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Appendices

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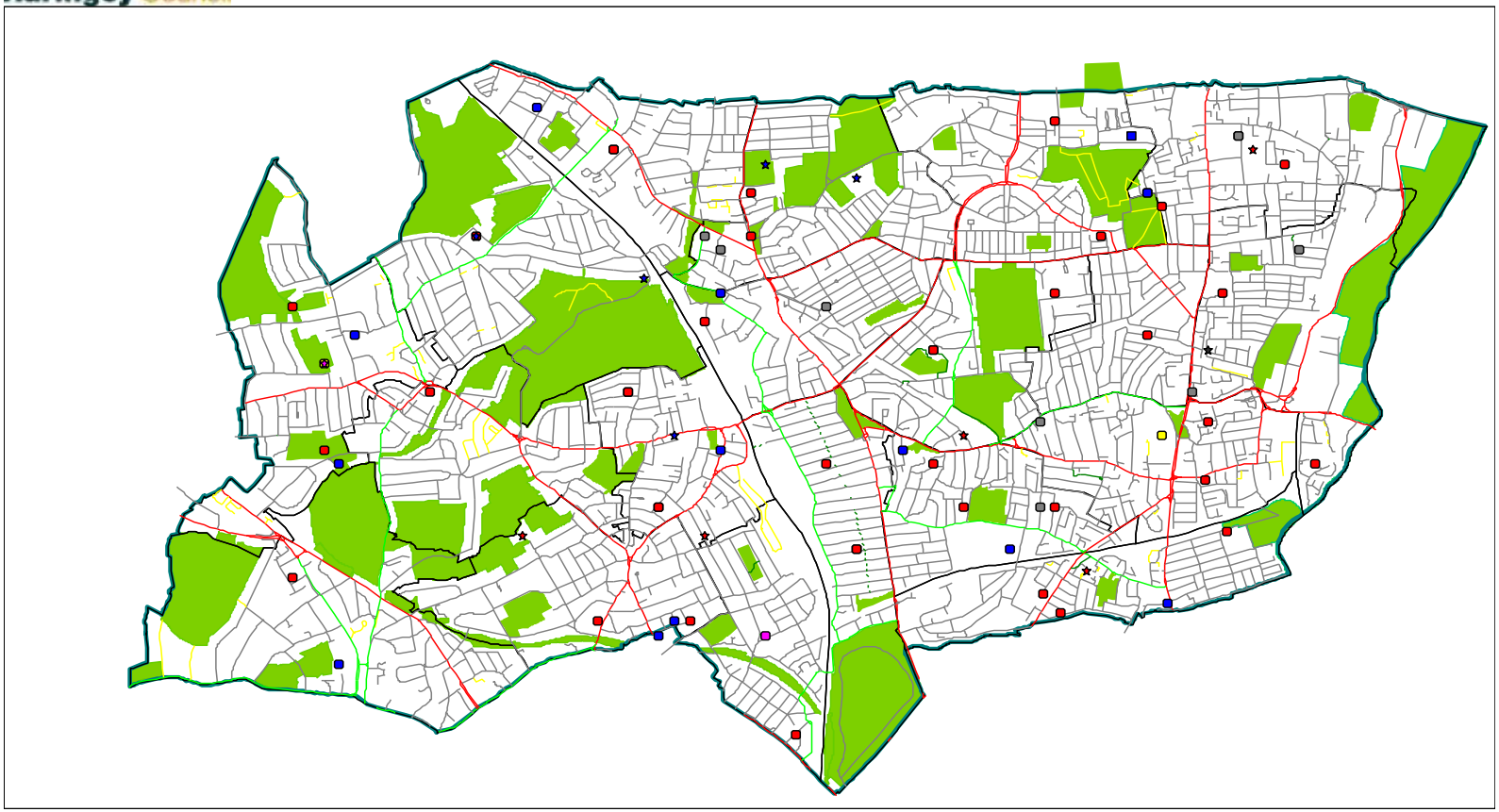
Appendix 1: Schools across Haringey

Location of Haringey Schools



●	Community primary school	★	Community Secondary
●	Free School primary	★	Secondary Academy
●	Primary Academy	★	Foundation
●	Primary VC	★	Secondary VA
●	Primary VA	■	Sixth Form School

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Schools in Haringey

1.1 There are 64 primary schools, 12 secondary schools and four special schools in the borough. In addition there is a Sixth Form Centre, a further education college (CHENEL) and there are three maintained nursery schools. Of the 64 primary schools, 46 are all through primary schools and there are nine infant schools and nine junior schools. Of the infant and junior schools, four infant and four junior schools have their own head teacher and governing body. 10 of them are federated into five pairs meaning that they share a head teacher and governing body between the infant and junior school.

1.2 Of the 64 primary schools, 38 are community schools, 14 are voluntary aided schools, one school is voluntary controlled, nine are sponsored academies and two are free schools. Seventy percent (70%) of primary schools in Haringey are currently rated by Ofsted as outstanding or good.

1.3 There are currently 12 secondary schools. 11 are mixed and one is a single sex school for girls. Five are community schools, one is voluntary aided, one is a Foundation school and five have academy status. Seventy-seven percent (77%) of secondary schools in Haringey are currently rated by Ofsted as outstanding or good.

1.4 There are four special schools. All special schools are collocated with mainstream schools. One of them caters for children who are deaf or who have hearing impairments, one is for children and young people with physical difficulties and medical needs, two are for children with autism, those with severe learning difficulties and profound disabilities. All the four special schools are currently rated by Ofsted as outstanding or good.

School Educational Settings

1.5 The information below provides an overview of what the different definitions of educational settings are.

Infant School

1.6 An Infant school is a school for children between the ages of four and seven years Children start at infant school between the ages of four and five in a reception class. Reception is the final part of the Foundation Stage, and is compulsory. Pupils then transfer to Year 1 in the September following their fifth birthday and to Year 2 the following year. These two years form Key Stage 1 in the English education system. At the end of this time, pupils will move to a linked junior school.

Junior School

1.7 A junior school is a school for children between the ages seven and eleven. Most junior schools cater for pupils moving from a linked infant school from the

September following their seventh birthday. Pupils join in Year 3, and stay at the school for four years, leaving at the end of Year 6 when most pupils are aged 11. These four years form Key Stage 2. At the end of this time, pupils move to a secondary school.

Primary school

1.8 A primary school includes infant and junior classes and so teaches four to eleven-year-olds, from reception through to year 6 within one setting.

Secondary school

1.9 Secondary school follows on from primary school and caters for pupils between the ages of eleven and sixteen (up to nineteen where there is sixth form provision). Pupils enter secondary schools in Year 7 following completion of their primary education. There are two educational stages in secondary schools. Key Stage 3 encompasses 3 year groups (year 7 through to Year 9). Key Stage 4 (year 10 & year 11) pupils will usually undertake formal exams and qualifications such as GCSEs. Some secondary schools also have 6th form provision which allows pupils to continue their education up to 19 years of age.

Sixth Form Centre

1.10 A sixth form centre is an educational setting where students aged 16 to 19 typically study for advanced school-level qualifications, such as A-levels and the International Baccalaureate Diploma, or school-level qualifications such as GCSEs. Students at Sixth Form College typically study for two years (known as Years 12 and 13).

School Organisational Models

1.11 The information below provides an overview of the different types of school organisational models employed within the education sector.

Community schools

1.12 Community schools are a type of state-funded school in which the local authority employs the school's staff, is responsible for the school's admissions and owns the school's estate.

Voluntary Aided school (VA school)

1.13 Voluntary aided schools are a type of "maintained school", meaning that they receive all their running costs from central government via the local authority. In contrast to other types of maintained school, only 90% of the capital costs of a voluntary aided school are met by government. The foundation contributes the remaining 10% of the capital costs, and many VA schools belong to Diocesan

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Maintenance Schemes to help them to manage those costs. The foundation usually owns the school's land and buildings. The foundation appoints a majority of theschool governors. The governing body runs the school, employs the staff and decides the school's admission arrangements. Pupils follow theNational Curriculum, with the exception that faith schools may teach Religious Education according to their own faith.

Voluntary Controlled school (VC school)

1.14 Voluntary controlled schools are a type of "maintained school", funded by central government via the local authority. The land and buildings are typically owned by a charitable foundation, which also appoints about a quarter of theschool governors. However, the Local Education Authority employs the school's staff and has primary responsibility for the school's admission arrangements.

Foundation schools

1.15 Foundation schools are a type of "maintained school", meaning that they are funded by central government via thelocal authority. All capital and running costs are met by the government. The governing body employs the staff and has responsibility for admissions to the school. Pupils follow theNational Curriculum. Some foundation schools, also called trust schools, have a foundation or trust that owns the land and buildings. Otherwise the land and buildings are owned by the governing body. The foundation usually appoints about a quarter of the school governors, but in some cases it appoints the majority of governors.

Academies

1.16 An academy is a school directly funded by central government and independent of the local council. An Academy may receive additional support from personal or corporate sponsors, either financially or in kind, but must meet the same National Curriculum core subject requirements as other state schools and be subject to inspection byOfsted. Academies are self-governing and most are constituted as registered charities or operated by other educational charities.

1.17 There are different types of academies:

- Convertor academies – this allows for good & outstanding schools to covert to academy status without the requirement to have a sponsor.
- Sponsored academies – this allows for struggling schools to have a sponsor to help the raise standards and outcomes.

Free Schools

1.18 A free school is a state fundedschool, academically non-selective and free to attend, but not controlled by a local authority. Free schools can be set up parents, teachers, charities and businesses. Free schools are an extension of the existing Academies Programme and are are governed by non-profit charitable trusts that

sign funding agreements with the Secretary of State. Free schools are subject to the School Admissions Code of Practice, with the exception that they are allowed to give priority to founders' children. To set up a free school, groups submit applications to theDepartment for Education. Ongoing funding is on an equivalent basis with other locally controlled state maintained schools, although additional start-up grants to establish the schools are also paid. Free schools are expected to offer a broad and balanced curriculum. They are still subject to Ofsted inspections and are expected to comply with standard performance measures. Free schools can also set their own pay and conditions for staff; and change the length of school terms and the school day.

Studio School

1.19 Studio Schools offer academic and vocational qualifications for 14 to 19 year olds. They often have a specialism, but their overall focus is on equipping young people with a wide range of employability skills and a core of academic qualifications, delivered in a practical and project-based way. Study is combined with work placements with local and national employers who are involved in the school. They are small schools for 300 students; and with year-round opening and a 9-5 working day, making them feel more akin to a workplace than a school.

University Technical Colleges (UTCs)

1.20 University Technical Colleges are a new kind of state school for 14-19 year olds, funded by the government. They are a recent education concept that allows employers and universities to partner and offer 14-19 year olds technically-oriented study. There are 33 already open or being planned across the UK.

1.21 They are distinct in three ways:

1) They are 14-19 not 11-19 schools.
2) Each must be strongly supported by a university and local employers.
3) Employers will be involved from the start in designing and delivering the curriculum.

1.22 UTCs are free standing technical schools for up to 800 14 to 19 year old students, with a typical working day of 8:30am - 5pm. Students spend the equivalent of two days a week on practical study and three days a week on academic study. Each UTC provides at least one technical specialism alongside the key GCSEs in English, maths and science, as well as a modern foreign language, humanities, finance, business, entrepreneurial and employability skills.

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Appendix 2: Legislation and National and Local Context

2.1 Set out below is the current legislative framework for provision of school places and references to the proposals for any change published by the Government up to May 2013.

2.2 Local authorities have a statutory duty to secure sufficient education provision within their areas and to promote higher standards of attainment. The process of commissioning school places aims to achieve a balance between the number of places available and the number of pupils for whom they are required. In its strategic role, the Council must ensure they respond to changes in demand over time by securing the increase or removal of capacity.

2.3 The Education Act 2011 sets out a role for local authorities as champions for parents, children and families. With provisions that give schools greater autonomy and responsibility for managing their own improvement, local authorities will have a strategic commissioning role for school places and provision. Local authorities are expected to secure or provide services for vulnerable pupils and those with additional needs, so that schools are supported in tackling barriers to learning and narrowing the gap in achievement and well-being.

2.4 There are four key themes running through the Act:

- Using resources fairly
- Freedoms
- Accountability and responsibility
- Managing the behaviour of pupils

2.5 The Education and Inspections Act 2006 as amended by the Education Act 2011 places a statutory duty to give precedence to academy/free school proposals, where a local authority identifies the need to establish a new school in their area.

2.6 The presumption is that local authorities will no longer provide new community schools, and other traditional methods used by Las (bulge classes and permanent expansions) to provide additional places is becoming more challenging as existing capacity is exhausted. Other ways of providing additional places therefore needs to be explored.

<u>The impact of benefit changes</u>

2.7 Detail on the impact of benefit changes are included at Appendix 13 to this report. In summary, we are mapping the potential impact that the benefit changes have had on the ability of families on benefit to locate or remain in the borough and for their children to attend local schools. Haringey is one of four London boroughs where the overall benefit cap set at £500 a week (£350 for single people) has been rolled out with the intention to roll it out nationally later in 2013.

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2.8 Linked to this a report by Shelter has found that children are having to spend more than four hours a day commuting between their home and school because nearly 600 families have been forced out of London due to a shortage of cheap accommodation. Figures obtained by the charity under a Freedom of Information request reveal that 11,513 homeless households were placed in temporary accommodation outside their home borough. Of those, 580 were placed in housing outside London. Many of the parents are seeking to appeal against the decisions on the ground that they would disrupt the education of their children, many of whom have special needs. Jane Pritchard, a solicitor for TV Edwards, said that some councils were in breach of the Housing Act 1996, which says that local authorities have to find "suitable" accommodation to meet housing needs. This can take jobs and schooling into account.

2.9 The number of young women not in school, work or training rose sharply in the first months of this year as benefit reforms affected stay-at-home mothers. While the number of male NEETs (not in education, employment or training) declined, about 26,000 more women aged under 24 appeared on unemployment rolls. Last summer the requirement to look for work was extended to mothers of children over five, which means women who gave birth at 17 and 18 must find a job before they are 24. Female NEETs outnumber men by more than 100,000. Figures from the ONS showed that 152,000 young people were considered NEET in the first quarter of this year, a drop of 28,000 on the same period last year. It is the lowest figure for 16 to 18-year-olds since comparable records began 12 years ago. The figures also showed that about one in six of all young.

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Appendix 3: Free Schools/Academies update

Free Schools

3.1 New providers of school places have been able to establish state-funded Free Schools under the provisions set out in the Academies Act 2010. The first Free Schools opened in September 2011. Free Schools are all-ability, state-funded schools, set up in response to parental demand. These schools can be set up by charities, universities, businesses, educational groups, teachers, faith groups and groups of parents. Free Schools have the same legal requirements as academies and are accountable like other state schools and academies via inspections and tests.

3.2 In the case of Free Schools it is The Secretary of State (SoS) who makes a judgment on the potential of the project – based on criteria relating to educational aims and objectives, evidence of demand, potential premises and suitability of provider. The Secretary of State makes an assessment of whether the project has met all the criteria to allow a new school to be set up and receive state funding based on the final business case and plan.

3.3 Free Schools are encouraged to discuss their plans with the relevant local authority as we have an important strategic role as champions of all parents in our area, and as champions of educational excellence. However, the local authority has no power to approve any free school plans – although the Secretary of State (SoS) does undertake to consult on any proposals nearing completion of full business case and plan stage.

3.4 The first Haringey Free School, Eden opened in September 2011 with 30 reception places; a further Free School, Hartsbrook E- ACT, run by E-ACT, opened in September 2012 with the provision of 60 reception places. The pupil place numbers associated with these schools are indicated in the primary section of this report.

3.5 The DfE recently announced the agreement of a further free school in the borough – an all through school (ages 4 – 19) to be provided by the Harris Federation.

Academies

3.6 There are two types of academies – converter academies and sponsored academies. The Academies Act 2010 enabled more schools to convert to Academies, without the need for a sponsor and also gave the Secretary of State (SoS) specific powers to make academy orders where a school is eligible for intervention.

3.7 At the time of the writing of this report Haringey has five Secondary school settings which have converted to Academy status:

- Alexandra Park School,

- Woodside High Academy
- St Thomas More Catholic Secondary School
- Heartlands High School
- Haringey Sixth Form Centre
- Greig City (also a sponsored academy, established under previous regulations).

3.8 There are nine Primary schools in Haringey which have converted to Academy status:

- Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park
- Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane (formally Downhills Primary School)
- Noel Park Primary School
- Trinity Primary Academy (formally Nightingale Primary School)
- St Ann's Primary School
- St Michaels Primary School (N22)
- St Paul's and All Hallows Infant School
- St Paul's and All Hallows Junior School
- Holy Trinity CE Primary School (formally The Green CE Primary School)

3.9 Other schools in the borough may be exploring academy status. We will provide regular updates if further announcements are made.

3.10 The legislation pertaining to free schools and academies has a significant impact on the role of the local authority as the strategic commissioner of school places. Academies are responsible for setting their own admission number, and thus capacity, with the agreement of the Secretary of State. The local authority seeks to work in partnership with existing and new providers to secure a wide range of education options for parents and families, whilst ensuring that there are sufficient good school places.

Primary Free Schools and New Academies update

3.11 Haringey's second free school, Hartsbrook E-ACT Free School, opened in September 2012 with the provision of 60 permanent reception places. The school is temporarily located at the College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London's campus (CHENEL) on Tottenham High Road. Planning permission has been granted for the school's permanent location on the former site of Cannon Rubber Ltd at 881 High Road, N17 as part of a housing development due to be built as part of the Northumberland Development Project. It is intended that the school will move to its permanent site in September 2015. Ultimately, the school will have a net capacity of 420 between reception and Year 6 when it reaches its full capacity in 2020.

3.12 No applications were approved to open a free school in Haringey in September 2013.

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3.13 On 22 May 2013 the DfE announced that Harris Tottenham Free School: a 4-19, 1570 place all through school has been agreed to move forward to the pre-opening stage, with a view to opening in September 2014.

Secondary Free Schools and New Academies update

3.14 As referred to at paragraph 4.6 there are six secondary school settings in Haringey that are now Academies. With academy status these schools have the freedom to adapt the national curriculum, to vary teachers' pay and conditions, and to vary the length of the school day/week/year. However, academies are still bound by the Admissions Code 2012 and they use the borough's Admissions Service for their pupil allocation. Because they are bound by the Admissions Code their status as academies has limited impact on the planning of school places unless they choose to reduce or increase their PANs.

3.15 No applications were approved for opening a secondary free school in Haringey for a September 2013opening.

3.16 On 22 May 2013 the DfE announced that Harris Tottenham Free School: a 4-19, 1570 place all through school has been agreed to move forward to the pre-opening stage, with a view to opening in September 2014.

Post 16 Free School /Studio School /UTC update

3.17 The Education Act 2011 expands the academies programme to allow for University Technical Colleges (UTCs) and studio schools which are new concepts from the Department for Education with the underlying aim of addressing the gap between the skills and knowledge required in today's modern work place.

Tottenham UTC

3.18 A joint bid by Tottenham Hotspur Football Club, Middlesex University and other partners to establish a University Technical College was approved by Department for Education and Baker Dearing Trust on Thursday 28 March 2013.

3.19 The new institution will also be supported by Festo UK, National Instruments, Fusion Lifestyle, and Mindsets UK and alongside Middlesex they will ensure the curriculum meets business needs as well as providing industry focused projects for students.

3.20 The Tottenham UTC is scheduled to open in 2014 in a new building (yet to be confirmed), next door to the new Tottenham Hotspurs stadium.

3.21 The pupil capacity is not yet finalised and will be determined by the size of the building it will be located in. In the application to the DfE the planned capacity was for 800 students (200 in each of year group (10 though to 14). For its September

2014 opening the Tottenham UTC plans to take 75 pupils in Year 10 and 75 pupils in Year 12, then gradual increase until full capacity by 2017.

3.22 The Tottenham UTC will specialise in 'the technology of Sport, Health and Science'. As well as their core curriculum, students will have opportunities to learn in these specialist areas, for example the UTC will support young people to access jobs in the areas of; physiotherapy, rehabilitation, sports medicine, sports analysis, biomechanics; and as science technicians in the areas of electronics, production, manufacturing, health and robotics.

3.23 It is anticipated that the Tottenham UTC will take pupils from a larger catchment area than other secondary schools – this is likely to include drawing pupils from Haringey, Enfield, Barnet, Waltham Forest and beyond.

3.24 We need to further understand the impact on the demand for secondary places with the establishment of University Technical Colleges (UTCs) and studio schools in Haringey.

Free Schools

3.25 The Harris Tottenham Free School will provide 250 post 16 places. We will provide an update to members on the proposed roll out of the places once plans have been finalised.

3.26 Applications for Free Schools opening in 2015 and beyond is discussed in paragraphs 4.30 below

Studio Schools

3.27 Studio Schools offer academic and vocational qualifications for 14 to 19 year olds. They often have a specialism, but their main focus is on equipping young people with a wide range of employability skills and a core of academic qualifications, delivered in a practical and project-based way. Study is combined with work placements with local and national employers who are involved in the school. They are small schools for 300 students; and with year-round opening and a 9-5 working day, making them feel more akin to a workplace than a school.

3.28 We currently do not have any Studio Schools in Haringey.

University Technical Colleges

3.29 As outlined above University Technical Colleges are a new kind of state school for 14-19 year olds, funded by the government. They are a recent education concept which allows employers and universities to partner and offer 14-19 year olds technically-oriented study. There are 33 already open or being planned across the UK. They are distinct in three ways:

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1) They are 14-19 not 11-19 schools.
2) Each must be strongly supported by a university and local employers.
3) Employers will be involved from the start in designing and delivering the curriculum.

3.30 UTCs are free standing technical schools for up to 800 14 to 19 year old students, with a typical working day of 8:30am - 5pm. Students spend the equivalent of two days a week on practical study and three days a week on academic study. Each UTC provides at least one technical specialism alongside the key GCSEs in English, maths and science, as well as a modern foreign language, humanities, finance, business, entrepreneurial and employability skills.

3.31 The Baker Dearing Educational Trust was founded by Lord Baker and Lord Dearing to promote University Technical Colleges. The organisation provides advice and guidance to proposer groups and will lead the University Technical Colleges movement over the long term.

Applications for Free Schools opening in 2015 and beyond

3.32 In order to give Free School applicants more flexibility, the DfE will now run three application rounds each year for potential free schools. As part of the application process groups may select the year in which they intend to open. A final decision on the school's opening date will be confirmed during the 'pre-opening' period. This will be based on the length of time that the school needs in the 'pre-opening' phase. The next three application deadlines will be:

- September 2013 (with decisions to be announced in late 2013/early 2014).
- January 2014 (with decisions to be announced in spring 2014).
- Spring 2014 (with decisions to be announced in summer 2014).

Further information on Free School process can be found on the following website:

http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/leadership/typesofschools/freeschools/b00222064/apply

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Appendix 4: Provision of primary school places

Previous primary school organisational changes

4.1 We have undertaken a number of school organisational changes within the primary sector. Below provides a summary of the changes that have been carried out during the past ten years.

Permanent primary school expansions

4.2 The council has sought to expand schools in areas of high demand, with the support of the school community. This reflects the authority's place planning principles referred to in the main report. In recent years the schools we have increased capacity at are:

- Our Lady of Muswell expanded in September 1999 from 1fe to 2fe
- St Francis de Sales RC expanded in September 1999 from 2fe to 3fe.
- Coldfall Primary expanded in September 1996 from 1fe to 2fe and again in September 2005 from 2fe to 3fe
- Rokesly expanded in September 2003 from a PAN of 81 to a PAN of 90
- Tetherdown Primary expanded in September 2006 from 1fe to 2fe
- Coleridge Primary expanded in September 2007 from 2fe to 4fe
- Rhodes Avenue Primary expanded in September 2011 from 2fe to 3fe
- Alexandra Primary School reinstated its PAN of 60 in September 2012
- Welbourne Primary to be expanded in September 2013 from 2fe to 3fe

Primary School Bulges (one off classes)

4.3 In the past 5 years we have put in a number of 'bulge' (one off) classes to accommodate the demand for reception places. The schools we have placed bulge classes at are:

- Seven Sisters in September 2009
- Lancasterian Primary in September 2009
- Alexandra Primary in September 2009
- Welbourne Primary in September 2009
- South Harringay in September 2009
- Seven Sisters Primary in September 2009
- Triangle Children's Centre in September 2009
- Weston Park Primary in September 2012
- Earlsmead Primary in September 2012
- Bounds Green Primary in September 2012
- Triangle Children's Centre in September 2012

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Primary PAN reviews and adjustments

4.4 To ensure that schools in the borough continue to remain viable and sustainable we have reviewed PANs in partnership with a number of schools and their governing bodies. Following these reviews the changes are:

- Seven Sisters PAN was reduced from 81 to 60 from September 2007
- North Harringay PAN was reduced from 81 to 60 from September 2009
- Broadwater Farm was expanded in September 1998 to take 81 pupils. The PAN was reduced to 60 for September 2008
- Alexandra Primary's PAN was reduced from 2fe to 1fe from September 2007. The PAN was reinstated to 60 in September 2012.
- Bounds Green Primary were expanded in September 1996 to take 90 pupils and reduced to take 60 from September 2007

2012/13 Reception Place Provision Update

4.5 As set out in the 2012 School Place Planning Report, the provision of additional reception places for September 2012 to meet demand were delivered through the use of bulge classes. A total of 120 additional places were created for September 2012 entry. These were at the following schools:

- Weston Park
- Earlsmead
- Bounds Green
- Triangle

4.6 Hartsbrook E-ACT Free School opened in September 2012 with the provision of 60 permanent reception places. With the additional 120 places created through the bulge classes and the 60 places at Hartsbrook E-ACT Free School, creating a total of 180 additional places, it was projected that further reception places were still required for September 2012. In partnership with Haringey the Hartsbrook E-ACT Free School opened an additional reception class (30 places), providing a total of 90 places for September 2012. The PAN at Alexandra Primary was also reinstated back up to 60 (from 30). Therefore. In total, 220 additional reception places were provided which allowed all Haringey pupils applying before September 2012 to be offered a reception school place in time for the start of the academic year.

4.7 In the spring term 2013Hartsbrook E-Act Free School closed their bulge class as a result of low numbers and have been operating with two receptions classes and one year 1 class since that time.

4.8 In January 2013 the Pupil Level Annual School Census was taken – this is a record of the number of children on roll across all of our schools. For the current reception cohort there were 3279 pupils on roll. This represents a 2.47% increase from the 2012 January PLASC (81 pupil increase).

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4.9 Surplus capacity in the current (2012/13) reception cohort remains very tight. We continue to receive applications from families seeking a current reception school place for their child. Since September 2012 we have received approximately 215 new applications for a reception place (as of 17 May 2013). There are a very limited number of reception places available at any given time across Haringey, and when a place becomes vacant an offer is immediately made.

4.10 We are closely monitoring the current reception demand and supply of places and will take action to provide additional places should they be required. We may need to address capacity in this cohort early in the next academic year (2013/14) by increasing the number of year 1 places for that cohort from September 2013.

4.11 The children who attended the Triangle for their reception provision during the school year 2011/12 were offered places at schools they had listed as a preference by September 2012. We will shortly be addressing year 1 place provision for the current reception cohort who are attending The Triangle Children's Centre.

Factors affecting primary places - an update

4.12 A number of different factors affect the demand for primary school places. This section provides a commentary on those factors.

Birth Rates

4.13 Birth rates in the borough are rising, with birth rates up by 0.1% from last year. The small rise in births in 2011 represents a continuation of the increasing numbers recorded since the recent recorded low in 2001. During the period 2001 – 2011 the number of live births has risen by 22 per cent[1]. This is a pattern repeated across almost all London boroughs.

4.14 The most recent set of birth data (November 2012) from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) shows that births in Haringey for the period September 2010 to August 2011 have declined very slightly. When compared with births for the corresponding period in 2009/10 the data shows that the births in the borough declined by 129 (from 4412 in 2009/10 to 4283 in 2010/11). The Greater London Authority (GLA) predicted that the total number of borough births for 2010/11 would be 4373. The figure of 4283 actual births is 90 births lower than the GLA projections. Although this is slightly lower than expected, it does represent roughly an equivalent amount of births as was recorded in 2006/07 (school year 2011/12) and 2007/08 (school year 2012/13). The overall trend since 1996/97 for births in our borough is upward.

4.15 We know that at some point between birth and school some families will chose to move their place of residence out of the borough or will access a school place out of borough. We currently project that approximately 24% of the children born will

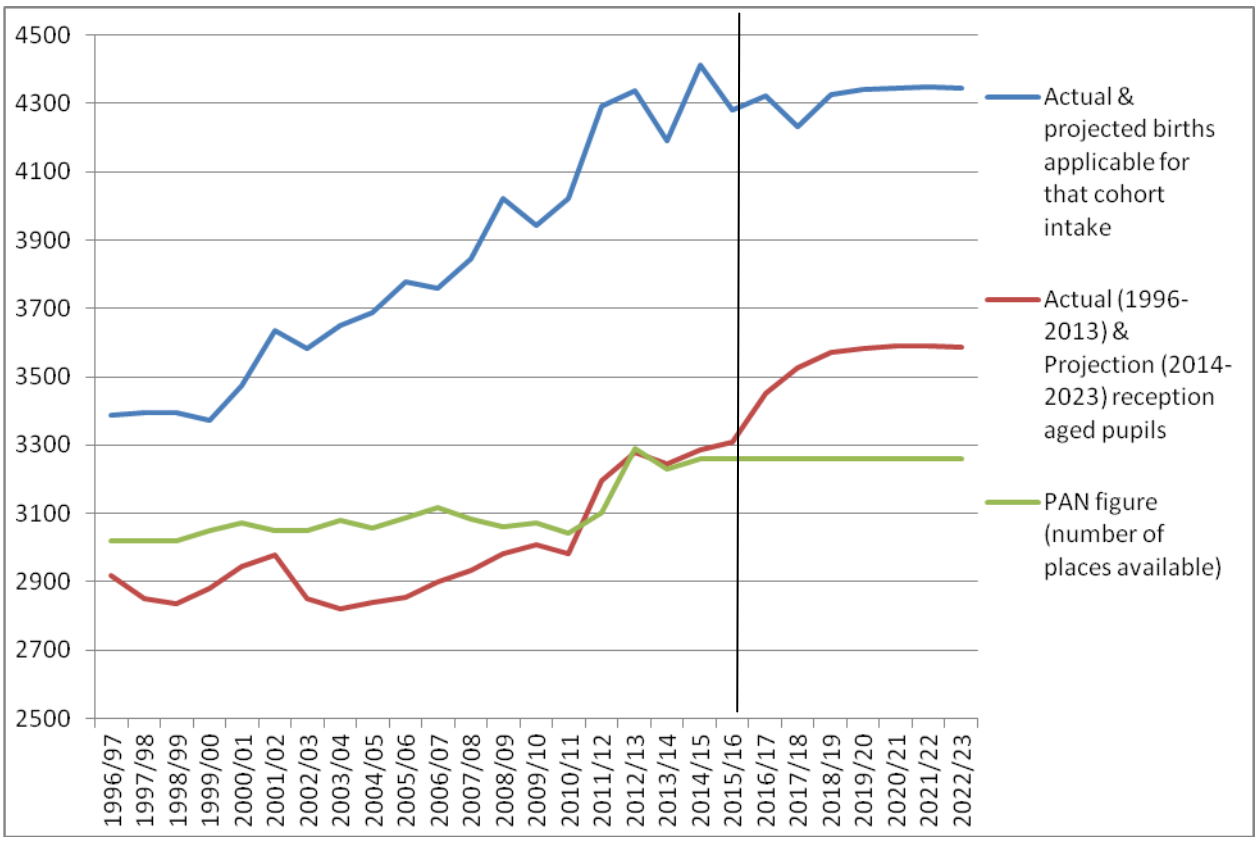
[1] Source: Office for National Statistics - Births and Deaths in England and Wales, 2011

not seek a school place in the borough when they reach school age. Even allowing for this, demand for school places in our borough will increase as a direct result of the increase in the number of children being born.

Reception Place Demand

4.16 The year on year increase that we are seeing in both borough birth rates and school rolls has led to a rapid reduction in the number of surplus reception places that we have in the borough at the start of the academic year each September. Overall surplus capacity at reception class level fell from 7.58% in 2005/6 to 0.33% in 2012/13 (based on the January 2013 PLASC count and allowing for the provision of some additional bulge class capacity). A DfE recommended 5% surplus allows for some parental choice and movement.

4.17 The graph below shows the main trends affecting the planning of reception and primary school places in our borough.



4.18 The upper line on the graph above shows the number of births for the relevant year of entry to school. The red line illustrates Haringey's actual and projected reception cohort. Projections indicate that for the next 2 to 3 years reception demand will increase by approximately one form of entry (30 children) per year and thereafter spike in 2017 by approximately five forms of entry, thereafter plateauing from 2018 onwards. Projections up to the vertical line on the graph reflect actual

birth data: everything after the line is based on projected births. The tabulated data behind the above graph is set out in Appendix 5 to this report.

4.19 The Greater London Authority Data Management Analysis Group's (GLA DMAG) school roll projections are updated annually and used to help plan to ensure sufficient school places in our borough. For September 2012 the projections indicated that demand for reception places would outstrip supply, leading to a deficit in reception places of -1.26%. Through the provision of bulge classes and the reinstatement of a PAN we were able to ensure that the supply of reception places met demand.

Reception applications for September 2013 and the 2013/14 projections

4.20 Haringey has received 3525 on-time applications for entry into reception in September 2013 (this includes both in and out borough applications). This represents an increase of 331 applications when compared with the same period last year approximately six forms of entry).. Since 15 January 2013 (the closing date for submission of reception applications) we have received 200 (as of14 May 2013) late applications and we are currently receiving an average of between 4 and 10 new reception applications each week. On reception offer day (18 April 2013) 3230 reception places were available; this included one bulge class accommodated at Weston Park Primary school. We made 3092 offers for Haringey school places on offer day and currently (as of 14 May) we have 131 vacant reception places. In summary we currently have enough reception places to meet demand for September 2013 entry but we will need to closely monitor this provision over the next three months as late applications come in.

4.21 For the September 2013 reception intake, the most recent GLA figures have projected that there will be 3,247 reception aged pupil on roll in January 2014. We believe these GLA projections to be correct within a 1% margin of error (±32).

4.22 Following the introduction of the Pan-London Coordinated Admissions Scheme in September 2010, we know that the figures that we have for reception applications are more stable and less subject to change. This is because the admissions system no longer allows parents/carers to "hold" more than one school place across different local authorities. As only one reception application is made for up to six preferences irrespective of borough boundaries, only one place can be offered and accepted across all London authorities and the rest of England. This process is called the coordinated admissions in compliance with the School Admissions Code. The only exception to this is where parents also chose to hold a private school place which is outside of local authority control. The Pan-London Coordinated Admissions Scheme has therefore introduced a much greater degree of certainty into the system at a much earlier stage in the process and this means that we are able to plan more effectively and more accurately to meet demand.

4.23 Currently Haringey is also facing a high demand for places within the current Key Stage 1 year groups. As of 17 May 2013 there were a total of 68 vacancies

(reception (9), year 1 (24) and year 2 (35)) out of 9621 Key Stage 1 (KS1) places across all Haringey primary schools. The number of children waiting to be placed fluctuates on an almost daily basis, but we are currently able to fill vacant KS1places as they arise and as applications from new children entering our primary schools are processed.

4.20 The majority of Haringey's surplus capacity is concentrated in the upper year groups of Key Stage 2 (KS2). As of 17 May 2013 there were 420 vacancies (year 3 (68), year 4 (78), year 5 (116) and year 6(158)) across all Haringey primary schools. A dip in rolls dating from 2001 is currently working its way through the primary system, with those cohorts now in the upper year groups. This reflects the slightly lower numbers currently in KS2.

4.21 Our reception through to year 3 rolls have been much more robust. The lower Key Stage 2 numbers have skewed the overall surplus capacity in our primary schools at a time when foundation and Key Stage 1 rolls are high and projected to increase still further.

4.22 The tabulated and graphical data on Haringey's overall primary school population and capacity is set out in Appendix 5.

Housing and Planning Applications

4.23 There are 3 major planning applications in the borough which we anticipate will impact heavily on the demand for school places across the plan period (up to 2022) – these applications are Tottenham Hale/ Greater Ashley Road, Tottenham Hotspur and Heartlands. We are continuing to talk to local schools along with town planning and corporate property colleagues in our Place and Sustainability directorate about the likely increase in demand for school places as a result of these developments – see Appendix 12 for further details of these developments and updates on discussions taking place. We will continue to monitor the actual and projected demand for school places as a result of major new developments in the borough.

Haringey Regeneration Schemes

4.24 The provision of school places and the effective delivery of education in Haringey's schools plays a critical role in securing the borough's wider regeneration objectives as set out in The London Plan, Haringey's Local Plan (Strategic Policies 2013 – 2016) and the recently published A Plan for Tottenham, as well as the emerging High Road West – Creating a Plan for Change document.

4.25 The findings of the independent education commission's Outstanding for All report published in February 2013 supports the Council's vision that all young people will, among other things, live in a community where they thrive and achieve; have access to the highest quality schools and services that recognise the diversity of the community and provide opportunities that meet the full range of needs; enjoy

an inclusive educational experience that stretches their academic, artistic and sporting needs and talents and enables them to experience success and be optimistic and excited by the possibilities of their future and become confident adults who achieve their aspirations and make a difference to their families, communities and the wider world; be an inclusive family that supports strong communities and provides leadership in our communities; and use their resources to ensure that all children are included and achieve the best outcomes.

4.26 This vision is focused on but not limited to the two growth areas identified in regional (London) and local (Haringey) plans – Tottenham Hale and Heartlands. Through the appropriate provision of school places and the effectiveness of the education those school places deliver we can assist our young people by connecting them to growth taking place not just in Haringey but that across London and beyond. We must be uncompromising in our expectations that our young people are in a position to seriously compete for jobs in the economy of today and of tomorrow. Our work in place planning will support the aspirant culture across our schools that we must foster and engender to ensure that this happens. Further detail on regeneration in our borough with more focus on Tottenham and Heartlands is included in Appendix 12 to this report.

Haringey Council

Appendix 5: Tables and graphs for reception and primary place planning

5.1 Number of births and pupil roll projections by corresponding intake year compared against reception PAN and surplus capacity.

Intake year	Actual & projected births applicable for that cohort intake	Actual (1996-2013) & Projection (2014-2023) reception aged pupils	PAN figure	Surplus /deficit of places	% of reception surplus
1996/97	3386	2919	3020	101	3.34%
1997/98	3397	2849	3020	171	5.66%
1998/99	3396	2835	3020	185	6.13%
1999/00	3372	2880	3050	170	5.57%
2000/01	3474	2943	3071	128	4.17%
2001/02	3635	2978	3050	72	2.36%
2002/03	3581	2849	3050	201	6.59%
2003/04	3652	2820	3080	260	8.44%
2004/05	3689	2840	3059	219	7.16%
2005/06	3777	2855	3089	234	7.58%
2006/07	3759	2899	3119	220	7.05%
2007/08	3844	2932	3083	151	4.90%
2008/09	4021	2983	3062	79	2.58%
2009/10	3943	3007	3071	64	2.08%
2010/11	4022	2982	3041	59	1.94%
2011/12	4292	3198	3101	-97	-3.13%
2012/13	4337	3279	3290	11	0.33%
2013/14	4191	3,247	3230	-17	0.51%
2014/15	4,412	3,285	3260	-25	-0.77%
2015/16	4,283	3,310	3260	-50	-1.51%
2016/17	4,322	3,451	3260	-191	-5.53%
2017/18	4,233	3,528	3260	-268	-7.59%
2018/19	4,328	3,571	3260	-311	-8.70%
2019/20	4,340	3,584	3260	-324	-9.05%
2020/21	4,346	3,590	3260	-330	-9.19%
2021/22	4,348	3,592	3260	-332	-9.24%
2022/23	4,344	3,588	3260	-328	-9.14%

Source: 2002-2013 PLASC counts and GLA Projections 2013 Round

*1 includes 120 reception places created through additional bulge class provision

*2 includes 30 reception places at Weston Park

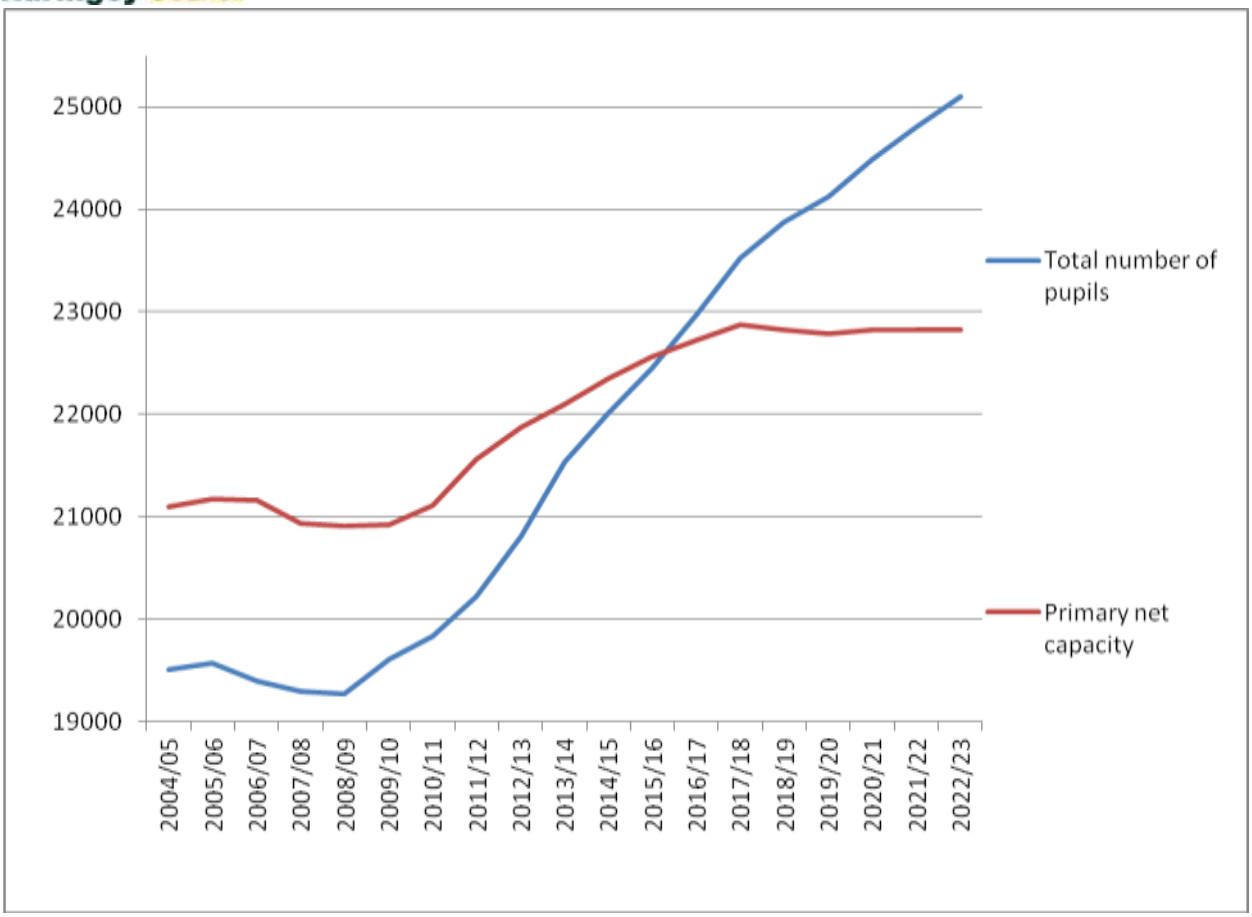
*3 includes the new 2fe Harris Tottenham Free School

Haringey Council

5.2 Haringey's overall primary school roll population projection and capacity

Year	Total number of pupils	Primary net capacity	Surplus /deficit of places	% of surplus capacity
2004/05	19509	21101	1592	7.54%
2005/06	19568	21170	1602	7.57%
2006/07	19398	21159	1761	8.32%
2007/08	19289	20931	1642	7.84%
2008/09	19270	20913	1643	7.86%
2009/10	19613	20927	1314	6.23%
2010/11	19831	21107	1276	5.73%
2011/12	20220	21566	1346	6.24%
2012/13	20810	21875	1065	4.87%
2013/14	21532	22094	562	2.54%
2014/15	22013	22343	330	1.48%
2015/16	22446	22562	116	0.51%
2016/17	22973	22721	-252	-1.11%
2017/18	23524	22880	-644	-2.81%
2018/19	23873	22820	-1053	-4.61%
2019/20	24126	22790	-1336	-5.86%
2020/21	24489	22820	-1669	-7.31%
2021/22	24800	22820	-1980	-8.68%
2022/23	25097	22820	-2277	-9.98%

Source: 2002-2013 PLASC counts and GLA Projections 2013 Round



5.3 Haringey's overall surplus capacity across its primary schools in January 2013 was 4.87%. With an increasing population, the total amount of surplus capacity is expected to reduce. It is important to note that we have more surplus capacity in the upper year groups (key stage 2) then we do in key stage 1. As a result when looking at surplus capacity across the primary estate the huge pressures for reception, Year 1 and Year 2 places are masked by the disproportionate capacity in KS2.

Haringey Council

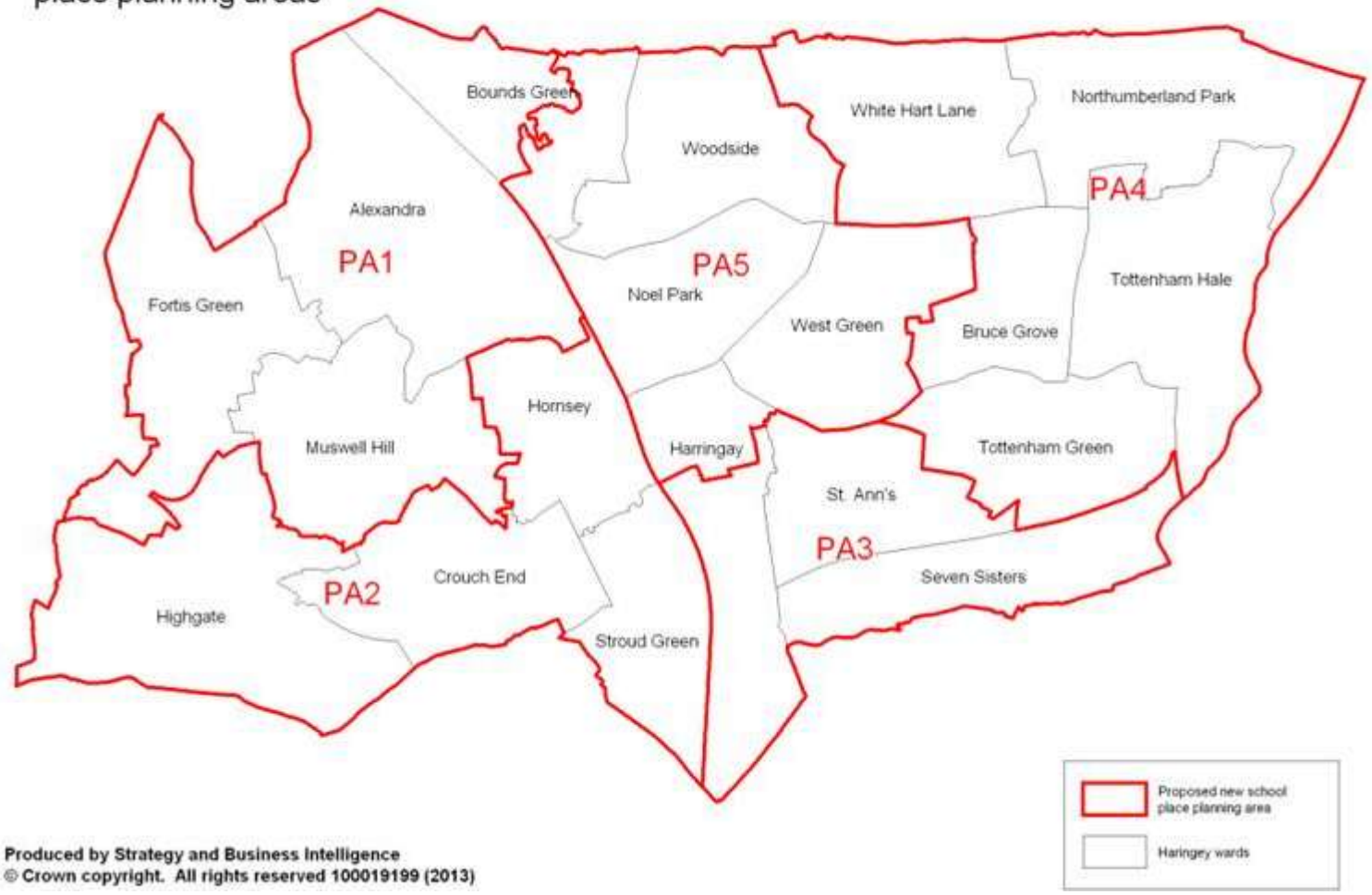
Appendix 6: Detailed information about each planning area

6.1 The fourteen planning areas that the borough is divided into for place planning purposes and which have been used since 2005 have been reviewed. With the recent challenge from the schools adjudicator on projection data regarding the Belmont Infant and Junior schools determination and recent work to understand patterns of parental preference we decided to reduce the number of planning areas from fourteen to five. Using five planning areas enables more manageable analysis of data based on current parental preferences. This will ensure that the true demand for school places over a wider local geographical area is more clearly shown and enable us to respond more transparently in providing additional capacity. This appendix contains detailed demographic and trend data for each of the 5 planning areas.

Current planning area		Proposed New Planning area	
Old PA	Ward	New PA	Ward
PA 1	Alexandra, Fortis Green and Muswell Hill	PA1	Alexandra, Fortis Green and Muswell Hill and North Half of Bounds Green ward (50%)
PA 2	Highgate	PA 2	Highgate Crouch End Hornsey Stroud Green
PA 3	Crouch End and Hornsey		
PA 4	Stroud Green		
PA 5	Harringay	PA 3	South half of Harringay ward (50%) St Ann's Seven Sisters
PA 6	St Anns		
PA 7	Seven Sisters		
PA 8	Tottenham Green	PA 4	Tottenham Green Tottenham Hale Northumberland Park White Hart Lane Bruce Grove
PA 9	Tottenham Hale		
PA 10	Northumberland Park		
PA 11	White Hart Lane		
PA 12	Bruce Grove and West Green	PA 5	South half of Bounds Green Ward (50%) North Half of Harringay Ward (50%) Noel park Woodside West Green
PA 13	Noel Park		
PA 14	Bounds Green and Woodside		

Haringey Council

Proposed new school place planning areas



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For each planning area we show a range of information:

- The Planned Admission Number (PAN) compared with current reception numbers from the 2013 School Census count.
- Total school roll trends and surplus capacity.
- School mobility.
- Temporary accommodation units.
- Completed and proposed major housing developments, with child yield estimates, where available.
- GLA projections & comparisons against first place preference information.

Notes:

- The Admissions process operates on an equal preference application system. First place preference data is used here simply as a measure of the number of unique applicants to Haringey schools.
- Since September 2006 the council has co-ordinated all maintained schools admissions in the borough. This has meant that parents can only express a 1st place preference at either a voluntary aided or community school, not both.
- From September 2011 reception applications were co-ordinated PAN London. This means that parents can only state one first place preference irrespective of which borough/English county the school is in or the type of school they express a preference for. This excludes independent schools which are outside of the coordinated scheme.

Planning area 1

This planning area incorporates Alexandra, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill and the north half of Bounds Green wards.

Table 1.1: Schools, PANs, reception numbers and unfilled reception places in planning area 1

School	Planned Admission Number 2012	Current Reception Nos.	Current Unfilled reception Places
Bounds Green*	90	89	1
Coldfall Primary	90	90	0
Muswell Hill Primary	60	60	0
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	60	60	0
Rhodes Avenue Primary	90	90	0
St James' CE Primary	30	30	0
St Martin of Porres RC	30	30	0
Tetherdown Primary	60	61	-1
Eden Primary	30	30	0
Totals	**540**	**540**	**1**

*Bulge for September 2012

Table 1.2: GLA projections for planning area 1

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	GLA 4 year old roll projection	Planned admission number	Difference between PAN and GLA projection (Places)
2009/10	509		450	
2010/11	532	450.0	450	0.0
2011/12	528	449.0	510	61.0
2012/13	546	510.0	540	30.0
2013/14	506	540.0	510	-30.0
2014/15	604	496.7	510	13.3
2015/16	567	507.4	510	2.6
2016/17		506.4	510	3.6
2017/18		495.1	510	14.9
2018/19		499.5	510	10.5
2019/20		499.8	510	10.2
2020/21		497.8	510	12.2
2021/22		494.5	510	15.5
2022/23		493.6	510	16.4
2023/24		491.8	510	18.2

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

Table 1.3: First place preference information

School	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bounds Green	37	73	69	63	53	69	57
Coldfall Primary	55	86	92	104	99	147	91
Eden Primary						31	54
Muswell Hill Primary	63	81	67	85	73	84	68
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	73	58	63	57	46	48	50
Rhodes Avenue Primary	105	98	101	89	105	132	125
St James' CE Primary	39	38	20	32	28	30	38
St Martin of Porres RC	42	53	44	47	31	48	39
Tetherdown Primary	105	91	109	99	97	99	95
Total	**519**	**578**	**565**	**576**	**532**	**688**	**617**

Table 1.4: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bounds Green Infants	195	175	168	176	179	174	208
Bounds Green Junior	245	240	238	225	226	221	234
Coldfall Primary	474	507	537	567	598	626	629
Eden Primary						30	60
Muswell Hill Primary	418	420	419	419	418	418	420
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	408	404	402	401	399	398	402
Rhodes Avenue Primary	420	420	420	421	423	451	483
St James' CE Primary	208	205	205	207	206	206	207
St Martin of Porres RC	205	204	202	201	201	201	203
Tetherdown Primary	241	272	302	330	360	390	420
Totals	**2814**	**2847**	**2893**	**2947**	**3010**	**3115**	**3266**
Total Capacity	**2799**	**2858**	**3150**	**3150**	**3210**	**3300**	**3360**
Percentage of Surplus capacity	**-0.5**	**0.4**	**8.9**	**6.9**	**6.6**	**5.9**	**2.9**

* Coldfall expanded was in Sept 96 to take 60 pupils per year and again in Sep 2005 to take 90 pupils per year.
** Our Lady of Muswell was expanded in Sept 1999 to take 60 pupils.
*** Tetherdown was expanded in Sept 06 to take 60 pupils
*Bounds Green Primary took a bulge in September 2012. Bounds Green school were expanded in Sep 1996 to take 90 pupils and reduced to take 60 in Sep 2007.

Table 1.5: Total School Roll trends by year group

Year	Rolls PA 1							
	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
1997	369	335	361	348	357	313	301	2384
1998	373	363	334	358	346	355	317	2446
1999	350	374	355	324	356	342	344	2445
2000	394	364	370	349	323	351	345	2496
2001	363	398	372	370	355	328	348	2534
2002	392	382	394	367	375	346	324	2580
2003	403	400	382	378	365	373	341	2642
2004	390	413	394	382	379	372	372	2702
2005	402	396	408	387	382	373	366	2714
2006	423	405	394	400	385	386	375	2768
2007	444	428	400	386	391	379	386	2814
2008	447	438	416	393	383	389	381	2847
2009	446	447	431	414	385	381	389	2893
2010	450	449	447	428	407	385	381	2947
2011	449	450	450	445	430	403	383	3010
2012	510	448	446	444	448	428	391	3115
2013	540	510	447	448	446	445	430	3549

Table 1.6: 2011/12 Mobility from raise online[2]

School	2011% mobility from Raiseonline	2012% mobility from Raiseonline
Bounds Green Infant	5	4.4
Bounds Green Junior	12.8	12.2
Coldfall Primary	12	13.8
Muswell Hill Primary	10.3	14.0
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	16.2	13.3
Rhodes Avenue Primary	7.2	6.6
St James' CE Primary	9.7	13.1
St Martin of Porres RC	4.1	4.1
Tetherdown Primary	6	6.7
Eden Primary		

[2] RAISE online is an acronym for Reporting and Analysis for Improvement through School Self-Evaluation

Building developments 10 and under bedroom net gain

Table 1.7 Net gain on small (10 and under bedrooms) developments

	Housing Pipeline 2013	Housing Completions 2012/13	Housing Completions 2011/12
Net Gain	209	36	192
Number of developments	64	11	48
Total Child Yield	58	10.6	30.7

Building developments 11 and over bedroom net gain

Table 1.8 Net gain on large (11 and over bedrooms) developments

	Site	Number of units	Bedroom net gain	Child yield
Housing Completions 2011/12	Aneurin Bevan House & 46-50, Tredegar Road, N11 2QA	22	52	16.5
	Former Garage/ Petrol Station Adj. To 59, Nightingale Road	4	16	7.6
	Hornsey Central Hospital, Park Road, N8 8JL	56	56	5.7
Housing Completions 2012/13	14-16 Creighton Avenue, N10	4	12	4.4
Pipeline 2013	Land At Gilson Place And Coppetts Road, N10 1PJ	35	78	22.9
	1 Parham Way, N10 2AT	3	12	5.7
	Belmont Court, Gordon Road, N11 2NX	9	18	4.4
	2 Maidstone Road, N11 2TP	6	12	3.0
	Land Rear Of Corbett Grove, N22 8DQ	6	18	6.7

Planning area 2

This planning area incorporates Highgate, Crouch End, Hornsey and Stroud Green wards.

Table 2.1: Schools, PANs, reception numbers and unfilled reception places in planning area 2

School	Planned Admission Number 2012	Current Reception	Current Unfilled reception Places
Campsbourne Infants	60	59	1
Coleridge Primary*	120	120	0
Highgate Primary	56	57	-1
Rokesly Infants**	90	89	1
St Aidan's	30	31	-1
St Mary's CE Primary	60	62	-2
St Michaels CE Primary N6	60	60	0
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	60	60	0
Stroud Green	60	59	1
Weston Park***	60	60	0
Total	**656**	**657**	**3**

*Coleridge was expanded in Sep 2007 to take 120 pupils
** Rokesly was expanded in Sep 2003 to take 90 pupils.
***Bulge for September 2012

Table: 2.2 GLA projections for planning area 2

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	GLA 4 year old roll projection	PAN figure	Surplus/Deficit of places
2009/10	712	614	626	12
2010/11	708	614	626	12
2011/12	747	617	626	9
2012/13	669	657	656*	-1
2013/14	735	653	656*	3
2014/15	737	690	626	-64
2015/16	710	682	626	-56
2016/17		692	626	-66
2017/18		693	626	-67
2018/19		690	626	-64
2019/20		681	626	-55
2020/21		673	626	-47
2021/22		671	626	-45
2022/23		667	626	-41
2023/24		664	626	-38

*Bulge Western Park

Table 2.3: First place preference information

School	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Campsbourne Infants	40	38	34	43	43	47	58
Coleridge Primary	141	157	154	224	199	182	180
Highgate Primary School	40	43	33	39	38	38	38
Rokesly Infants	83	99	90	86	76	76	59
St Aidan's	49	52	50	43	57	54	38
St Gildas' RC Junior							
St Mary's CE Infant	62	66	63	56	57	61	51
St Michael's CE Primary N6	73	86	77	80	93	82	89
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	44	46	59	64	56	58	46
Stroud Green	33	42	42	41	30	34	24
Weston Park	60	56	45	38	51	49	46
Totals	**625**	**685**	**647**	**714**	**700**	**681**	**629**

Table 2.4: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Campsbourne Infants / Junior	343	334	337	370	372	377	372
Coleridge Primary	415	476	525	594	658	708	769
Highgate Primary School	340	340	358	377	375	387	384
Rokesly Infants / Junior	602	617	611	604	610	597	616
St Aidan's	207	210	210	208	208	206	207
St Gildas' RC Junior	217	226	224	229	225	226	225
St Mary's CE Infant / Junior	396	382	378	380	385	392	396
St Michael's CE Primary N6	406	406	415	416	415	416	404
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	174	169	168	174	175	177	180
Stroud Green	329	327	331	337	328	306	310
Weston Park	230	206	206	205	208	208	236
Totals	**3659**	**3693**	**3763**	**3894**	**3959**	**4000**	**4099**
Total Capacity	**3944**	**4013**	**4382**	**4382**	**4382**	**4412**	**4412**
Percentage of Surplus capacity	**7.8**	**8.7**	**16.4**	**12.5**	**10.7**	**10.3**	**7.6**

Table 2.5: Total School Roll trends by year group

Year	Rolls PA2							
	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
1997	573	554	551	499	471	474	438	**3560**
1998	578	572	545	528	492	473	467	**3655**
1999	580	574	576	532	520	469	474	**3725**
2000	551	560	551	540	524	507	438	**3671**
2001	594	550	550	538	532	504	501	**3769**
2002	539	585	524	550	552	524	493	**3767**
2003	539	543	561	509	510	524	495	**3681**
2004	536	541	539	544	498	492	509	**3659**
2005	547	527	533	529	520	487	489	**3632**
2006	561	554	518	515	514	504	485	**3651**
2007	542	536	541	500	497	484	493	**3593**
2008	593	539	539	538	503	495	489	**3696**
2009	620	594	525	524	528	492	480	**3763**
2010	614	612	597	525	518	541	487	**3894**
2011	617	593	610	582	520	513	699	**4134**
2012	630	610	594	589	570	510	497	**4000**
2013	657	613	609	581	582	565	492	**4099**

Table 2.6: 2011/12 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2011% mobility from Raiseonline	2012% mobility from Raiseonline
Campsbourne Infants	9.8	11.1
Campsbourne Junior	20.8	12.9
Coleridge Primary	12.1	10.9
Highgate Primary School	27.2	25.2
Rokesly Infant	6.2	5.2
Rokesly Junior	12.2	9.3
St Aidan's	11.8	11.4
St Gildas' RC Junior	6.2	7.1
St Mary's CE Infant (now Primary)	7.7	5.9
St Mary's CE Junior (now Primary)	12.5	11.3
St Michael's CE Primary N6	13.8	13.2
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	1.7	2.6
Stroud Green	16.5	14.6
Weston Park	5.6	8.5

Building developments 10 and under bedroom net gain

Table 2.8 Net gain on small (10 and under bedrooms) developments

	Housing Pipeline 2013	Housing Completions 2012/13	Housing Completions 2011/12
Net Gain	342	90	32
Number of developments	101	34	117
Total Child Yield	91.7	24	56.5

Building developments 11 and over bedroom net gain

Table 2.9 Net gain on larger (11 and over bedrooms) developments

	Site	Number of units	Bedroom net gain	Child yield
Housing Completions 2011/12	Roden Court, 113-115, Hornsey Lane, N6 5NL	132	178	31.5
	Former Hornsey Central Hospital, Park Road, N8	36	63	15.1
	158 Tottenham Lane, N8 9BT	9	36	17.2
Housing Completions 2012/13	Water Board Cottage, Tile Kiln Lane, N6 5LG	4	0	4.4
Pipeline 2013	10 View Road, N6 4DB	2	12	3.8
	225 Archway Road, N6 5BS	6	12	3.0
	Furnival House, 50 Cholmeley Park, N6 5EW	13	32	10.1
	Land Rear Of 27-47 Cecile Park, N8	4	12	4.4
	115-117 Park Road, N8 8JN	8	16	4.0
	Harvey Mews, Harvey Road, N8 9PA	5	15	5.6
	Hornsey Town Hall, The Broadway, N8 9JJ	123	245	69.3

Planning area 3

This planning area incorporates the St Ann's, Seven Sisters and the south half of Harringay wards.

Table 3.1: Schools, PANs, reception numbers and unfilled reception places in planning area 3

School	Planned Admission Number 2012	Current Reception Nos.	Current Unfilled reception Places
Chestnuts Primary	60	59	1
Crowland	60	56	4
Seven Sisters Primary	60	56	4
South Harringay Infant	60	60	0
St Ann's CE Primary	30	30	0
St John Vianney RC	30	30	0
St Mary's RC Infant	60	59	1
St Ignatius RC Primary	60	57	1
Stamford Hill Primary	30	30	0
Tiverton Primary	60	60	0
Triangle*	30	25	5
West Green Primary	30	31	-1
Total	**570**	**553**	**15**

* Bulge class for September 2012

Table 3.2: GLA projections for planning area 3

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	GLA 4 year old roll projection	Planned admission number	Difference between PAN and GLA projection (Places)
2009/10	630		570	
2010/11	628	546	540	-6
2011/12	484	524	630	106
2012/13	502	553	570	17
2013/14	719	537	540	3
2014/15	736	522	540	18
2015/16	733	548	540	-8
2016/17		572	540	-32
2017/18		584	540	-44
2018/19		587	540	-47
2019/20		583	540	-43
2020/21		578	540	-38
2021/22		577	540	-37
2022/23		576	540	-36
2023/24		574	540	-34

Table 3.3: First place preference information

School	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Chestnuts Primary	35	45	58	63	101	70	76
Crowland	41	54	28	44	33	39	26
Seven Sisters Primary	47	58	42	38	43	40	51
South Harringay Infant	50	51	72	66	64	78	63
St Ann's CE Primary	40	31	41	34	23	22	33
St Ignatius RC Primary	52	49	74	53	41	45	53
St John Vianney RC	40	49	48	38	49	42	47
St Mary's RC Infant	50	61	47	70	62	61	65
Stamford Hill Primary	28	24	22	29	24	24	19
Tiverton Primary	41	41	45	36	37	47	53
West Green Primary	33	28	33	20	23	23	17
Total	**457**	**491**	**510**	**491**	**500**	**491**	**503**

Table 3.4: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Chestnuts Primary	402	380	366	391	402	399	407
Crowland	317	331	357	361	367	368	358
Seven Sisters Primary*	432	392	352	380	389	421	417
South Harringay Infant**	162	167	171	175	178	194	204
South Harringay Junior	219	221	211	218	214	214	211
St Ann's CE Primary	203	208	210	206	201	199	197
St Ignatius RC Primary	361	372	359	363	358	371	397
St John Vianney RC	205	201	202	201	204	205	207
St Mary's RC Infant	176	178	180	180	177	181	177
St Mary RC Junior	238	237	232	232	230	230	238
Stamford Hill Primary	172	172	152	165	184	186	193
Tiverton Primary	346	346	354	362	358	362	398
Triangle***					30	60	
West Green Primary	214	211	207	210	206	200	210
Totals	**3447**	**3416**	**3353**	**3444**	**3468**	**3530**	**3614**
Total Capacity	**3927**	**3780**	**3810**	**3810**	**3900**	**3930**	**3930**
Percentage of Surplus capacity	**13.9**	**10.7**	**13.6**	**10.6**	**12.5**	**11.3**	**8.7**

*Seven sisters PAN was reduced to 60 from Sep 2007. For January 2012, the school accommodated a bulge class (+1fe).
**For January 2012, South Harringay accommodated a bulge class (+1fe)
*** For January 2012, The Triangle Children's centre accommodated a bulge class +1fe

Table 3.5: Total School Roll trends by year group

Year	Rolls PA 3							
	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
1997	559	555	533	537	521	475	495	3675
1998	517	572	534	528	533	524	488	3696
1999	518	544	559	526	521	522	521	3711
2000	549	520	515	546	526	505	539	3700
2001	547	547	515	513	549	526	510	3707
2002	576	559	533	514	523	550	514	3769
2003	549	560	528	532	489	512	554	3724
2004	440	538	536	516	519	492	502	3543
2005	512	509	541	532	498	508	490	3590
2006	505	500	511	531	533	500	501	3581
2007	531	516	505	497	539	520	496	3604
2008	517	509	460	463	465	512	489	3415
2009	524	501	488	441	449	453	497	3353
2010	547	531	514	472	463	455	462	3444
2011	525	541	519	506	470	454	453	3468
2012	560	507	544	509	498	465	447	3530
2013	528	572	517	539	497	495	466	3614

Table 3.6: 2011/12 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2011% mobility from Raiseonline	2012% mobility from Raiseonline
Chestnuts Primary	33.3	26.9
Crowland	33	27.9
Seven Sisters Primary	23.7	29.0
South Harringay Infant	11	13.8
South Harringay Junior	16.8	11.7
St Ann's CE Primary	15.8	18.2
St Ignatius RC Primary	9.4	9.9
St John Vianney RC	10.3	11.4
St Mary's RC Infant	3.4	5.8
St Mary's RC Junior	13	9.1
Stamford Hill Primary	28.4	28.8
Tiverton Primary	23.2	23.0
West Green Primary	23.6	26.2

Building developments 10 and under bedroom net gain

Table 3.8 Net gain on small (10 and under bedrooms) developments

	Housing Pipeline 2013	Housing Completions 2012/13	Housing Completions 2011/12
Net Gain	204	47	74
Number of developments	74	14	24
Total Child Yield	47.6	7.9	15.7

Building developments 11 and over bedroom net gain

Table 3.9 Net gain on large (11 and over bedrooms) developments

	Site	Number of units	Bedroom net gain	Child yield
Housing Completions 2011/12	1,3,5 & 7 Overbury Road, N15 6RH	4	12	4.4
	596-606 High Road, N17	30	67	22.9
	Former GLS Supplies Depot, Ferry Lane, N17	252	483	125.8
Housing Completions 2012/13	Former GLS Supplies Depot, Ferry Lane, N17	274	508	133.2
Pipeline 2013	Former GLS Supplies Depot, Ferry Lane, N17	397	397	40.5

Planning area 4

This planning area incorporates Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Bruce Grove wards.

Table 4.1: Schools, PANs, reception numbers and unfilled reception places in planning area 4

School	Planned Admission Number 2012	Current Reception	Current Unfilled reception Places
Bruce Grove Primary School	60	59	1
Devonshire Hill	60	60	0
Earlsmead*[1]	90	90	0
Ferry Lane Primary	30	30	0
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	60	53	7
Hartsbrook E-Act Free School	60	56	4
Lancasterian Primary	58	58	0
Lea Valley Primary	60	59	1
Mulberry Primary	90	90	0
Risley Avenue	90	90	0
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	90	90	0
St Paul's and All Hallows CE Infants	60	60	0
The Green CE Primary (Holy Trinity)	30	30	0
Welbourne	60	60	0
Total	**898**	**885**	**13**

*1 – For May 2013, Earlsmead took a bulge class (+30)

Table 4.2: GLA projections for planning area 4

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	GLA 4 year old roll projection	Planned admission number	Difference between PAN and GLS projection (Places)
2009/10	1244		808	
2010/11	1310	803	808	5
2011/12	1146	796	867*1	71
2012/13	1207	862	898*2	36
2013/14	1325	885	898*3	13
2014/15	1391	933.1	958*4	25
2015/16	1349	905.5	958	52.5
2016/17		906.6	958	51.4
2017/18		987.2	958	-29.2
2018/19		1030.1	958	-72.1
2019/20		1059.9	958	-101.9
2020/21		1081.1	958	-123.1
2021/22		1101	958	-143
2022/23		1101.2	958	-143.2

*1- includes additional bulge class at Welbourne (+30) and bulge class at Lancasterian (+29)
*2 – includes additional bulge class at Earlsmead (+30) and Hartsbrook E-Act Free School (+60)
*3 – includes additional 1fe (+30) from Welbourne permanent expansion
*4- includes 2fe Harris all through Free School (+60) and additional 1fe from the Welbourne permanent expansion

Table 4.3: First place preference information

School	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bruce Grove Primary School	34	58	56	65	57	53	40
Devonshire Hill	54	55	51	48	37	54	49
Earlsmead	51	65	44	48	56	66	46
Ferry Lane Primary	29	21	25	20	21	32	26
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	33	28	33	36	22	23	29
Hartsbrook E-Act Free School	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a*1	33
Lancasterian Primary	59	55	61	58	57	78	62
Lea Valley Primary	89	74	82	93	82	91	99
Mulberry Primary	71	62	74	81	75	86	78
Risley Avenue	56	56	53	65	52	65	50
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	88	102	119	96	96	101	96
St Paul's and All Hallows CE Infants	65	61	81	67	63	55	38
The Green CE Primary (Holy Trinity)	25	31	37	27	24	29	23
Welbourne	56	46	44	59	66	55	67
Totals	**710**	**714**	**760**	**763**	**708**	**788**	**703**

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

Table 4.4: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bruce Grove Primary	412	415	409	407	413	413	404
Devonshire Hill*	393	369	391	399	404	417	417
Earlsmead	379	370	363	384	393	396	437
Ferry Lane Primary	187	190	185	183	180	185	198
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	399	390	395	395	384	384	384
Hartsbrook E-Act Free School	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	76
Lancasterian Primary**	402	390	385	387	389	409	420
Lea Valley Primary***	424	425	426	422	421	420	416
Mulberry Primary	598	593	572	567	605	616	630
Risley Avenue	589	581	598	599	599	603	611
St Francis de Sales RC Infants****	269	269	269	269	269	270	267
St Francis de Sales RC Juniors	347	349	345	352	351	354	358
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	180	175	175	180	180	175	178
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	235	239	235	230	233	230	229
The Green CE Primary (Holy Trinity Primary)	190	185	194	192	190	194	196
Welbourne	376	380	378	397	402	423	444
Totals	**5380**	**5320**	**5320**	**5363**	**5413**	**5489**	**5589**
Total Capacity	**5761**	**5656**	**5656**	**5656**	**5656**	**5715**	**5746**
Percentage of Surplus capacity	**7.1%**	**6.3%**	**6.3%**	**5.5%**	**4.5%**	**4.1%**	**2.8%**

* Devonshire Hill from Sep 2007 the PAN was reduced to 60
** Lancasterian had two budge years these have now been worked out of the system. They took a further bulge class in September 2011.
*** Lea Valley last took a budge year of 30 in September 95.
****St Francis de Sales RC expanded in September 1999 to take 90 pupils.

Table 4.5: Total School Roll trends by year group

Year	Rolls PA 4							
	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
1997	783	751	733	722	727	727	629	5072
1998	749	786	748	723	723	755	696	5180
1999	763	759	802	745	745	721	735	5270
2000	759	773	756	794	728	743	722	5275
2001	818	789	780	777	784	736	737	5421
2002	818	815	788	785	767	766	734	5473
2003	779	820	816	792	770	753	764	5494
2004	789	797	804	809	776	754	724	5453
2005	766	785	788	796	797	764	756	5452
2006	756	773	775	797	791	787	750	5429
2007	791	749	749	756	789	780	766	5380
2008	806	772	728	735	749	759	771	5320
2009	793	786	774	710	746	744	767	5320
2010	803	795	790	759	714	757	745	5363
2011	796	808	802	778	746	725	758	5413
2012	835	797	813	786	787	749	722	5489
2013	829	846	801	789	784	790	750	5589

Table 4.6: 2011/12 Mobility from RAISE online

PA4	2011% mobility from Raiseonline	2012% mobility from Raiseonline
Bruce Grove Primary	24.4	22.1
Devonshire Hill	25.6	25.3
Earlsmead	26.4	21.4
Ferry Lane Primary	15	23.6
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	30.8	32.1
Lancasterian Primary	22	19.4
Lea Valley Primary	15.5	13.6
Mulberry Primary	24.7	26.0
Risley Avenue	26.3	24.3
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	2.2	6.1
St Francis de Sales RC Juniors	6.3	5.9
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	6.7	6.8
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	10.3	10.9
The Green CE Primary (Holy Trinity)	26.2	19.0
Welbourne	23.1	20.8

Building developments 10 and under bedroom net gain

Table 4.8 Net gain on small (10 and under bedrooms) developments

	Housing Pipeline 2013	Housing Completions 2012/13	Housing Completions 2011/12
Net Gain	341	62	141
Number of developments	99	24	33
Total Child Yield	80.2	12.6	34.6

Building developments 11 and over bedroom net gain

Table 4.9 Net gain on large (11 and over bedrooms) developments

	Site	Number of units	Bedroom net gain	Child yield
Housing Completions 2011/12	1-13 Herbert Road, N15	7	24	10.2
	3 Lawrence Yard, Lawrence Road, N15 4EG	9	18	4.4
	658-660 High Road, N17 0AB	13	38	12.1
	Park Tavern Ph, 220, Park Lane, N17 0HY	27	77	28.3
	8 Bruce Grove, N17 6RA	5	20	9.6
	Hesta Annexe R/O 34-52, Great Cambridge Road, White Hart Lane, N17 7BT	3	12	5.7
Housing Completions 2012/13	375, 377, 379 High Road, N17 6QN	6	12	3.0
	Garages Adj. To David Court, Lansdowne Road, N17 9XW	6	12	3.0
Pipeline 2013	Saltram Close Housing Estate, Saltram Close, N15	15	30	7.4
	Playground Site Adjoining Stainby Road, Monument Way, N15 4EA	3	12	5.7
	Rear Of The Fountain Ph, 125-127 West Green Road, N15 5DE	5	15	5.6
	638 High Road, N17 0AA	26	26	2.7
	700-702 And Land To Rear High Road, N17 0AE	6	12	3.0
	26 Lordship Lane, N17 8NS	5	15	5.6
	Harpers Yard, Ruskin Road, N17 8QQ	7	21	7.8
	Tottenham Town Hall, Town Hall Approach Road, N15 4RY	100	151	35.2
	Tottenham Hotspur Stadium Development (Southern Part Of Site), Bill Nicholson Way, N17 0AL	189	380	111.1

Planning area 5

This planning area incorporates Noel Park, West Green, Woodside, South half of Bounds Green and north half of Harringay wards.

Table 5.1: Schools, PANs, reception numbers and unfilled reception places in planning area 5

School	Planned Admission Number 2012	Current Reception Nos.	Current Unfilled reception Places
Alexandra Primary	60	58	2
Belmont Infant	56	58	-2
Earlham	60	59	1
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	60	60	0
Lordship Lane	90	90	0
Noel Park Primary	60	60	0
North Harringay Primary*	60	60	0
St Michael's CE Primary N22	30	30	0
St Paul's RC Primary	30	30	0
The Willow	60	60	0
Trinity Primary Academy	60	59	1
Total	**626**	**624**	**4**

Table 5.2: GLA projections for planning area 5

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	GLA 4 year old roll projection	Planned admission number	Difference between PAN and GLA projection (Places)
2009/10	848		617	
2010/11	844	594.0	617	23.0
2011/12	869	596.0	647	51.0
2012/13	926	636.0	626	-10.0
2013/14	906	624.0	626	2.0
2014/15	944	639.5	626	-13.5
2015/16	924	659.7	626	-33.7
2016/17		667.3	626	-41.3
2017/18		705.1	626	-79.1
2018/19		721.4	626	-95.4
2019/20		734.0	626	-108.0
2020/21		742.0	626	-116.0
2021/22		743.5	626	-117.5
2022/23		749.4	626	-123.4
2023/24		754.8	626	-128.8

Table 5.3: First place preference information

School	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alexandra Primary	24	27	28	25	30	42	30
Belmont Infant	66	79	110	89	77	110	86
Earlham	24	37	35	33	37	47	31
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	48	47	42	48	52	48	46
Lordship Lane	72	88	82	73	59	46	81
Noel Park Primary	37	42	46	50	53	54	63
North Harringay Primary	55	52	43	53	46	65	56
St Michael's CE Primary N22	24	20	20	20	14	25	22
St Paul's RC Primary	22	24	27	31	19	34	34
The Willow	47	45	61	60	44	55	67
Trinity Primary Academy	50	55	35	38	27	29	31
Total	**469**	**516**	**529**	**520**	**458**	**555**	**547**

Table 5.4: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alexandra Primary*	182	183	185	188	191	223	263
Belmont Infant	165	157	164	168	172	172	176
Belmont Junior	206	207	210	199	205	205	209
Earlham	385	350	358	387	394	393	401
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	404	407	401	415	417	408	404
Lordship Lane	622	611	607	599	606	613	612
Noel Park Primary*	453	444	462	484	499	504	515
North Harringay Primary	465	465	433	408	376	386	402
St Michael's CE Primary N22	188	185	183	179	184	195	192
St Paul's RC Primary	202	202	200	199	204	203	209
The Willow***	418	410	395	387	384	400	403
Trinity Primary Academy	406	384	343	345	349	357	353
Totals	**4096**	**4005**	**3941**	**3958**	**3981**	**4059**	**4139**
Total Capacity	**5122**	**5001**	**4319**	**4319**	**4349**	**4358**	**4367**
Percentage of Surplus capacity	**25.0**	**24.9**	**9.6**	**9.1**	**9.2**	**7.4**	**5.5**

*Alexandra Park for September 2011, the school accommodated a bulge class (+fe)
*For September 2012, Noel Park reduced the PAN to 60 for September and Alexandra reinstated their PAN to 60.
**North Harringay PAN was reduced from 81 to 60 from Sep 2009
***The Willow (previously known as Broadwater Farm primary school) was expanded in September 1998 to take 81 pupils. The PAN was reduced 60 for September 08.

Table 5.5: Total School Roll trends by year group

Year	Rolls PA 5							
	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
1997	636	627	645	599	629	522	571	4229
1998	632	631	601	611	588	627	521	4211
1999	625	643	634	621	615	600	625	4363
2000	617	641	638	594	615	638	594	4337
2001	621	610	639	610	599	598	625	4302
2002	654	607	593	591	581	581	579	4186
2003	579	636	594	584	583	575	576	4127
2004	582	596	617	593	558	570	576	4092
2005	613	602	591	604	585	569	557	4121
2006	611	604	596	583	612	577	566	4149
2007	602	583	595	576	569	591	575	4091
2008	573	578	581	561	570	563	597	4023
2009	600	577	568	544	542	556	554	3941
2010	593	623	584	545	525	538	550	3958
2011	598	595	610	576	547	526	531	3983
2012	636	602	588	603	556	547	527	4059
2013	624	630	603	584	588	561	549	4139

Table 5.6: 2011/12 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2011% mobility from Raiseonline	2012% mobility from Raiseonline
Alexandra Primary	25.2	26.3
Belmont Infant	8.8	8.8
Belmont Junior	11.2	15.1
Earlham	31.9	30.8
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	29.4	28.2
Lordship Lane	19.3	21.8
Noel Park Primary	31.5	29.7
North Harringay Primary	17.7	22.4
St Michael's CE Primary N22	24.4	29.1
St Paul's RC Primary	12.6	11.6
The Willow	15.9	18.2
Trinity Primary Academy	29.2	30.3

Building developments 10 and under bedroom net gain

Table 5.8 Net gain on small (10 and under bedrooms) developments

	Housing Pipeline 2013	Housing Completions 2012/13	Housing Completions 2011/12
Net Gain	239	59	168
Number of developments	80	26	44
Total Child Yield	50.1	15	40.9

Building developments 11 and over bedroom net gain

Table 5.9 Net gain on large (11 and over bedrooms) developments

	Site	Number of units	Bedroom net gain	Child yield
Housing Completions 2011/12	Freemasons Arms, 646 Lordship Lane, N22 5JH	6	12	3.0
	Adj. To And R/O 1 Mount Pleasant Villas, N4	9	27	10.0
	Ariella & Bt Site, 25 Watson Road, N22 7ZT	38	88	26.7
Housing Completions 2012/13	20-108 Parkland Road, N22 6ST	9	27	10.0
Pipeline 2013	606 Lordship Lane, N22 5JH	14	28	6.9
	Land At Haringey Heartlands, Hornsey Park Road, Mayes Road, Clarendon Road, N8 0JX	1192	1419	243.5

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 2012 PLASC count.

Data Source: admissions data and 2012PLASC count

- Total school roll trends and surplus capacity.

Data Source: January PLASC 1997 – 2012

- School mobility. RAISE online - acronym for Reporting and Analysis for Improvement through School Self-Evaluation

- Temporary accommodation units

Data Source: Haringey Council's Housing Team May 2012

- Completed and proposed major housing developments, with child yield estimates, where available.

Data Source: Haringey Council's Planning Team- major planning applications over 10 units 2003-2012, date obtained10th May 2012

- GLA projections,

Data Source: GLA school roll projections 2011 Round

- Number of births for the equivalent school year

Data Source: ONS Live birth, term time from 1st September to 31st August

- comparisons against first place preference

Data source: admissions data 2002-2012

Appendix 7: Provision of secondary school places

Previous secondary school organisational changes

7.1 We have undertaken a number of school organisational changes within the secondary sector. Below provides a summary of the changes that have been carried out during the past ten years.

Permanent secondary school expansions / new schools

7.2 Alexandra Park Secondary School opened in September 1999 with 6fe (PAN 162) for September 2004 the school was expanded to 8fe (PAN 216)

7.3 Heartlands High School opened in September 2011 with 6fe, but was built as an 8fe school. From September 2013 the school will be operating with 8fe in the year 7

Secondary school PAN Reviews and adjustments

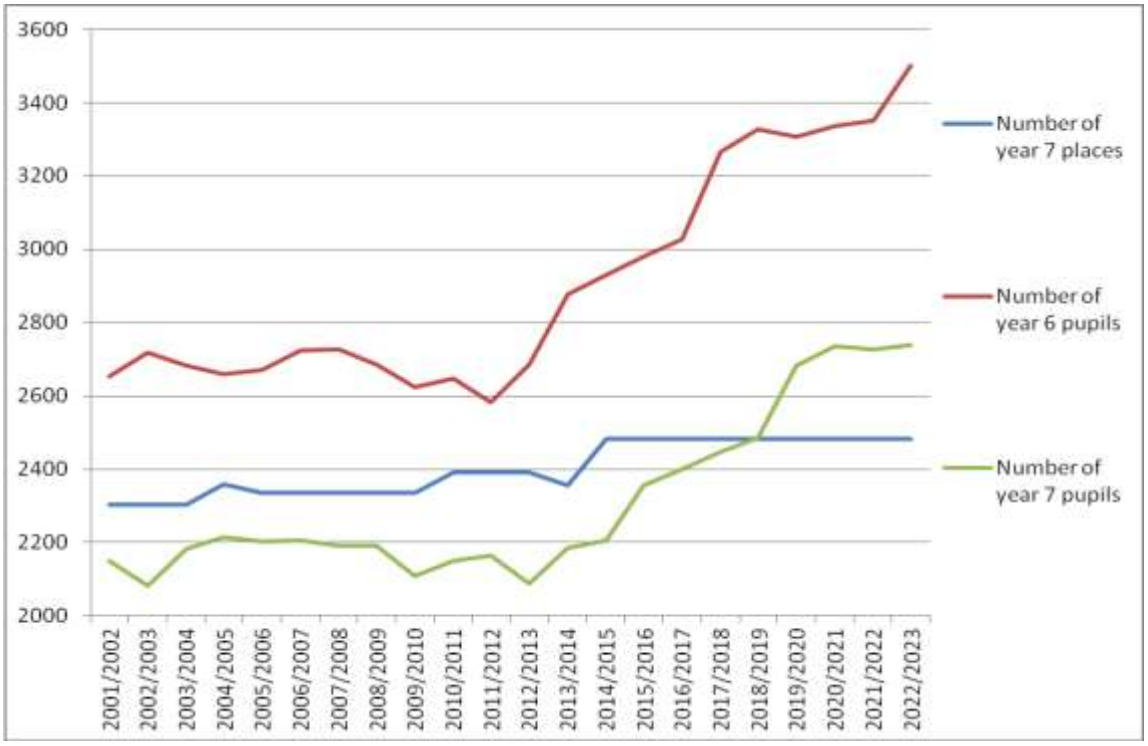
- Greig City Academy reduced PAN from 216 to 200 for September 2006
- As part of the BFS bid the PANs at Northumberland Park and Park View were reduced to 8fe (PAN 216) for September 2010
- Woodside High reduced to 6fe (162) for September 2010

Current demand for Year 7 places

7.4 For September 2013 Year 7 entry, Haringey Admissions Service received 2292 (on-time & late up to and including 1 March) applications from Haringey residences for year 7 places. Overall the number of first place preferences from Haringey residents decreased from 2303 (in 2012) to 2292 (in 2013), a decrease of approximately 0.47%. We were able to offer or allocate a year 7 place to every applicant and a surplus capacity of 9.55% remained across Haringey's year 7 cohorts for September 2013 on offer day.

7.5 As has previously been reported, the long term year 7 trend is upwards, although in the short term we are expecting some surplus capacity, due in part to the smaller cohorts currently working their way through the upper key stage 2 year groups and into key stage 3. As a result of these smaller cohorts we are managing all schools' PANs to match projected pupil numbers.

7.6 The graph below shows the main trends affecting the demand for year 7 places. The tabulated data behind the graph and the current and future PAN changes for all Haringey secondary schools is included at Appendix 13. In summary we expect demand for year 7 places to exceed supply around 2017/18 and we are carrying to early preparatory work to respond to this. This is set out in further detail in the report presented to Cabinet.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Number of year 7 places
Number of year 6 pupils
Number of year 7 pupils

Appendix 8 : Table and graphs for secondary place planning

Year 6 and Year 7 pupil analysis

	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	2001/2002	2304	2652	2151	153	6.64%
Actual	2002/2003	2304	2719	2082	222	9.64%
Actual	2003/2004	2304	2684	2183	121	5.25%
Actual	2004/2005	2358	2658	2215	143	6.06%
Actual	2005/2006	2336	2672	2203	133	5.69%
Actual	2006/2007	2336	2724	2207	129	5.52%
Actual	2007/2008	2336	2728	2,191	145	6.21%
Actual	2008/2009	2336	2687	2,192	144	6.16%
Actual	2009/2010	2336	2625	2,110	226	9.67%
Actual	2010/2011	2390	2648	2,149	241	10.08%
Actual	2011/2012	2390	2584	2,165	225	9.41%
Actual	2012/2013	2390	2687	2,089	301	12.59%
Projection	2013/2014	2357	2877	2,207	150	6.36%
Projection	2014/2015	2482	2929	2,357	125	5.04%
Projection	2015/2016	2482	2981	2,401	81	3.26%
Projection	2016/2017	2482	3028	2,448	34	1.37%
Projection	2017/2018	2482	3265	2,486	-4	-0.16%
Projection	2018/2019	2482	3329	2,683	-201	-8.10%
Projection	2019/2020	2482	3308	2,736	-254	-10.23%
Projection	2020/2021	2482	3335	2,726	-244	-9.83%
Projection	2021/2022	2482	3352	2,738	-256	-10.31%

Source: 2002-2013 PLASC counts and GLA Projections 2013 Round

Haringey Secondary school PANs

School	2011 PAN	2012 PAN	2013 PAN	2014 PAN
Alexandra Park	216	216	216	216
Fortismere	243	243	243	243
Gladesmore Community	243	243	243	243
Greig City Academy	200	200	200	200
Harris Tottenham Free School	-	-	-	180
Heartlands High School	162	189*	216*[1]	216
Highgate Wood	243	243	243	243
Hornsey School for Girls	243	216	216	162*[3]
John Loughborough	60	60	0*[2]	0
Northumberland Park	210	210	210	210
Park View	216	216	216	216
St. Thomas More Catholic School	192	192	192	192
Woodside High	162	162	162	162
Total	2390	2390	2357	2482

*[1]The PAN at Heartlands was raised for September 2012. The new School Admissions Code (1 February 2012) removes the requirement for admitting authorities to request an in-year variation from the Office of the Schools Adjudicator. As in line with early Building for Schools literature, the PAN for Heartlands High will increase to 8fe for September 2013.

*[2] at the point of writing the report Cabinet had determined that the John Loughborough school close. The case has been referred to the Office of the Schools Adjudicator for a final determination

*[3] Hornsey School for Girls are lowering their PAN in the interim to match demand for places at the school

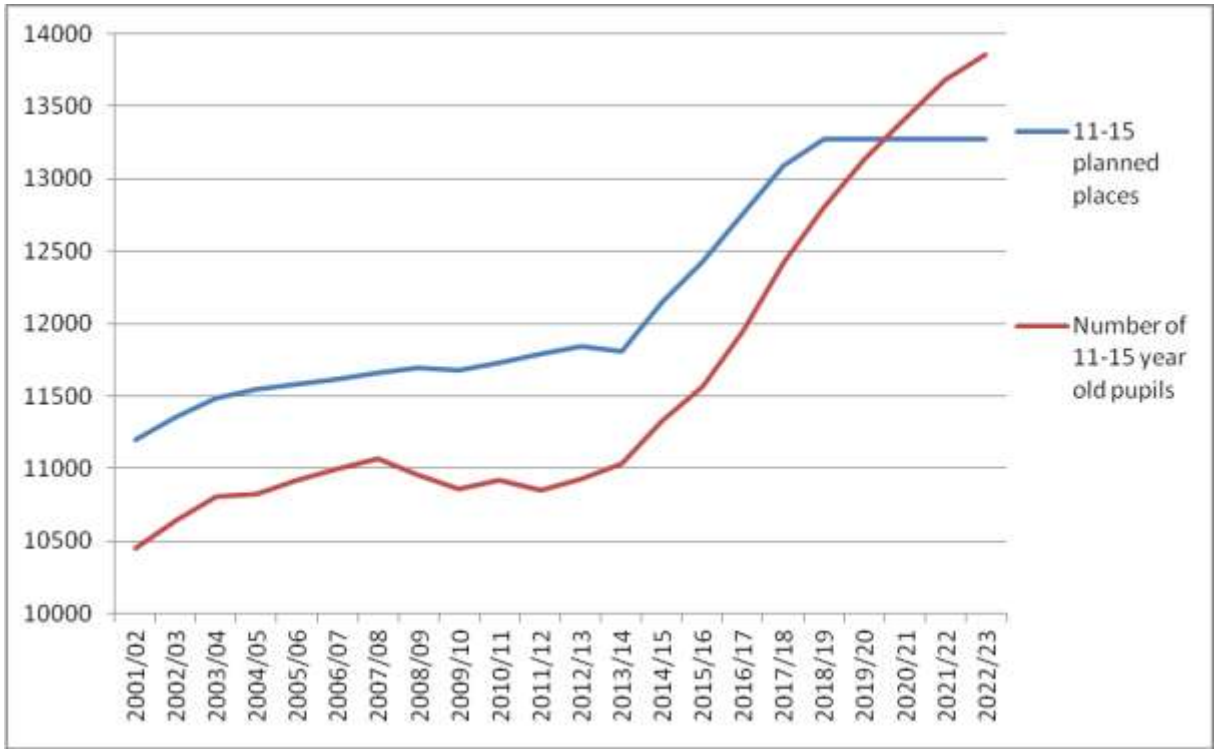
11-15 year old projections and planned places

8.1 The number of planned places corresponds to the numbers set out in the table above if Gladesmore remains at 8fe and Woodside High remains at 6fe. The above table also takes into account the PAN reduction at Hornsey School for Girls from 9fe to 8fe in September 2012 and a further reduction to the PAN of 162 (6fe) for September 2014. It also includes the PAN increase at Heartlands High School from 7fe to 8fe in September 2013 and the assumed closure of The John Loughborough School[3] in September 2013. The information also includes the recent announcement of Harris's Tottenham Secondary school and Tottenham UTC.

[3] The Council's Cabinet agreed to the closure of The John Loughborough School on 16 April 2013, the closure to take effect at the end of the current summer term (August 2013). The governing body of the school has appealed against this decision to the Office of the Schools Adjudicator and, at the time of the writing of this report, the Adjudicator had not made a decision on the future of the school.

	year	11-15 planned places	Number of 11-15 year old pupils	11-15 year old place shortfall/ surplus	% surplus / shortfall of 11-15 year old places
Actual	2001/02	11196	10447	749	6.69%
Actual	2002/03	11358	10641	717	6.31%
Actual	2003/04	11490	10808	682	5.94%
Actual	2004/05	11544	10821	723	6.26%
Actual	2005/06	11582	10924	658	5.68%
Actual	2006/07	11620	11003	617	5.31%
Actual	2007/08	11658	11070	588	5.04%
Actual	2008/09	11696	10958	738	6.31%
Actual	2009/10	11680	10861	819	7.01%
Actual	2010/11	11734	10917	817	6.96%
Actual	2011/12	11788	10854	891	7.56%
Actual	2012/13	11842	10931	911	7.69%
Projection	2013/14	11809	11034	775	6.56%
Projection	2014/15	12145	11330	815	6.71%
Projection	2015/16	12427	11565	862	6.94%
Projection	2016/17	12759	11952	807	6.32%
Projection	2017/18	13091	12422	669	5.11%
Projection	2018/19	13271	12802	469	3.53%
Projection	2019/20	13271	13131	140	1.05%
Projection	2020/21	13271	13410	-139	-1.05%
Projection	2021/22	13271	13678	-407	-3.07%
Projection	2022/23	13271	13858	-587	-4.42%

Source: 2002-2013PLASC counts and GLA Projections 2013 Round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11-15 planned places
Number of 11-15 year old pupils

Appendix 9: Provision of post 16 places

9.1 The first cohort of young people required to continue to participate in education and training up to the age of 17 under the Education and Skills Act 2008 will enter year 12 this September 2013. From September 2015 the participation age will be raised to 18 and will take effect with the 17 year olds who started secondary school in September 2009.

9.2 Pupils will have a choice of how they continue to participate in education. This can include:

- full-time education, such as school or college;
- work based learning, such as apprenticeships;
- part-time education or training, if they are employed, self-employed or volunteering more than 20 hours a week.

Supply of places

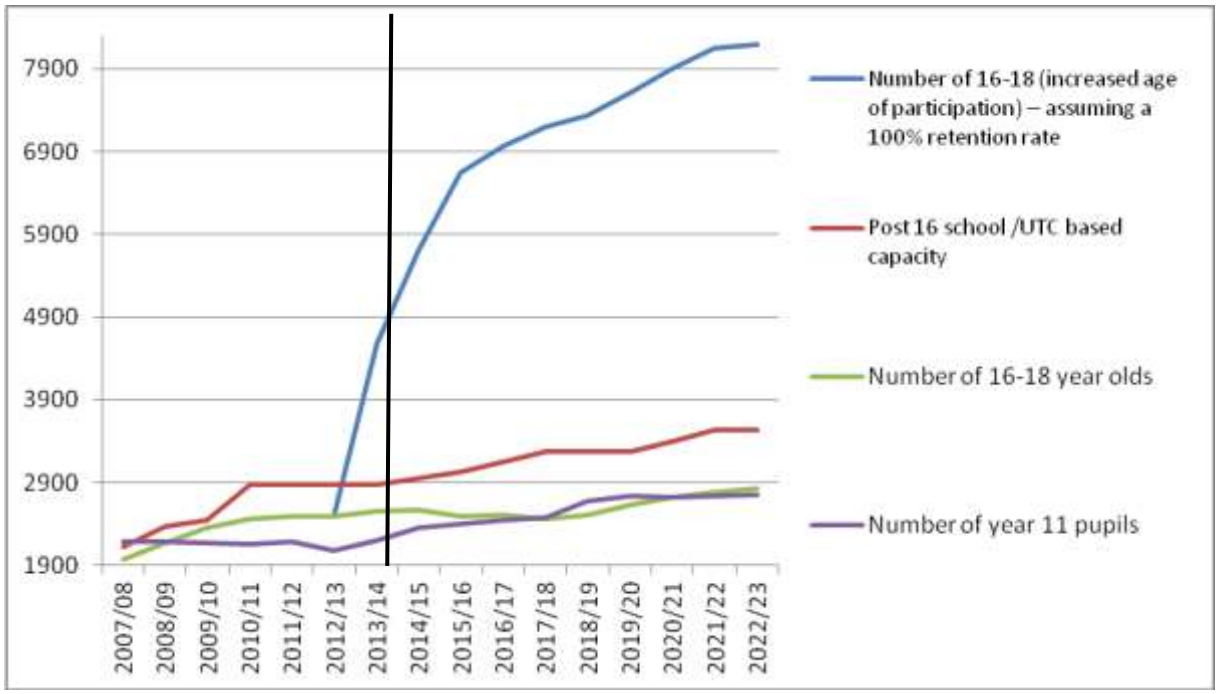
9.3 Under the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme Haringey increased post 16 capacity in school settings by 500 places with effect from September 2010. To offset this increase in provision the (then) Learning Skills Council (LSC) reduced the number of places at The College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London (CHENEL) from 2111 places to 1961. This has meant that more pupils are able to study at a school based setting and it consequently increased Haringey's post 16 rolls. Appendix 10 provides information on Haringey's overall school-based post 16 population and capacity.

School	2010/11 Capacity	Oct 11 Census	Oct 12 Census
Alexandra Park School	300	339	368
Fortis mere School	500	435	430
Grieg City Academy	150	208	215
Highgate Wood school	250	199	216
Hornsey school for girls	300	144	128
St Thomas More School	180	222	261
Haringey 6th Form Centre	1200	1050	907
Total	**2880**	**2597**	**2525**

9.4 In Haringey there are a significant number of local providers all completing for young adults that are currently' Not in Employment or Education' (NEET) as well as pre NEET students. They have report at the moment that they are having trouble recruiting. At the present time applications for apprenticeships in Haringey have gone down and the college are reporting an excess of employers over young people. Recent press coverage on apprenticeships suggests that the national picture shows almost 11 applications for every apprenticeship vacancy in the UK (source: National Apprenticeship Service data summarised in http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-22721432)

Demand for places

9.5 The number of young people staying on for post 16 education in Haringey has increased over the past 5 years. This increase in rolls reflects the opening of Haringey's Sixth Form Centre in September 2007. The graph below shows the projections for year 11 pupils, post 16 pupils and Haringey's post 16 school based capacity. The vertical line on the graph represents the year when the leaving age will be raised to eighteen.



9.6 From 2013we should, theoretically, be planning provision on the basis of 100% retention rate of year 11 pupils, due to the legislation requirements described above. However, in practice we know that not all of those young people will take up a post 16 place within a Haringey school setting and that to plan for 100% retention would result in a substantial overprovision of post-16 places. A proportion, as yet unknown, of young people will choose to take up a place in an out-of-borough setting or may chose to take up an apprenticeship place. Others may chose to continue to participate in education through a part time place, perhaps because they are already working at least 20 hours a week and need to plan their post 16 education around their working hours.

9.7 The retention rate for those pupils seeking a post 16 place in Haringey based on the September 2012 year 11 to September 2013 year 12 figures was 64.8% (of the 2194 Y11 pupils, 1422 pupils when onto Y12). – The 1422 pupils were accommodated against a backdrop of Haringey's capacity to provide 2880 places overall. There were already 1073 pupils in years 13 and beyond finishing off courses, resulting in a post 16 cohort of 2495 pupils and a surplus capacity of 385 places or 13.3%. Assuming a similar rate of retention of pupils in a Haringey setting for September 2013 (when the participation age rises to 17), we project that we might expect to see 1353 pupils remaining in Y12 against a backdrop of the 2880 available places. Assuming there were already

1112 pupils in Y13 and beyond finishing off courses, then the potential post 16 cohort for that year would be up to 2465 resulting in a projected surplus capacity of 415 places or 14.4%. Using the same pupil number assumptions, but increasing the pupil retention rate to 80% would still result in a projected surplus capacity of 92 places or 3.2%

9.8 While our planning reasonably assumes that we have enough post 16 places to cope with demand, even allowing for the raising of the participation age, the actual impact of the increase in the age of participation on Haringey school based post 16 provision will only truly be known from September 2013 (January 2014 PLASC) when participation age rises for the first time.

9.9 September 2015 and beyond become even more difficult to predict as the participation age increases again and the individual paths that pupils will choose to follow for their provision e.g. full time provision or choosing a mixed provision approach where they access some provision in a school based setting and the remainder of the provision in a college or apprenticeship type scheme remains unknown.

9.10 Set against this uncertainty is the knowledge that, at post 16 level, pupils have a greater choice of what they chose to study, where they study and also that they are willing to travel greater distances and across borough boundaries to secure their choices. This means that we need to continue to work collaboratively with a range of providers, boroughs and colleagues in the school standards team to ensure that post 16 figures are as accurate as possible.

Planning for young people not in education, employment or training (NEETS)

9.11 The tracking of young people (unknowns) remains a challenge. The most reliable data set dates back to March 11 which set out the following information:

- NEETS (all ages) 300 young people = 7%
- Unknowns (all ages) 150 = 3.5%

9.12 These figures include those who are 18 plus and therefore not technically part of RPA requirements but it should be assumed places will be needed for those who have started a programme before they are 18 and complete that year. Assuming similar percentages and numbers actually exist now as in March 11 then a maximum of 450 spaces (300 NEETS and 150 unknowns) will be required by 2015 and half or 225 will be required for 2013.

9.13 Taking these factors into account:

- Assuming 2.5% of the 3.5% (150) unknowns are NEET (107) the total NEET figure will be around 410 i.e. 300 + 107= 407
- Assuming 2% churn (86) or non attendance is acceptable the places required will be 324 (410 – 86 = 324).
- Based on travel to learn of 40% 130 places will be required in Haringey by 2015.

9.14 The opening of the Tottenham UTC in 2014 and the existing UTC in Hackney (which opened in September 2012) will provide further variety of education to Haringey and its young people and, given the nature of the curriculum offer, the UTCs are expected to draw pupils from a wider area. There is a need to look at the potential risks these UTCS pose in relation to school based provision, capacity at Haringey Sixth Form Centre and understand of funding issues and future capacity at the College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London (CHENEL). We also need to further understand the impact on the demand for secondary and post 16 places as a result of the Tottenham UTC.

9.15 With the provision of new alternative access to post 16 provision, we need to look at the offer sixth forms co-located within secondary schools currently provide ensuring that they remain competitive and viable. We also need to investigate the educational impact of co-located sixth form provision.

9.16 We will report back to Cabinet on the outcome of our investigations looking at the educational impact of sixth forms co-located in schools for the July 2014 school place planning report.

9.17 In summary, we are confident that we have sufficient post 16 places up until September 2015, but we will need to continue to track pupil numbers very carefully year on year to monitor how the raising of the participation age plays out in reality. An updated position on capacity within the post 16 sector, including any new provision, will be reported on in the 2014 School Place Planning Report. Appendix 10 sets out post16 supply and demand of places in Haringey.

Appendix 10: Post 16 tables for place planning

Year	Number of year 11 pupils	Number of year 12 pupils	Year 13	Year 14	Number of 16-18 year olds	Post 16 school /UTC based capacity	Number of 16-18 (increased age of participation) – assuming a 100% retention rate	Year 12	year 13	year 14+
2007/08	2192	1299	529	142	1970	2130				
2008/09	2192	1320	792	58	2170	2380				
2009/10	2168	1302	913	149	2364	2455				
2010/11	2154	1516	907	36	2459	2880				
2011/12	2194	1402	741	349	2492	2880				
2012/13	2,089	1,422	1,033	40	2495	2880	2495			
2013/14	2,207	1,440	881	231	2551	2880	4,584	2,089	1,422	1,073
2014/15	2,357	1,489	889	196	2573	2955	5,718	2,207	2089	1422
2015/16	2,401	1,384	918	198	2499	3030	6,653	2,357	2207	2089
2016/17	2,448	1,457	853	204	2514	3155	6,965	2,401	2,357	2207
2017/18	2,486	1,384	899	190	2472	3280	7,206	2,448	2,401	2,357
2018/19	2,683	1,451	853	199	2503	3280	7,336	2,486	2,448	2,401
2019/20	2,736	1,552	895	190	2637	3280	7,618	2,683	2,486	2,448
2020/21	2,726	1,577	955	198	2731	3405	7,906	2,736	2,683	2,486
2021/22	2,738	1,607	971	212	2790	3530	8,145	2,726	2,736	2,683
2022/23	2,751	1,633	990	216	2838	3530	8,201	2,738	2,726	2,736

Source: 2008-2013 PLASC counts and GLA Projections 2013 Round

Appendix 11: Provision of SEN places & pupil numbers

Provision of Special Educational Needs places

Previous Special Educational Needs school organisational changes

11.1 We have undertaken a number of school organisational changes within the Special Educational Needs sector. Below provides a summary of the changes that have been carried out during the past ten years.

11.2 Moselle and William C Harvey were brought together to develop a primary special school on the site of Broadwater Farm called 'The Brook' for 100 planned places which opened for September 2012. The secondary special school on the site of Woodside High called 'Riverside' opened with 120 planned places opened for September 2011.

Current in-borough provision

11.3 Haringey maintains five SEN resource bases and four special schools. As of September 2011 all special school provision is now co-located with mainstream provision enabling all children to benefit from a fully inclusive approach.

11.4 This has been achieved following the reorganisation of Moselle and William Harvey Special schools into the Brook on Broadwaters Special School for primary aged children, co-located with the Willow Primary School at Broadwater Farm; and Riverside Special School for secondary aged young people, which shares an Inclusive Learning Campus with Woodside High Academy. Both schools provide for children and young people with profound and multiple learning difficulties, severe learning difficulties and autism.

11.5 The new schools opened in September 2011; the Brook caters for 100 planned places and Riverside 120 places, resulting in an additional 34 places overall for children and young people with complex needs.

11.6 In-borough special provision was further increased by the establishment of resourced provision for 25 young people with autism at Heartlands High School. This provision opened in September 2011 and will grow incrementally in line with the mainstream admissions.

11.7 As a result of reduced demand, a permanent reduction to the number of places at the language resource provision at Coleraine Park Primary School has also been agreed from April 2012. Over the past years there has been less demand for the language resource provision for pupils in KS2 and since September 2011 there were only eight children on roll. The number of places will be reduced from 16 (2 specialist classes) to 8 places (1 specialist class). The reduction in

demand has been primarily in the older age group in KS2. This is a reflection of the success of the early language intervention work which is now well embedded in all mainstream schools and the high level of language provision available to schools.

11.8 The table below summarises the Haringey maintained provision for pupils with special educational needs for September 2013.

School	Type of provision	Age range	No of places from Sept 2013
Bruce Grove	Resource base for pupils with Language and communication	3- 4 yrs	8
West Green	Resource base for pupils with Language and communication	5 -7 yrs	8
Coleraine	Resource base for pupils with Language and communication	5 – 11yrs	8
Mulberry	Resource base for pupils with Autistic Spectrum Disorder	5 -11yrs	18
The Brook on Broadwaters (co-located with Broadwater Farm primary school)	Primary special school for pupils with severe ad complex learning difficulties and autism	4- 11yrs	100
Heartlands Secondary school	Secondary resource provision for pupils with Autistic Spectrum Disorder	11-16 yrs	25
Riverside (co-located with Woodside Secondary school)	Secondary special school for pupils with severe and complex learning difficulties and autism	11 – 16 yrs	120
Blanche Neville (co-located with Highgate primary school and Fortismere secondary school)	Special school for deaf and hearing impaired pupils	3 – 16yrs	73

School	Type of provision	Age range	No of places from Sept 2013
The Vale (co-located with Belmont and Lancasterian Primary schools and Northumberland Park Secondary school)	Special school for pupils with physical difficulties and medical needs	2 -16yrs	96
Haringey Sixth Form Centre	Students with severe and complex learning difficulties and autism.	16 – 19 yrs	55

Out of borough and independent provision

11.9 The new provision outlined above has been designed to increase the number of places in borough for children and young people with complex needs and in particular for those with autism and thereby reduce the reliance on out borough independent special schools.

11.10 Despite the increase in the number of in-borough maintained places, it is acknowledged that it is very unlikely that all children and young people with complex needs will have all their educational needs met in borough but that this number needs to be kept to a minimum. Placements need to be able to meet needs, enable the child and young person to have an inclusive experience as close to home as possible and also to be cost effective.

11.11 As a result of all of these challenges Haringey recognises the need to work in collaboration with neighbouring local authorities and the independent sector in order to ensure a wide range of provision, and to seek innovative and cost effective solutions to meeting needs. This is achieved through the North London Strategic Alliance (NLSA) of which Haringey is a member along with Enfield, Camden, Islington, Hackney and Barnet.

11.12 SEN pupil numbers

11.13 This is the fourth year that we have monitored the number children and young people known to Haringey with highest needs. The tables on pages 64 and 65 provide a breakdown of children and young people with statements with values of 15 hours and above or who attend special schools in and out of borough.

11.14 Since 2009 the number of children with a diagnosis of autism has continued to increase. This is also the reported position in other local authorities and in statistical neighbours. There has been a decrease in the number of new statements issued year on year since 2008 and this is masked in the overall data by the number of children moving into the borough

11.15 Within the primary sector there have been increases in the number of children with statements of autism (+133). Conversely, diagnoses of Specific Learning Difficulties have decreased since 2009 (-68). This trend can be also seen within the secondary sector, with statements of autism increasing (+98) and statements of Severe Learning Difficulties decreasing (-29) since 2009. Diagnoses for other primary needs have remained relatively stable through this period.

11.16 Since 2009 in the post 16 sector there have also been increases in the number of children with statements of autism and severe learning difficultly.

11.17 We will continue to work with colleagues on SEN data to enable us to respond to and refine how we plan to meet demand going forward.

Total number of Children with statements maintained by Haringey, for the past 3 years

	2011 - 2012	2010 - 2011	2012 - 2013
Pre-School/Nursery	8	10	9
Reception	52	49	51
Year 1	57	66	62
Year 2	77	80	69
Year 3	95	83	92
Year 4	95	82	111
Year 5	93	84	112
Year 6	100	118	109
Year 7	129	115	114
Year 8	120	119	131
Year 9	123	125	118
Year 10	131	117	124
Year 11	116	98	130
Year 12	59	69	76
Year 13	54	55	46
Year 14	45	30	39
Total	1354	1300	1393

Breakdown of children maintained by Haringey, by Primary Need in January 2013

	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	Behavioural, Emotional & Social Difficulty	Hearing Impairment	Moderate Learning Difficulty	Multi-Sensory-Impairment	Physical Disability	Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	Speech, Language & Communication Needs	Severe Learning Difficulty	Specific Learning Difficulty	Visual Impairment	Total Number
Pre-School/ Nursery	2			3		3		1				9
Reception	26		1	11		6	1	3	3			51
Year 1	24		3	12		8	3	3	7	1	1	62
Year 2	31	4	3	8		5	2	1	14		1	69
Year 3	42	7	4	14		6	2	2	15			92
Year 4	54	10	2	16		6	3	2	14	2	2	111
Year 5	47	11	1	26		7	4	3	11	2		112
Year 6	47	12	1	27		3	3	4	9	3		109
Year 7	31	18	3	31		6	1	3	14	3	4	114
Year 8	38	24	3	27		8	4	2	19	4	2	131
Year 9	35	15	3	26		6	3	6	17	4	3	118
Year 10	28	24		28		8	3	5	19	7	2	124
Year 11	32	26	5	28		9	5	4	14	5	2	130
Year 12	20	11		21		3	1	7	5	7	1	76
Year 13	16	3	1	10		4	2	2	7	1		46
Year 14	14		1	10		5	2	4	3			39
Total Number	487	165	31	298	0	93	39	52	171	39	18	1393

Appendix 12: Growth areas in the borough and major Planning applications affecting school place planning

14.1 Since the 2012 School Place Planning Report the Council has adopted a new local spatial plan – Haringey's Local Plan: Strategic Policies 2013 – 2026. This plan was formally referred to as the Core Strategy during its consultation and adoption process but has been renamed in recognition of the provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

14.2 There are two major regeneration or 'growth' areas identified in Haringey's Local Plan: Heartlands and Tottenham Hale. Their significance lies in their location within the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Growth Corridor and they are also identified in the London Plan (the Mayor's spatial plan for the capital) as an Area of Intensification and an Opportunity Area respectively. These areas are designated as suitable for large scale development with significant increases in jobs and homes. Such large scale development will inevitably require appropriate infrastructure to support the development and the additional demands placed on local services. This infrastructure will include provision for extra school places to meet identified demand. The Plan also defines Areas of Change in the borough: areas where there is still considerable potential for growth though on a lesser scale than Growth Areas. Finally the Plan identifies Areas of Limited Change: areas where growth is expected to be small and of an incremental nature. These areas all have an impact in setting out how we respond to our place planning duties looking ahead as far as 2026.

14.3 Haringey's Local Plan sets out that the following growth is expected in key areas across the borough in the next 15 years:

Location and total no. dwellings	0 – 5 years (2012-16)	6 – 10 years (2017-21)	11 – 15 years (2022-26)
Haringey Heartlands 1430 units	300	1,050	80
Tottenham Hale[4] 3410 units	1,710	1,600	100
Northumberland Park 410 units	50	285	75
Seven Sisters Corridor 767	527	240	0
Tottenham High Road 623 units	245	202	176

[4] The document Transforming Tottenham Hale: Urban Centre Masterplan SPD (adopted October 2006) defines four key areas within Tottenham Hale: Tottenham Hale itself, the Greater Ashley Road, Hale Waterside/Wharf and the Tottenham Gyratory.

14.4 This equates to up to 6640 units in the next fourteen years within these defined areas only and not taking account of the additional demand created by smaller scale provision scattered in development right across the borough.

14.5 Spatial Policy 1 (SP1) of Haringey's Local Plan sets out how overall growth will be managed in the borough. People at the Heart of Change is the key objective of the Sustainable Community Strategy and is a reflection of the rapid growth in population that Haringey, in common with the rest of London, is expected to experience between 2013 and 2016 (a projected 15% growth in overall population).

14.6 SP1 sets out the overarching approach to the location of future growth and development in the borough and the policy contributes to the Sustainable Community Strategy in that it seeks to improve supporting facilities, services and infrastructure.

Tottenham Hale and Greater Ashley Road

14.7 Tottenham Hale is one of the twenty eight Opportunity Areas identified in the London Plan as being capable of accommodating substantial new jobs and homes. The Council's aspirations for the area are outlined in our Local Plan at para 3.1.15 and include the provision of "community facilities as required by the development to meet the needs of the resident population". As part of these community facilities and to support the inevitable demand that will arise from the provision of an additional 3410 units across the area, planning for further capacity within local primary and secondary schools as well as any special school provision will be an important component in ensuring that additional school place provision is joined up and sustainable.

14.8 The roll out of residential accommodation at Tottenham Hale is ongoing despite a slowdown in its delivery following the economic downturn. A number of units that were originally planned as residential units in Tottenham Hale have now been built as student accommodation and we know that the resultant child yield for such units is likely to be close to zero. We are working closely with our town planning colleagues to ensure that our planning for school places reflects the changing landscape in terms of residential accommodation flowing from development at Tottenham Hale itself, but more widely across Hale Wharf and the Greater Ashley Road. As part of our planning we are cognisant of the impact of any free school provision that might be approved for the local area shortly for the period 2014 onwards. On 22 May the Department for Education (DfE) approved the provision of a through school in Tottenham (4 – 19) in the Tottenham area. No site has been identified for the school but our Tottenham planning has been amended to take account of this recently announced provision and we will be able to more specifically plan as soon as we know the site on which the school will be located. We will also plan to accommodate the demand from the development that comes forward as part of the regeneration of the wider Tottenham Hale area.

Northumberland Park Ward

14.9 A Plan for Tottenham (see para 14.22 below) covers a number of key sites and sets out the increase in pace that is being placed on the transformation of Tottenham. Northumberland Park ward forms part of the area for transformation and includes some of the sites that were impacted upon back in August 2011. In September 2010 planning permission was given for the redevelopment of the current Tottenham Hotspur stadium involving the relocation of the stadium, provision of retail units, a hotel and residential development to provide a total of 200 mixed size residential units including 39 x four bedroom houses, 49 x three bedroom units and 56 two bedroom flats.

14.10 The Council have recently launched public consultation on a plan – High Road West – Creating a plan for change. The plan's aim is to create a new public space linking White Hart Lane Station, Tottenham High Road, the new Spurs stadium and new community facilities. The draft plan has been produced in association with Arup (planning and design consultants) and seeks stakeholder views on three options for how to develop and regenerate this area. it is anticipated that the final plan for the area will deliver:

- High-quality new homes including a mix of houses with gardens and flats with private shared courtyards
- An improved station for White Hart Lane
- A new area of open space linking the new station to the new stadium
- Improvements to the High Road to make it more attractive

14.11 On 28 January 2013 planning permission was given for the redevelopment of the former Canon Rubber site for the comprehensive redevelopment of the Brook House (former Cannon Rubber Factory site), including the erection of a 22 storey building (plus a part top floor mezzanine)providing 100 residential units (use class C3) and 190 sqm of commercial floorspace(use class B1, D1 and D2), two buildings of 6 and 9 storeys respectively providing101 residential units (use class C3) and a part 2/part 5 storey building comprising a2,388 sqm 2 form entry primary school (use class D1) and 21 residential units (use class C3), together with associated car and cycle parking, refuse stores, highways, infrastructure, open space and landscaping works. Permission was granted subject to conditions and the completion of a S106 legal agreement and subject to Mayoral Direction.

14.12 Schools in the local area are at or close to capacity at primary reception level and even before the grant of planning permission for additional units at Spurs and at Canon Rubber we were aware of the need to increase local capacity. The provision of a two form entry primary school by E-ACT Free School, Hartsbrook Primary, which opened in September 2012, went some way to relieving local pressure for places, but, with the roll out of the development outlined above, we are aware that we will need additional provision.

14.13 University Technical College (UTC) places will also be provided from 2014 following the DfE's agreement for a UTC to be provided locally (see Appendix 3).

14.14 Our work will continue to explore options as to how additional capacity can be provided in the local area in the coming years to respond to the increasing demand as a result of the rising birth rate and the local regeneration projects. There are physical constraints at almost all of the existing local school in the area meaning expansion of existing schools will be challenging at best.

Heartlands

14.15 The London Plan designates Haringey Heartlands/Wood Green as one of ten Areas of Intensification across the borough. The Haringey Heartlands Development Framework produced in 2005 sent out the Council's overall vision for the area as an expanding Cultural Quarter providing new homes and jobs along with high quality open space and associated infrastructure.

14.16 Haringey's Local Plan identifiers Heartland as one of two Growth Areas in the borough (the other one being Tottenham Hale) and policy SP1 (para 3.1.13) of the Plan sets out aspirations for the area that include the provision of "community facilities as required by development of the area in order to meet the needs of the resident population.

14.17 Haringey's Local Plan sets out that approximately 1430 residential units will be provided between now and 2026 as part of the wider regeneration initiatives of this Growth Area. The area provides a range of development opportunities on the railway and industrial lands to the south-west of Wood Green Metropolitan Town Centre. These sites include Clarendon Road gas works, the adjacent Coburg Road Industrial Area and Hornsey Waterworks and the former Hornsey Central Depot. Locally we have already reinstated the Published Admission Number (PAN) of Alexandra Primary School from one form entry back up to two forms of entry (60 pupils per year). We have begun talks with other local schools to scope out their suitability and cooperation in supplying additional local capacity and we will aim to ensure any additional provision is aligned to the roll out of residential development in this local area. We are also mindful of potential free school provision in the local area that will contribute to existing provision.

14.18 The importance of school places and schools in underpinning and supporting the realisation of the regeneration of the whole of our borough and with particular reference to our identified Growth Areas

14.19 A critical factor in securing regeneration of our borough is ensuring that our planning for school places supports and enables the wider Council regeneration objectives that we have for the borough generally and more specifically in our Growth Areas: Heartlands and Tottenham Hale.

14.20 In 2012 the Leader of the Council set up in independent education commission, Outstanding for All, to map out future education provision in the borough. The commission was tasked with finding radical proposals to accelerate the pace of school improvement across the borough. One of the conclusions of the report was that many of Haringey's schools face particular challenges in terms of the level of poverty, the ethnic diversity, the mobility of the school population and the proportion of pupils with special educational needs, all of which are higher than the London average. In addition our

funding has meant we have been less well resourced financially (Haringey has been classified as an outer not inner London authority for the purposes of funding) but this will be addressed from 2013 – 14 when we will receive funding commensurate with inner London authorities. This equates to (approximately) an additional £1200 per pupil per year.

14.21 A challenge for Haringey flowing from the finding of the commission is how to we support and encourage our young people to aspire to higher goals and how all of our work, from planning for school places to regenerating whole swathes of our borough at the level set out in our Local Plan, promotes and helps to secure the aspirations of all of our young people and the understanding that this work starts at the very earliest point in a young person's life. In seeking to secure these aspirations for all of our young people there must be an acknowledged and firmly embedded understanding of the role that our schools and the education and guidance that young people are given within these settings is pivotal in helping all of our children to secure the very best life chances as they move into adulthood and the wider world. The planning of school places and the delivery of education in our borough must tie in with the regeneration opportunities that we have and that are very clearly outlined in documents including the Mayor's London Plan, Haringey's Local Plan and

A Plan for Tottenham.

14.22 'A Plan for Tottenham', launched in 2012, seeks to address the transformation of Tottenham in the aftermath of the August 2011 riots. This regeneration focuses on maximising economic growth, jobs, investment, enterprise and new business in Tottenham, bringing forward high quality housing, and making Tottenham a successful and attractive place to live and work. The provision of additional school places in good and outstanding schools locally supports not only the infrastructure requirements of a regeneration project of this scale, but also ensures that local children are given the very best opportunities by securing a good or outstanding education. Regeneration is as much about people as it is about buildings and our young people in Haringey will be the key beneficiaries in our plans to ensure that education and school places is inherent in our regeneration objectives In planning for these places we remain mindful of the need to support and contribute towards the recommendations set out in the independent Education Commissions report Outstanding for All and the wider regeneration strategies for our borough.

Appendix13: Housing policies & housing trajectory

Temporary accommodation and its impact on place planning

13.1 Pupil mobility in schools – defined as 'a child joining or leaving a school at a point other than the normal age at which children start or finish their education at that school, whether or not this involves a move of home" (Dobson and Henthorne) – is recognised nationally as having an impact on both the school and the pupils who are mobile. Among other things, pupil mobility can have implications for funding to both Haringey and its schools, as well as potential to impact on school performance, target setting, bench marking and league tables.

13.2 In Haringey we have recognised the impact that pupil mobility is having on some of our schools and their ability to plan effectively. We continue to work closely with our colleagues in Housing to analysis and assess the impact that temporary accommodation in the borough is having on mobility in local schools, and to see what measures can be put in place to link the placement of families to the provision of stable and long term education for any school aged children within those families. Housing is also continuing to seek to reduce the amount of temporary accommodation across the borough as a whole. Presently there are 2000 households living in TA within the borough and 899 households living out of the borough. Therefore, we have 2899 households currently in TA and this fluctuates on a daily basis.

13.3 Work on temporary accommodation and mobility in the south east of the borough in the past suggested that the link between the two was less strong than might have been expected in an area that is characterised by fairly high mobility within its schools.

13.4 We continue to give consideration to the impact of recent changes to the way that Housing Benefit is calculated. It had been widely anticipated that, within London, the changes would mean that those on lower incomes and in temporary accommodation, would move to those parts of the borough where the rents are lower. This would then have an impact on demand for school places and also on mobility within schools in these areas. Work on this is ongoing, given that the first changes to Housing Benefit allocation were only implemented in April 2011 with further changes introduced in April 2013.

13.5 The overall benefit cap, set at £500 per week or £350 for single people, was introduced in four London authorities (Enfield, Bromley, Croydon and Haringey) in mid April 2013 and will be rolled out nationally later in the year. The Department for Work and Pensions has estimated that 56,000 households will be hit with an average weekly loss of £93 and that the majority affected will be families with children (source: The Guardian newspaper, 1 May 2013).

13.6 Haringey has calculated that it has 660 households who face an average £50 a week loss because of the cap and is spending £1.5m over three months (as of May 2013) to offer them homes within 1.5 miles of the borough. This will assist those families with school age children in allowing them to keep their child at their existing school and not have to uproot the child because the change of family address makes the journey to school too difficult. We are aware of a whole body of research that documents the impact of raised mobility on children and on the school's financial and organisational ability to respond to a high turnover of pupils. There is also the obvious impact of such changes on school organisation itself.

13.7 Our neighbouring borough Camden has estimated that 700 of their families faced being moved up to 200 miles away because the benefit cap would mean that they would be unable to afford their current accommodation or any other home in south-east England. Where a large number of children leave a school to attend school in another part of the borough or out of borough there is an obvious impact on the school(s) which lose those pupils in being able to fill those places and to fund the class in any given year (as funding is based on pupils on roll).

Child yield

13.8 When individuals/developers apply to the borough for planning permission for residential development, town planners have previously used Supplementary Planning Guidance (known as SPG - SPG 10c - Educational Needs Generated by New Housing) to determine the likely child yield as a result of the development and, from this, the predicted increase in demand for both primary and secondary school places in the local area. A calculation of the predicted cost for these additional places is then worked out using cost indicators provided by the Department for Education and the developer/applicant is asked to make a financial contribution towards the expected increase in demand for school places as a result of their development. The purpose of this contribution or 'planning obligation' is to make acceptable development which would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms, perhaps by making a demand on the infrastructure of an area/borough for which provision could not be met. Local authorities were guided in how they seek these obligations by the Town and Country Act 1990 as substituted by the Planning and Compensation Act, and supplemented by Planning Circular 05/2005 – Planning Obligations. Circular 05/2005 has now been superseded by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF(para 72) sets out that "The Government attaches great importance to ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Local planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, and to development that will widen choice in education. They should:

- give great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools; and:
- work with schools promoters to identify and resolve key planning issues before applications are submitted".

13.9 Child yield is used as part of school place planning to estimate the likely number of additional families/children that will be seeking a school place in the borough over the next ten years. Along with birth rates and school roll projections, it provides us with a useful tool to help us to plan for how and where we should be providing school places to meet anticipated demand over a ten year period. Anticipated child yield for any given development(s) are looked at as part of this annual School Place Planning Report.

13.10 The child yield calculation in our previous SPD was derived from the London Research Council (now part of the GLA) for the outer London area. These figures are now broadly recognised as being out of date, and the current best source of information for calculating child yield comes from an analysis of the 2002 London Household Survey undertaken by the Greater London Authority.

13.11 The Council's Place and Sustainability Directorate has recently finished a second round of consultation on the Development Management document (DM DPD) which will supplement the policies contained in the Haringey Local Plan: Strategic Policies (formerly the Core Strategy) and sets out that "Opportunities to improve infrastructure through appropriate planning applications will be explored". Draft policy DMP 18 'Managing Provision of Community Infrastructure (including health, education, leisure & other community facilities)' sets out that the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) will be used to collect a contribution from development for educational provision.

The housing trajectory

13.12 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) introduced in March 2012 requires Local Authorities to demonstrate a five year supply of housing sites which are deliverable, i.e. they are available, suitable, achievable and viable; and a 15-year supply of identified sites which are developable, i.e. in a suitable location, likely to be available and could be viably developed at the envisaged time. The Housing Trajectory lists identified sites in line with the NPPF requirements.

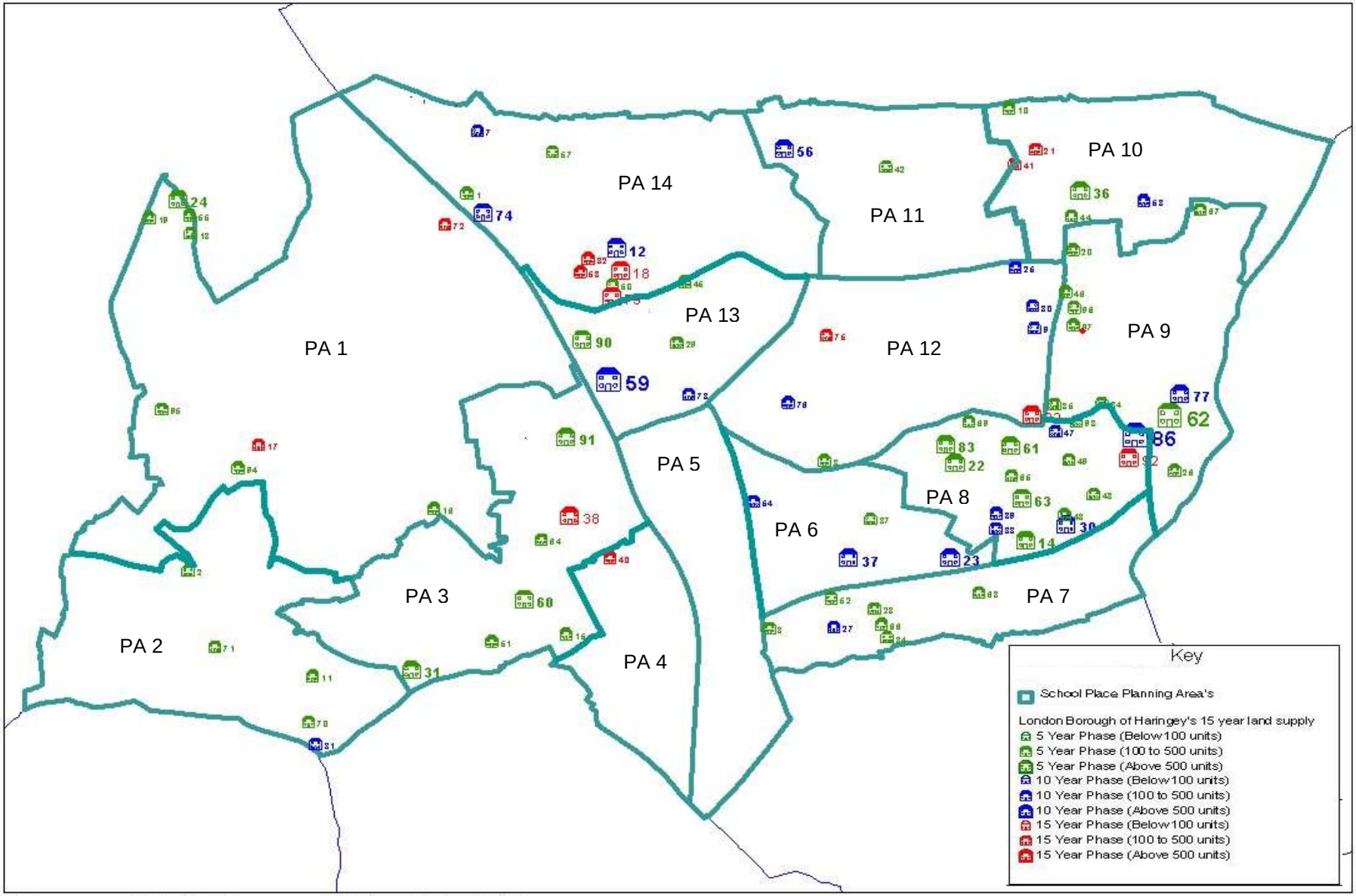
13.13 The sites identified in Haringey's five year housing trajectory meet all these criteria. It is expected that 5,094 additional housing units will be delivered between 2012/13 and 2016/17. This is an average of 1,019 units per annum, which will exceed the current London Plan target (820) for Haringey. To ensure that there is a continuous five year supply of deliverable sites available for housing, Haringey will monitor the supply of deliverable sites on an annual basis, linked to the AMR review process.

13.14 The London Plan designates Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale as growth areas. These sites will deliver the majority of the housing in the borough in the next 15 years. Both of the sites have a capacity to deliver nearly 5,000 housing units up to 2026. The Council will promote development in these areas.

13.15 In the past five years (2007/08 2011/12), a total of 3,160 net additional housing units have been delivered in Haringey, an average of 632 homes per year. This average rate fails to meet the previous London Plan target of 680 (which applied to the years up to 2011/12), and is also below the new London Plan target of 820. Housing delivery will be closely monitored to ensure that this target is met in future years. The net completions figure in Haringey for 2011/12, 818, is only marginally less than the London Plan target of 820, and represents a strong performance in difficult economic times. The effects of the economic downturn continue to have a negative impact on the delivery of housing in the borough. The Housing Trajectory shows the sites for housing likely to come forward in the plan period, i.e. up to 2025/26. This is a total of 11,673 units, an average of 834 units per year.

13.16 The GLA are preparing a revised London wide Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) to identify additional housing sites. This will in part be informed by a call for sites by Haringey which will also inform the Site Allocations DPD. It was envisaged this call for sites would occur in spring 2013. Once the study is completed the identified sites will be included in the Council's updated housing trajectory.

13.17 The trajectory is used to help inform the GLA's school roll projections for the borough and are an important factor in helping us to plan for additional demand for school places as a result of residential development in our borough.



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Appendix 14: School Organisational plans in adjoining boroughs

Barnet

Primary

14.1 There continues to be intense pressure on primary places in Barnet. Since 2009 Barnet has been increasing the number of primary school places available to children through a programme of permanent and temporary expansions.

14.2 From 2009/10 to 2013/14 Barnet have worked with headteachers to put on 49 additional classes, providing around 1700 additional Reception places.

- In 2009 Barnet created 6 additional Reception classes
- In 2010 Barnet created 7 additional Reception classes
- In 2011 Barnet created 15 additional Reception classes
- In 2012 Barnet created 19 additional Reception classes
- In 2013 Barnet is expecting to create 15 additional Reception classes (additional bulge classes may be required between now and September). 7 of these are permanent expansions, 1 is a new free school, and 1 is a new VA school from the independent sector.

14.2 Permanent expansions - Additional permanent primary capacity provided since 2009 at:

- Colindale – 30 places (Sept 2009)
- St Catherine's – 15 places (Sept 2009)
- Parkfield – 15 places (Sept 2009)
- Edgware Jewish primary school – 30 places (Jan 2011)
- Etz Chaim free school – 30 places (Sept 2011)
- Broadfields – 30 places (Sept 2012)
- Rimon (Golder's Green free school) – 30 places (Sept 2012)
- Alma Primary (Finchley free school) – 30 places (Sept 2013)
- Morasha Primary (entering VA sector) – 30 places (April 2013)
- Martin Primary – 30 places (Sept 2013)
- Moss Hall Infants and Juniors – 30 places (Sept 2013)
- Brunswick Park – 30 places (Sept 2013)
- St Mary's and St John's – 30 places (Sept 2013)
- Menorah Foundation – 30 places (Sept 2013)
- Orion – 30 places (Sept 2013)
- Blessed Dominic – 30 places (Sept 2013)

14.3 Permanent expansions are now being commissioned at identified schools to meet 13FE of this demand by September 2015.

- The Orion and Blessed Dominic – total of 2FE
- Mill Hill East – 3FE

14.4 A new school is planned to open at Mill Hill East providing 2FE for Sept 2014 and an additional 1FE (3FE) for Sept 2015.

14.5 Future demand - Even with the above planned permanent expansions and new school a significant deficit remains and temporary expansions will be required each year. The latest projections indicate that Barnet will need a further 5 to 6FE in 2014, rising to 11FE by 2016 and more beyond.

Secondary

14.6 Assuming free schools don't change the demographic of secondary age pupils seeking schools in Barnet, a deficit of secondary places is projected from 2016. To help meet this, and to help meet parental preference, Barnet have completed 2 permanent 1FE expansions at The Compton (from Sept 2012), Christ's College (from Sept 2013), and are planning a further 1FE expansion at Copthall (from Sept 2014).

14.7 St Mary's and St John's is planned to open to secondary students (4FE from Sept 2014) to create an all-through school.

14.8 After these planned expansions, the latest projections indicate that by 2017 a further 3-4FE will be required, rising to 12FE by 2018

Enfield

14.9 Demand for primary school places continues to increase in Enfield. Between 2008/09 and 2012/13, 3430 additional permanent primary places (Reception to Year 6) have been provided through expansions of existing schools and the opening of academies and free schools. This growth has been supplemented by additional places in Partner Schools and one-off classes, which mean that in total there were 4790 additional primary places in 2012/13 compared to 2007/08.

14.10 A further 300 additional permanent Reception places are being provided in existing schools for 2013/14 through the Authority's Primary Expansion Programme (PEP). ARK John Keats Academy is due to open in September 2013 in the premises vacated by Oasis Academy Hadley following the latter's transfer to new accommodation in Ponders End in January 2013, providing an additional 60 Reception places as part of an all-through school.

14.11 Additional Year 7 places will be required from 2015/16 when the larger cohorts currently in primary schools transfer to the secondary sector. It is felt at this stage that new academies and free schools approved or under consideration for approval by the DfE are likely to provide the majority of the places required.

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

14.13 The projections associated with the Meridian Water development in south east Enfield on the border with Haringey indicate that the proposed plan for medium to high density housing will produce demand for an additional 4 FE in relation to the primary sector. It is proposed that two 2 FE primary schools are provided to service this development, one of which may be as part of an all-through Academy with an 8 form of entry secondary phase that will also help to meet demand from the area beyond the development. Additional primary places have already been provided on the adjacent St. Mary with St. John Church site through a Partner School arrangement with St. Matthew's CE School, which may act as the basis of the first permanent primary school for the development.

Islington

- Build work for Crouch Hill project has commenced, this includes the relocation of Ashmount Primary School during 2012/13 academic year.
- St John the Evangelist Primary School are increasing their admission number from 38 to 40 from September 2011
- Sacred Heart are temporarily increasing their admission number from 45 to 55 in September 2012
- Rotherfield Primary are proposing to increase their admission number from 57 to 60 in September 2013
- Ambler Primary are proposing to increase their temporary admission number from 30 back to 60 in September 2013
- Winton Primary are proposing to reduce their admission number from 60 to 30 in September 2013

Hackney

- Two independent (Jewish) schools are now maintained Lubavitch Junior boys', and Lubavitch Senior Girls'. The schools are located in the north of the borough.
- A free school (Primary) is planned to open in September 2013 (E5 area) – 3FE
- A Free school (secondary) is planned to open in September 2013 (100 places) – N1 area
- 60 primary bulge classes will be put in place for September 2013.
- Further additional primary places are being planned for future years, but the precise schools are yet to be finalised.
- Plans are underway to ensure that the borough can continue to deliver an appropriate level of secondary provision in future years.

Waltham Forest

Sixth Form

14.14 Five of their secondary schools have established sixth forms that offer a primarily academic curriculum. In September 2012 two more secondary schools, Kelmscott and Rush Croft, started offering a small number of post 16 places to students.

Secondary

14.15 In September 2012, Highams Park School increased it PAN by 25 places to 240 places each year. Willowfield Humanities College has now been 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 will also be taking two additional classes in 2014/15 on its current site prior to the expansion.

14.16 The increase in demand for primary school places will lead to an increase in demand for secondary places from 2014/15 onwards. The two additional classes at Willowfield in 2014/15 will address the need for additional secondary places this year. Further secondary expansions will be required after 2014/15 in order to meet the sustained need for secondary places.

Primary

14.17 The birth rate in Waltham Forest increased by 37% between 2001 and 2011. This coupled with an increase in migration from other parts of London, the UK and abroad, means that there are insufficient primary school places in the borough to deal with demand.

14.18 Since 2009 they have implemented 23fe (690 places) through permanent expansion of Waltham Forest schools. They have also had a 1fe free school open - Emmanuel Community School. This means that an additional 720 places are available each year for Reception age children. In addition, since 2007/08 they have set up 69 additional primary classes (2,070 places) – in Reception, Year 1 and Year 2, in order to ensure that every child receives an offer of a school place.

14.19 They have also approved a proposal to expand Stoneydown Park Primary School by 2FE (from 1FE to 3FE) from 1 October 2013, which means that the school will admit 90 into reception from 1 September 2014 onwards. There are also proposals to expand Thorpe Hall Primary School by 1FE and Barclay Primary School (Academy) by 2FE, which are subject to final approval. If approved Thorpe Hall Primary School will expand by 1FE (from 2FE to 3FE) from 1 October 2013 which means that the school will admit 90 into reception from 1 September 2014 onwards. If the expansion at Barclay is approved then the Academy will admit 180 each year (expand from 4FE to 6FE) from 1 September 2014.

14.20 Further primary places will be needed in addition to the above in order to meet the continuing demand for primary places.

Camden

Primary

14.21 The 2011/12 admission round saw an unprecedented number of late applicants received after the deadline for submission (252 from Camden residents alone). However this is set against the introduction of an extra permanent 0.5fe at Emmanuel in 2011/12 and a new 'free school' with 0.5FE at St Luke's both situated in the north west part of the borough (area of greatest pressure for places). Even with this additional pressure they were able to place the majority of unplaced children in the 2011/12 round. By January 2012 there were a small number of vacancies in all parts of the borough, with greater numbers available in the south of up to 1fe. Looking at the reception admission round for 2012/13 they have seen an increase of 76 applicants since the 2011/12 offer day to 1,835. On offer day 2012/13 there were 153 unplaced reception children compared to 80 in 2011/12 with a greater concentration in the hard to place north-west part of the borough than last year. On offer day 2012/13 there were 26 vacancies available for reception at two schools in the far south of the borough which were too far away to be offered to the 153 unplaced.

14.22 There are no current plans for maintained Camden schools to convert to academy status. However plans were submitted in the spring of 2011 and 2012 for the establishment of a free school by Belsize free school group (school proposal location unknown). The 2011 application was rejected by DfE; however they believe the Belsize group submitted a second application in February 2012. The first Camden free school opened in September 2012 with a reception roll of 15 pupils at St Luke's (in an area of greatest need in the far north of the borough).

14.23 Based on the greater number of unplaced reception children at 153 on offer day in 2012/13 and some additional analysis which could suggest additional lates coming through the system, it has recently been agreed with schools and governors to open two x 1fe reception bulge classes in the north west of the borough at Emmanuel and Kingsgate schools, providing an additional 60 places for the unplaced children. Camden expects that with the creation of these additional places that there will be enough vacancies in the system to allocate all children a place in 2012/13 after settlement in the system.

14.24 Camden has plans for a new 2fe school on the King's Cross development lands (St Pancras and Somers Town ward) which is currently proposed to open in 2015/16: however this will no longer be a community school due to the change in government legislation (the school is to address the projected demand from new housing being built). Due to the continued pressure in the north west of the borough members will consider if a new 1-2fe school is required on the Liddell Road site following information that is delivered from the analysis in the 2012 places planning annual report in July 2012.

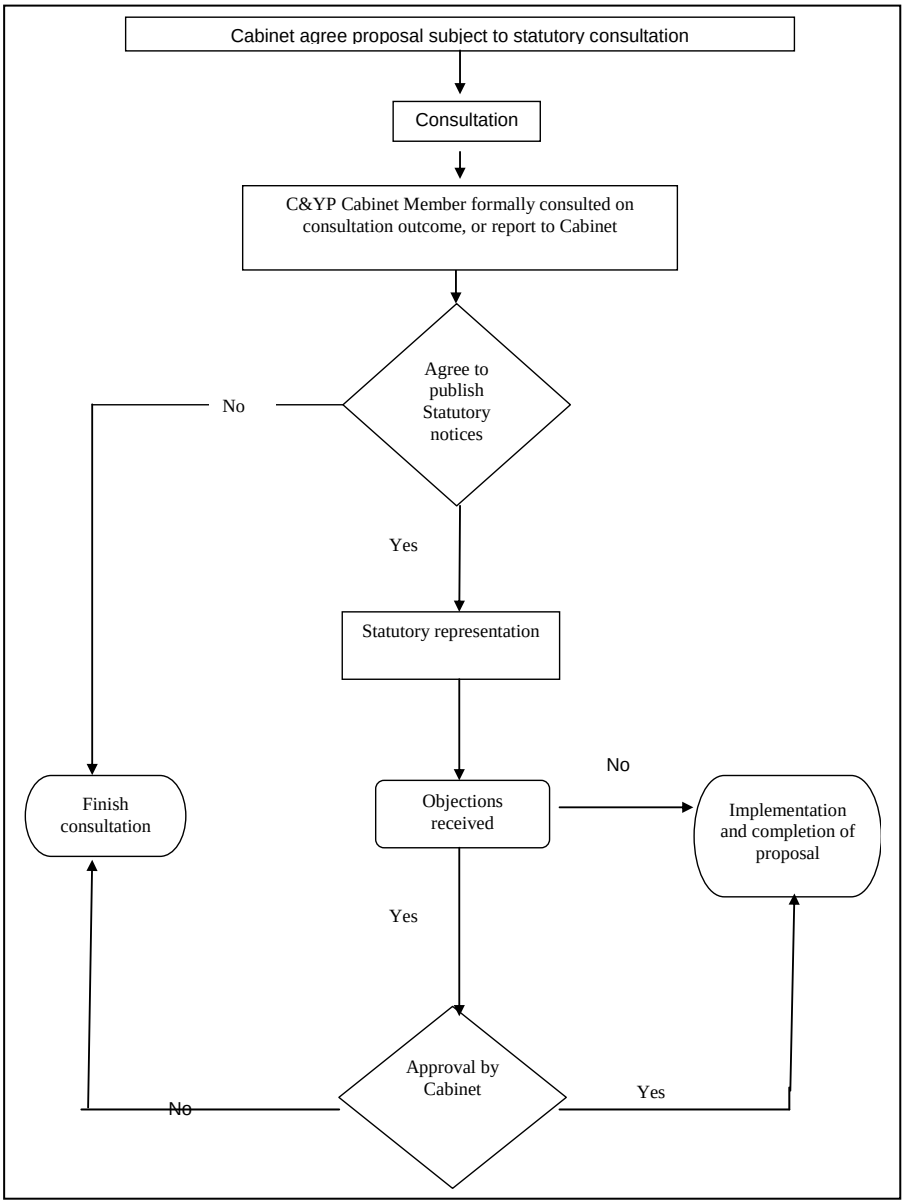
Secondary

14.25 Initial analysis of secondary offers made on the 1st March 2012 for September 2012 shows the following; there were 1113 Camden residents offered a Camden school place, 527 non Camden residents offered a Camden school place, 1640 offered a Camden school place in total. There are 1707 Camden school places available for September 2012 - as at the 1 March 2013 there were 67 vacancies in the south of the borough. There will be some movement as the offered places are accepted/rejected. There were a total of 396 Camden resident children offered a school place in other borough schools. There are no unplaced children in the 2012/13 round of offers.

- UCL Academy (6fe): The Academy will admit its first year 7 intake (and 6th form) from September 2012 with subsequent year on year recruitment to follow.

- South Camden community school expansion (2fe): building work started however start date of any additional admissions curently under review

Appendix 15: Reporting arrangements for school organisational statutory consultations in Haringey

15.1 The Education Bill 2006 enabled the council to take on the necessary decision making powers for statutory school organisational processes. Currently Cabinet approves only the first stage of consultation. Once the consultation has completed, the lead member for CYPS is formally consulted before the publication of statutory notices. If required, the lead member may choose to take a report on the consultation outcome to Cabinet. Then, subject to approval, statutory notices are published.

15.2 After the closure of statutory consultations on school organisational proposals, a report with recommendations is taken forward to Cabinet. Cabinet reviewed the recommendations and made a final determination on statutory proposals.