39%) and Waltham Forest (6%).

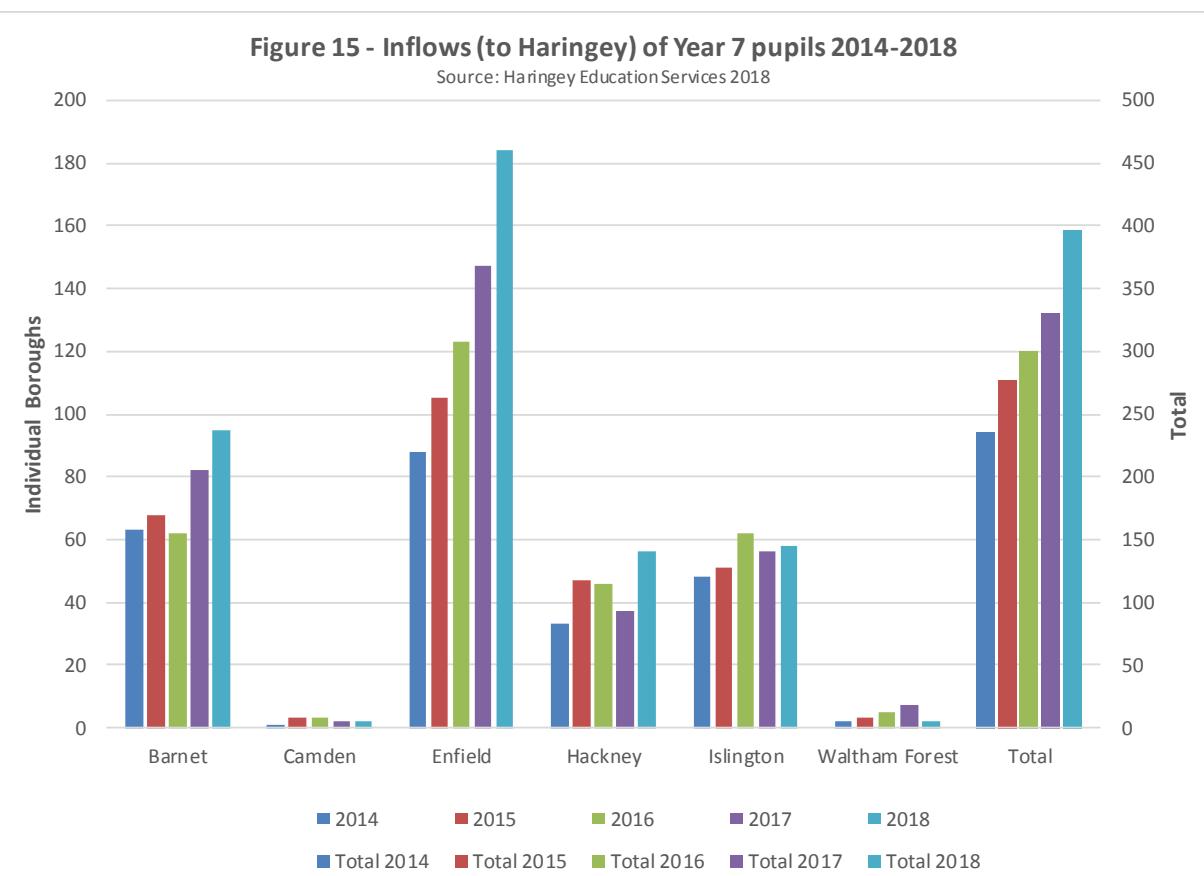
**Figure 14 - Net flow at Year 7 secondary transfer, 2014-2018**

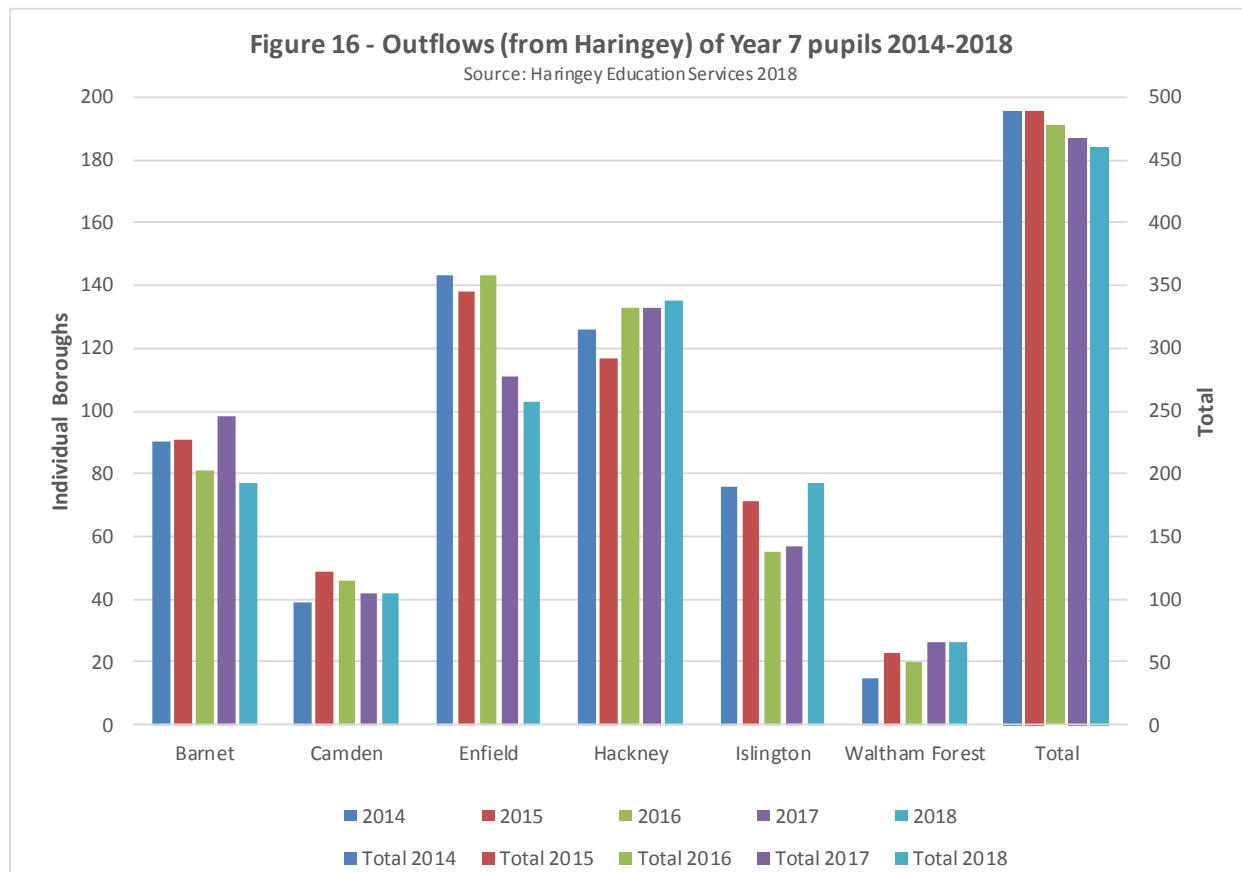
Source: Haringey Education Services (2018)



**Figure 15 - Inflows (to Haringey) of Year 7 pupils 2014-2018**

Source: Haringey Education Services 2018





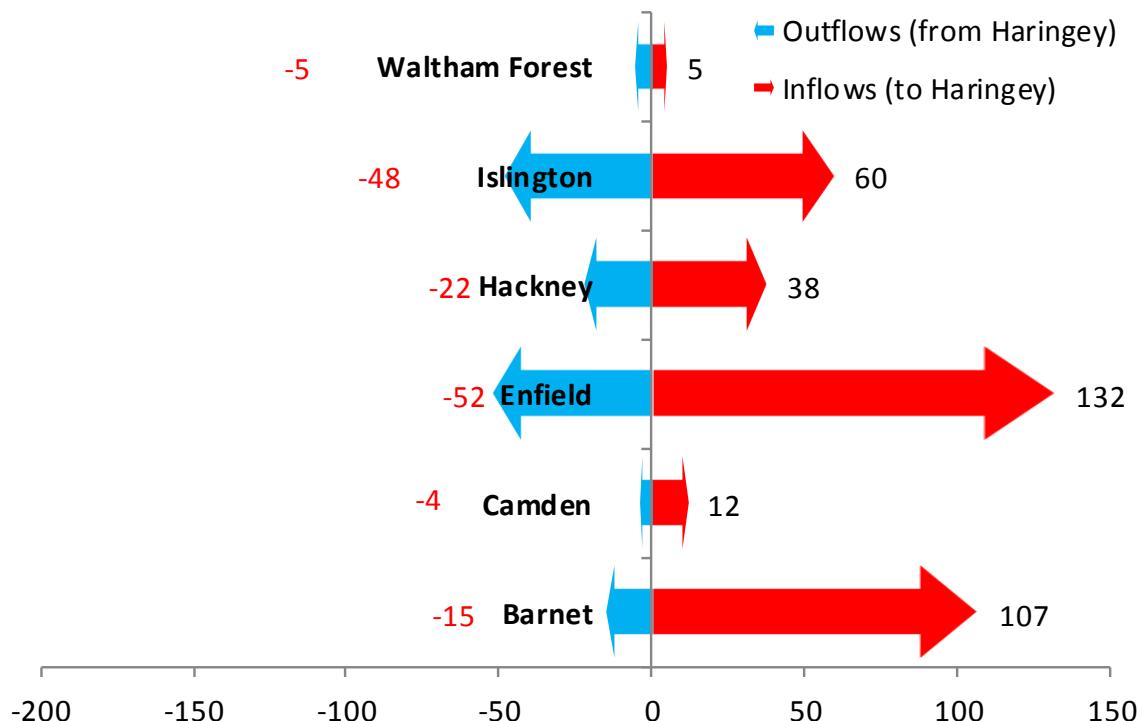
### 3. Inward and Outward migration at reception for 2018

3.1. Figure 17 below shows that as at national offer day (April 2018), Haringey imported more reception aged pupils (354) than it exported (146). Enfield children took up the largest portion of these places (132), followed by Barnet (107) and Islington (60).

3.2. The net difference between imports and exports is 208 which is equivalent to 7 forms of entry ( $7 \times 30 = 210$ ).

**Figure 17 - Balance of Reception offer transfers (April 2018)**

Source: Education Services, Haringey 2018



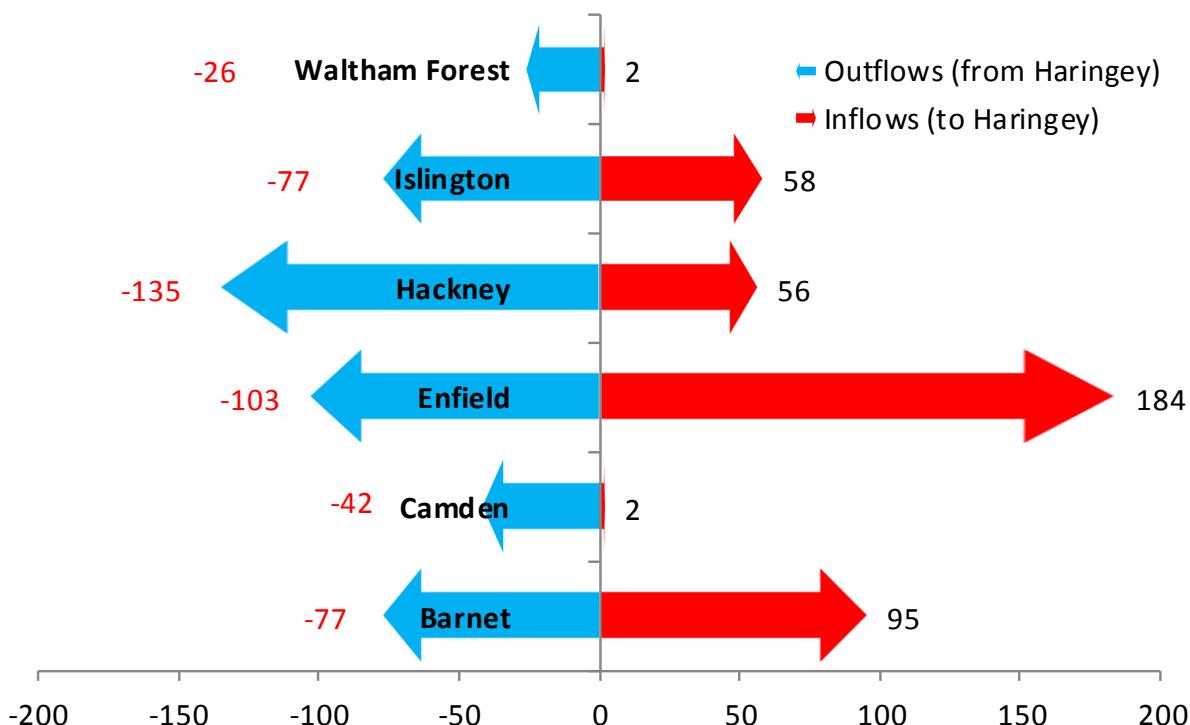
#### 4. Inward and Outward migration at secondary transfer

4.1. Figure 18 below shows that as at national offer day (March 2018), Haringey exported more year 7 pupils (460) than it imported (397). The borough with the highest number of Haringey children accessing a school place out of borough was Hackney (135), followed by Enfield (103) and Barnet/Islington (both 77).

4.2. The net difference between imports and exports is a gain of 63 places or the equivalent of 2 forms of entry.

**Figure 18 - Balance of Secondary offer transfers (March 2018)**

Source: Education Services, Haringey 2018



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

- 5.1. Figures 17 and 18 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.
- 5.2. 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

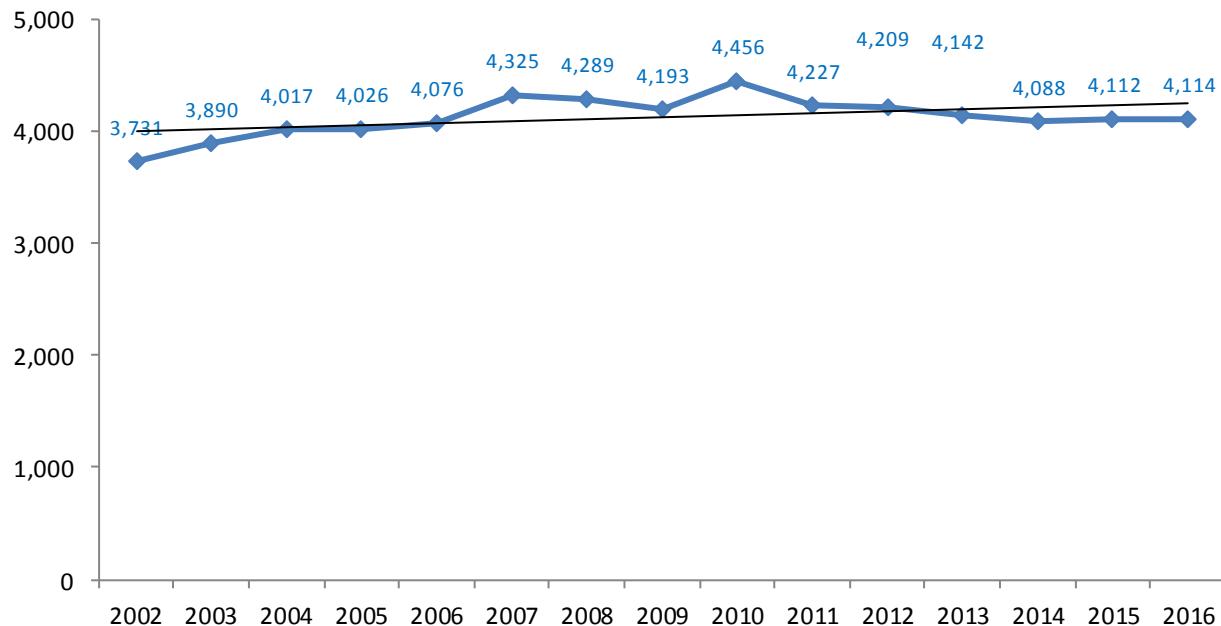
### 1. Historic birth rates in Haringey

- 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 2016. 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 2016 from 3,731 (2002) to a 4,114 (2016) – 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 1,073 (2016). This contrasts with births in the east of the borough that have risen from 2,596 (2002) to 3,041 (2016). The straight line in Figure 17 illustrates this difference.
- 1.5. Essentially both sets of data suggest the recent flattening in birth rates have persisted now for the last 3 years between 2014 to 2016. And that births are still somewhat lower than the high point of 2010 (4,456).

Data Source: ONS Live births and deaths, Census merged wards, mid-year 2015 to 2016

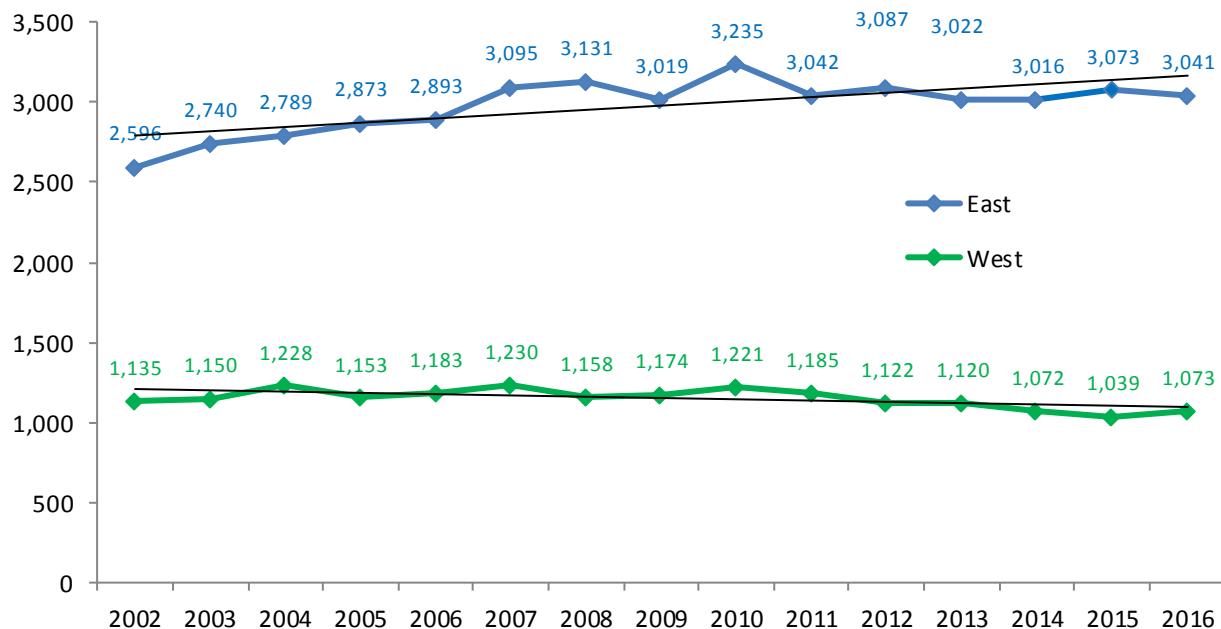
**Figure 16- Births in Haringey, 2002 to 2016**

Source: ONS Birth data (2002-2016)



**Figure 17 - Births in Eastern and Western wards of Haringey, 2002 to 2016**

Source: ONS Birth data (2002-2016)

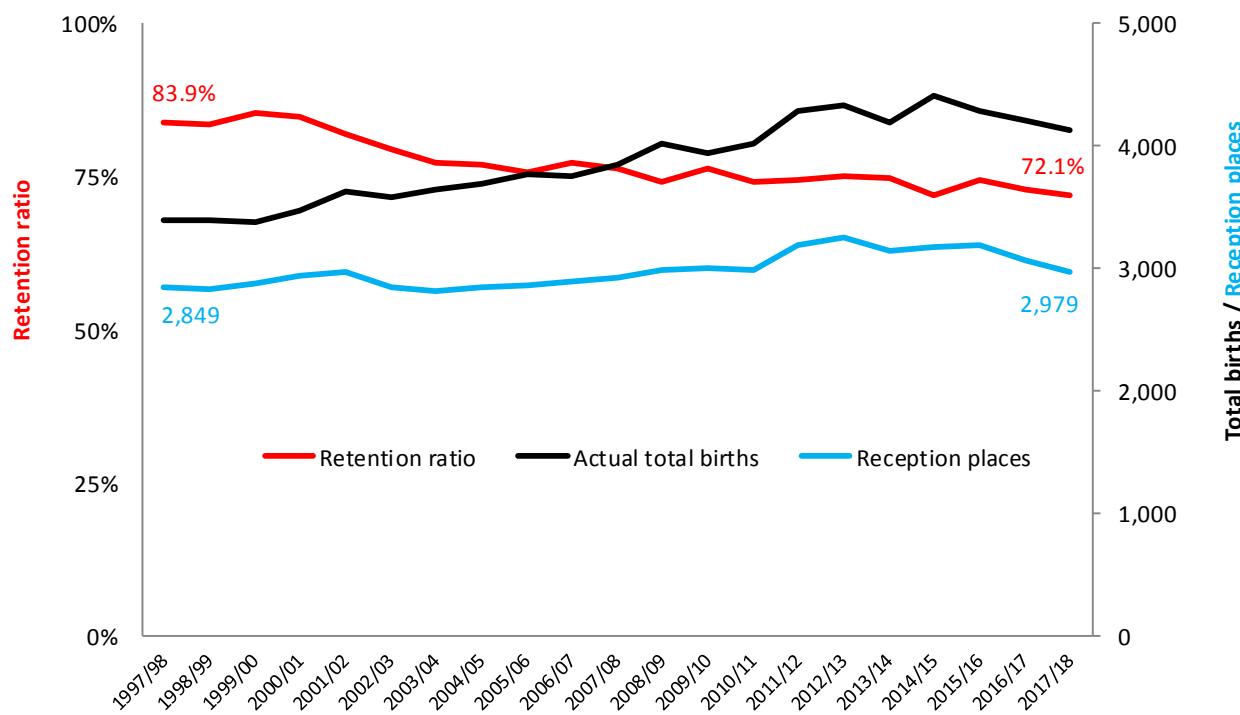


## Appendix 13: Relationship between births and reception aged pupils

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 74.4%<sup>16</sup>. In simple terms this means that for every four births recorded in Haringey that became of school age 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**

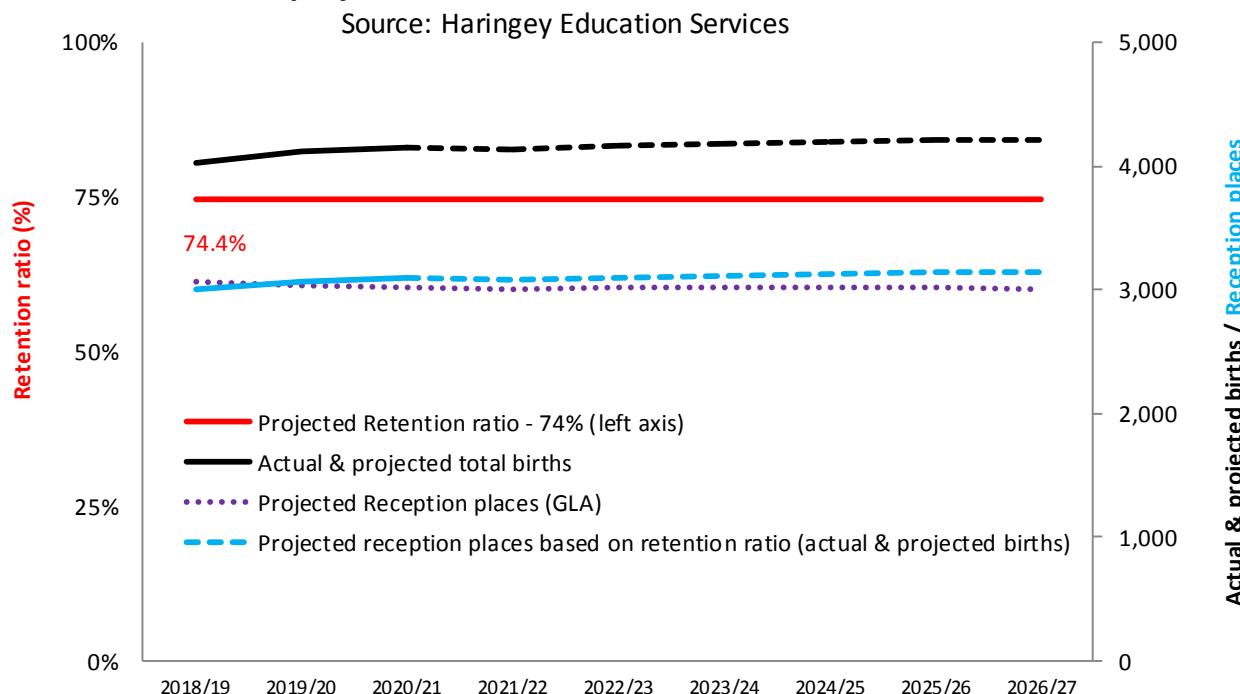
Source: Haringey Education Services



<sup>16</sup> Over this period the lowest retention ratio was 72.1% (2014/15 and 2017/18) 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 74.4% (the median average between 2006/07 and 2017/18) to calculate projected reception places based on known total births (the solid black line between 2018/19 and 2020/21) and projected total births (the dotted black line from 2021/221).
5. In utilising the retention ratio as one tool with which to estimate future demand for reception places it may be prudent to use an average derived from a range of years as wide as 2006/07 to 2017/18 (as shown below). The retention ratio for the more recent period of 2013/14 to 2017/18 is lower at 72.8%.
6. 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**



## 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: 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.