

Report for:	Background information to inform place planning in Haringey	Item Number:	
Title:	School Place Planning Report 2020		
Report Authorised by:	Eveleen Riordan, Assistant Director, Schools and Learning		
Lead Officer:	Nick Shasha, Place Planning Lead		
Ward(s) affected:	All	Report:	noting

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1. School Place Planning is carried out by Haringey's Education Services which sits within Schools and Learning. Place planning is essential to ensure sufficiency of places (neither too few nor too many) and 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, and 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 (2020) help us to project patterns of demand for school places up to 2026/27.
- 1.3. This, our seventeenth School Place Planning Report (SPPR), provides a summary of the data that informs our work across the next (2020/21) academic year and beyond, providing school roll projections up to and including 2026/27. The report and associated appendices provide detailed information on projected and actual births, school rolls, expected new residential development, the provision of new places/reduction in provision, and place demand in the adjoining six boroughs (Barnet, Enfield, Camden, Islington, Hackney and Waltham Forest). This data is provided across the following phases of education – primary, secondary, special school and post 16.
- 1.4. We publish this information on our website in July of each year to allow anyone with an interest in how we plan for places and what provision is available now or

proposed for the future, to access relevant data and to see how and why decisions on increasing or reducing places are taken. Where possible we ensure that changes to PAN in our academies, voluntary aided and foundation schools as well as new free schools is incorporated into our planning in a timely manner so as to appropriately control the provision of places.

2. Background information

- 2.1. London saw an overall upward demand for reception places since 2008 but more recent years have seen a decline in the birth rate across London since 2012/13. The most recent Do the Maths¹ report from London Councils states that by 2022/23 there will be over 84,000 surplus school places across London, 84% of which will be in primary schools.
- 2.2. In terms of shortfalls the London Councils report states that 8,728 new school places will be needed in 2022/23 with 68% of this shortfall concentrated in secondary schools. The number of secondary school pupils has grown continuously across the capital since 2014, representing an increase of 11.7%.²
- 2.3. Both trends (2.1 and 2.2) in demand for primary and secondary school places have been observed in Haringey in recent years with particular spikes in reception places required in 2010/11 and 2015/16 though demand for reception places has fallen in the borough since 2016/17 (ahead of the curve across London as a whole). Increases in demand for Year 7 places have been dealt with by the addition of bulge classes in 2018, 2019 and 2020.
- 2.4. The London Councils' report also acknowledged the following conclusions³:
 - There is now considerable variation across London in terms of demand for school places which makes it hard to draw conclusions and an overall picture of demand across London;
 - A range of different activity is underway across boroughs, such as redesigning space within or across schools and increasing the capacity of existing schools;
 - the number of live births in London has decreased by 10% between 2012/13 and 2018/19;
- 2.5. The overall impact of these changes in demand for our schools is set out in more detail below, covering 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 published admission number (PAN). In 2010/11 there were 3,041 reception places available in the borough, and by 2017/18 this had risen to

1 <https://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/our-key-themes/children-and-young-people/education-and-school-places/do-maths-2020>

2 London Councils - Do the Maths 2020: London's school places challenge (page 9)

3 London Councils - Do the Maths 2020: London's school places challenge (page 5)

3,290, these additional places have been delivered through a mix of permanent expansions bulge classes, free schools⁴ and via the increase in numbers admitted to academy schools (for example at Noel Park Primary, numbers were increased from 60 to 90).

- 3.2. Peak years for the number of first place reception preferences received were 2012 (3,163) and 2014 (3,116)⁵. Demand for reception places has been lower for several years since then though the first place reception preferences received for September 2020 were 3,041, the highest since 2015 (3,050).
- 3.3. Despite the recent increase shown in 3.2 we are still in discussion with our primary schools about their potential for making temporary reductions to their PAN in order to balance the projected demand for reception places against the number of places. 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 and SEN provision as required.
- 3.4. The following proposed or agreed decisions may/have helped to reduce the surplus of reception school places across the borough:
 - An amalgamation between Stamford Hill primary and Tiverton primary schools to respond to falling local rolls. This will be implemented from September 2020 with 1 form of entry effectively removed
 - St Peter in Chains have a PAN reduction from 60 to 30 pupils (one form of entry) from September 2019 and also in September 2020. St Gildas (the respective Junior school) has also implemented a PAN reduction
 - Welbourne have reduced their PAN from 3fe to 2fe from September 2020
- 3.5. 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 of places in Planning Area 4 by 2024/25 (see para 6.11-6.13 below).

⁴ Eden Primary N10 (2012 – 1fe), Brook House Primary N17 – 2fe, Harris Academy Tottenham N17 – 2fe
⁵ Reception 2011-19 Entry preference information

Table 1 – Reception places borough wide

Intake year	Reception aged pupils	Number of school places across borough	% of reception surplus	Deficit/surplus No. of places	Equivalent Form of Entry (fe)
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)	3,290~	9.5%	311	11fe
2018/19	3,029 (actual)	3,290~~	7.9%	261	9fe
2019/20	2,952 (actual Jan 2020)	3,296~	10.4%	344	12fe
2020/21	2,998 (projected)	3,236~~~	7.4%	238	8fe
2021/22	2,856 (projected)	3,236	11.7%	380	13fe
2022/23	2,886 (projected)	3,236	10.8%	350	12fe
2023/24	2,822 (projected)	3,236	12.8%	414	14fe
2024/25	2,908 (projected)	3,236	10.1%	328	11fe
2025/26	2,949 (projected)	3,236	8.9%	287	10fe
2026/27	2,977 (projected)	3,236	8.0%	259	9fe

Source: 2013/14-2019/20 January PLASC counts. 2020/21 – 2026/27 GLA 2020 School Roll projections
Includes 180 reception places created through additional bulge class provision: Alexandra, Welbourne, Lancasterian, South Haringay, Seven Sisters and the Triangle children’s centre

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

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

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

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 reduced its PAN from 3FE to 2FE (and this PAN reduction has been subsequently been set at 2FE), Earlham temporarily reduced 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

~~~ Welbourne are temporarily going down from 3fe to 2fe in September 2020. Table 1 assumes PAN at Welbourne is set at 2fe for the foreseeable future.

#### **4. The selected GLA projection methodology for 2020 and changes in birth rate projections**

4.1. As in recent years the GLA has two configurable options available to users of the school roll projection service. The first of these relates to levels of **migration**. The second accounts for the relationship between **back data** (historic pupil rolls) and the **new intake** (latest pupil rolls).

4.2. For migration, the GLA offers three options:

- Low migration – a low domestic migration scenario which for most boroughs results in higher numbers of children

- Medium migration – a central domestic migration scenario
- High migration – a high domestic migration scenario which for most boroughs results in lower numbers of children

For 2020, as in recent years the medium (or default) migration scenario has been chosen.

- 4.3. For the relationship between **back data** (historic pupil rolls) and the **new intake** (latest pupil rolls) three options are offered:

The **3/4** option (default) uses:

- three years of past detailed flow data (2017-2019) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2020 roll
- four years of school-level rolls (2017-2020) to calculate the size of the new intake

This gives a result that incorporates several years of past data to smooth out fluctuations in the data in terms of wards pupils come from and number of pupils in the new intake, giving more stable results than fewer years data.

The **3/1** option uses:

- three years of past detailed flow data (2017-2019) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2020 roll
- one year of school-level rolls (2020) to calculate the size of the new intake

This setup aims to smooth fluctuations in the underlying patterns of pupil movement, while reflecting only the most recent data in terms of overall number of pupils on roll.

The **1/1** option uses:

- one year of past detailed flow data (2019) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2020 roll
- one year of school-level rolls (2020) to calculate the size of the new intake

In some situations, there may be a case for using just one year of data to estimate both the ward-school relationships and the new intake (a 1/1 option projection). This can be when patterns have changed in the most recent year and you believe they will continue into the future. However, the benefits of using only the most recent patterns can be outweighed by the issues of 'noisy' data. For example, in the latest year there may be a ward where there is no intake from that year but there is normally. This will result in the school roll projections not incorporating future population changes in that ward.

- 4.4. For the 2020 the **3/4** option was selected for our primary projections (Year R to Year 6).
- 4.5. Recent GLA school roll projections have under-counted Year 7 projections to the extent that alternative experimental projections were developed in-house for the first time in the 2018 SPPR. After careful consideration and discussion with the GLA it has been decided to use the **3/1** option for our secondary (Y7-Y11) projections. To provide a consistent time series the experimental projections have also been retained for the 2020 SPPR.
- 4.6. **Changes in birth rate projections:** The latest 2020 GLA projections show reasonably large reductions in birth projections compared to the 2019 data. Although these will have no immediate impact on school place planning they are an obvious contributory factor in future projections. Four specific reasons have been identified by the GLA for this fall:
- Inclusion of an additional year's data. The 2018-BPO projections are based in 2018 mid-year data and trends based on growth up to 2018. For births data up to mid-2019 are included. In general population growth in the year up to 2018 was lower than that seen in recent years. This was driven by very high domestic outmigration from London to other parts of the UK. The 2018-BPO projections include this more recent trend and therefore would be expected to show a shallower growth trajectory for most areas compare with earlier projections
  - GLA adjustments to the population backseries since 2011 have the effect of reducing the overall population by ~100k people in 2018. This adjustment affects children and is the result of reducing international in migration into those age groups
  - Changes to models and methodology. As new data and new methods become available the GLA population projection models are updated and revised. This process ensures that projections provide the best estimates of future population based on current available inputs. Improvements in the historical development data taken from the London Development Database as well as the inclusion of ONS small area estimates for the first time mean that the 2018-BPO is based in a more robust projection model
  - Decisions about model setup and backseries data are made based on expert judgement. This includes decisions about which years to include when calculating migration averages for different scenarios and how to account for changing housing occupancy/capacity in a dynamic system. Again, these decisions are taken based on the available evidence and with the goal of providing the best and most useful projections to users

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

- 5.1. As at 2020, there remain a number of uncertainties that impact on demand for school 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. A decision on a Council Accommodation strategy is expected in Summer 2020, following which a clearer picture should emerge around the timing of regeneration in this area.
- 5.2. Wood Green regeneration - Although residential unit numbers have already been taken into account in our development data, the substantial future regeneration of many of the sites within the Wood Green (Planning Area 5) has the potential to see additional development which is over and above that already accounted for, given that the site allocation figures are minimums. This 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 any upward demand in a timely way. The Wood Green Area Action Plan will include key sites for redevelopment and the minimum quantum's expected on these sites and is scheduled for a final consultation in Autumn 2020.
- 5.3. The potential impact of Crossrail - The adoption of Crossrail in Haringey may have some impact on school place provision in the borough. Previous editions of the 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 five 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. As of June 2020 there is still no decision on Crossrail.
- 5.4. Other factors - There are other additional factors that could also continue to impact upon demand for reception places from 2020 onwards. These include borough regeneration, international migration<sup>6</sup>, EU2 migration, longer-term impacts of the EU exit, the constantly evolving entry criteria for new migrants 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 has been in decline since - 2015/16 (15,147), 2016/17 (13,180) 2017/18 (10,306) 2018/19 (10,278) and dipping below 10,000 in 2019/20 (9,093).
- 5.6. EU2 migration - Data on NINOs show that the highest number of registrations from the EU2 (Bulgaria and Romania) in Haringey was in 2014/15 (5,838)<sup>7</sup>. Since then though this has fallen to 4,413 for 2015/16, 3,995 in 2016/17 and

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<sup>6</sup> This includes the potential for mass migration from Hong Kong following potential changes to passport status and the continuing civil unrest between Hong Kong nationals and the People's Republic of China.

<sup>7</sup> For 2014/15 there were 2,553 registrations for national insurance numbers from Bulgaria and 3,286 from Romania. NINO's are a crude proxy for migration and do not measure outflows or subsequent moves.

2,887 in 2017/18, 2,825 in 2018/19 and 2,253 for 2019/20. It is important to be aware that the number of EU2 NINO registrations has been larger than the EU8 since 2014/15<sup>8</sup>.

- 5.7. The latest Migration quarterly report shows that migration continues to add to the population of the UK with an estimated 270,000 more people coming to the UK with an intention to stay 12 months or more than left in the year ending December 2019. Over the year, 677,000 people arrived in the UK (immigration) and 407,000 people left the UK (emigration).

While the overall trend in net migration remains broadly stable, there are different patterns for EU and non-EU migration.

EU net migration has fallen since 2016, although more EU citizens still arrive long-term than leave. The change over this period has mostly been driven by a decrease in those coming to the UK as well as a gradual increase in the number of EU citizens leaving the UK.

The number of EU citizens coming to the UK for work-related reasons has decreased to the lowest level since 2004, driving the overall fall in immigration for work since 2016. While the decrease was initially a result of fewer EU citizens coming to the UK looking for work, since 2018 there has also been a fall in the number of people arriving with a definite job.

Non-EU net migration has gradually increased since 2013 and is now at the highest level since information by citizenship was first collected in 1975. This change has been driven by an increase in the number of non-EU citizens coming to the UK, which is also at the highest level we have seen; the number leaving the UK has remained broadly stable<sup>9</sup>.

- 5.8. The variability in demand for in/out borough primary and secondary schools - We have seen a pronounced increase in demand for Year 7 secondary transfer places which went beyond existing Year 7 capacity for several years now. 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, migration and birth rates. This matter, with relevant supporting data, is covered comprehensively in Appendix 11 to this report.
- 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

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<sup>8</sup> EU8 comprises Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Slovakia and Slovenia

<sup>9</sup> [Migration Statistics Quarterly Report: May 2020](#)

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 (pages 3/4 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 2024/25. 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 is 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 2019/20 and between 2 to 5fe between 2020/21 and 2026/27. We are therefore continuing to give consideration to how we reduce

the supply of places locally<sup>10</sup>. At the current time, rolls in this PA are, broadly speaking, not giving cause for concern.

6.5. There have been no major planned developments in PA1 since April 2019.

6.6. Planning Area 2 (PA2)

This PA comprises the following wards - Highgate, Crouch End, Hornsey and Stroud Green. There is currently a total of 626 reception places in this PA. St Mary's CE Primary had expanded from two to three forms of entry (3fe) with effect from the September 2015 reception intake but has since reverted to 2fe. From September 2019 the governing body of St Peter in Chains sought (and gained) approval from the Schools Adjudicator for a reduction in PAN from 2FE to 1FE. Our school place planning projections (Table 5.5) assumes that St Peter in Chains PAN remains at 30 for the foreseeable future.

6.7. Current projections show a surplus of places equivalent to around 1-3fe is projected to exist up until 2022/23 then grow to 4-5fe 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.

6.8. We will continue to monitor demand and supply very carefully to see if adjustments to overall PAN is needed, and also take account of new development in the Hornsey area and its impact on demand for places. No major additional developments have been approved in the last year though are quite a few schemes in the Heartlands area / near Hornsey Rail Station at pre-application stage.

6.9. Planning Area 3 (PA3)

This PA comprises the following wards – St Ann's, Seven Sisters and the southern half of Harringay ward. There is currently a total of 510 reception places in this PA.

6.10. Current projections for PA3 show a consistent surplus of approximately 1-2 FE 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.

6.11. 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

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<sup>10</sup> 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

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. A further 84 units have received consent in St Anns Ward at 432-435 West Green Road since the 2019 SPPR.

6.12. 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 960 reception places in this PA.

6.13. Current projections show a surplus of around 2-3fe between now and 2022/23 and thereafter deficit which will grow to 3fe by 2026/27. This rising demand is expected as a result of regeneration locally which will increase the number of families living locally.

6.14. We therefore need to continue monitoring with the view to providing additional places by (or before if demand dictates) 2023/24.

6.15. A further 97 units gained consent at Ashley House, Tottenham Hale, as part of the Ashley Road South Masterplan area. Work is significantly progressing at Hale Wharf, and Tottenham Hale Village, with the final tower at Hale Village nearing completion. Details will be available in late August on completions across the Borough for 2019/20.

6.16. 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 is currently a total of 686 reception places though this will revert back to 656 following Trinity primary academy's one-off bulge in September 2019.

6.17. This PA is projected to see a surplus of reception places equivalent to 2-3 FE up until 2026/27. Again, this may be impacted upon by expected regeneration in the Heartlands regeneration area.

6.18. There are a few pre-applications for large schemes in Wood Green town Centre and 197 units were granted in 2019/20 at 22-42 High Road in Noel Park.

6.19. Comparing the 2019 projections against the 2020 projections

Figures 2 and 3 below compare the differences in reception projections between the 2019 and 2020 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>11</sup>.

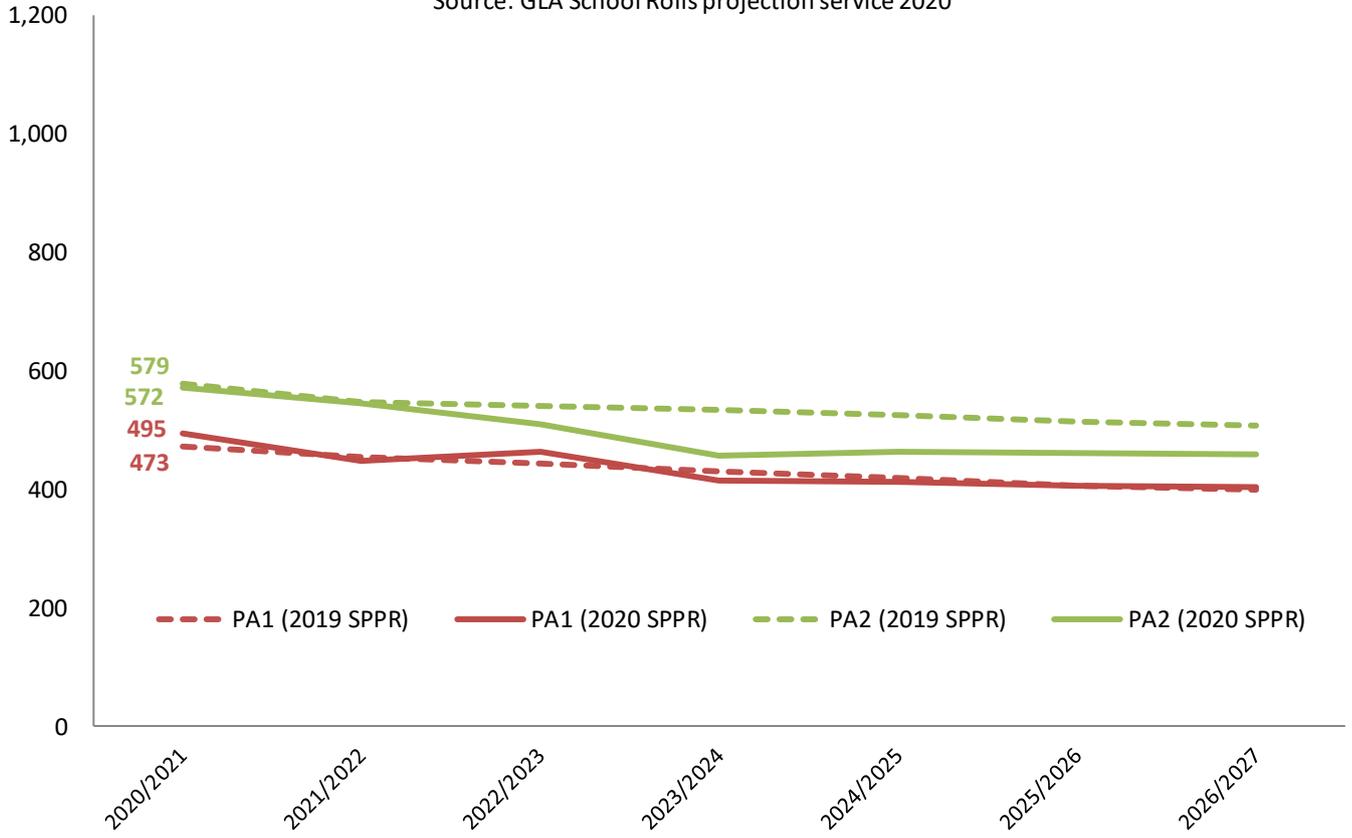
6.20. The data below largely replicates the trend observed in Appendix 12 on historic birth rates in the borough. These showed an increase in births in eastern wards versus a decrease in births in western wards over the period 2002 to 2015.

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

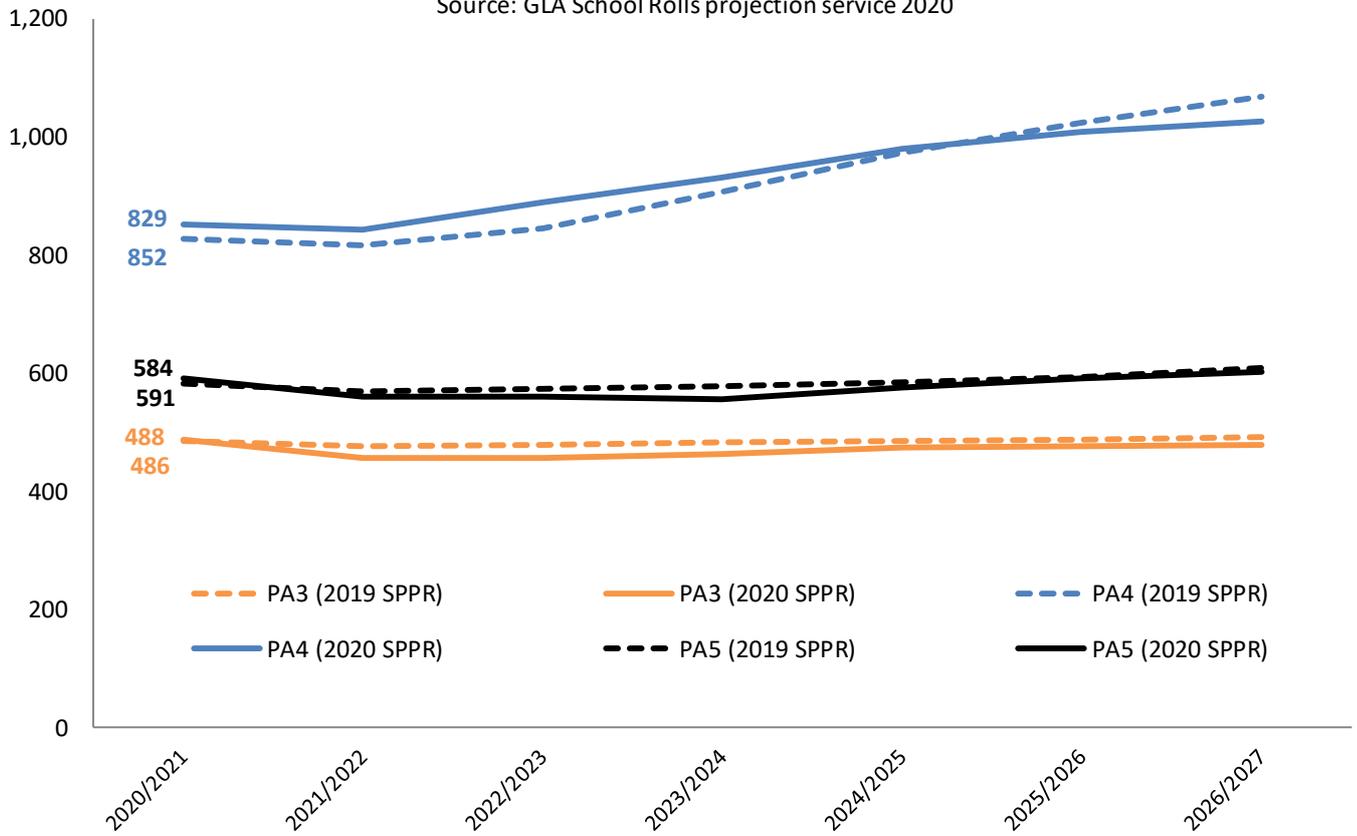
**Figure 2 - Projected reception aged pupils by PAs 1 and 2, 2020/21 to 2026/27 (projected)**

Source: GLA School Rolls projection service 2020



**Figure 3 - Projected reception aged pupils by PAs 3,4 and 5  
2020/21 to 2026/27 (projected)**

Source: GLA School Rolls projection service 2020



## 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.
- 7.2. In 2018, the official GLA projections notably under-counted Year 7 projections, resulting in alternative in-house projections being developed. Additional work was undertaken to test the projections, and findings suggested 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 2a - Year 6 and 7 projections and planned places (Original GLA projection data)– latest**

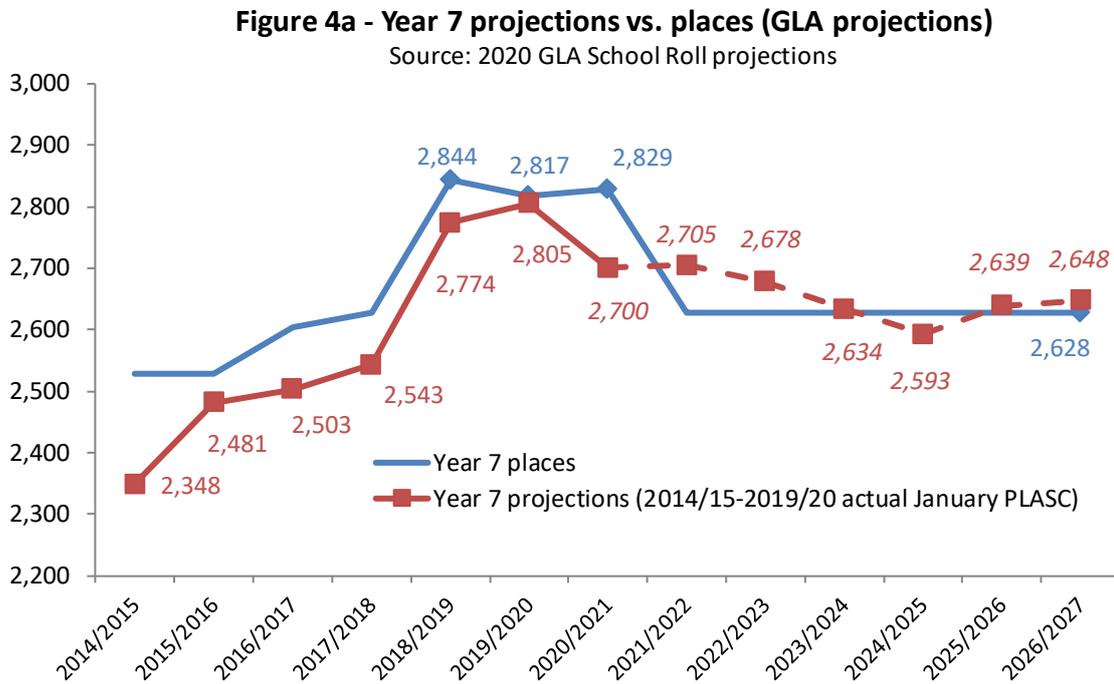
|            | Year      | Number of year 7 places | Number of year 6 pupils        | Number of year 7 pupils        | year 7 place shortfall / surplus | % of year 7 surplus places |
|------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 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%                       |
| Actual     | 2018/2019 | 2,844                   | 3,160                          | 2,774                          | 70                               | 2.5%                       |
| Actual     | 2019/2020 | 2,817                   | 3,073 (actual Jan 2020 census) | 2,805 (actual Jan 2020 census) | 12                               | 0.4%                       |
| Projection | 2020/2021 | 2,829**                 | 3,029                          | 2,700                          | 129                              | 4.6%                       |
| Projection | 2021/2022 | 2,628                   | 2,934                          | 2,705                          | -77                              | -2.9%                      |
| Projection | 2022/2023 | 2,628                   | 2,910                          | 2,678                          | -50                              | -1.9%                      |
| Projection | 2023/2024 | 2,628                   | 2,827                          | 2,634                          | -6                               | -0.2%                      |
| Projection | 2024/2025 | 2,628                   | 2,871                          | 2,593                          | 35                               | 1.3%                       |
| Projection | 2025/2026 | 2,628                   | 2,831                          | 2,639                          | -11                              | -0.4%                      |
| Projection | 2026/2027 | 2,628                   | 2,864                          | 2,648                          | -20                              | -0.8%                      |

**Source:** 2013-2020 PLASC counts and GLA 2020 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 2020 the following schools have supplied additional Year 7 capacity: Hornsey School for Girls (27), Greig City Academy (27), Highgate Wood (27), Gladesmore (27), St Thomas More (30), Park View (27) and Harris Academy Tottenham (30)

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



- 7.3. An additional seven bulge classes at year 7 have been provided at the following schools for entry into Year 7 in September 2020; Hornsey School for Girls (27 places), Greig City Academy (27), Highgate Wood (27), Gladesmore (27), St Thomas More (27), Park View (27) and Harris Academy Tottenham (30).
- 7.4. In 2017 we had initial conversations with our secondary head teachers about how additional capacity might be achieved to meet rising demand. This resulted in a [Cabinet report](#) in July 2017. Discussions with secondary heads included 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 were brought forward. We are continuing to carefully monitor year 7 places for the incoming September 2020 cohort to ensure continued sufficiency – see 7.3 above.
- 7.6. In other secondary year groups, we have capacity in years 7, 8, 9 and 11<sup>12</sup> (approximately 2-3 FE equivalent). Last year (May 2019) we had a significant shortfall of capacity at year 10 with only 9 vacancies and many schools were already over capacity in this year group. However, our secondary schools agreed to go over number in year 10 by 4 places each and pupils were efficiently placed via our in year fair access panel (IYFAP) – see more below.

<sup>12</sup> These figures relate to the 2018/19 cohorts

- 7.7. Given the need for alternative secondary projections in this year’s School Place Planning report, the alternative Table 2b and Figure 4b have been included below.
- 7.8. These projections have been calculated by the LA and assume that rates of inter-borough migration at Year 7 stay static, with the trends observed this year being replicated (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 2019 this drop was 11.9% (3,160 Y6 vs. 2,785 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 2019 the October Year 7 cohort was between 11.9% and 14.9%.

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

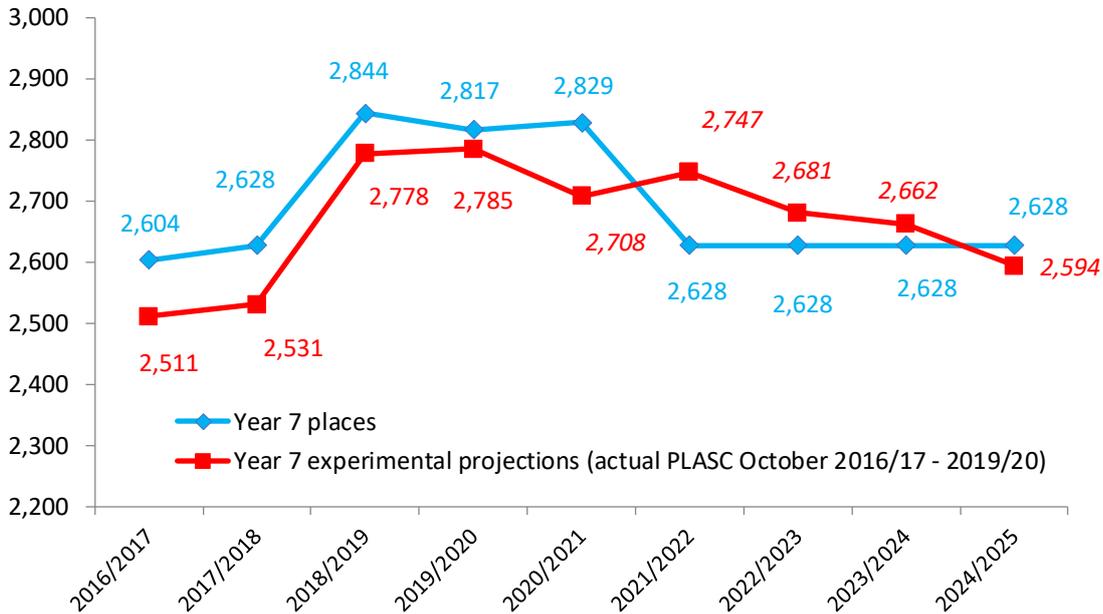
|                   | Year             | Number of year 7 places | Number of year 6 pupils in January | Number of year 7 pupils in October | year 7 place shortfall / surplus | % of year 7 surplus places |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Actual            | 2016/2017        | 2,604                   | 2,951                              | 2,511                              | 93                               | 3.6%                       |
| Actual            | 2017/2018        | 2,628                   | 2,910                              | 2,531                              | 97                               | 3.7%                       |
| Actual            | 2018/2019        | 2,844                   | 3,168                              | 2,778                              | 66                               | 2.3%                       |
| Actual            | 2019/2020        | 2,817                   | 3,160                              | 2,785                              | 32                               | 1.1%                       |
| <i>Projection</i> | <i>2020/2021</i> | 2,829                   | 3,073                              | 2,708                              | 121                              | 4.30%                      |
| <i>Projection</i> | <i>2021/2022</i> | 2,628                   | 3,117                              | 2,747                              | -119                             | -4.5%                      |
| <i>Projection</i> | <i>2022/2023</i> | 2,628                   | 3,042                              | 2,681                              | -53                              | -2.0%                      |
| <i>Projection</i> | <i>2023/2024</i> | 2,628                   | 3,020                              | 2,662                              | -34                              | -1.3%                      |
| <i>Projection</i> | <i>2024/2025</i> | 2,628                   | 2,943                              | 2,594                              | 34                               | 1.3%                       |

**Source:** 2016-2020 PLASC counts (Haringey Education Services)

\*\* For September 2020 the following schools have supplied additional Year 7 capacity: Hornsey School for Girls (27), Greig City Academy (27), Highgate Wood (27), Gladesmore (27), St Thomas More (27), Park View (27) and Harris Academy Tottenham (30)

**Figure 4b - 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 5 - 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 and that of ADA and LAET (London Academy of Excellence Tottenham).

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

| School                       | 2019/20<br>Capacity | 2020/21<br>Capacity | Jan 19<br>Census | Jan 20<br>Census |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Alexandra Park School        | 525                 | 525                 | 543              | 552              |
| Fortismere School            | 450                 | 450                 | 424              | 442              |
| Grieg City Academy           | 250                 | 250                 | 217              | 209              |
| Highgate Wood school         | 250                 | 250                 | 215              | 267              |
| Hornsey School for Girls*    | 140                 | See notes           | 89               | 40               |
| St Thomas More School        | 200                 | 200                 | 178              | 204              |
| London Academy of Excellence | 500                 | 500                 | 280              | 394              |
| Haringey Sixth Form College  | 1,200               | 1,400               | 1,120            | 798              |
| Harris Academy Tottenham^    | 50                  | 100                 | 34               | 65               |
| ADA Digital skills college^^ | 170                 | 150                 | 173              | 124              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>3,735</b>        | <b>3,825</b>        | <b>3,273</b>     | <b>3,095</b>     |

Source: January 2020 School census (PLASC) & sixth form colleges

\* As of June 2020 Hornsey School for Girls is not operating future sixth form capacity onsite.

^ 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.

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

### 3. Special Educational Needs

- 3.1. The number of children and young people with an Education and Health Care Plan (EHCP) in our borough is on an overall upward trajectory - there are currently 2,317 children with a EHCP in our schools compared with 1,262 in 2009. The number of Children and Young people with EHCPs maintained by Haringey are between 104 and 162 in every year's cohort between Y3 and Y14. Reception, Y1 and Y2 have cohort sizes of 94, 103 and 104 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. 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 and ASD 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 school for high functioning ASD young people at ages 11 – 19. The provider for this base is Heartlands High School. This school opened in temporary accommodation at St Mary's CE Primary in 2018 with a small number of pupils (10-12) but moved to its permanent home in the former PDC building close to Turnpike Lane in September 2019. The school is called The Grove.
- 3.3. All SEN statements were converted to EHCPs by mid 2018. 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 EHCPs will increase across the borough in the coming years. Rising numbers and the 2014 Code mean 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.
  - Increased numbers of young people accessing the FE sector, is illustrated by spiralling costs, the need for a robust and considered procurement process to ensure appropriate provision is available for young people.

Some of this planning is already being realised, for example with the opening of The Grove (the ASD focused free school provision) on the PDC site In September 2019. The Grove is initially offering 62 places, 85 by September 2020 and a full cohort of 104 by September 2021. A small number of post 16 places has been provided as a result of the extension of the age range at Riverside to accommodate some post 16 provision.

# **School Place Planning Data 2020**

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## Appendix 1: Reception planning for places borough wide

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

**Table 1.1 - Actual and projected reception school rolls from 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       | 4,283 (actual births in 2010/11)                                                                                                                 | 3,181 (actual)                                                                                                       | 3,350****                              | 5.0%                   | 169                           | 6fe                  |
| 2015/16       | 4,214 (actual births in 2011/12)                                                                                                                 | 3,185 (actual)                                                                                                       | 3,350>                                 | 4.9%                   | 165                           | 6fe                  |
| 2016/17       | 4,129 (actual births in 2012/13)                                                                                                                 | 3,067 (actual)                                                                                                       | 3,350>>                                | 8.4%                   | 283                           | 10fe                 |
| 2017/18       | 4,030 (actual births in 2013/14)                                                                                                                 | 2,979 (actual)                                                                                                       | 3,290~                                 | 9.5%                   | 311                           | 11fe                 |
| 2018/19       | 4,119 (actual births in 2014/15)                                                                                                                 | 3,029 (actual)                                                                                                       | 3,290~~                                | 7.9%                   | 261                           | 9fe                  |
| 2019/20       | 4,148 (actual births in 2015/16)                                                                                                                 | 2,952 (actual Jan 2020)                                                                                              | 3,296~                                 | 10.4%                  | 344                           | 12fe                 |
| 2020/21       | 3,893 (actual births in 2016/17)                                                                                                                 | 2,998 (projected)                                                                                                    | 3,236~~~                               | 7.4%                   | 238                           | 8fe                  |
| 2021/22       | 3,807 (actual births in 2017/18)                                                                                                                 | 2,856 (projected)                                                                                                    | 3,236                                  | 11.7%                  | 380                           | 13fe                 |
| 2022/23       | 3,655 (actual births in 2018/19)                                                                                                                 | 2,886 (projected)                                                                                                    | 3,236                                  | 10.8%                  | 350                           | 12fe                 |
| 2023/24       | 3,646 (projected births in 2019/20)                                                                                                              | 2,822 (projected)                                                                                                    | 3,236                                  | 12.8%                  | 414                           | 14fe                 |
| 2024/25       | 3,622 (projected births in 2020/21)                                                                                                              | 2,908 (projected)                                                                                                    | 3,236                                  | 10.1%                  | 328                           | 11fe                 |
| 2025/26       | 3,625 (projected births in 2021/22)                                                                                                              | 2,949 (projected)                                                                                                    | 3,236                                  | 8.9%                   | 287                           | 10fe                 |
| 2026/27       | 3,696 (projected births in 2022/23)                                                                                                              | 2,977 (projected)                                                                                                    | 3,236                                  | 8.0%                   | 259                           | 9fe                  |
| <b>Source</b> | <b>Actual births:</b><br>Live Births data from ONS<br><b>Projected births:</b><br>GLA 2020 School roll Projections (Medium migration, 3/4 model) | <b>Actual:</b><br>PLASC School Census<br><b>Projected reception aged pupils:</b><br>GLA 2020 School Roll projections |                                        |                        |                               |                      |

**Source:** 2010-2020 January PLASC counts and GLA 2020 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 reduced its PAN from 3FE to 2FE (and this PAN reduction has been subsequently been set at 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

For September 2019 Trinity Primary Academy inserted a bulge class temporarily taking them from 2FE to 3FE. They have reverted to 2fe from September 2020 onwards.

**Note:** Reception aged pupils at borough level includes pupils at our special schools, planning area tables do not.

~~~ Welbourne are temporarily going down from 3fe to 2fe in September 2020. Table 1 assumes PAN at Welbourne is set at 2fe for the foreseeable future.

2. Changes to the most recent School Roll Projections

- 2.1. Haringey's annual school roll projections, produced for us by the GLA (Greater London Authority) take account of actual schools rolls and birth rate data as well as future housing development (in the form of a Housing Trajectory) to project

school rolls for up to ten years ahead.

- 2.2. 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 subsequent lack of clarity over eventual outcomes 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. Please see 5.5 to 5.8 above for more information on migration.
- 3.2. That said it is clear we are now over a recent 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 1.2a and Table 1.2b 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 1.2a - Major sites with planning permission

| Ward | Site name and Postcode | Net residential gain | % of affordable units |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Bruce Grove | 7 Bruce Grove N17 6RA | 13 | 0 |
| Crouch End | 159 Tottenham Lane N8 9BT | 18 | 0 |
| Crouch End | 70-72 Shepherds Hill N6 5RH | 10 | 0 |
| Crouch End | 163 Tottenham Lane N8 9BT | 24 | 0 |
| Crouch End | Hornsey Town Hall The Broadway N8 9JJ | 146 | 8 |
| Crouch End | Avenue Heights 5-7 Avenue Road N6 5DS | 7 | 0 |
| Crouch End | 163 Tottenham Lane N8 9BT | 26 | 0 |
| Crouch End | 121 Hornsey Lane N6 5NP | 8 | 0 |
| Fortis Green | Coppetts Wood Hospital Coppetts Road N10 1JN | 77 | 55 |
| Haringay | Railway Approach Hampden Road N8 0HG | 174 | 32 |
| Haringay | 590-598 Green Lanes N8 0RA | 133 | 12 |
| Highgate | 191-201 Archway Road N6 5BN | 21 | 0 |
| Hornsey | Land To The East Of Cross Lane N8 7SA | 69 | 30 |
| Hornsey | Gisburn Mansions Tottenham Lane N8 7EB | 12 | 0 |
| Noel Park | Cambridge House 109 Mayes Road N22 6UR | 19 | 0 |
| Noel Park | Land At The Chocolate Factory And Parma House, 5 Clarendon Road N22 6XJ | 230 | 31 |
| Noel Park | Land At Haringey Heartlands Hornsey Park Road, Mayes Road, N8 | 1,697 | 19 |
| Northumberland Park | Tottenham Hotspur Football Club 748 High Road N17 0AP | 580 | 0 |
| Seven Sisters | Templeton Hall And Garages Templeton Road N15 6RX | 11 | 100 |
| Seven Sisters | Land Near Plevna Crescent Plevna Crescent N15 6DW | 72 | 19 |
| Tottenham Green | Apex House 820 Seven Sisters Road N15 5PQ | 163 | 36 |
| Tottenham Green | 67 Lawrence Road N15 4EY | 76 | 16 |
| Tottenham Green | 45-63 Lawrence Road N15 4EN | 80 | 20 |
| Tottenham Green | Mono House 50 - 56 Lawrence Road N15 4EG | 47 | 11 |
| Tottenham Green | 52-68 Stamford Road N15 4PZ | 48 | 0 |
| Tottenham Green | Bernard Works Bernard Road N15 4NE | 99 | 12 |
| Tottenham Hale | Hale Wharf Ferry Lane N17 | 505 | 7 |
| Tottenham Hale | Land North Of Monument Way N17 | 54 | 100 |
| Tottenham Hale | 1 Station Square Station Road N17 9JZ | 128 | 91 |
| Tottenham Hale | First And Second Floors 524 - 528 High Road N17 9SX | 10 | 0 |
| Tottenham Hale | Cannon Factory And Ashley House Ashley Road N17 9LZ | 265 | 50 |
| Tottenham Hale | 640-656 High Road N17 0AF | 33 | 0 |
| Tottenham Hale | Plot Sw Gateway Tower (Former Gls Depot) Ferry Lane N17 | 279 | 15 |
| Tottenham Hale | Berol Yard Ashley Road N17 9LJ | 156 | 10 |
| Tottenham Hale | Ashley Gardens Ashley Road N17 9LH | 377 | 24 |
| Tottenham Hale | 168 Park View Road N17 9BL | 15 | 0 |
| Tottenham Hale | Strategic Development Partnership (Sdp) Sites Welbourne, Nor Station Road N17 | 1,030 | 23 |
| West Green | 255 Lordship Lane N17 6AA | 32 | 9 |
| West Green | Keston Centre Keston Road N17 6PW | 126 | 78 |
| White Hart Lane | 500 White Hart Lane N17 7NA | 144 | 20 |
| White Hart Lane | St John's Church And Hall Acacia Avenue N17 8LR | 32 | 50 |

Table 1.2b Site Allocations with no Planning permission

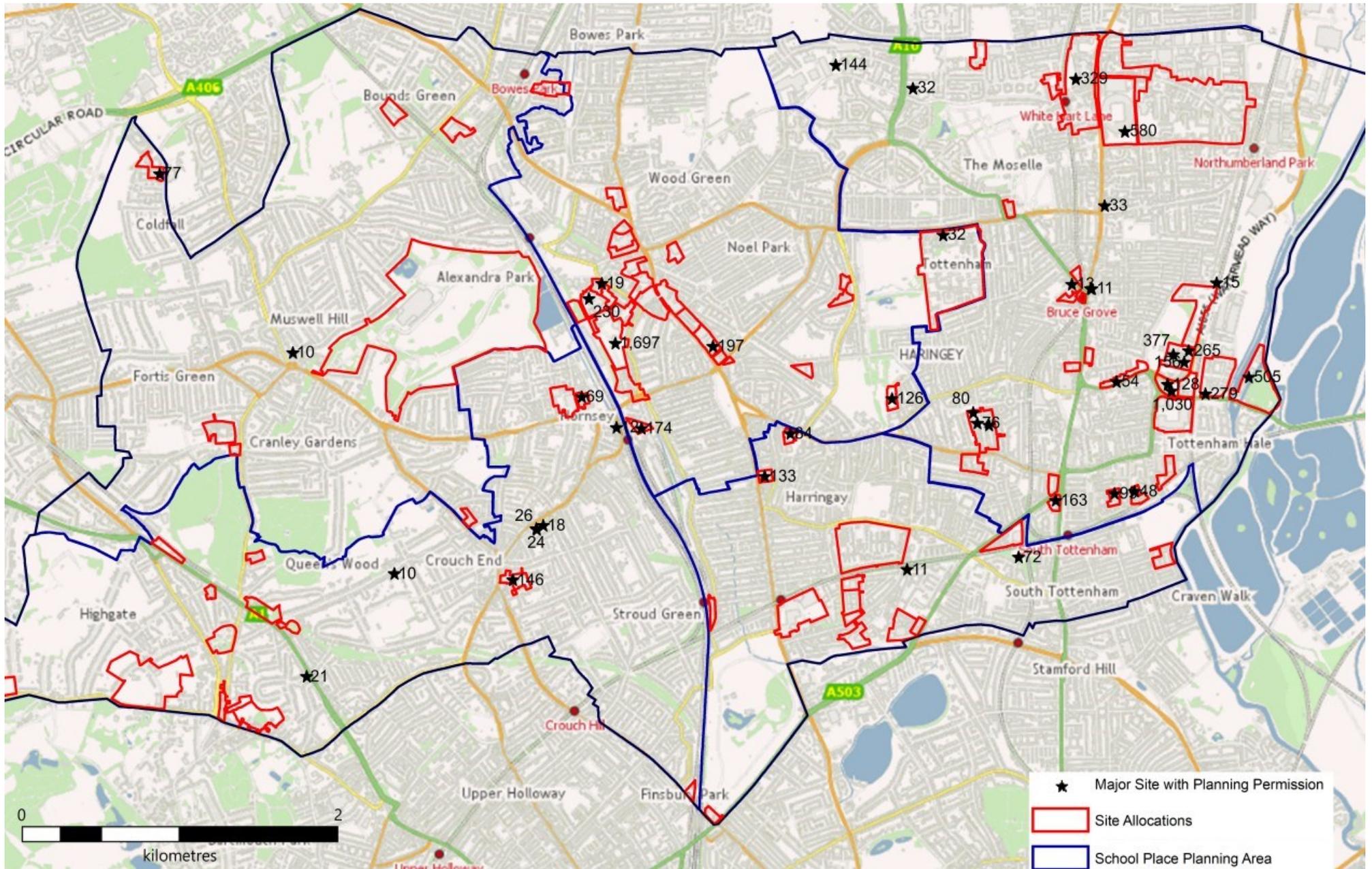
| Ward | Site name | Net residential gain |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| Bounds Green | Park Grove & Durnsford Road (SA56) | 160 |
| Bruce Grove | Bruce Grove Station (BG2) | 11 |
| Bruce Grove | Bruce Grove Snooker Hall & Banqueting Suite (BG3) | 49 |
| Bruce Grove | Tottenham Delivery Office (BG4) | 48 |
| Crouch End | Park Road & Lynton Rd (SA49) | 41 |
| Harringay | Wightman Road (SA27) | 48 |
| Harringay | Finsbury Park Bowling Alley (SA36) | 71 |
| Highgate | 460-470 Archway Road (SA38) | 72 |
| Highgate | Gonnermann Antiques (SA39) | 37 |
| Highgate | Highgate Bowl (SA42) | 31 |
| Highgate | Summersby Road (SA43) | 45 |
| Highgate | Hillcrest (SA44) | 34 |
| Hornsey | Cross Lane (SA47) | 40 |
| Muswell Hill | Cranwood Care Home (SA51) | 35 |
| Noel Park | Mecca Bingo (SA9) | 191 |
| Noel Park | Morrison's Wood Green (SA10) | 239 |
| Noel Park | Wood Green Library (SA11) | 358 |
| Noel Park | Bury Road Car Park (SA13) | 99 |
| Noel Park | 16-54 Wood Green High Road (SA14) | 334 |
| Noel Park | L/b Westbury & Whymark Avenue (SA15) | 95 |
| Noel Park | Turnpike Lane Triangle (SA16) | 48 |
| Noel Park | Wood Green Cultural Centre (North) (SA18) | 89 |
| Noel Park | Wood Green Cultural Centre (South) (SA19) | 355 |
| Noel Park | Wood Green Cultural Centre (East) (SA20) | 124 |
| Noel Park | Clarendon Gateway (SA21) | 195 |
| Noel Park | Clarendon Road South (SA23) | 154 |
| Noel Park | NW of Clarendon Square (SA24) | 29 |
| Noel Park | Land Adjacent to Coronation Sidings (SA25) | 87 |
| Northumberland Park | Northumberland Park North (NT3) | 472 |
| Northumberland Park | Northumberland Park Estate Renewal (NT4) | 1,929 |
| Northumberland Park | High Road West (NT5) | 1,200 |
| Northumberland Park | North of White Hart Lane (NT6) | 100 |
| Seven Sisters | Arena Retail Park (SA29) | 539 |
| Seven Sisters | Arena Design Centre (SA30) | 40 |
| Seven Sisters | Crusader Industrial Estate (SA31) | 64 |
| Seven Sisters | Omega Works (SA32) | 40 |
| Seven Sisters | Vale/Eade Roads (SA33) | 101 |
| Seven Sisters | Overbury & Eade Roads (SA34) | 141 |
| Seven Sisters | L/b Seven Sisters Road & Tewkesbury Road (SA35) | 63 |
| Seven Sisters | Leabank and Lemsford Close (SA65) | 65 |
| St. Ann's | St Ann's Hospital (SA28) (HGY/2014/1691) | 700 |

Table 1.2b Site Allocations with no Planning permission

| Ward | Site name | Net residential gain |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|
| Tottenham Green | Gourley Triangle (SS4) | 191 |
| Tottenham Green | Tottenham Chances & Nicholson Court (TG2) | 34 |
| Tottenham Green | Constable Crescent (TH13) | 66 |
| Tottenham Hale | Tottenham Police Station & Reynardson Court (TG3) | 22 |
| Tottenham Hale | Station Interchange (TH2) | 138 |
| Tottenham Hale | Tottenham Hale Retail Park (TH3) | 992 |
| Tottenham Hale | Station Square West (TH4) Remainder | 167 |
| Tottenham Hale | Welbourne Centre (TH10) Remainder | 244 |
| Tottenham Hale | Fountayne Rd (TH11) | 113 |
| Tottenham Hale | Herbert Rd (TH12) | 66 |
| West Green | Red House, West Green Rd (SA58) | 28 |
| West Green | Haringey Professional Development Centre (SA59) | 49 |
| West Green | Barber Wilson (SA61) | 66 |
| West Green | Broad Water Farm (SA62) | 170 |
| White Hart Lane | The Selby Centre (SA63) | 200 |
| White Hart Lane | The Roundway (SA64) | 56 |
| Woodside | LBH Civic Centre (SA5) | 108 |
| Woodside | Green Ridings House (SA6) | 106 |
| Woodside | Wood Green Bus Garage (SA7) | 310 |
| Woodside | Station Road Offices (SA8) | 241 |

Source: LB Haringey Planning 2020

Figure 1.1 – Housing trajectory sites across Haringey



Appendix 2: Planning for places in local planning areas

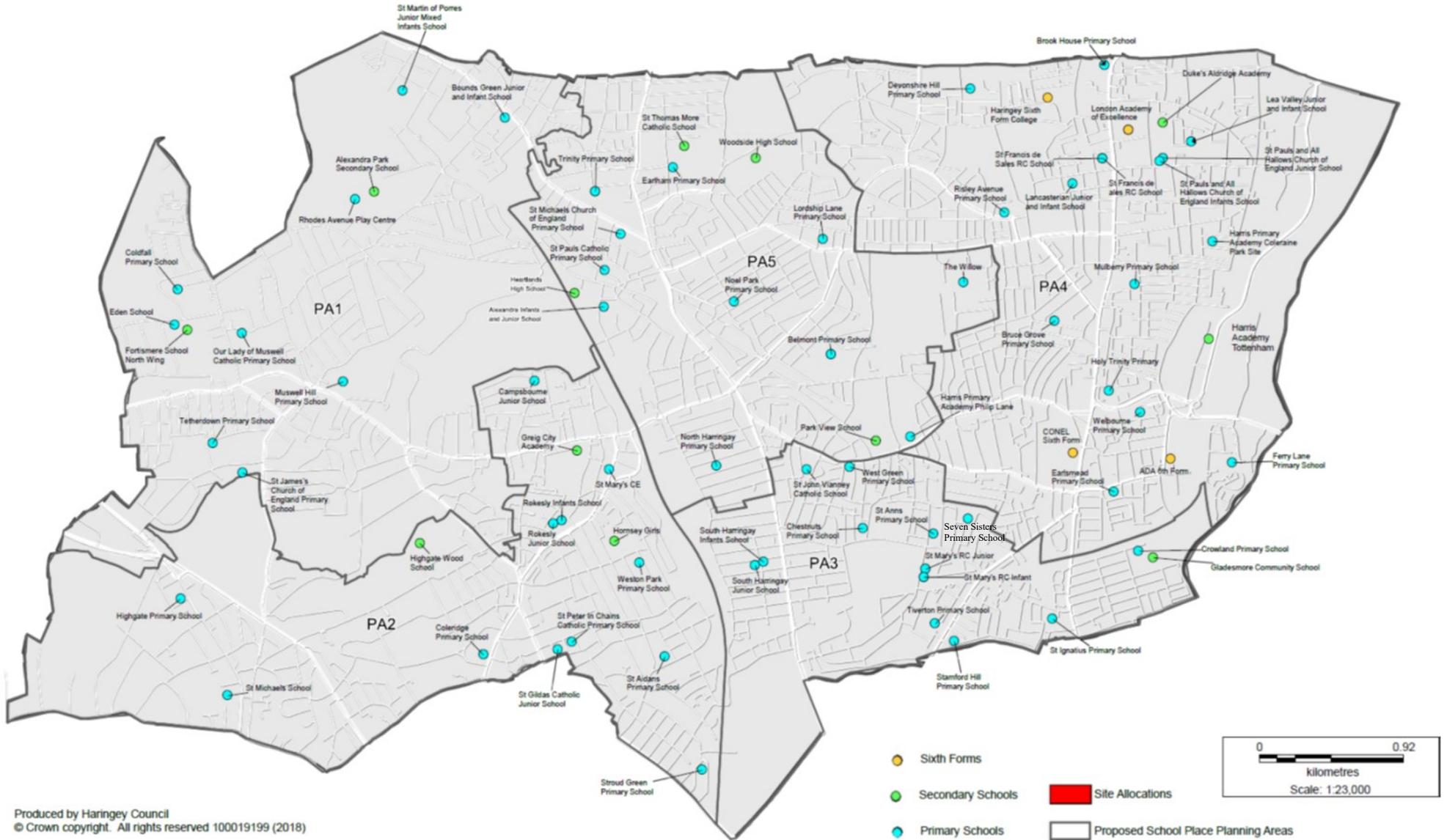
1. We use five Planning Areas (PAs) for the purpose of our place planning to allow us to plan more effectively to meet local demand. PAs provide a useful framework to compare admissions application data, pupil projections, school roll information and housing developments across the borough. This data 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 Haringay 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 Haringay Ward (50%)
Noel park
Woodside
West Green |

Appendix 3: Planning area map

Figure 3.1 – Haringey schools



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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 first place preference applications per place available in planning area 2 has remained broadly static, increased in PA1 and remained below places available in PA 3, 4 and 5.

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

| Planning Area | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Planning area 1 | 1.13 | 1.11 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.14 | 1.12 |
| Planning area 2 | 1.08 | 0.96 | 0.91 | 0.91 | 0.92 | 1.09 |
| Planning area 3 | 0.84 | 0.81 | 0.88 | 0.85 | 0.76 | 0.94 |
| Planning area 4 | 0.77 | 0.78 | 0.71 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.76 |
| Planning area 5 | 0.89 | 0.88 | 0.79 | 0.86 | 0.91 | 0.91 |
| Haringey Total | 0.93 | 0.89 | 0.85 | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.94 |

2. 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. It also shows that Reception surpluses for 2020/21 are projected to fall compared to 2019/20.

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

| Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area | Reception only (2020/21 data is projection) | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21* |
| Planning area 1 | 1.5% | 2.2% | 6.9% | 2.2% | 3.7% | 8.3% |
| Planning area 2 | 1.1% | 9.5% | 10.5% | 11.3% | 6.8% | 4.7% |
| Planning area 3 | 5.4% | 13.7% | 15.4% | 9.2% | 17.3% | 4.3% |
| Planning area 4 | 8.6% | 9.8% | 11.7% | 14.0% | 16.6% | 8.4% |
| Planning area 5 | 5.9% | 9.1% | 12.6% | 9.6% | 8.7% | 9.9% |
| Haringey Average | 4.9% | 8.4% | 9.5% | 9.9% | 12.7% | 7.4% |

Notes: *Reception projections and Reception PAN in Table 4.2 are as at September 2020

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

| Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area | Reception to Yr 6 (2020/21 data is projection) | | | | | |
|---|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| Planning area 1 | -0.9% | 0.9% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 2.6% | 4.2% |
| Planning area 2 | 3.6% | 3.6% | 5.1% | 4.3% | 10.6% | 13.6% |
| Planning area 3 | 9.8% | 7.2% | 9.1% | 9.9% | 14.4% | 16.0% |
| Planning area 4 | 2.8% | 4.5% | 5.4% | 7.4% | 10.7% | 10.8% |
| Planning area 5 | 3.2% | 2.3% | 5.1% | 6.5% | 7% | 9.3% |
| Haringey surplus | 3.7% | 4.0% | 5.5% | 6.1% | 9.2% | 10.8% |

Appendix 5: Planning Area Detailed Data

Note: The definition of School capacity in Tables 5.1, 5.5, 5.9, 5.13 and 5.17 is theoretical capacity as at mid 2020 (June) in all forms of entry currently offered including bulge classes, if applicable.

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 slightly since last year from 618 to 606, a number 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 up until 2014. 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 (January 2020) has a 2.6% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and a 3.7% surplus in the reception cohort.

1.5. Mobility

This area is characterised by low mobility¹³.

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

¹³ 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 | Supply is projected to outstrip demand by approximately 1-2fe in 2020/21 and between 3 to 5/6fe between 2021/22 and 2026/27 |
|---|--|

Table 5.1: GLA projections for planning area 1 – latest

| Year | Number of Births for the equivalent school year | Actual (2014/15-2019/20) & Projection (2020/21-2026/27) reception aged pupils | School Capacity | Surplus/ Deficit of places |
|---------|---|---|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 2014/15 | 646 | 541 | 540*** | -1 |
| 2015/16 | 638 | 532 | 540~ | 8 |
| 2016/17 | 540 | 528 | 540^ | 12 |
| 2017/18 | 509 | 510 | 540 | 30 |
| 2018/19 | 509 | 528 | 540 | 12 |
| 2019/20 | 480 | 520 (Jan 2020) | 540 | 20 |
| 2020/21 | 444 | 495 | 540 | 45 |
| 2021/22 | 449 | 448 | 540 | 92 |
| 2022/23 | 469 | 464 | 540 | 76 |
| 2023/24 | | 414 | 540 | 126 |
| 2024/25 | | 412 | 540 | 128 |
| 2025/26 | | 407 | 540 | 133 |
| 2026/27 | | 404 | 540 | 136 |

Source: 2014-2020 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2020, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area.

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

~ In September 2015 St James CE took a bulge class

>In September 2016 Bounds Green expanded to 3FE

Table 5.2: First place preference information

| School | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Bounds Green | 57 | 73 | 88 | 77 | 102 | 102 | 110 |
| Coldfall Primary | 117 | 116 | 106 | 93 | 108 | 99 | 117 |
| Eden Primary | 38 | 42 | 31 | 37 | 31 | 32 | 27 |
| Muswell Hill Primary | 92 | 72 | 92 | 59 | 57 | 81 | 91 |
| Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary | 32 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 40 | 36 |
| Rhodes Avenue Primary | 134 | 147 | 138 | 132 | 132 | 153 | 140 |
| St James' CE Primary | 51 | 35 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 21 | 19 |
| St Martin of Porres RC | 44 | 30 | 19 | 26 | 21 | 19 | 15 |
| Tetherdown Primary | 67 | 60 | 64 | 85 | 55 | 71 | 51 |
| Total | 632 | 608 | 601 | 573 | 570 | 618 | 606 |

Note: On time applications as at 11/2/2020

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

| School | School Capacity (Mid 2020) | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Bounds Green Infant & Junior school | 540 | 445 | 478 | 503 | 535 | 538 |
| Coldfall Primary | 630 | 631 | 632 | 630 | 629 | 629 |
| Eden Primary | 210 | 148 | 177 | 204 | 207 | 205 |
| Muswell Hill Primary | 420 | 420 | 420 | 420 | 420 | 420 |
| Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary | 420 | 414 | 410 | 386 | 379 | 382 |
| Rhodes Avenue Primary | 630 | 571 | 602 | 632 | 633 | 632 |
| St James' CE Primary | 270 | 257 | 256 | 255 | 251 | 248 |
| St Martin of Porres RC | 210 | 202 | 192 | 198 | 201 | 177 |
| Tetherdown Primary | 420 | 420 | 417 | 414 | 418 | 421 |
| Totals | 3,750 | 3,508 | 3,584 | 3,642 | 3,673 | 3,652 |
| Total Capacity | 3,750 | 3,540 | 3,630 | 3,690 | 3,750 | 3,750 |
| Percentage of Surplus capacity | | 0.9% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 2.1% | 2.6% |

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

Table 5.4: 2015-19 Mobility from RAISE online ¹⁴

| School | 2015% mobility | 2016% mobility | 2017% mobility | 2018% mobility | 2019% mobility |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Bounds Green Infant | 13.0 | 12.6 | 5 | 2.7 | 6.2 |
| Bounds Green Junior | 9.4 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 10.0 |
| Coldfall Primary | 10.2 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 6.5 |
| Eden Primary | 3.4 | 5.9 | 8.5 | 10.3 | 16.4 |
| Muswell Hill Primary | 14.4 | 12.2 | 10 | 8.6 | 7.5 |
| Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary | 13.9 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 20.1 |
| Rhodes Avenue Primary | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| St James' CE Primary | 13.1 | 13.2 | 10.2 | 12.4 | 15.3 |
| St Martin of Porres RC | 4.2 | 5.2 | 8.8 | 14.3 | 15.7 |
| Tetherdown Primary | 9.4 | 11.6 | 12 | 13 | 14.2 |

¹⁴ 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 grown this year from 601 (2019) to 656 (2020). In the latest intake year there have been a greater number of applications received (656) than places available (600).

2.3. School Roll

Overall, the school rolls in PA2 have decreased since 2016 reaching a low of 4,076 in January 2020. Planning area 2 currently (January 2020) has a 10.6% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and a 6.8% surplus in the reception cohort.

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. Summary of supply and demand

The latest projections show a continuation in the reduction in reception age pupils with further falls in demand forecast.

| | |
|---|--|
| Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity | A surplus of places equivalent to around 1-3fe is projected to exist up until 2022/23 then grow to 4-5fe by 2026/27 |
|---|--|

Table: 5.5 GLA projections for planning area 2

| Year | Number of Births for the equivalent school year | Actual (2014/15-2019/20) & Projection (2020/21-2026/27) reception aged pupils | School Capacity | Surplus/ Deficit of places |
|---------|---|---|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 2014/15 | 696 | 650 | 656* | 6 |
| 2015/16 | 678 | 649 | 656** | 7 |
| 2016/17 | 668 | 594 | 656 | 62 |
| 2017/18 | 661 | 596 | 626*** | 30 |
| 2018/19 | 636 | 582 | 626 | 44 |
| 2019/20 | 670 | 559 (Jan 2020) | 600 | 41 |
| 2020/21 | 709 | 572 | 600 | 28 |
| 2021/22 | 659 | 546 | 600 | 54 |
| 2022/23 | 646 | 511 | 600 | 89 |
| 2023/24 | | 457 | 600 | 143 |
| 2024/25 | | 464 | 600 | 136 |
| 2025/26 | | 462 | 600 | 138 |
| 2026/27 | | 460 | 600 | 140 |

Source: 2014-2020 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2020, 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 is reduced its PAN from 3FE to 2FE (and this PAN reduction has been subsequently been set at 2FE)

~ From September 2019 the governing body of St Peter in Chains sought (and gained) approval from the Schools Adjudicator for a reduction in PAN from 2FE to 1FE. Table 5.5 assumes that St Peter in Chains PAN remains at 30 for the foreseeable future.

Table 5.6: First place preference information

| School | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Campsbourne Infants | 54 | 49 | 54 | 54 | 53 | 69 | 64 |
| Coleridge Primary | 200 | 206 | 175 | 139 | 149 | 162 | 188 |
| Highgate Primary School | 36 | 41 | 45 | 52 | 49 | 52 | 69 |
| Rokesly Infants | 70 | 91 | 80 | 86 | 92 | 64 | 78 |
| St Aidan's | 59 | 40 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 47 | 40 |
| St Mary's CE Infant | 51 | 54 | 57 | 46 | 54 | 56 | 59 |
| St Michael's CE Primary N6 | 77 | 70 | 60 | 57 | 59 | 72 | 70 |
| St Peter in Chains RC Infants | 58 | 66 | 42 | 46 | 26 | 17 | 24 |
| Stroud Green | 39 | 42 | 28 | 38 | 35 | 38 | 34 |
| Weston Park | 57 | 47 | 33 | 25 | 30 | 24 | 30 |
| Totals | 701 | 706 | 627 | 595 | 598 | 601 | 656 |

Note: On time applications as at 11/02/2020

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

| School | School Capacity (Mid 2020) | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Campsbourne Infants / Junior | 420 | 384 | 380 | 390 | 390 | 397 |
| Coleridge Primary | 840 | 834 | 837 | 836 | 836 | 832 |
| Highgate Primary School | 420 | 382 | 395 | 422 | 420 | 415 |
| Rokesly Infants / Junior | 630 | 618 | 623 | 621 | 611 | 590 |
| St Aidan's | 210 | 200 | 205 | 205 | 205 | 205 |
| St Gildas' RC Junior | 240 | 232 | 226 | 217 | 205 | 194 |
| St Mary's CE Infant / Junior* | 510 | 478 | 494 | 511 | 501 | 466 |
| St Michael's CE Primary N6 | 420 | 414 | 410 | 406 | 408 | 397 |
| St Peter in Chains RC Infants | 180 | 171 | 170 | 148 | 119 | 89 |
| Stroud Green | 420 | 355 | 326 | 322 | 285 | 265 |
| Weston Park | 270 | 271 | 264 | 257 | 254 | 226 |
| Totals | 4,560 | 4,339 | 4,330 | 4,335 | 4,234 | 4,076 |
| Total Capacity | 4,560 | 4,502 | 4,562 | 4,532 | 4,590 | 4,560 |
| Percentage of Surplus capacity | | 3.6% | 5.1% | 4.3% | 7.8% | 10.6% |

St Mary's CE Infant accommodated a year 1 bulge class in September 2013. St Mary's CE expanded to 3FE in September 2015 (hence capacity of 510). From September 2017 St Mary's CE is reduced its PAN from 3FE to 2FE (and this PAN reduction has been subsequently been set at 2FE). From September 2019 the governing body of St Peter in Chains sought (and gained) approval from the Schools Adjudicator for a reduction in PAN from 2FE to 1FE.

Table 5.8: 2015-19 Mobility from RAISE online

| School | 2015% mobility | 2016% mobility | 2017% mobility | 2018% mobility | 2019% mobility |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Campsbourne Infants | 7.7 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 9.7 |
| Campsbourne Junior | 10.2 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 10.1 | 11.9 |
| Coleridge Primary | 8.8 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 9.5 |
| Highgate Primary School | 21.7 | 22.8 | 23.2 | 25.3 | 22.5 |
| Rokesly Infant | 2.9 | 4.5 | 5 | 7.3 | 2.3 |
| Rokesly Junior | 10.3 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 8.6 |
| St Aidan's | 9.2 | 9.4 | 15.4 | 13.7 | 14.9 |
| St Gildas' RC Junior | 3.8 | 5.2 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 6.3 |
| St Mary's CE Primary | 19.4 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 19.3 | 17.7 |
| St Michael's CE Primary N6 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 18.1 |
| St Peter in Chains RC Infants | 1.8 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| Stroud Green | 20.8 | 23 | 19.5 | 17.6 | 11.3 |
| Weston Park | 7.2 | 7.9 | 9 | 7.9 | 10.3 |

3. Planning Area 3

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

Summary of Planning Area 3

3.2. Applications

First place preference applications have increased from a low point in 2019 (413) to 477 (2020). Total preferences have also increased between 2019 (1,299) and 2020 (1,406).

3.3. School Roll

Planning area 3 experienced a decreasing school roll population since 2016 reaching a low of 3,185 in 2020. This is a planning area that has historically carried large surpluses. Planning area 3 currently (January 2020) has a 14.4% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and a 17.3% surplus in the reception cohort.

3.4. Mobility

This area is characterised by fluctuating mobility. Historically church schools experienced lower levels of pupil mobility than community schools though data for 2019 appears to show this changing.

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.

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 2020/21 and 2026/27.

| | |
|---|---|
| Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity | An average surplus of around 1-2fe is projected up until 2026/27 |
|---|---|

Table 5.9: GLA projections for planning area 3 – latest

| Year | Number of Births for the equivalent school year | Actual (2014/15-2019/20) & Projection (2020/21-2026/27) reception aged pupils | School Capacity | Surplus/Deficit of places |
|---------|---|---|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 2014/15 | 732 | 503 | 540 | 37 |
| 2015/16 | 661 | 511 | 540 | 29 |
| 2016/17 | 656 | 466 | 540 | 74 |
| 2017/18 | 638 | 491 | 540 | 49 |
| 2018/19 | 670 | 463 | 510* | 47 |
| 2019/20 | 725 | 422 (Jan 2020) | 510** | 88 |
| 2020/21 | 644 | 488 | 510 | 22 |
| 2021/22 | 630 | 456 | 510 | 54 |
| 2022/23 | 608 | 457 | 510 | 53 |
| 2023/24 | | 464 | 510 | 46 |
| 2024/25 | | 474 | 510 | 36 |
| 2025/26 | | 478 | 510 | 32 |
| 2026/27 | | 480 | 510 | 30 |

Source: 2014-2020 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2020, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area.

* Tiverton temporarily reduced from 2fe to 1fe in September 2018 and September 2019 and the LA has set the PAN to 30 for entry in September 2020 ** From September 2020 Stamford Hill and Tiverton primary schools are amalgamating taking 1 form of entry out of planning area 3

Table 5.10: First place preference information

| School | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Chestnuts Primary | 77 | 72 | 78 | 88 | 74 | 74 | 97 |
| Crowland | 32 | 43 | 47 | 53 | 58 | 37 | 61 |
| Seven Sisters Primary | 39 | 35 | 27 | 46 | 46 | 40 | 33 |
| South Harringay Infant | 82 | 66 | 63 | 64 | 47 | 77 | 82 |
| St Ann's CE Primary | 22 | 32 | 33 | 30 | 18 | 19 | 18 |
| St Ignatius RC Primary | 15 | 34 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 27 | 43 |
| St John Vianney RC | 45 | 34 | 40 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 32 |
| St Mary's RC Infant | 54 | 61 | 41 | 55 | 41 | 39 | 51 |
| Stamford Hill Primary | 19 | 24 | 18 | 20 | 27 | 17 | 2 |
| Tiverton Primary | 46 | 28 | 31 | 29 | 26 | 25 | 40 |
| West Green Primary | 19 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 21 | 25 | 18 |
| Total | 450 | 451 | 437 | 473 | 432 | 413 | 477 |

Note: On time applications as at 11/2/2020

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

| School | School Capacity (Mid 2020) | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Chestnuts Primary | 420 | 404 | 411 | 418 | 410 | 410 |
| Crowland | 420 | 399 | 405 | 395 | 380 | 396 |
| Seven Sisters Primary | 420 | 409 | 369 | 360 | 323 | 306 |
| South Haringay Infant | 180 | 180 | 174 | 173 | 174 | 171 |
| South Haringay Junior* | 240 | 244 | 235 | 221 | 205 | 210 |
| St Ann's CE Primary | 210 | 201 | 196 | 200 | 186 | 181 |
| St Ignatius RC Primary | 420 | 383 | 369 | 354 | 360 | 343 |
| St John Vianney RC | 210 | 203 | 207 | 206 | 207 | 208 |
| St Mary's RC Infant | 180 | 178 | 174 | 168 | 154 | 146 |
| St Mary RC Junior | 240 | 232 | 233 | 237 | 234 | 223 |
| Stamford Hill Primary* | 210 | 191 | 186 | 180 | 165 | 79 |
| Tiverton Primary* | 360 | 396 | 356 | 337 | 307 | 310 |
| West Green Primary | 210 | 198 | 201 | 209 | 202 | 202 |
| Totals | 3,720 | 3,618 | 3,516 | 3,458 | 3,307 | 3,185 |
| Total Capacity | 3,720 | 3,900 | 3,870 | 3,840 | 3,750 | 3,720 |
| Percentage of Surplus capacity | | 7.2% | 9.1% | 9.9% | 11.8% | 14.4% |

* Tiverton temporarily reduced from 2fe to 1fe in September 2018 and September 2019 and the LA has set the PAN to 30 for entry in September 2020. From September 2020 Stamford Hill and Tiverton primary schools are amalgamating taking 1 form of entry out of planning area 3

Table 5.12: 2015-19 Mobility from RAISE online

| School | 2015% mobility | 2016% mobility | 2017% mobility | 2018% mobility | 2019% mobility |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Chestnuts Primary | 17.4 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 14.8 |
| Crowland | 25.6 | 26.4 | 24 | 24.1 | 22.0 |
| Seven Sisters Primary | 29.0 | 32.3 | 32.6 | 34.2 | 31.0 |
| South Haringay Infant | 6.8 | 12.8 | 10.7 | 8.8 | 8.7 |
| South Haringay Junior | 14.6 | 3.3 | 8.6 | 13.6 | 17.6 |
| St Ann's CE Primary | 14.0 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 18.7 | 18.2 |
| St Ignatius RC Primary | 11.7 | 14.9 | 16 | 16.8 | 21.1 |
| St John Vianney RC | 8.6 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 14.1 |
| St Mary's RC Infant | 5.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 10.9 |
| St Mary's RC Junior | 8.4 | 6.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 6.0 |
| Stamford Hill Primary | 32.5 | 29.2 | 28.3 | 30.4 | 26.8 |
| Tiverton Primary | 25.2 | 23.7 | 21.3 | 19.4 | 22.9 |
| West Green Primary | 30.1 | 27.6 | 31.2 | 32.6 | 31.8 |

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 fallen since last year from 731 (2019) to 703 (2020). 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 decreased since 2016 to a low of 3,185 in 2020. Planning area 4 currently (January 2020) has a 10.7% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and a 16.6% surplus in the reception cohort.

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 deficit of primary school places from 2024/25 rising to 3fe by 2026/27. 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 2024/25, 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 in 2021 as part of the redevelopment of the Chase Farm hospital site. This is a considerable distance from the borough boundary with Haringey.

4.8. As at May 2019 the development of the Meridian Water site is well under way. Initial discussions with place planning counterparts at Enfield have clarified that the development is spread over 10 years and that there isn't envisaged to be much secondary demand until the later phases, mid to late 2020's. Enfield are currently seeking potential solutions to the provision of additional secondary places.

4.9. **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 | A surplus of around 2-3fe is projected until 2022/23. Thereafter a deficit is projected of between 1-3fe up to 2026/27 |
|---|---|

Table 5.13: GLA projections for planning area 4 – latest

| Year | Number of Births for the equivalent school year | Actual (2014/15-2019/20) & Projection (2020/21-2026/27) reception aged pupils | School Capacity | Surplus/Deficit of places |
|---------|---|---|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 2014/15 | 1,355 | 843 | 958/*4/ | 115 |
| 2015/16 | 1,404 | 876 | 958 | 82 |
| 2016/17 | 1,357 | 864 | 958 | 94 |
| 2017/18 | 1,292 | 807 | 960 | 151 |
| 2018/19 | 1,359 | 824 | 960 | 134 |
| 2019/20 | 1,387 | 801 (Jan 2020) | 960 | 159 |
| 2020/21 | 1,251 | 852 | 930~ | 78 |
| 2021/22 | 1,250 | 844 | 930 | 86 |
| 2022/23 | 1,180 | 891 | 930 | 39 |
| 2023/24 | | 931 | 930 | -1 |
| 2024/25 | | 981 | 930 | -51 |
| 2025/26 | | 1,010 | 930 | -80 |
| 2026/27 | | 1,028 | 930 | -98 |

Source: 2014-2020 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2020, 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

~ Welbourne are temporarily going down from 3fe to 2fe in September 2020. Table 5.13 assumes PAN at Welbourne is set at 2fe for the foreseeable future.

Table 5.14: First place preference information

| School | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Brook House Primary School | 6 | 28 | 32 | 27 | 57 | 52 |
| Bruce Grove Primary School | 41 | 44 | 45 | 33 | 44 | 42 |
| Devonshire Hill | 52 | 40 | 45 | 65 | 28 | 47 |
| Earlsmead | 63 | 68 | 38 | 54 | 50 | 36 |
| Ferry Lane Primary | 25 | 26 | 12 | 15 | 24 | 14 |
| Harris Academy Tottenham | 9 | 20 | 12 | 21 | 42 | 33 |
| Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park | 25 | 61 | 55 | 57 | 60 | 62 |
| Holy Trinity | 27 | 22 | 26 | 29 | 15 | 25 |
| Lancasterian Primary | 56 | 61 | 66 | 51 | 56 | 41 |
| Lea Valley Primary | 68 | 53 | 60 | 56 | 58 | 55 |
| Mulberry Primary | 72 | 68 | 63 | 70 | 62 | 70 |
| Risley Avenue | 72 | 58 | 37 | 64 | 71 | 63 |
| St Francis de Sales RC Infants | 76 | 84 | 81 | 93 | 88 | 69 |
| St Paul's and All Hallows CE Infants | 40 | 27 | 35 | 23 | 28 | 27 |
| Welbourne | 68 | 70 | 69 | 68 | 48 | 67 |
| Totals | 700 | 730 | 676 | 726 | 731 | 703 |

Note: On time applications as at 11/2/2020

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

| School | School Capacity (Mid 2020) | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Brook House Primary School | 420 | 241 | 321 | 388 | 405 | 418 |
| Bruce Grove Primary | 420 | 407 | 394 | 393 | 387 | 353 |
| Devonshire Hill | 420 | 416 | 402 | 393 | 378 | 368 |
| Earlsmead* | 420 | 445 | 428 | 438 | 435 | 384 |
| Ferry Lane Primary | 210 | 183 | 187 | 169 | 160 | 149 |
| Harris Academy Tottenham^ | 210 | 38 | 64 | 83 | 123 | 171 |
| Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park | 420 | 377 | 393 | 396 | 398 | 409 |
| Holy Trinity Primary | 210 | 195 | 198 | 185 | 187 | 168 |
| Lancasterian Primary | 420 | 428 | 425 | 433 | 397 | 396 |
| Lea Valley Primary | 420 | 421 | 425 | 419 | 414 | 423 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Mulberry Primary | 630 | 640 | 630 | 612 | 612 | 595 |
| Risley Avenue | 600 | 615 | 611 | 592 | 576 | 564 |
| St Francis de Sales RC Infants | 270 | 271 | 262 | 257 | 265 | 267 |
| St Francis de Sales RC Juniors | 360 | 352 | 355 | 346 | 335 | 329 |
| St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants | 180 | 157 | 150 | 129 | 113 | 107 |
| St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors | 240 | 225 | 232 | 215 | 184 | 173 |
| Welbourne** | 630 | 532 | 527 | 536 | 525 | 513 |
| Totals | 6,480 | 5,943 | 6,004 | 5,984 | 5,894 | 5,787 |
| Total Capacity | 6,480 | 6,225 | 6,345 | 6,465 | 6,510 | 6,480 |
| Percentage of Surplus capacity | | 4.5% | 5.4% | 7.4% | 9.5% | 10.7% |

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

^Harris Academy Tottenham currently has 2FE at Reception and 1FE in Years 1 to 5 hence capacity of 210.

Table 5.16: 2015-19 Mobility from RAISE online

| School | 2015% mobility | 2016% mobility | 2017% mobility | 2018% mobility | 2019% mobility |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Bruce Grove Primary | 21.6 | 20.6 | 21.1 | 25.4 | 24.9 |
| Devonshire Hill | 18.6 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 20.0 | 21.4 |
| Earlsmead | 21.4 | 19 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 19.4 |
| Ferry Lane Primary | 24.2 | 20.5 | 23.7 | 20.8 | 20.7 |
| Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park | 38.3 | 34.1 | 31.2 | 26.6 | 24.8 |
| Holy Trinity | 14.7 | 18.2 | 16.9 | 12.1 | 15.9 |
| Lancasterian Primary | 16.8 | 17.8 | 19.4 | 21.9 | 22.2 |
| Lea Valley Primary | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 13.6 | 14.1 |
| Mulberry Primary | 21.7 | 24.8 | 24.6 | 8.6 | 25.1 |
| Risley Avenue | 23.5 | 22.5 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 23.5 |
| St Francis de Sales RC Infants | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| St Francis de Sales RC Juniors | 4.9 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 9.6 |
| St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants | 8.6 | 10.6 | 15.7 | 4.5 | 7.1 |
| St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors | 16.1 | 16.4 | 18.2 | 13.5 | 10.3 |
| Welbourne | 20.6 | 19.2 | 13 | 13.2 | 13.6 |

5. Planning area 5

- 5.1. Planning Area 5 incorporates Noel Park, West Green, Woodside, South half of Bounds Green and north half of 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 stayed static compared to 2019 at 600 vs 599 (2020). Total preferences in 2020 (1,874) have also remained static compared to 2019 (1,862).

5.3. School Roll

This PA has historically carried large amounts of surplus capacity. School rolls have fallen since 2016 though at a slower rate compared to other planning areas. Planning area 5 currently (January 2020) has a 7% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and a 8.7% surplus in the reception cohort.

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 4,500 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. 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 the timescale for delivery from this regeneration 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 | Projections show a 3fe surplus up until 2026/27. |
|---|--|

Table 5.17: GLA projections for planning area 5 – latest

| Year | Number of Births for the equivalent school year | Actual (2014/15-2019/20) & Projection (2020/21-2026/27) reception aged pupils | School Capacity | Surplus/Deficit of places |
|---------|---|---|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 2014/15 | 854 | 624 | 656*** | 32 |
| 2015/16 | 833 | 617 | 656 | 39 |
| 2016/17 | 908 | 596 | 656 | 60 |
| 2017/18 | 930 | 556 | 626 ~ | 70 |
| 2018/19 | 945 | 593 | 656 | 63 |
| 2019/20 | 886 | 626 (Jan 2020) | 686~~ | 60 |
| 2020/21 | 845 | 591 | 656 | 72 |
| 2021/22 | 819 | 561 | 656 | 86 |
| 2022/23 | 752 | 561 | 656 | 81 |
| 2023/24 | | 557 | 656 | 77 |
| 2024/25 | | 576 | 656 | 71 |
| 2025/26 | | 591 | 656 | 62 |
| 2026/27 | | 604 | 656 | 46 |

Source: 2014-2020 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2020, 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.

~~ For September 2019 Trinity Primary Academy inserted a bulge class temporarily taking them from 2FE to 3FE. They have reverted to 2fe from September 2020 onwards.

Table 5.18: First place preference information

| School | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Alexandra Primary | 34 | 52 | 44 | 42 | 46 | 44 | 36 |
| Belmont Infant | 91 | 102 | 78 | 80 | 57 | 95 | 80 |
| Earlham | 40 | 31 | 32 | 25 | 36 | 32 | 33 |
| Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane | 53 | 51 | 56 | 37 | 37 | 47 | 74 |
| Lordship Lane | 78 | 82 | 75 | 73 | 65 | 67 | 60 |
| Noel Park Primary | 50 | 53 | 61 | 49 | 56 | 60 | 66 |
| North Haringay Primary | 64 | 63 | 64 | 54 | 74 | 60 | 65 |
| St Michael's CE Primary N22 | 21 | 24 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 8 |
| St Paul's RC Primary | 42 | 44 | 31 | 25 | 29 | 22 | 27 |
| The Willow | 77 | 56 | 80 | 50 | 87 | 74 | 84 |
| Trinity Primary Academy | 24 | 27 | 39 | 70 | 66 | 85 | 66 |
| Total | 574 | 585 | 574 | 517 | 566 | 600 | 599 |

Note: On time applications as at 11/2/2020

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

| School | School Capacity (Mid 2020) | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Alexandra Primary* | 420 | 353 | 371 | 397 | 389 | 383 |
| Belmont Infant** | 168 | 169 | 170 | 170 | 171 | 174 |
| Belmont Junior | 240 | 213 | 215 | 221 | 230 | 228 |
| Earlham *** | 390 | 380 | 374 | 346 | 341 | 313 |
| Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane | 420 | 405 | 391 | 394 | 396 | 400 |
| Lordship Lane | 630 | 623 | 611 | 596 | 596 | 590 |
| Noel Park Primary^ | 540 | 530 | 533 | 524 | 485 | 511 |
| North Haringay Primary | 420 | 416 | 404 | 403 | 402 | 407 |
| St Michael's CE Primary N22 | 210 | 207 | 188 | 172 | 176 | 160 |
| St Paul's RC Primary | 210 | 206 | 205 | 202 | 203 | 194 |
| The Willow | 420 | 406 | 406 | 415 | 401 | 407 |
| Trinity Primary Academy | 450 | 390 | 404 | 411 | 410 | 436 |
| Totals | 4,518 | 4,298 | 4,272 | 4,251 | 4,200 | 4,203 |
| Total Capacity | 4,518 | 4,398 | 4,500 | 4,548 | 4,460 | 4,518 |
| Percentage of Surplus capacity | | 2.3% | 5.1% | 6.5% | 5.8% | 7.0% |

*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

**Belmont Infant has changed PAN from 56 to 58 whilst Belmont Junior has a PAN of 60

*** Earlham temporarily went down to 1FE in September 2017 hence capacity of 390

^ Noel Park reduced their PAN to 2fe from 3fe from September 2017

Table 5.20: 2015-19 Mobility from RAISE online

| School | 2015% mobility | 2016% mobility | 2017% mobility | 2018% mobility | 2019% mobility |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Alexandra Primary | 23.5 | 21.8 | 21.4 | 23.9 | 24.6 |
| Belmont Infant | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 0.9 |
| Belmont Junior | 10.1 | 8 | 10.7 | 12.2 | 13.0 |
| Earlham | 27.6 | 26.9 | 30.8 | 29.8 | 33.8 |
| Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane | 23.7 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.7 | 21.8 |
| Lordship Lane | 20.8 | 18.6 | 19.3 | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| Noel Park Primary | 25.0 | 20.6 | 21.6 | 25.0 | 23.4 |
| North Haringay Primary | 22.7 | 23.6 | 21.7 | 22.3 | 23.4 |
| St Michael's CE Primary N22 | 25.7 | 26.8 | 21.7 | 27.3 | 35.1 |
| St Paul's RC Primary | 1.8 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 14.4 |
| The Willow | 17.0 | 16.7 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 17.4 |
| Trinity Primary Academy | 37.8 | 34 | 33.3 | 27.7 | 24.0 |

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 2020 PLASC count.
Data Source: Admissions data and 2020 PLASC count
- Total school roll trends and surplus capacity.
Data Source: January PLASC 2014 – 2020
- 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 8th April 2020
- GLA projections,
Data Source: GLA school roll projections 2020 (Medium out migration – default 3/4 model)
- Number of births for the equivalent school year
Data Source: ONS Live birth, term time from 1st September to 31st August

Appendix 6: Borough wide secondary place planning

1. The number of planned secondary places (Table 6.1, column 2) corresponds to the total school capacity of all of our secondary schools across years 7 to 11. The definition of School capacity in Table 6.1 is the total of PAN at each school. It does not include any additional pupils taken over the school's stated PAN but does take into account changes in PAN in different year groups.
2. **Please note:** Experimental Year 7 projections can be found in the experimental projections found on pgs. 16-17.
3. The number of 11-15 year old pupils (column 3) from the PLASC school census includes pupils at our Special schools.

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

| Year | 11-15 capacity (2014/15 – 2019/20) and planned places (2020/21 – 2026/27) | Number of 11-15 year old pupils (projections from 2020/21 onwards) | 11-15 year old place shortfall/ surplus | % surplus / shortfall of 11-15 year old places |
|---------|---|--|---|--|
| 2014/15 | 12,304 | 11,172 | 1,132 | 9.20% |
| 2015/16 | 12,391 | 11,817 | 574 | 4.60% |
| 2016/17 | 12,512 | 11,826 | 686 | 5.50% |
| 2017/18 | 12,630 | 12,414 | 216 | 1.71% |
| 2018/19 | 13,069 | 12,826 | 243 | 1.66% |
| 2019/20 | 13,391 | 13,379 (actual PLASC) | 12 | 0.09% |
| 2020/21 | 13,686 | 13,137 | 549 | 4.01% |
| 2021/22 | 13,737 | 13,232 | 505 | 3.68% |
| 2022/23 | 13,737 | 13,358 | 379 | 2.76% |
| 2023/24 | 13,521 | 13,297 | 224 | 1.66% |
| 2024/25 | 13,332 | 13,200 | 132 | 0.99% |
| 2025/26 | 13,140 | 13,170 | -30 | -0.23% |
| 2026/27 | 13,140 | 13,121 | 19 | 0.14% |

Source: 2014-2020 PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2020

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

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% |
| Actual | 2018/2019 | 2,844 | 3,160 | 2,774 | 70 | 2.5% |
| Actual | 2019/2020 | 2,817 | 3,073 (actual Jan 2020 census) | 2,805 (actual Jan 2020 census) | 12 | 0.4% |
| Projection | 2020/2021 | 2,829** | 3,029 | 2,700 | 129 | 4.6% |
| Projection | 2021/2022 | 2,628 | 2,934 | 2,705 | -77 | -2.9% |
| Projection | 2022/2023 | 2,628 | 2,910 | 2,678 | -50 | -1.9% |
| Projection | 2023/2024 | 2,628 | 2,827 | 2,634 | -6 | -0.2% |
| Projection | 2024/2025 | 2,628 | 2,871 | 2,593 | 35 | 1.3% |
| Projection | 2025/2026 | 2,628 | 2,831 | 2,639 | -11 | -0.4% |
| Projection | 2026/2027 | 2,628 | 2,864 | 2,648 | -20 | -0.8% |

Source: 2013-2020 PLASC counts and GLA 2020 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 2020 the following schools have supplied additional Year 7 capacity: Hornsey School for Girls (27), Greig City Academy (27), Highgate Wood (27), Gladesmore (27), St Thomas More (30), Park View (27) and Harris Academy Tottenham (30)

Appendix 7: Post 16 projections and tables

1. Post 16 Destinations in Haringey 2018-2019

- 1.1. There were 2,550 pupils educated in Haringey schools or education centres who completed Year 11 in the summer of 2019.
- 1.2. 93.8% of Year 11 leavers are participating in Education or training, an increase of 4.1%. 92.6% are in full time education, an increase of 3.7% from 2018. NEET totals are 1.72% an increase from 0.58% in 2018. The no response rate or 'not knows' is 4.3% a decrease from 9.4% for 2018.
- 1.3. For those remaining in full time education 47.9% studied in Haringey while 52.1% studied out of borough. This is an increase in the numbers studying out of borough of 0.7%. Of those remaining in education in Haringey 14.8% are studying at Haringey Sixth Form College while 7.1% are studying at CONEL.
- 1.4. The most popular out of borough institutions are City and Islington College 20.3%, Westminster Kingsway college 12.6% and Sir George Monoux at 12.2%.
- 1.5. 1.38% of young people left school for work or training.
- 1.6. Of the 88.7% in full time education 1,213 (51.4%) were male and 1,148 (48.6%) were female. Of the 7.4% leaving full time education 120 were male and 69 were female.
- 1.7. The NEET/Not Known totals are 159 of which 99 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 the reverse is the case for those studying GCE A Level, 505 males vs. 574 Females. For Level 3 vocational BTEC courses or qualifications there are more males than females, 297 males vs. 276 females. This is also the case for Level 1 at 133 males vs. 49 females. However, for Level 2 courses there are more females than males at 191 vs. 180.

3. School sixth forms

- 3.1. School sixth forms account for 38.1% of those in full time education, while Further Education Colleges accounts for 41.1%. Sixth Form Colleges are attended by 19.5% of the total. The most attended schools and colleges

attended out of borough can be found in Waltham Forest 25.2%; Islington 22.2%; Camden 14.3%; Barnet 11.8% and Enfield 9.5%.

4. Breakdown of in borough choices

4.1. There are 1,132 students studying in borough in Year 12 of which 67.7% are studying A Level. A further 11.4% are studying BTEC Level 3 vocational qualification. The remaining 17.9% are studying below Level 3 qualifications.

| Staying in borough at CONEL or Haringey Sixth Form | No | % of total |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Haringey Sixth Form College | 168 | 14.8% |
| CONEL | 80 | 7.1% |
| Staying in school/Other (see below) | 884 | 78.1% |
| Total | 1,132 | 100% |

| Staying in school in borough | No | % of total |
|---|-----|-------------|
| Alexandra Park School | 228 | 25.8% |
| Fortismere School | 178 | 20.1% |
| Highgate Wood School | 138 | 15.6% |
| St Thomas More RC School | 101 | 11.4% |
| Greig City Academy | 95 | 10.8% |
| London Academy of Excellence Tottenham (Haringey) | 78 | 8.9% |
| Harris Academy Tottenham | 20 | 2.3% |
| Ada National Digital Skills College | 12 | 1.4% |
| Riverside School | 10 | 1.1% |
| Heartlands High School | 8 | 0.9% |
| Duke Aldridge Academy | 5 | 0.6% |
| Park View School | 3 | 0.3% |
| Haringey Tuition service | 2 | 0.2% |
| Hornsey School for Girls | 2 | 0.2% |
| Educated with home tuition – Haringey | 1 | 0.1% |
| Gladesmore Community School | 1 | 0.1% |
| St Michael's | 1 | 0.1% |
| Woodside High School | 1 | 0.1% |
| Total | | 100% |

Source: Haringey 2018/19 Year 11 Destinations at 1st November 2019

Note: Not all listed institutions offer 6th form settings. Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

5. Vocational courses

5.1. While 67.7% 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 313 (25.5%) studying A level. 36.1% are studying the vocational BTEC Level 3 whilst 32.6% are studying any vocational qualification or course at Level 2 or below. Therefore of the 1,229 young people studying out of borough, 313 are leaving to study A Level while 916 are not.

- 5.2. The most popular BTEC vocational courses taken are Business Management, Social Care, Health and Counselling, Science, Sport, Leisure and Recreation, Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies, Construction, Building Services, Dance and Music and Arts, Fine Arts, Crafts and Design.

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 | 250 | 20.3% |
| Westminster Kingsway College (King's Cross) | 155 | 12.6% |
| Sir George Monoux 6 th Form College | 150 | 12.2% |
| Waltham Forest FE College | 116 | 9.4% |
| Woodhouse 6 th Form College | 93 | 7.6% |
| Barnet and Southgate College (Wood Street) | 56 | 4.6% |
| City of Westminster College | 31 | 2.5% |
| Barnet and Southgate College (Southgate) | 23 | 1.9% |
| Leyton 6 th Form College | 21 | 1.7% |
| Educated outside area – school/college not listed | 44 | 3.6% |
| Various others – less than 3 attending | 67 | 5.5% |
| All others | 223 | 18% |
| Total | 1,229 | 100% |

6. Employment and Training

- 6.1. 9 people are employed on apprenticeships, 21 in full time training and 5 are in employment without training.

7. Not participating (NEETS)

- 7.1. 30 young people are NEET (not in education, employment or training).

8. Post 16 Provision in Haringey

- 8.1. The table below shows that Haringey currently (2020/21) has 3,735 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 | 2019/20 Capacity | 2020/21 Capacity | Jan 19 Census | Jan 20 Census |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Alexandra Park School | 525 | 525 | 543 | 552 |
| Fortismere School | 450 | 450 | 424 | 442 |
| Grieg City Academy | 250 | 250 | 217 | 209 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Highgate Wood school | 250 | 250 | 215 | 267 |
| Hornsey School for Girls* | 140 | See notes | 89 | 40 |
| St Thomas More School | 200 | 200 | 178 | 204 |
| London Academy of Excellence | 500 | 500 | 280 | 394 |
| Haringey Sixth Form College | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,050 | 798 |
| Harris Academy Tottenham^ | 50 | 100 | 34 | 65 |
| ADA Digital skills college^^ | 170 | 150 | 173 | 124 |
| Total | 3,735 | 3,625 | 3,203 | 3,095 |

Source: January 2020 School census (PLASC) & sixth form colleges

* As of June 2020 Hornsey School for Girls is not operating future sixth form capacity onsite.

^ 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.

Note: Data not shown for Haringey Tuition service (6) or CONEL

9. Conclusions

- 9.1. There were 2,361 Year 11 'leavers' in 2019 who continued in full time education. Attending school sixth forms whether in borough or out of borough remains popular at 899. However the majority who chose to study 'A' Level tend to stay in a Haringey school sixth form (1,079) students or 81.2% of all Haringey students attending a school sixth form.
- 9.2. 970 students attended an FE college the majority taking a vocational qualification.
- 9.3. 461 attended a sixth form college of which 250 attended City & Islington college; 155 attended Westminster Kingsway college, 150 attended Sir George Monoux 6th form college, 93 attended Woodhouse 6th form college, 56 attended Barnet & Southgate college and 31 attended City of Westminster college. 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. 282 students studied a vocational course in borough of which 129 was at Level 3 and 153 at Level 1 or 2. This compares with 844 students studying a vocational course out of borough of which 444 study Level 3 and 400 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.

The source for this commentary is the Haringey Destinations Survey (C Vision) 1st November 2019.

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 eleventh 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.
- 1.3. Haringey Council also conducted a review of SEN school places alongside the SPPR in 2019. This exercise considered the sufficiency of local SEN education provision, based on the borough's profile of need type, age range and capacity in local education provision. The review aim outlines recommendations to inform SEN school place planning, with a focus on meeting demand within mainstream and specialist settings in the borough.

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 2020, there were 2,317 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 2020. 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 2020 the number of statements increased by 11.3% from 2,082 (in 2019) to 2,317 (2020).

Table 8.1a: Number of children with statements and percentage increase (2009-2020)

| Year | No. of children with statements | % increase from previous year |
|------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2009 | 1,262 | |
| 2010 | 1,284 | 1.7% |
| 2011 | 1,300 | 1.2% |
| 2012 | 1,354 | 4.2% |
| 2013 | 1,393 | 2.8% |
| 2014 | 1,451 | 4.2% |
| 2015 | 1,455 | 0.03% |
| 2016 | 1,600 | 10% |
| 2017 | 1,790 | 11.9% |
| 2018 | 1,848 | 3.2% |
| 2019 | 2,082 | 12.7% |
| 2020 | 2,317 | 11.3% |

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 April 2019.

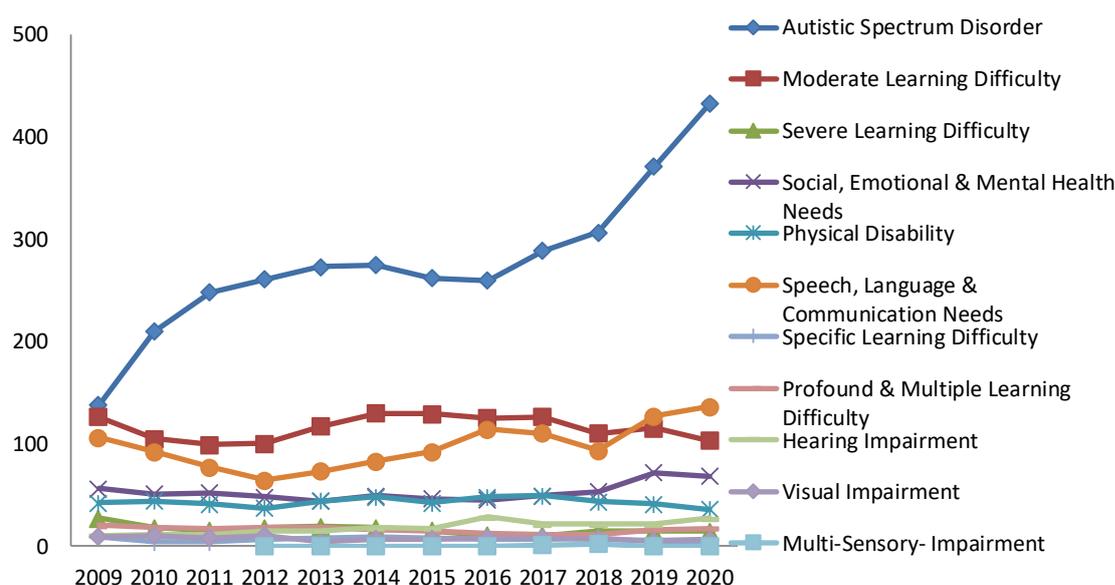
Table 8.1b: Total number of Children & Young People with statements or plans maintained by Haringey, Apr 2020:

| Year | Totals | Year | Totals |
|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| Pre-School/Nursery | 31 | Year 9 | 136 |
| Reception | 94 | Year 10 | 153 |
| Year 1 | 103 | Year 11 | 141 |
| Year 2 | 104 | Year 12 | 162 |
| Year 3 | 121 | Year 13 | 132 |
| Year 4 | 111 | Year 14 | 104 |
| Year 5 | 149 | Year 15 | 112 |
| Year 6 | 131 | Year 15 plus | 245 |
| Year 7 | 142 | Totals | 2,317 |
| Year 8 | 146 | | |

3. SEN Type Trends

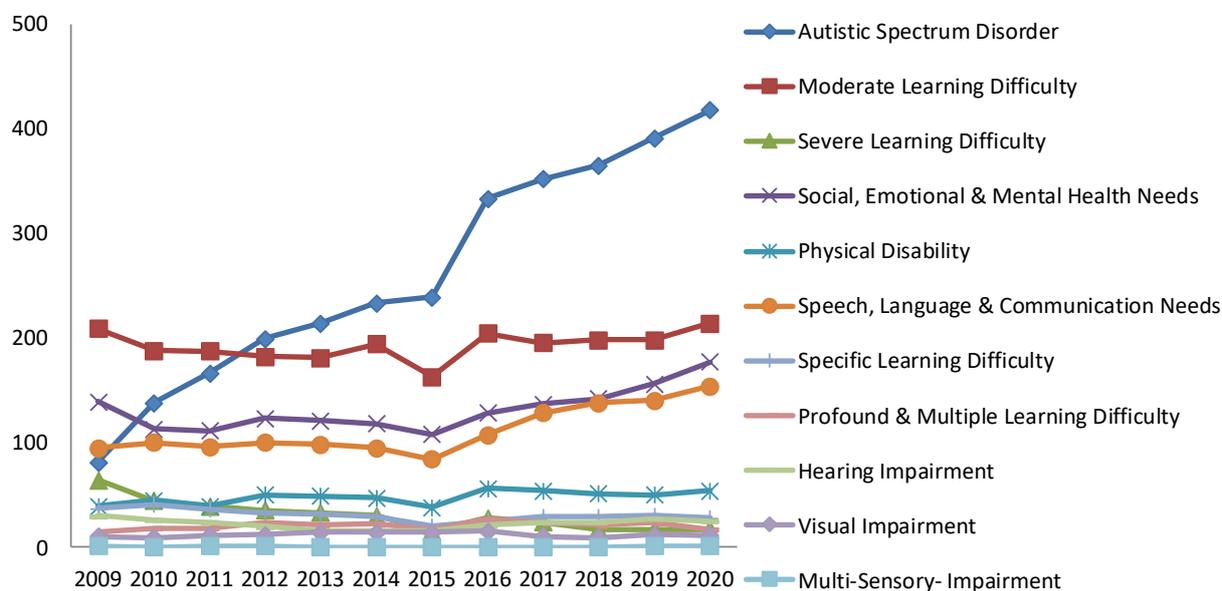
3.1. Our monitoring shows that since 2009 the numbers of children with diagnoses of autism has increased in the primary sector (+295). In the secondary sector diagnoses of autism has increased every year since 2009 (+397). All other primary needs have remained comparatively stable (across primary and secondary children).

Figure 8.1: Number of Primary children with statements by need (Pre-school/Nursery to Year 6, 2009 to 2020)



Source: Haringey SEN 2020

Figure 8.2: Number of Secondary children with statements by need (Year 7 to Year 14, 2009 to 2020)



Source: Haringey SEN 2020

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 110 planned primary places and Riverside for 127 secondary places, resulting in an additional 12 places.
- 4.2. The Brook and Riverside both primarily respond to the needs of children and young people with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Profound and Multiple Learning Disabilities (PMLD), Physical Disabilities (PD) and Moderate Learning Disabilities (MLD). Children at The Brook typically transfer to Riverside School at the point of secondary transfer. This represents a clear pathway for children with autism who have complex learning needs.
- 4.3. 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.
- 4.4. HCT New School for Autism, called The Grove is also a proposed 4-19 free school in Haringey which opened in September 2018 which will eventually provide 104 places for children between the ages of 5 and 18. In recognition of rising demand for Autism special school places, the scheme for the school was

developed in response to the identified need to create additional capacity in-borough. Please see 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.

- 4.5. The Grove has the capacity to provide school places that meet the needs of 'academically able' (Autism, no Learning Difficulty) pupils. This is currently an identified gap in local SEN education provision. However, it is important to note that in reality the Grove is providing for young people that would have historically accessed Riverside School, this was particularly evident in the primary secondary transfer process for 2020.
- 4.6. A current assessment of SEN provision across the borough shows that 44% all provision caters for children with autism. The amount of provision generally reflects the current needs identified within the borough.
- 4.7. The SEN School Place Review finds that Haringey should be able to provide sufficient ASD special school places, through focused and effective school place planning to meet anticipated demand for both children with complex learning needs and in the 'academically able' (ASD, no LD) cohorts.
- 4.8. There is no specific education provision for children and young people with SEMH as a primary need, resulting in the use of expensive independent provision, creating pressure on the high needs block.

Table 8.2: Number of Pupils by Primary SEN type in borough and out of borough -

| SEN type | Number of In borough pupils | % - In | Number of Out borough pupils | % - Out |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Autistic Spectrum Disorder | 749 | 44% | 217 | 35% |
| Hearing Impairment | 41 | 2% | 23 | 4% |
| Moderate Learning Difficulty | 275 | 16% | 124 | 20% |
| Multi-Sensory Impairment | 1 | 0% | | 0% |
| Physical Disability | 92 | 5% | 25 | 4% |
| Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty | 37 | 2% | 14 | 2% |
| Severe Learning Difficulty | 35 | 2% | 19 | 3% |
| Social, Emotional & Mental Health | 168 | 10% | 115 | 19% |
| Specific Learning Difficulty | 20 | 1% | 19 | 3% |
| Speech, Language and communication Needs | 265 | 16% | 57 | 9% |
| Visual Impairment | 14 | 1% | 7 | 1% |
| Grand total (2,317) | 1,697 | 100% | 620 | 100% |

Source: Data extracted from the SEN Database as at March 2020, 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 2020 Annual School Census (PLASC) shows that specialist in-borough provision catering for children with Severe Learning Difficulties/Autism and Hearing Impairments are either full or almost at capacity (see table below). The Grove units based at Heartlands High and St Mary’s CE Primary closed in July 2019 and their students formed part of the cohort going into The Grove School in September 2019.

Table 8.3: January 2020 PLASC count

| School Name | Total roll | No. of planned places |
|---|------------|---|
| Mulberry provision for children with Autism | 18** | 18 |
| The Grove | 66 | 104 |
| The Brook Special School | 114 | 110 |
| Riverside School | 120 | 127 |
| Riverside Learning Centre post 16 | 17 | 12 |
| Blanche Neville | 61 | 68 |
| Vale | 109* | 105 |
| Haringey 6 th 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.

** awaiting more recent data

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.

- 85 children & young people who attend Orthodox Jewish specialist provision
- 77 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. 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 2020 (110 to 637). Independent

provision has stayed broadly static in percentage terms (7-9%) between 2015 and 2020 whilst maintained provision has fallen from 81% to 62% 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 167 children who with statements or EHC's who received specialist independent provision, some 157 go out of borough with 10 remaining in-borough.

Table 8.4a: Number of children with education health and care plans by type of provision and location

| | Type of Specialist Provision | 2020 | | | 2019 | | | 2018 | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | In borough | Out borough | Total | In borough | Out borough | Total | In borough | Out borough | Total |
| Maintained | Special Maintained | 340 | 35 | 375 | 332 | 35 | 367 | 325 | 32 | 357 |
| | Maintained Mainstream/Maintained Academies | 784 | 109 | 893 | 719 | 119 | 838 | 636 | 111 | 747 |
| | Resourced Units | 15 | 9 | 24 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 43 | 8 | 51 |
| | Academies – Special | | 20 | 20 | - | 19 | 19 | - | 12 | 12 |
| | Academies - Pupil Referral Unit / Alternative Provision | 12 | 3 | 15 | 3 | - | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| | Free School - Mainstream | 26 | 5 | 31 | 23 | 2 | 25 | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| | Free School - Alternative Provision | | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 |
| | Free School - Special School | 63 | 11 | 74 | 41 | 6 | 47 | - | 3 | 3 |
| Sub-total (number) | | 1,240 | 195 | 1,435 | 1,135 | 191 | 1,326 | 1,028 | 169 | 1,199 |
| Sub-total (percentage) | | - | - | 62% | - | - | 64% | - | - | 65% |
| Independent | Special Independent (Day) | 5 | 82 | 87 | 6 | 94 | 100 | 10 | 95 | 105 |
| | Special Independent (Residential) | | 12 | 12 | - | 8 | 8 | - | 12 | 12 |
| | Independent Mainstream | 5 | 63 | 68 | 1 | 52 | 53 | 2 | 45 | 47 |
| Sub-total (number) | | 10 | 157 | 167 | 7 | 154 | 161 | 12 | 152 | 164 |
| Sub-total (percentage) | | - | - | 7% | - | - | 8% | - | - | 9% |
| Other | Other | - | - | 61 | - | - | 51 | - | - | 39 |
| | Nursery | - | - | 17 | 28 | 1 | 29 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Sub-total | | | | 78 | 28 | 1 | 80 | 80 | 8 | 48 |
| Sub-total (percentage) | | | | 3% | - | - | 4% | - | - | 3% |
| Post 16 | Post 16 total (see Table 8.4b for detail) | 379 | 258 | 637 | 309 | 206 | 515 | 267 | 170 | 437 |
| Sub-total | | 379 | 258 | 637 | 309 | 206 | 515 | 267 | 170 | 437 |
| Sub-total (percentage) | | | | 27% | - | - | 25% | - | - | 24% |
| Grand Total | | | | 2,317 | | | 2,082 | | | 1,848 |

Table 8.4b: Number of children with EHCP's by type of provision and location as at 2020 (Post 16 provision)

| | Type of Specialist Provision | 2019 | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------|-------------|-------|
| | | In borough | Out borough | Total |
| Maintained | Haringey Sixth Form College | 96 | - | 96 |
| | Colleges | 69 | 185 | 254 |
| | Special Post 16 Institution - Day | 26 | 10 | 36 |
| | Special Post 16 Institution - Residential | - | 4 | 4 |
| | Other day places | 19 | 59 | 78 |
| | NEET | 169 | - | 169 |
| Sub-total | | 379 | 258 | 637 |
| Sub-total (percentage) | | 59% | 41% | 100% |

Note: Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding

Table 8.5: Number and percentage of children educated in specialist independent in and out of borough provision (March 2020)

| 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 | 7 | 70.00% | 48 | 31% | 55 | 33% |
| Hearing Impairment | | | 7 | 4% | 7 | 4% |
| Moderate Learning Difficulty | | | 31 | 20% | 31 | 19% |
| Physical Disability | | | 3 | 2% | 3 | 2% |
| Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty | | | 2 | 1% | 2 | 1% |
| Severe Learning Difficulty | | | 7 | 4% | 7 | 4% |
| Social, Emotional & Mental Health | 1 | 10.00% | 41 | 26% | 42 | 25% |
| Specific Learning Difficulty | | | 6 | 4% | 6 | 4% |
| Speech, Language and communication Needs | 2 | 20.00% | 11 | 7% | 13 | 8% |
| Visual Impairment | | | 1 | 1% | 1 | 1% |
| Grand Total
Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding | 10 | 100% | 157 | 100% | 167 | 100% |

7. Meeting current and future demand

- 7.1. Mapping of our capacity has identified that, whilst we have managed to increase in borough provision for autism and thereby reduced the number of children attending out of borough provision; there are still pressures on the number of places available particularly in the older age ranges.
- 7.2. 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. Specifically, there is an identified gap in provision for children and young people with ASD and no learning difficulty ('high functioning' or 'academically able' cohort).
- 7.3. There is also no local provision for children with Social Emotional and Mental Health as an identified primary need, despite the high prevalence of SEMH amongst recorded SEN types. There is no provision for children with highly challenging behaviour, and they all attend out of borough special schools.
- 7.4. Haringey 6th Form Centre has a well established resource faculty for young people transferring from Riverside and the Vale Special schools. Haringey 6th Form Centre has increased SEN places available at the Learning Centre to 12 from September 2019, in response to identified demand.

- 7.5. The SEN School Place Planning Review outlines specific recommendations for the local authority and Haringey schools to work together in meeting current and future demand. This includes the collation and review of school place data at an earlier stage in the academic year to inform place planning, alongside actions to adjust school place capacity required to meet demand as required.
- 7.6. Additional work is being taken forward through Haringey Council's Alternative Provision review, including actions to address the gap in specialist SEMH provision at primary and secondary stages and to ensure sufficient support in-borough to reduce school exclusions.
- 7.7. Haringey Council proposes to undertake the SEN School Place Planning Review annually to maximise use of the local evidence base for commissioning SEN school places in line with demand.

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 and 4.4 above in relation to HCT New School for Autism.
- 8.2. In creating any additional provision, we need to be mindful that we do not over provide, and that we take into account any Free School proposals.
- 8.3. In addition the LA is a member of the North London Children's Efficiency Programme which continues to monitor pressure for places and any new provisions setting up in neighbouring LAs. Any additional provision will potentially provide an overall greater choice for parents in seeking a school to meet the individual needs of their child.

9. SEN Policy – A Changing Landscape

- 9.1. From September 2014, a new Special Educational Needs AND Disability Code¹⁵ 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)

¹⁵ SEND code of practice: 0 to 25 years published 11 June 2015

- **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 educational health plans will increase somewhat in the coming years, the extended age range coupled with a low threshold hold for assessment play equal parts in driving the year on year increase.

10. Conclusion

10.1. In light of all the above information, we know that we need to plan to adjust school place capacity in in-borough mainstream schools, special schools 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 both more complex needs and 'academically able' children who may be able to study for a mainstream curriculum
- Increasing the numbers of places in secondary sector for children with autism, including accommodating more complex needs and 'academically able' children who may be able to study for a mainstream curriculum
- 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
- Ensuring an appropriate range of courses and provision for post 16 cohort at Haringey 6th 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 offer for children with SEMH in local schools

Appendix 9: Early Years Provision

1. Background

- 1.1. This is the fourth 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 2019 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment.
- 1.2. The main findings from the 2019 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment were:
 - Haringey generally has sufficient childcare, particularly for children under 5s. The highest demand of childcare is for the universal free entitlement for 3 and 4 year olds
 - There is a shortage of out of school and holiday provision for school aged children
 - The cost of childcare is identified as a real barrier for Haringey's population
 - Families and friends play a significant part in parents' choice for childcare
 - The number of children and young people with Special Educational Needs is on an overall upward trajectory
 - Further training is required for childcare staff to care and support children with Special Educational Needs
 - In areas of housing development and regeneration there will be an increase in the demand for childcare
 - The quality of childcare and early education provision is on an upward trajectory
- 1.3. For a far broader and detailed look at findings from the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) please visit this [page](#) which includes the full 2019 CSA, main findings from the 2015 and 2019 CSAs, summary report (extracts also shown below) and action plan.

2. Key Gaps and Priorities (from CSA summary report)

- 2.1. There are priorities which childcare sufficiency planners within the London Borough of Haringey could consider as an outcome of the 2019 CSA:
- 2.2. **Potential Emerging Gap 1:** The Seven Sisters ward accounts for a relatively high number of resident 2, 3 and 4 year olds, plus a relatively high ongoing birth rate.

As part of the overall Tottenham Regeneration initiatives the High Road West project will continue to generate the establishment of (c1,200) new dwellings in forthcoming years in the Seven Sisters ward.

Potential Action: Childcare sufficiency planners within the London Borough of Haringey should prioritise monitoring the ongoing availability of 30 hours childcare offer places in the Seven Sisters ward – and potentially instigate

action(s) to further stimulate the delivery of funded early years provision within that wider South West Network Learning Community, including the wards of Bounds Green, Tottenham Hale and Tottenham Green wards (where the population of young children is increasing), aligned to the ongoing incidence of (any) vacant places.

- 2.3. **Potential Emerging Gap 2:** Two wards which evidently account for a relatively low number of '30 hours childcare children' on roll in 2019 are (the relatively deprived, including in terms of historically high unemployment levels, like the Seven Sisters ward above) Northumberland Park ward. However both wards account for a relatively high number of resident 3 – 4 year olds, plus 2 year olds.

Potential Action: Childcare sufficiency planners within the London Borough of Haringey should prioritise monitoring the actual availability of 30 hours childcare offer places in both wards – and potentially instigate action(s) to (further) stimulate the delivery of such funded provision within the two localities, if demand becomes more pronounced. Indeed an important intervention of childcare sufficiency planners will be to (continue to) stabilize the childcare market within such relatively deprived wards, including in light of the reduction of the hourly funding rate of the free entitlement for 2 year olds, which is set to be implemented across the borough in September 2019. Part of this stabilization will be achieved through the provision, by the London Borough of Haringey, of structured business support to early years childcare settings to highlight areas of risk in provider viability and sufficiency of childcare places.

- 2.4. **Potential Emerging Gap 3:** The population of 2, 3 and 4 year olds continues to be relatively high in the Tottenham Green ward and the Tottenham Hale ward. This is an area which is set to account for a pronounced incidence of new housing developments, and thus it can be reasonably assumed a growing population of resident 2 – 4 year olds – including via the Mayor's Housing Zone initiative/the Hale Village site.

Potential Action: Those responsible for childcare sufficiency planning within the borough need to retain an awareness that pressure for future funded early years childcare will – with a high probability – be focused on the eastern/Tottenham vicinity. Ongoing structured business modelling support, offered to/accessible to the vicinity's early years childcare sector would continue to encourage/enable more 30 hours childcare places, including through such further support offered to that locality's childminders.

Those responsible for childcare sufficiency planning within the borough should consider working with those LA colleagues who have an involvement in the Hale Village development and its (new dwellings) phasing.

- 2.5. **Potential Emerging Gap 4:** A relatively high number of new dwellings are set to be constructed and eventually occupied in the Northumberland Park ward, situated in the north east of the borough. This ward also (already)

accounts for a relatively high number of resident 2, 3 and 4 year olds, high levels of deprivation and unemployment, and a relatively low number of PVI sector early years childcare providers/settings.

Potential Action: (As with emerging Gap 1) childcare sufficiency planners within the London Borough of Haringey should prioritise monitoring the actual availability of the free entitlement for 2 year olds places in the (relatively deprived) Northumberland Park ward – and potentially instigate action(s) to (further) stimulate the delivery of early years childcare provision within that locality. These actions could include focused early years and childcare development work – through start-up stimulation – in the Northumberland Park ward, including in partnership with the local (voices of and advocates of the) community.

- 2.6. **Potential Emerging Gap 5:** All responding (to the Providers Audit) providers/settings and registered childminders who were evidently not yet offering 30 hour childcare offer places in 2019 were asked whether they envisaged that they would begin to provide 30 hours childcare places at some point in 2019. 0 early years childcare providers/settings stated that they did and only 2% of registered childminders stated that they did. However, 6% of early years childcare providers/settings stated: Maybe – as did 13% of registered childminders.

Potential Action: Childcare sufficiency planners within the London Borough of Haringey could focus on converting those Maybes into more tangible intentions - particularly in areas of high deprivation, such as the Northumberland Park ward, including in order to help meet increasing demand for 30 hours childcare offer places throughout the borough.

- 2.7. **Potential Emerging Gap 6:** The 2018 Haringey School Places Planning Report stated that the number of children and young people with a statement that were resident in the borough is on an overall upward trajectory. However, there was 0 examples of responding childminders – via the 2019 Providers Audit – stating that, in 2019, they had a 2 – 4 year old with SEND who was occupying a funded place. More encouragingly, two-thirds of responding early years childcare providers/settings stated that at least one child with SEND was occupying a funded childcare place at their setting.

Potential Action: Childcare sufficiency planners and SEND professionals/officers within the London Borough of Haringey, as part of a drive to further promote the ability of local childminders to provide funded childcare places, could work in partnership to ensure that a certain number are also equipped to effectively care for such 2 – 4 year olds with SEND, with a particular focus on the relatively deprived wards of the borough, such as Northumberland Park, Seven Sisters, Tottenham Hale and Tottenham Green.

- 2.8. **Potential Emerging Gap 7:** A number of registered childminders have expressed their concerns that parents are not as aware as ideally they could be that they can also viably deliver the 30 hours childcare offer. The

childminders who attended a focus group session in early 2019 and which was targeted at their profession concurred that the local authority and its services could best help by promoting a message to local young parents that the 30 hours childcare offer can be accessed via registered childminders as well as the local day care sector. It was also observed how certain childminders acknowledged that (in the words of one of their number) "...we are not as proactive in marketing as nurseries are".

Potential Action: Childcare sufficiency and business planners within the London Borough of Haringey should prioritise their ongoing (strategic) work to raise and maintain the profile of the local childminding sector as a source of funded childcare support.

- 2.9. **Potential Emerging Gap 8:** A number of responding early years childcare providers/settings considered a priority for the London Borough of Haringey to be offering more support which would help them to address the challenge of (concisely and accurately) describing eligibility and the processes involved with accessing the entitlements offer to their growing numbers of EAL parents and families.

Potential Action: The London Borough of Haringey should continue its dedicated outreach work which supports EAL families, including via the role that its Children's Centres have to support BME and EAL communities.

- 2.10. **Potential Emerging Gap 9:** As part of the Providers Audit all (a) early years childcare providers/settings and (b) registered childminders were asked: How would a reduction in the 2 year old free entitlement affect your ability to provide such provision?

79% of applicable PVI settings stated: we might have to reduce the number of places we offer – and were most frequently located in the Highgate/Muswell Hill Network Learning Community.

100% of applicable maintained nursery classes/nursery schools stated: we might have to reduce the number of places we offer.

61% of applicable registered childminders stated: we might have to reduce the number of places we offer – and were most frequently located in the southern vicinity of the borough.

Potential Action: The London Borough of Haringey should continue to monitor the ongoing number of eligible 2 year olds in wards such as the relatively densely populated Seven Sisters ward in order to evaluate the extent to which any changes to the hourly funding rate for the free entitlement for 2 year olds may affect the availability of such (funded) support/provision.

- 2.11. **Potential Emerging Gap 10:** As an outcome of the Providers Audit, 6% of applicable early years childcare providers/settings stated that over the next 2 years they intend to reduce the number of funded places that they offer to

eligible 2 year olds – and 3% of applicable registered childminders stated likewise.

Potential Action: The London Borough of Haringey should work in partnership with those early years childcare providers who – as an outcome of the 2019 Providers Audit – stated that they intended to increase the number of free entitlement for 2 year olds places during 2019 – 2021, in order to offset potential reductions by other applicable providers.

- 2.12. **Potential Emerging Gap 11:** Approximately 1 : 5 of all responding early years childcare providers/settings did not anecdotally feel that there were sufficient childcare places in their immediate geographical area for children aged under 2 years – a response which was most frequently given by such providers that were situated within the western locality of the borough. Additionally a trend which a number of responding early years childcare providers/settings fed back was that they had been in receipt of more “enquiries” for places for babies in recent years.

Potential Action: Those responsible for childcare sufficiency planning within the London Borough of Haringey should continue to monitor demand for childcare places for under 2 year olds and where/when evidently required work in partnership with local early years childcare providers to encourage/incentivize the establishment of further such places, including aligned to the fact that parents of 2 year olds that are eligible for the entitlement continue to view it as a valued form of support.

- 2.13. **Potential Emerging Gap 12:** An outcome of some focus group sessions with early years childcare providers/settings in 2019 was a belief that Haringey-based employers were not invested in, or aware of, the 30 hours childcare offer as ideally, they could be.

Potential Action: Childcare sufficiency and business planners within the London Borough of Haringey could prioritise further promoting and raising the profile of the 30 hours with local employers including via their HR representatives.

- 2.14. **Potential Emerging Gap 13:** London Borough of Haringey early years childcare providers/settings most frequently expected demand to be Higher – But not Significantly in 2020 – 2021. One-third of the early years childcare providers/settings that stated an answer of Significantly Higher, by that time, were located in the Tottenham Hale ward.

Potential Action: Childcare sufficiency planners within the London Borough of Haringey could consider this finding aligned to Gap 3, which proposed that those responsible for childcare sufficiency planning within the borough need to retain an awareness that pressure for future funded early years childcare will – with a high probability – be focused on the Tottenham Hale and Tottenham Green wards linked to building developments.

- 2.15. **Potential Emerging Gap 14:** The London Borough of Haringey out of school childcare providers/settings most frequently expect demand to be higher in 2021. The Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Green, Seven Sisters and Bounds Green wards accounted for the highest frequency of the response(s): Significantly Higher or Higher – but Not Significantly. The same wards also account for the highest resident population for 5 – 14 year olds, at levels that are indeed rising.

Additionally, parents were invited to state whether they intended to use any formal childcare in the next two years, which they were not, in 2019, currently accessing. In terms of out of school childcare, an after school club was stated by 1 : 4 of applicable parents who were most frequently resident in the Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Green, Seven Sisters and Bounds Green wards.

Potential Action: Childcare sufficiency planners need to retain an awareness that pressure for future out of school childcare will – with a high probability – be focused on the Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Green, Seven Sisters and Bounds Green wards and may need to again respond by initiating approaches to stimulate the market, including the establishment of new provisions, especially for the school holiday periods.

- 2.16. **Potential Emerging Gap 15:** The 2018 Haringey School Places Planning Report outlined how the number of children and young people with SEND that were resident in the borough is on an overall upward trajectory. Additionally, the Haringey Needs Assessment for children with SEND has concluded that the highest prevalence rates in terms of all children and young people with SEND were observed in the Seven Sisters ward in the eastern vicinity of the borough.

Potential Action: Though early years and childcare providers fed back their willingness and ability to provide provision for children with SEND, the increase in numbers needs to be factored in to planning by the London Borough of Haringey, including in terms of the (a) accessibility to funded childcare places; (b) the relevant training need(s) of early years and childcare professionals; (c) the further promotion of the existence of the Disability Access Fund.

3. Projections of the 0-3 population across Haringey

- 3.1. Figures 12 and 13 show data on the projection of the 0-3 year old population in eastern and western Haringey wards between 2020/21 and 2026/27 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 2026/27.
- 3.2. The 0-3 population in Haringey's eastern wards is projected to increase from 9,988 (2020/21) to 11,291 (2026/27), an increase of 1,303. By contrast, in Haringey's western wards the 0-3 population is actually projected to decrease from 3,481 to 3,030 over the same period, a decrease of 452.

3.3. In the East, the following wards are projected to see the greatest growth in their 0-3 population; Noel Park (415), Tottenham Hale (413) and Northumberland Park (345). Bounds Green ward is projected to see the greatest decline of **-68**

3.4. In the West, the following wards are projected to see the greatest decrease in their 0-3 population; Hornsey (-102), Stroud Green (-83), Highgate (-71) and Fortis Green (-63).

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

Source: GLA 2020 Borough Preferred option (BPO) population projections (3/4 with medium migration)

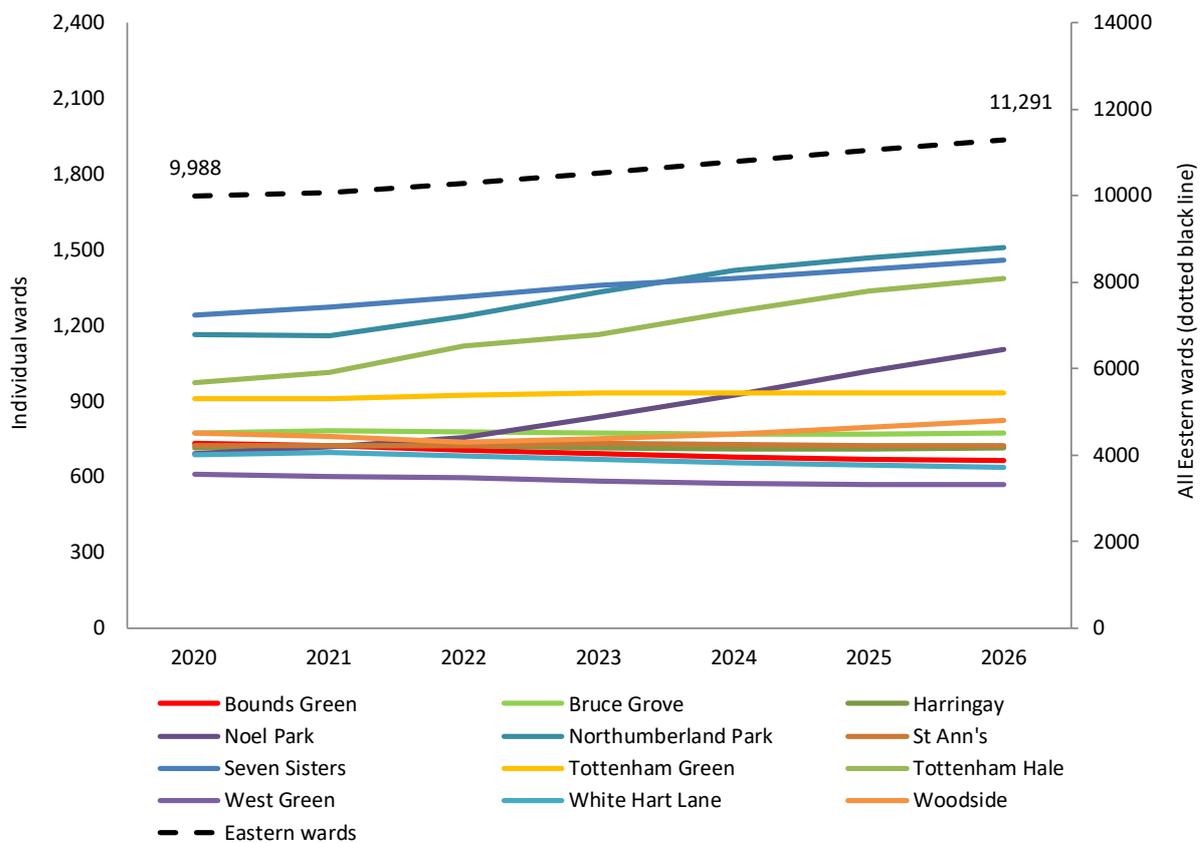
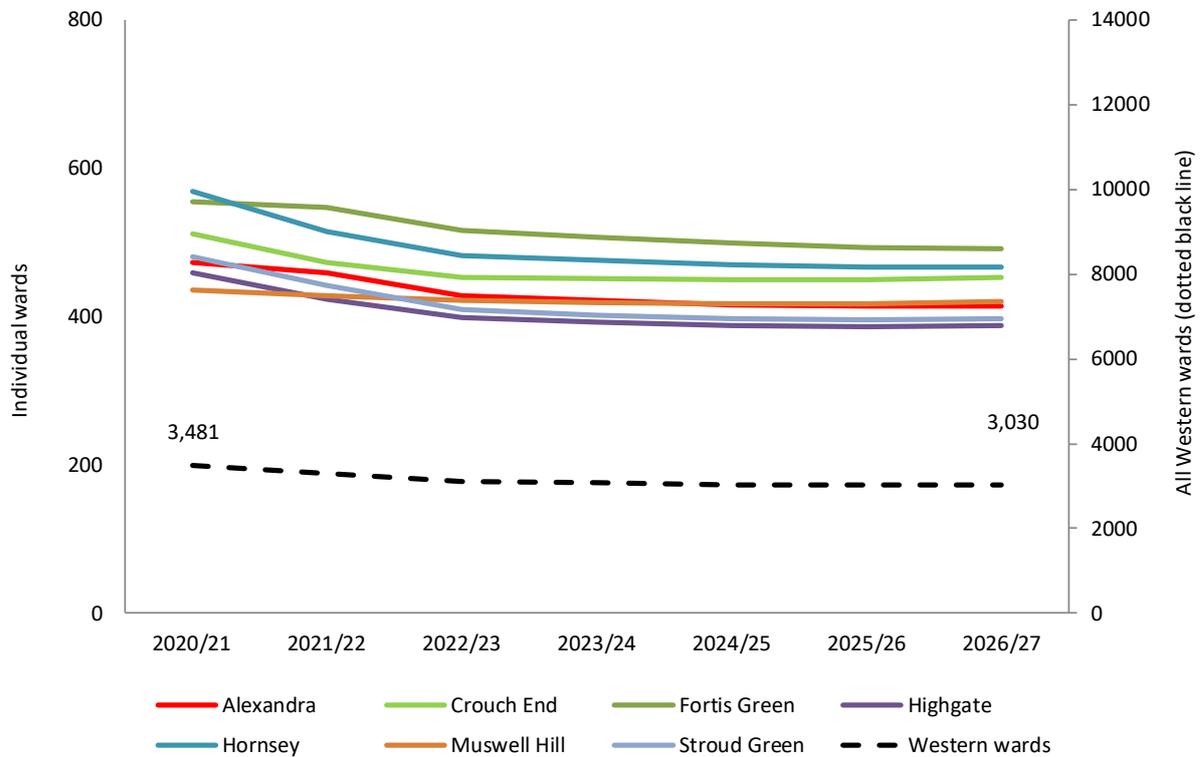


Figure 13 - Projections of 0-3 year olds by Western Haringey wards, 2017 - 2027)

Source: GLA 2020 Borough Preferred option (BPO) population projections (3/4 with medium migration)



3.5. 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 Noel Park, Tottenham Hale and Northumberland Park.

Appendix 10: School place planning in adjoining boroughs

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

1. Barnet

Primary

1.1. Primary NOD (National offer day) 2020: Barnet has seen an increase in demand for Reception places

- **4,492** Barnet Reception places were available on National Offer day 2020
- **4,281** on-time applications received from Barnet residents, **+109** compared to last year
- **100%** on-time Barnet applicants received a statutory offer on 16 April 2020
- **779** out-borough applicants applied for a Barnet school place, **+44** compared to the previous year
- **5060** total applications received for Barnet school places, **+153** compared to last year
- **281** children from other boroughs were offered a Barnet school place; the reciprocal figure was **374**

1.2. Changes to primary Provision for 2020

Barnet currently has a small surplus of primary school places; no additional provision was made available for the 2020 intake.

Dollis Primary (302/2021) – PAN reduction from 3FE to 2FE

Frith Manor Primary (302/2026) - PAN reduction from 3FE to 2FE

Childs Hill (302/2010) - converted to an Academy, on 1 Feb 2020

1.3. Primary – proposed new future provision

Saracens Primary, new 3FE provision in Colindale, plans to open in Sept 2022/23

West Hendon – new provision under consideration to meet anticipated increased demand over the next decade

Secondary

1.4. Secondary National Offer Day 2020: The demand for Barnet secondary places was lower than the previous year.

- **4,300** on-time applications received from Barnet residents; **no change** compared to the previous year)
- **100%** on-time applicants received a statutory offer on 2 March 2020
- **3,742** on-time applications received from out-borough children; **-167** compared to the previous year
- **8,042** – total number of on time applications; **-168** compared to the previous year
- **3,114 (72%)** on time Barnet applicants received an offer from their top choice school (**5% higher** than the previous year)
- **3,877 (85%)** were offered a place at one their top three schools (same as the previous year)
- **1,316** children from other boroughs were offered a Barnet school place (equates to 27% of the available places); in comparison, **756** Barnet children were offered a school place in another borough

1.5. Secondary – new proposed provision / changes

St James' Catholic High (302/5407) – 6FE to 8FE expansion complete

The Compton Free School (6FE) has acquired DfE approval; site still under consideration.

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 still taking children at the nearby Broomfield Secondary school, named Bowes Southgate Green. Proposals to close the provision was met with strong parental opposition and postponed. However there is no long term lease agreement in place.
- 2.3. 2019/20 year 7 is at capacity and a further 4FE will be needed by 2020. The control of future provision of secondary places has been taken over by the ESFA with the approval of the Wren Academy at 6FE on the Chase Farm hospital site

has been confirmed. A temporary provision has been proposed for September 2020.

- 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 3 FE in relation to the primary sector. The secondary phase is still in discussion.
- 2.5. 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.
- 2.6. Enfield pupil place strategy is still 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, Russet House and Durants Autistic Upper School. In addition, Enfield has an approved new SEMH Free School to be located in the Enfield Highway area.

3. Islington – UNCHANGED SINCE 2019 SPPR. *Update on 17/6/20 mentions latest housing development data shows limited changes to the existing plans for development though some larger sites are under construction with minor delays or expected sites are awaiting applications but remain included in future years.*

- 3.1. Planning Area 1 – Holloway, Junction, St Georges
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. The Core Site (as identified in Islington's Local Plan) includes the conversion of two office buildings - Archway Tower and Hill House - that have produced 118 and 147 homes respectively (predominantly studio and one bedroom flats), with a further 69 units at Vorley Rd to be delivered by 2021 (36 units will be social housing). 443-449 Holloway Road has permission for 80 flats containing a mixture of unit sizes. To the north and east, Archway Campus, Highgate Hill, N19, and Whittington Hospital ancillary buildings have a combined estimated capacity of around 65 units, but there is considerable delay with both sites. Further south, housing is identified on the former Territorial Army site on Parkhurst Road, N7, which has an estimated capacity of around 96 units. These sites do not have planning permission and are therefore likely to come forward in the medium to longer term. There are also a number of smaller sites that will contribute towards further housing delivery in the area.

- 3.2. Planning Area 2 – Hornsey
- 3.3. Pupil projections indicate sufficient capacity in this area.
- 3.4. Planning Area 2, overall, has a spare capacity of 10%. Three schools are very close to capacity (5% or below); three schools have spare capacity at 6% and two

schools have surplus capacity above 10%. One school has a surplus, that is above the DfE's upper limit, of 27% owing to a bulge class that could be brought into immediate use if needed.

- 3.5. 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. Other large developments in the area include 44 homes in progress at 107-209 Seven Sisters Road N7 and 46 units on part of the old Ashmount School site. 640-648 and 650 Holloway Road has permission for a further 39 units. Both this and the Ashmount site are due to complete in 2019/20. There are also a number of smaller sites that will add to the number of homes in the area.
- 3.6. Planning Area 3 – Highbury
Pupil projections indicate sufficient capacity in this area for the foreseeable future.
- 3.7. No schools are currently above capacity, although one has no spare places and two schools have a surplus below the 5% margin. The other three schools have a surplus of 6% or above and one school has 1 in 5 places vacant. Overall the current capacity is at a reasonable 9% but population projections suggest that this planning area will continue to be close to capacity for the next few years.
- 3.8. PA 3 has seen large scale development in recent years at Queensland Road. The only other significant site identified is on Kingsland Passage, E8, allocated for housing in the Local Plan with an estimated capacity of around 67, this site is expected to come forward in the next 5-10 years.
- 3.9. Planning Area 4 – Barnsbury
This planning area has sufficient capacity for the next ten years.
- 3.10. Laycock is above capacity, as some children are admitted as excepted pupils in line with the school admissions code, while St Andrew's is at the 5% margin. Two schools are above the DfE limit of 25% surplus. Some 18% of places in PA 4 are vacant.
- 3.11. This area includes four schemes that are expected to deliver more than 100 homes which have planning permission and are anticipated to come forward within the next five years. This includes a scheme of 117 units on Pentonville Road, N1, completing in 2019/20. The further 114 units on King's Cross Triangle (part of the wider King's Cross scheme mostly in Camden) has been further delayed; Gifford Street embankment beside Bemerton Estate, N1, is expected to provide 156 units by 2020 with 30% affordable; and finally 252 units are anticipated at 423-425 Caledonian Road, due to complete in 2020/21 with 40% affordable. There are also a number of smaller sites that will contribute towards further housing delivery in the area.
- 3.12. Planning Area 5 – Canonbury
There is sufficient provision in this planning area for the next 10 years. Five schools have small surpluses below the 5% margin, while two schools have

surplus capacity of 10% or more.

This planning area has several significant housing schemes contributing to projected housing growth. There is a concentration in City Road, EC1 (City Rd Basin), with the two schemes that delivered nearly 500 units and a further 99 units are expected in the next few years on a development nearby on Wharf Road. 70% of these will be affordable.

The ongoing redevelopment of the Packington Estate, N1, (previously noted in planning area 4) will see the addition of 270 homes by 2019. Also in the N1 postcode, the redevelopment of Royal Mail premises (Almeida Street and Upper street sites) will reap 261 additional homes. 56 flats were recently delivered as part of an office conversion on Halliford Street (mainly studios). There are also a number of smaller sites that will contribute towards further housing delivery in the area.

The immediate pressure for places can be met by capacity in planning area 6.

3.13. Planning Area 6 – Finsbury

This planning area has sufficient capacity, including a free school which opened in September 2017, although it has temporarily reduced its PAN from 60 to 30. No schools are above capacity, although one school is full. There are three schools below 10% margin, one just above and three above the DfE upper limit.

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 2023/24. Mount Pleasant post office (Rosebery Avenue), straddling the borough boundary with Camden, has planning permission with 336 homes on the Islington side due to complete in 2023.

Development of 50 units have been delivered in Central Street. There are a further three schemes with planning permission that are expected to come forward for development within the next 5 years, totalling 251 units – this includes the former Moorfields School (Featherstone) on Bunhill Road as well as developments on the King Square and Redbrick Estates.

Finally, there are several sites with planning permission that are expected to deliver a further 181 units, this includes around 121 units anticipated at the intended redevelopment of the Finsbury Leisure Centre, half of which will be social housing. There are also a number of smaller sites that will contribute towards further housing delivery in the area.

3.14. Secondary projections:

Secondary school rolls began to rise as the bulge from primary started to feed into secondary. A period of growth is expected but at a lower level than originally anticipated. Four schools have been 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 both rose by 30, creating an extra 130 places in all (more than 4 FE).

There was also a one-off bulge of 12 places in St Mary Magdalene's PAN in 2017-18. We currently have 10% surplus capacity in our Year 7 provision. With the replacement of Mount Carmel with the City of London Academy Highgate Hill in September 2017 we expect to have sufficient Year 7 places for the next five years and are now considering options to meet needs from September 2022.

Mainstream secondary school capacity (for years 7 to 11) is at 11% surplus. Seven schools have a surplus below 10%. Of those with a surplus above 10%, COLA Highgate Hill has the largest. This is a newly co-educational school and it is likely that parents were less aware of it at the time of selecting a secondary school.

There is sufficient provision for the medium to long term and so no further action is proposed in relation to secondary places. Temporary PAN reductions are proposed for Holloway and Arts & Media Islington.

4. Hackney

- 4.1. Officers regularly assess the school roll projections to establish whether a rise in pupil numbers is predicted given the recent fall in rolls. As of January 2020, there are over 436 surplus reception places. In response to this, a temporary reduction of 75 reception places will be implemented in September 2020. No permanent reductions are planned for September 2020.
- 4.2. A sufficient number of secondary places are projected for the next few years. Small projected shortfalls will be absorbed by temporary over allocations.

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. Further increase to 124 in 2018.
- 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

Permanent 1FE expansion at Parkside (E4 6RE) 2018
- 5.4. Borough-wide there is a surplus of primary places. 4 schools took a temporary reduction in 2018, and 3 of these schools have requested a temporary reduction in PAN in 2019. These have been agreed by LBWF since the surplus in those areas are able to still provide parental preference with reduced capacity.

- 5.5. Walthamstow Primary Academy (E17 5DP) opened in 2015.
- 5.6. 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. The Barclay Secondary Free School which was due to open in 2016 was deferred repeatedly due to having no identified site and once a site was bought it was refused planning permission. It is unknown if this will be appealed. A bulge and permanent expansion programme is in place to ensure there are sufficient places to meet demand.

6. Camden

- 6.1. In summary, for the 2020/21 reception admission round on National offer day 16/4/2020:
 - A total of 1,619 applications were received from Camden residents for a reception place in September 2020, an increase of +30 compared to last year.
 - Applicants from non-residents for Camden schools decreased -29 to 483 compared to last year.
 - In total, there were 2,102 applications, an increase of +1 compared to the year before.
 - There were 11 unplaced Camden residents on National offer day compared to 5 last year, and 109 available vacancies at reception across the borough.
- 6.2. There are no plans to add capacity in the period to 2028/29, following the drop in actual registered births from 2013, impacting current primary. Camden PAN reduced by 2FE in 2019/20 following the permanent closure of St Aloysius RC primary school, there is also additional unused 1FE provision. The 11 unplaced Camden residents at National offer day will be offered a school place before September 2020 following the usual system churn, as rejected offers are reoffered.
- 6.3. In summary, for 2020/21 year 7 secondary transfer on National offer day 2/3/2020:
 - There has been a small decrease of Camden resident applicants for year 7 from last year of -3 to 1,573.
 - Non-resident applicants for Camden schools decreased by -121 to 1,473 this year, although following a similar increase last year.

- In total, there were 3,046 applicants, a decrease of -124 on the previous year, and largely due to the non-resident fall this year.
 - On National offer day 35 Camden residents were without an offer of a school place, compared to 50 last year. PAN increased in Camden by +12 places, due to an increase at UCL Academy in 2020/21. The 35 unplaced Camden residents at National offer day will be offered a school place before September 2020 following the usual system churn, as rejected offers are reoffered.
- 6.4. At secondary, an additional 2FE of permanent provision was built as part of the Building Schools for the Future programme, to be used when required, and an additional 1FE of unused provision is available. Current GLA forecasts from 2019 indicate potential need rising until 2022/23 before easing.
- 6.5. At primary and secondary no new announcements have been made to open new free schools/academies in addition to existing provision, or maintained schools 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 2019 we saw a notable divergence between the GLA secondary projections and the reality of actual demand for Year 7 places for September 2018. This section helped 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 changed to +88 in 2020, a difference of around 11 forms of entry.
- 2.4. Therefore, at secondary transfer, Haringey is now attracting more (importing) pupils than it is losing (exporting) at secondary transfer.
- 2.5. 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 443 in 2020 – a difference of 7 forms of entry.
- 2.6. At the same time the number of Haringey resident pupils leaving Haringey at Y7 has decreased between 2014 and 2020 from 489 to 350 – see Figure 16.
- 2.7. 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 (May 2020).

2.8. This contrasts with our neighbours Enfield (25%), Camden (10%), Islington (40%), Hackney (18.8%), Barnet (36%) and Waltham Forest (11.8%) – as at May 2020.

Figure 14 - Net flow at Year 7 secondary transfer, 2014-2020

Source: Haringey Education Services (2020)

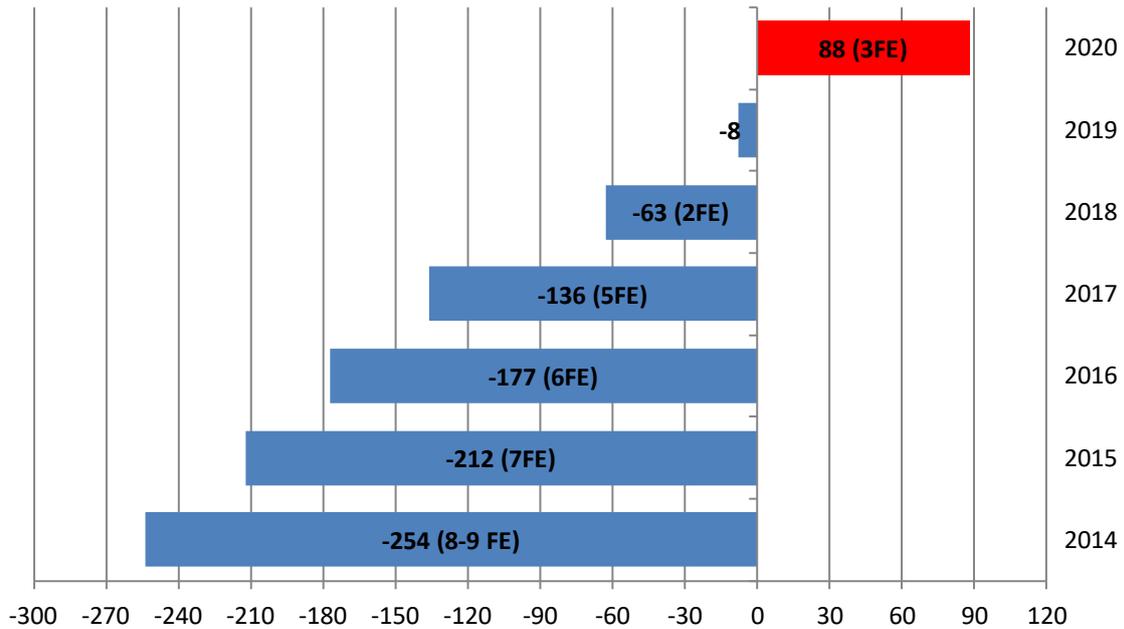


Figure 15 - Inflows (to Haringey) of Year 7 pupils 2014-2020

Source: Haringey Education Services 2020

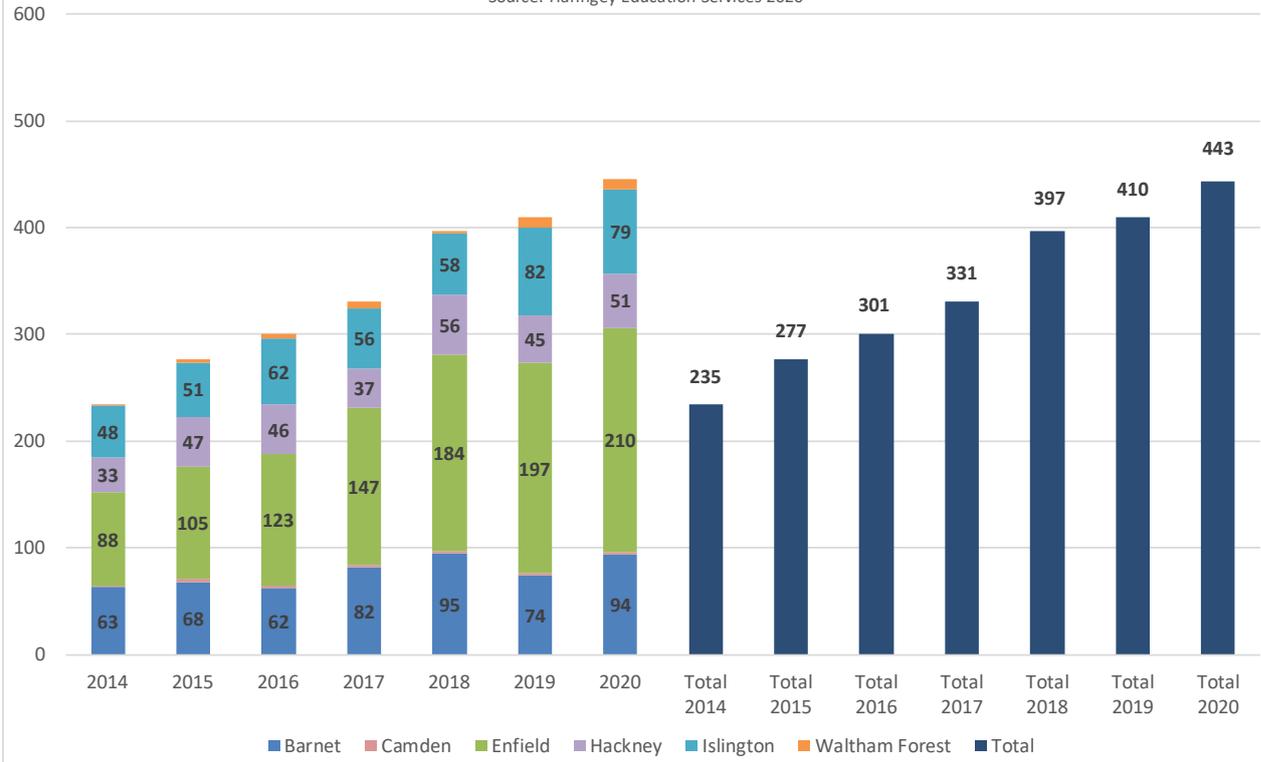
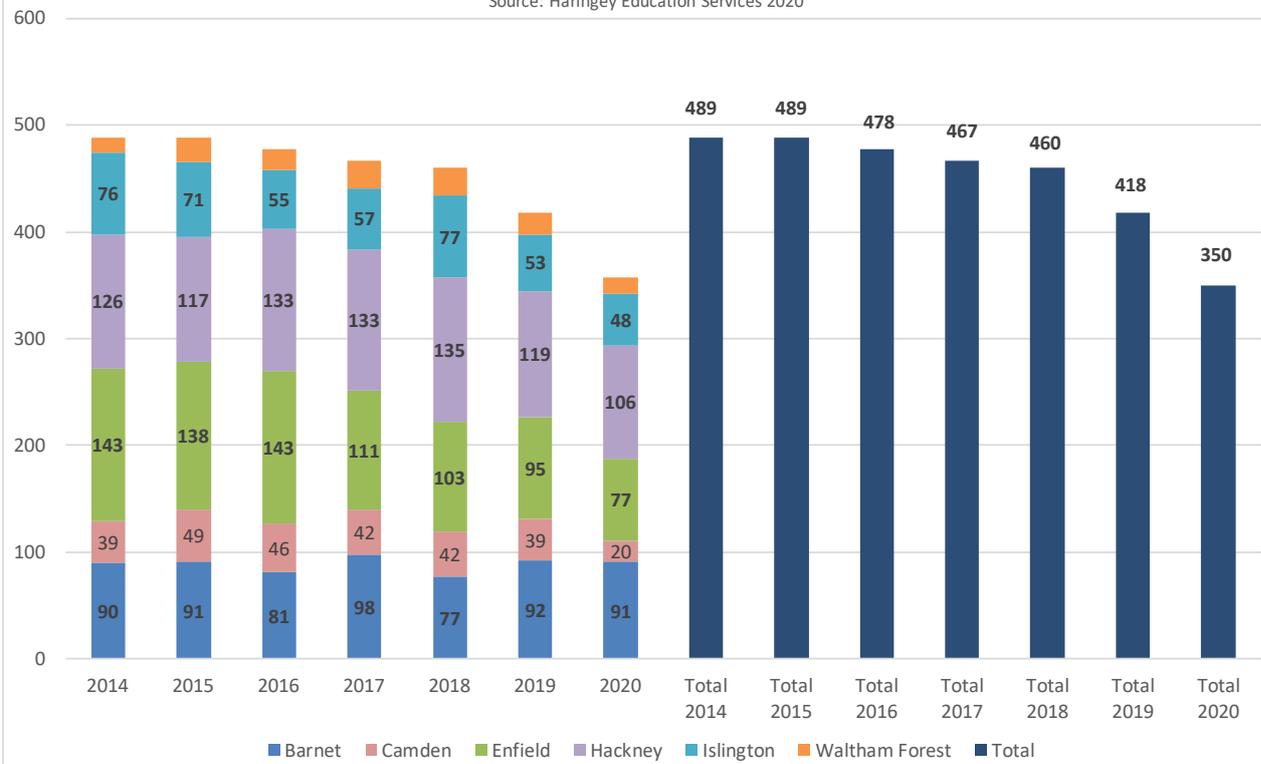


Figure 16 - Outflows (from Haringey) of Year 7 pupils 2014-2020

Source: Haringey Education Services 2020



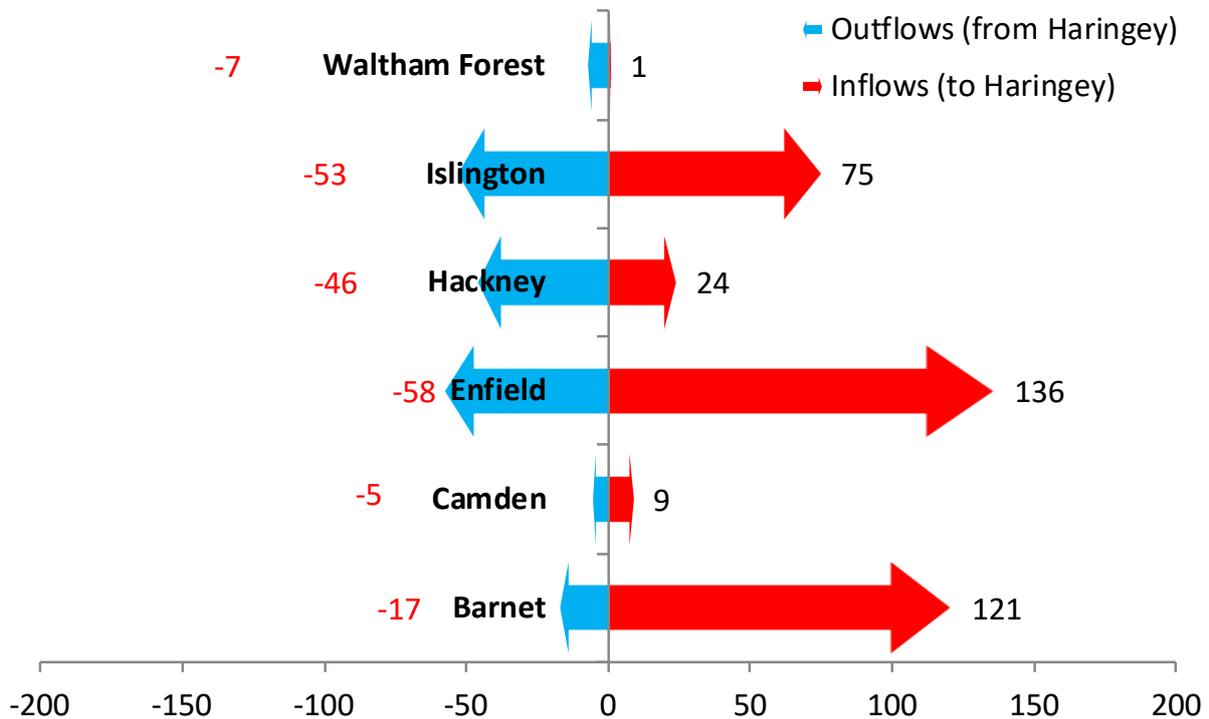
3. Inward and Outward migration at reception for 2020

3.1. Figure 17 below shows that as at national offer day (April 2020), Haringey imported more reception aged pupils (366) than it exported (186). Enfield children took up the largest portion of these places (136), followed by Barnet (121) and Islington (75).

3.2. The net difference between imports and exports is 180 which is equivalent to 6 forms of entry ($6 \times 30 = 180$).

Figure 17 - Balance of Reception offer transfers (April 2020)

Source: Education Services, Haringey 2020



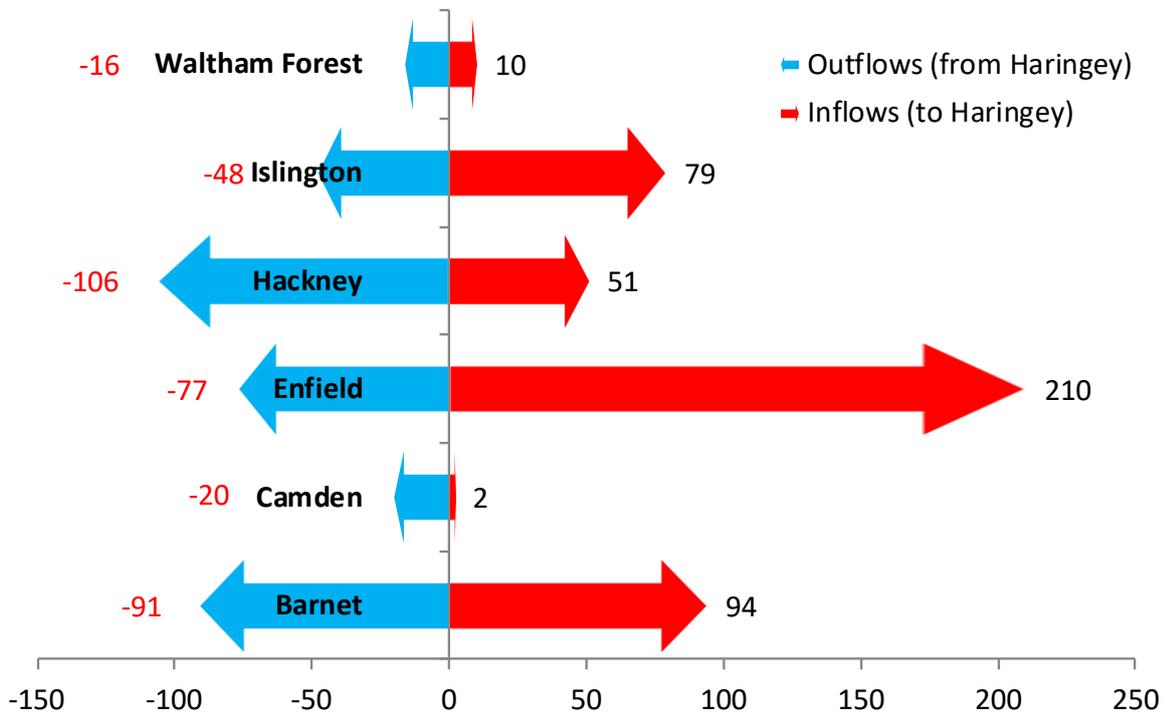
4. Inward and Outward migration at secondary transfer

4.1. Figure 18 below shows that as at national offer day (March 2020), Haringey imported more year 7 pupils (446) than it imported (358). The borough with the highest number of Haringey children accessing a school place out of borough was Hackney (106), followed by Enfield (77) and Barnet (91).

4.2. The net difference between imports and exports is a loss of 88 places or the equivalent of 3 forms of entry.

Figure 18 - Balance of Secondary offer transfers (March 2020)

Source: Education Services, Haringey 2020



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 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 2018. 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 2018 from 3,731 (2002) to 3,756 (2018). Between 2016 and 2018 a large fall in births occurred from 4,114 to 3,756. 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 1,028 (2018). This contrasts with births in the east of the borough that have risen from 2,596 (2002) to 2,728 (2018). 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 for the last 4 years between 2014 to 2018 and in the case of Eastern wards dropped notably between 2016 and 2018. And that births are now somewhat lower than the high point of 2010 (4,456) and almost as low as 2002.

Data Source: [ONS Calendar Year Births 2013 to 2018](#)

Figure 16- Births in Haringey, 2002 to 2018

Source: ONS Birth data (2002-2018)

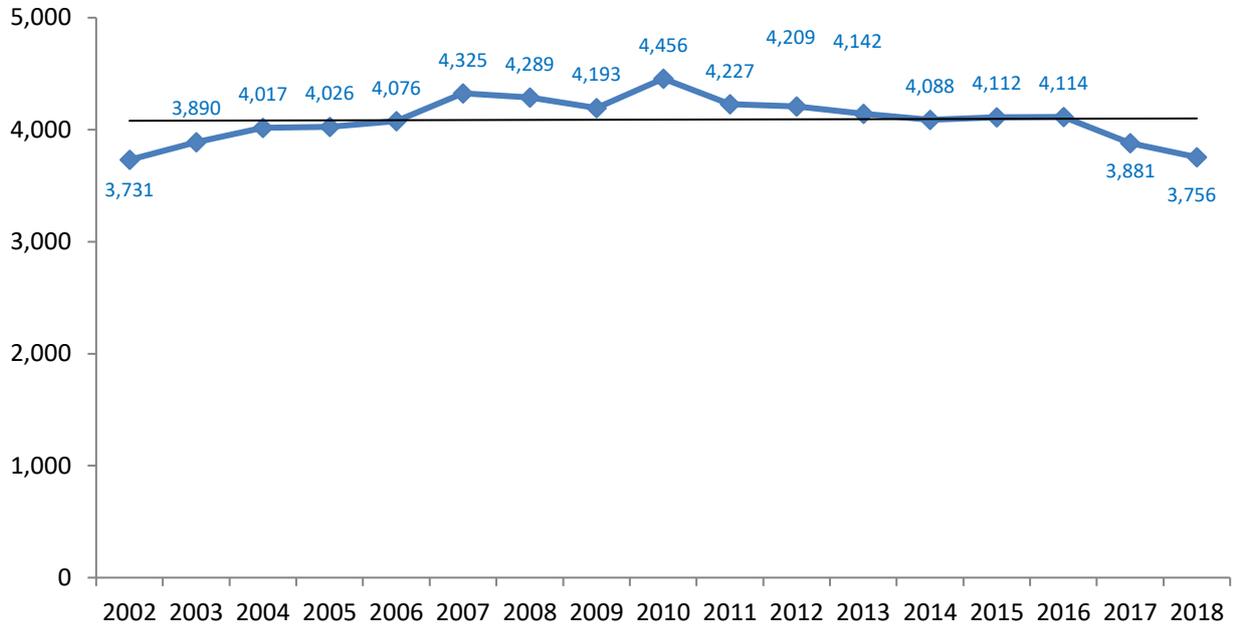
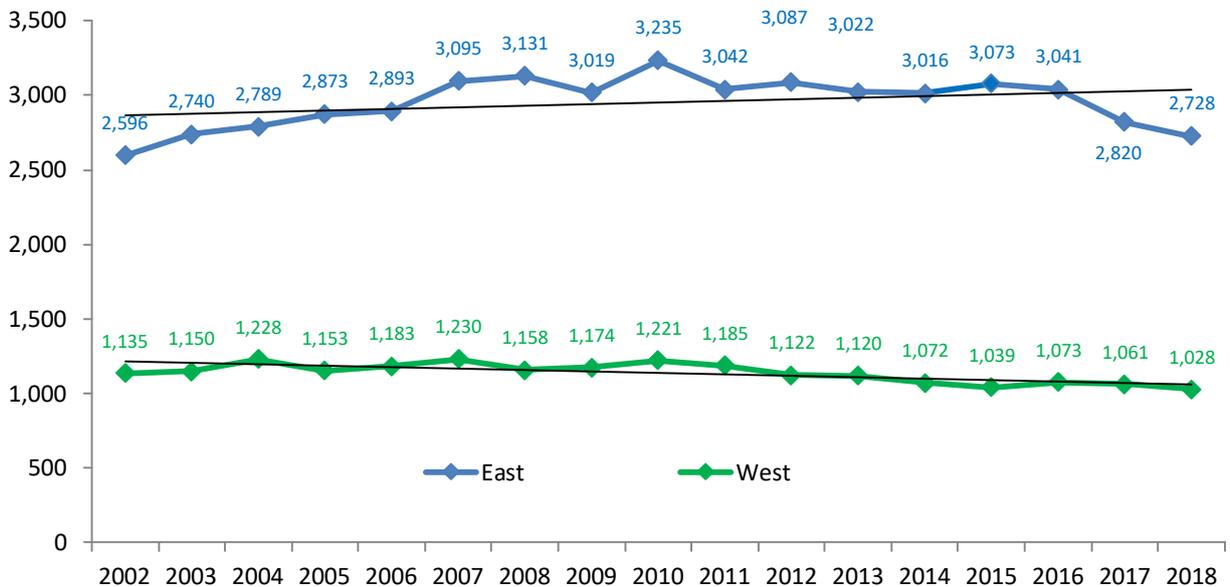


Figure 17 - Births in Eastern and Western wards of Haringey, 2002 to 2018

Source: ONS Birth data (2002-2018)



Appendix 13: 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 2020 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 14: 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.