



Report for:	Cabinet 19 July 2012	Item Number:	
Title:	Annual School Place Planning Report 2012		
Report Authorised by:	Libby Blake Director		
Lead Officer:	Eveleen Riordan, Deputy Head of Admissions (Place Planning)		
Ward(s) affected: All	Report for Key Decision:		

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 The purpose of this report is to assess demand for pupil places in Haringey's Primary, Secondary, Special schools and Post 16 settings and to provide an update on actions being take to ensure adequate places and robust planning are in place to meet demand for mainstream and special school and post 16 places across the borough.

1.2 This report will set out that reception place demand in the borough is projected to rise: indeed reception demand was at its highest on record for the academic year 2011/12 and we continue to seek ways to meet the challenge of providing a reception place for every child who requires one in our borough. Demand for reception places in 2012/13 has once again risen to exceed the demand that we saw in 2011/12. In September 2011 the expansion of Rhodes Avenue Primary school from 60 to 90 places per year and the opening of **the borough's first free school, Eden Primary**, meant that we had an additional 60 reception places to offer. **In addition 'bulge' (one off)** reception classes were supplied at Lancasterian Primary School in N17 and Alexandra Primary School in N22. These two bulge classes were delivered to meet identified additional demand and planned from early summer 2011. However, over the summer 2011 it became clear from the number of late reception applications (applications received after the national closing date of 15 January in any given year) that further bulge classes would be required to meet demand. Bulge classes were also provided in the following settings: Welbourne Primary School (January 2012), South Haringay Primary School

(January 2012), Seven Sisters Primary School (January 2012) and The Triangle Children's Centre (January 2012). These additional 120 reception places met the demand that continued after the start of the academic year 2011/12 in September 2011.

- 1.3 This report was originally scheduled to be considered by Cabinet on the 10 July 2012. However, this report and the **report on 'Proposals to expand Belmont Infant School and Belmont Junior School from two to three forms of entry, to take effect from September 2013 at Belmont Infant School and September 2016 at Belmont Junior School'** report are linked and need to be considered together. In order for the decision makers to have all the information made available to them to enable them to consider new the representations made, the expansions report was withdrawn, and the decision postponed.

2. Cabinet Member introduction

- 2.1 We plan up to ten years in advance to ensure that we have enough school places to meet demand across all of our schools. Our planning is based on actual and projected births and school rolls and we also take account of current and future free school provision in the borough to ensure that we have enough school places but that we do not over provide places which could place some schools in financial difficulty if places available are not taken up.
- 2.2 Balancing the need to ensure sufficiency of places across all settings whilst ensuring that we do not over provide has been made more uncertain because of the impact of the current economic recession on the housing market, current and future changes to housing benefit and also the impact of the provision of free school places on our longer term planning to meet future increasing demand for places.
- 2.3 As with previous years officers have been looking in detail at every school to see what expansion capacity they may have so we can respond quickly to demand. We remain confident we can meet the need but how we do so will be dependent on the resources available to us.

3. Recommendations

Members are asked to:

- 3.1 Agree the working priorities set out in paragraphs 18.1 below, including the provision of a further two bulge classes (yet to be determined) to meet projected demand for September 2012.
- 3.2 Agree to a further round of consultation on the possible expansion of Lancasterian Primary school, to take effect from September 2014 (put back from September 2013 to take account of E-Act's provision).
- 3.3 Note that a further Annual Report will be brought before Cabinet in July 2013

4. Other options considered

4.1 Because of the detailed work undertaken by the Pupil Places Steering Group as set out below, to determine how and where any new provision of places should be, no other options were considered at the time of the writing of this report.

5. Background information

5.1 As part of the decision to provide additional spaces through either bulge classes or permanent expansions, an officer Pupil Places Steering Group was given the task to produce a formal strategic capital plan to deal with this rising demand. The group was established in 2010 and meets on a monthly basis. To ensure that all views are captured within the plan, the group consisted of officers from:

- School Standards
- Place Planning
- Admissions
- Construction/ Transformation
- School Property

5.2 **The Group considers the entire primary estate and assesses each school's** suitability against a series of gateways including, among other things, physical suitability, school standards, local demand (including shortfall of places in a given area), building developments in the local area and the **school's leadership and governance capacity**. The group also considers suitable sites where new provision might be possible. The group has an annual cycle of work which picks up the four planning work streams, primary, secondary, post-16 and SEN.

5.3 The group makes recommendations to School Place Planning based on detailed and carefully considered evidence for the most appropriate and sustainable way in which additional places could be provided, taking into account all known free school and academy proposals. The detailed work that the group carries out is used as an evidence base to determine the most appropriate schools to expand or where additional new provision is required and this information then informs this report.

6. Comments of the Chief Finance Officer and financial implications

6.1 Revenue funding for the education of pupils is provided through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG); a ring-fenced grant that can only be used for this purpose. The size of the DSG is determined by pupil numbers, currently those recorded in the January census preceding the financial year. Rises in school rolls will therefore lead to a time-lagged increase in the DSG with local authorities not funded for September increases until the following financial year (there is no backdating).

6.2 **To safeguard individual school budgets, Haringey Council's Schools Funding Formula** makes provision to fund known new forms of entry, including funding for a minimum of 24 in KS1 bulge classes. A contingency is set aside to fund bulge classes identified after the start of the financial year. The safeguarded

minimum class number can make places in a bulge class expensive if a class is opened with few children, but does provide protection for schools and is a valuable asset in persuading schools to accept expansion.

- 6.3 Paragraphs 13.16 to 13.18 draw attention to proposed changes to school funding from April 2013. The proposals include the removal of funding factors for known in-year growth. A contingency can be created for growth but all funding must first be delegated to schools and academies and then the **Schools Forum asked to 'de-delegate' funding** for specific purposes. De-delegation would not apply to academies. Individual local authorities and associations have made the DfE aware that these proposals may compromise LAs in their duty to ensure sufficient school places and the DfE may amend this proposal.
- 6.4 Also proposed is the bringing forward of the annual census from January to **October. The census determines a school's budget for the next financial year** and it will therefore be essential that pupils are on roll by the start of October. This may have resource implications for the Admissions Team, also funded from the DSG.
- 6.5 There are also significant changes planned for low incidence, high cost pupils placed in special schools or resourced provision. The current system of planned places will be replaced by a lower amount of funding provided **through school budgets with 'top-up' funding provided by the local authority** acting as commissioner of places from a range of provision.

7. Head of Legal Services and legal implications

- 7.1 The Head of Legal Services has been consulted on the content of this report. Consideration of the information set out in the report will assist the Council in complying with its duty under Section 14 of the Education Act 1996 to ensure that sufficient schools for providing primary and secondary education are **available in the authority's area with particular regard to the need to secure** special educational provision as well as compliance with its general duties under Section 15A of the 1996 Act concerning post-16 education.

8. Capital Programme comments

- 8.1 The 2012/13 capital programme contains budget provision for the bulges that have already been planned for September 2012/13. Provisional funding has also been identified in the capital programme for the three permanent expansions where further consultation is to take place or has just taken place, if these schemes proceed.
- 8.2 It should be noted that beyond 2012/13 the capital budget is based on assumptions about the level of funding that will be received from central government which have not yet been announced and therefore cannot be guaranteed at this stage. Hence there is some level of risk to the Council that where commitments need to be made before Central Government funding is known (in order to ensure timely completion of the projects), alternative

capital funding may need to be identified if government funding is less than assumed.

9. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

- 9.1 Providing local school places to meet local demand helps to contribute towards the development of sustainable communities.

10. Policy Implication

- 10.1 Our continued assessment of actual demand and projection for school places across all of our schools and settings helps to ensure that we are contributing towards planning to meet the projected demand for future places from both children who have already been born and for those children that it has been projected will be born over the coming years. This underpins the **Council's Children and Young People's Strategic Plan 2009 – 2020** which seeks to develop sustainable schooling (under the priority of Enjoy and Achieve) and empower families and communities through the provision of local school places (under the priority of achieving economic wellbeing)

11. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1	Tables and graphs for reception and primary place planning
Appendix 2*	Local provision of primary school places
Appendix 3*	Detailed information about each planning area
Appendix 4	Table and graphs for secondary place planning
Appendix 5	Post 16 tables for place planning
Appendix 6	SEN pupil numbers
Appendix 7*	Major planning applications affecting school place planning
Appendix 8*	housing policies & housing trajectory
Appendix 9*	School Organisational plans in adjoining boroughs
Appendix 10*	Principles for school place planning in Haringey
Appendix 11*	Reporting arrangements for school organisational statutory consultations in Haringey

* Those appendices that are asterisked are not attached to this report but are available to view in hard copy or electronically by request.

12. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

GLA roll projections for Haringey 2011 Round
1998-2012 Haringey PLASC returns
ONS birth data

13. Introduction

- 13.1 This is the ninth annual report on school places in Haringey. Although there has been no statutory requirement to publish a School Organisation Plan since 2004, we consider it good practice to produce a plan related to pupil place planning to clearly set out the framework for, and approach towards, the provision of school places in the borough.
- 13.2 This School Place Planning Report 2012 shows local communities and those interested in school development how we expect school provision to change over the next few years. It brings together information from a range of sources, including **DMAG (the Greater London Authority's Data Management Analysis Group)** and ONS (Office for National Statistics) and sets out the

challenges and issues that Haringey will face in meeting its statutory duties for providing school places into the future. The report outlines information about primary, secondary, post 16 and special educational need provision in the borough, and considers:

- Current legislation and the national context of school place planning
- The projected demand for school places in Haringey schools over the next ten years and the steps being taken to address demand
- Major housing planning applications and their implications for school place planning.
- School organisational plans in adjoining boroughs

13.3 This report, subject to Cabinet agreement, **will be published on Haringey's** website after July 2012. Throughout the year we welcome questions and contributions from any interested party and we thank those who have contacted us throughout the year and influenced this report.

Legislation and National and Local Context

13.4 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 2012.

13.5 The Education Act 1996 places LAs under a general duty to secure sufficient schools to provide primary, secondary and special education in their area.

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.

13.6 The Education Act 2011 expands the academies programme to allow for University Technical Colleges (UTCs) and some Studio Schools including 16 to 19 and alternative provision (PRU) establishments and the term **'academy/Free School is used as a collective term for these types of schools.**

13.7 The Local Authority retains its duty to respond to any representations from parents who are not satisfied with the provision of schools in the local area. This could be regarding the size, type, location or quality of school provision.

Free Schools

13.8 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.

- 13.9 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.
- 13.10 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 LA are consulted by the Secretary of State (SoS) on any proposals nearing completion of full business case and plan stage.
- 13.11 The first Haringey Free School, Eden opened in September 2011 to 30 reception places and a further Free School run by E-Act will open 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.

Academies

- 13.12 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.
- 13.13 At the time this report was published, two Secondary schools in Haringey had converted to Academy status, and are indicated in the school data section (Alexandra Park School and Woodside High Academy). Greig City is also a sponsored academy, established under previous regulations. Other schools in the borough may be exploring academy status. In addition, the Secretary of State has indicated that he is minded to issue academy orders for a number of primary schools in Haringey. These schools are currently undertaking consultation with stakeholders.
- 13.14 The Academies Act 2010, as amended by the Education Act 2011, also sets out changes to the arrangements for the establishment of new schools by introducing a presumption that when local authorities set up new schools they will either be opened as Academies or Free schools.
- 13.15 The Education Act 2011 expands the academies programme to allow the establishment of 16 to 19 Academies and alternative provision Academies. The Education Act 2011 also further increases the powers of the Secretary of State (SoS) across the range of existing education and other legislation.
- 13.16 The legislation around 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.

DfE School Funding Consultation

- 13.17 The DfE is currently consulting on changes to the way schools are funded from April 2013. The proposals are for a greatly simplified funding formula with less scope for lump sums and other factors not linked to pupil numbers and characteristics. The emphasis on pupil-led funding will tend to advantage larger schools and disadvantage smaller ones.
- 13.18 Several aspects of the proposals are of particular concern to local authorities dealing with rising roles. The proposals remove any factor that could be used to fund in-year increases in forms of entry, start-up funding or to guarantee minimum funded pupil numbers. The proposals allow for a contingency to fund such growth but this would first have to be delegated to schools, including academies, and then the permission of Schools Forum obtained to 'de-delegate'. De-delegation would not apply to academies.
- 13.19 Local authority finance officers have made DfE officials aware of the difficulty this combination of proposals will create in negotiating temporary or permanent expansions with schools. Given the strength of feeling expressed, we hope that the DfE will make better provision for expanding schools when the regulations are finalised.

School organisation decision-making

- 13.20 The reporting arrangements for school organisational statutory consultations in Haringey are set out in Appendix 11 to this report.

14. Provision of primary school places

2011/12 Reception Place Provision Update

- 14.1 As set out in the 2011 School Place Planning Report, the provision of additional reception places for September 2011 to meet demand were delivered through the use of bulge classes at Lancasterian Primary school and Alexandra Primary school, to create a total of 60 additional places in time for September 2011 entry.
- 14.2 Despite the additional 60 places created through the bulge classes outlined above, and the provision of 30 places at Rhodes Avenue Primary school in September 2011 (as the result of a permanent expansion) and the provision of 30 places at Eden Primary (as the result of the opening of the borough's first free school), there were still children without a school place at the start of the autumn term in September 2011. To address this, two further bulge classes were provided from January 2012 at Welbourne Primary school and at South Haringay Infant school.

- 14.3 Following the close monitoring of reception demand and supply, a further bulge was subsequently provided at Seven Sisters Primary school; which opened in February 2012 alongside 30 one year Early Years Foundation Stage places provided at **Triangle Children's Centre**. The children attending Triangle will go on to take up a year 1 place in a school from September 2012.

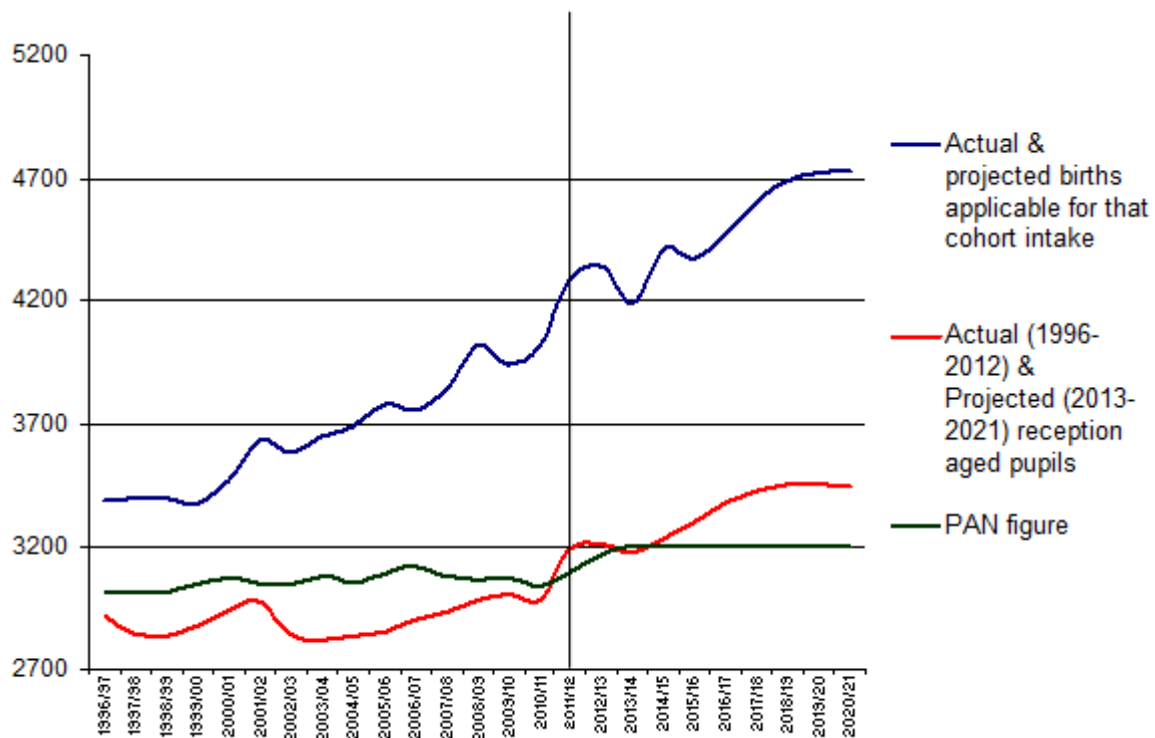
Birth Rates

- 14.4 Birth rates in the borough are rising. This is a pattern repeated across almost all London boroughs. Nationally birth rates are at a 40 year high, with birth rates up by 2.4% in the last year alone. Total fertility rates are also rising with the number of children women are having up from 1.96 in 2009 to 2.0 children per woman in 2010.¹
- 14.5 The most recent set of birth data (March 2012) from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) shows the actual births in Haringey for the period September 2009 to August 2010 (where previously we have had only projections). When compared with births for the corresponding period in 2008/9 the data shows that the annual rise in births in the borough was a total of 221 (up from 4191 in 2008/9 to 4412 in 2009/10). The Greater London Authority (GLA) predicted that the total number of borough births for 2009/10 would be 4281. The figure of 4412 actual births is 131 births higher than the GLA projections and illustrates that we can expect a greater demand for school places than had previously been projected. These latest birth figures show a rise of 635 births per year since 2000/1. This represents an increase of over 21 reception classes (assuming a class size of 30 children). A summary of this birth data is included at Appendix 1.
- 14.6 We know that between birth and school some families will chose to move out of the borough or access a school place out of borough. We currently project that approximately 24% of children born will 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 result of the increase in the number of children being born.

Reception Place Demand

- 14.7 The year on year increase that we are seeing in both borough birth rates and school rolls has lead 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 1.6% in 2011/12 (based on the January 2012 PLASC count). A DfE recommended 5% surplus would allow for some parental choice and movement.
- 14.8 The graph below shows the main trends affecting the planning of reception and primary school places.

¹ Source: Office for National Statistics - Births and Deaths in England and Wales, 2010



14.9 The upper line on the graph above shows the number of births for the relevant year of entry to school. Everything up to the vertical line corresponds to actual births. Data beyond this is based on population projections provided by the GLA. The tabulated data behind the above graph is in appendix 1.

14.10 2011/12 Projected and actual births- The Greater London Authority Data Management Analysis Group's (GLA DMAG) school roll projections, are updated annually and used to help plan for sufficient school places in our borough. For September 2011 they indicated that demand for reception places would outstrip supply, leading to a deficit in reception places of - 3.32%.

14.11 In fact, for the academic year 2011/12 we have had unprecedented demand for reception places across the borough and received a total of 3498 applications for reception places for the academic year 2011/12, which represents an increase in the demand for reception places of 294 (as of February 2012).

14.12 When broken down, the above figure represents a total of 2952 on time applications and a further 546 late applications received i.e. received after the national closing date for applications for reception of 15 January 2011. This figure represents the highest demand for reception places on record in our borough. At the time of the writing of this report Admissions in Haringey were still receiving late applications for entry into the current (2011/12) Reception cohort.

- 14.13 In January 2012 the Pupil Level Annual School Census is taken – this is a record of the number of children on roll across all of our schools. For reception level the number of pupils on roll in Haringey schools in January 2012 was 3198. This shows a further increase on the number of reception applications that we have to date received for 2011/12 entry and shows the high level of demand for reception places in our borough.
- 14.14 For September 2011, 3110 reception places are available across Haringey schools. At the closing date for 2012 reception place applications of 15 January 2012 we had received 2991 on-time applications from Haringey residents, this increased to 3,163 when including both Haringey residents and out of borough residents applying for Haringey schools. Of those Haringey residents that applied on time, we were not able to offer 42 a place on offer day. This is due to the number of out of borough applicants that meet the admissions criteria ahead of Haringey residents. When including late applications, the number of Haringey residents that could not be offered a place increased to 127. This represented the equivalent of over four forms of entry.
- 14.15 2012/13 Projections - The number of on-time applications for entry into reception in September 2012 was 3194. This represents an increase of 242 applications when compared with the same period last year (an increase of more than eight reception class assuming a class size of 30 children). As the number of on-time applications for school places is higher than last year (3194 for 2012 as opposed to 2952 for 2011) and as we can expect to receive late applications, we predict that the total number of applications for reception places in the borough for 2012/13 **is likely to exceed the GLA's** projected figure of 3210.
- 14.16 To test the projections, we examined the retention rates over the past ten years to compare the number of children we retain from birth to reception against the 2011 GLA projections. Over the past 10 years the retention rate has declined from over 80% in the mid 90s to its lowest ever of 74% in 2010/11. The average retention rate over the 10 year period is 76%.
- 14.17 For the September 2012 intake, the GLA is projecting that will be 3,210 reception aged pupil on roll in January 2013. We believe that the GLA projections may have under-estimated the demand for places for 2012. For example, if the 2007/08 births are multiplied by the lowest retention rate of 74%, the projected reception figure of 3209 will be very similar to the GLA projection of 3210. However, if the births are multiplied by the average retention rate of 76%, the projected reception figure will be 3,296, meaning we could require an additional four forms of entry to meet demand.
- 14.18 Following the introduction of the Pan-London 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 the

authorities. 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 Scheme has therefore introduced a 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.

- 14.19 Presently Haringey is facing a high demand for places within the current Key Stage 1 year groups. As of 1 June 2012 there were a total of 118 vacancies (reception (39), year 1 (24) and year 2 (55)) out of 9153 Key Stage 1 places across all Haringey primary schools. The number of children waiting to be placed fluctuates on an almost daily basis, but we anticipate that we are able to fill vacant places as they arise and as applications from new children entering our primary schools are processed.
- 14.20 **The majority of Haringey's surplus capacity is concentrated in the upper year groups of Key Stage 2.** In June 2012 there were 737 vacancies (year 3 (92), year 4 (137), year 5 (236) and year 6(272)) 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. These lower cohorts will have all entered the secondary sector by 2013.
- 14.21 Receptions through to year 3 rolls have been much more robust. The lower Key Stage 2 numbers have skewed the overall surplus capacity at a time when foundation and Key Stage 1 rolls are high and projected to increase still further.
- 14.22 **The tabulated and graphical data on Haringey's overall primary school population and capacity is in Appendix 1.**

Housing and Planning Applications

- 14.23 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 also aware that a major planning application at Lawrence Road (in West Green ward) is likely to come forward shortly proposing approximately 258 new residential units. This will result in a significant child yield and the Council is likely to require additional school places in excess of those provided as part of the proposed expansions already planned for West Green ward to meet the resultant demand from a development of this size. We are continuing to talk to local schools along with colleagues in Planning and Corporate Property Services about the likely increase in demand for school places as a result of these developments – see appendix 7 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 and we will report back in 2013.

Meeting the demand from 2012 onwards

- 14.24 In responding to the growing demand for reception places in our borough we must, where ever possible, guard against, creating additional capacity at one or more schools in the borough does not inadvertently create large amounts of surplus capacity at another school(s), as this can lead to budgetary difficulties for the affected schools. Appendix 2 looks at the current local provision of primary school places with Appendix 3 providing detailed information on the 14 planning areas used since 2005. The following paragraphs set out some options of how we might meet future increasing demand for school places.

Changes to the PAN

- 14.25 The 2011 School Place Planning report set out the discussions that were taking place with Alexandra Primary School about reinstating their original PAN of 60. This arrangement has now been agreed and the school will provide a permanent additional 1fe (1 form entry) from September 2012. The 2011 Report also set out that we would reduce the PAN at Noel Park Primary from 81 to 60 pupils per year to address financial challenges that the school faced as a result of only being able to physically accommodate 27 pupils in each of their classes. This reduced PAN will take effect with the September 2012 reception entry.

Bulge Classes

- 14.26 As reported in the 2011 School Place Planning Report, the vast majority of expected demand for September 2011 was accommodated in bulge (one off) classes. This allowed us to effectively manage the risk – enabling us to provide enough places in the short term, but not over provide places if 2012 is the peak of demand – as projections become less certain the further into the future they predict. This situation occurred between 2000 -2002 where reception rolls were projected to continue to increase and permanent solutions were subsequently commissioned, but the actual demand for places dropped which created substantial surplus capacity. These are the cohorts currently working their way through the upper Key Stage 2 year groups.
- 14.27 Bulge classes do allow **us to deal with demand quickly and don't require the same statutory process as permanent building solutions**. This means that it is quicker and cheaper to mobilise resources to allow a school to accommodate a bulge class than take on a permanent expansion. Bulge classes also allow us to establish that demand in an area is on a continued upward trajectory and set plans in place for more permanent additional provision where required and where we know it is sustainable.
- 14.28 Having looked at figures for actual and projected demand across the borough and having spoken to the relevant schools and settings we propose that the following additional places will be provided through bulge classes for September 2012.

School/setting	Number of places for September 2012
Weston Park Primary School	30
Earlsmead Primary School	30
Bounds Green Primary School	30
Triangle Children's Centre	30

- 14.29 Given the continued unprecedented demand for reception places we are also currently in talks with at least two further providers to provide a bulge class for the September 2012 reception entry. Where it is possible, Cabinet will be verbally updated on this proposed additional provision at the Cabinet meeting.
- 14.30 The decision on where any bulge classes are required for September 2013 and where they might be most appropriately placed will be made in light of where other additional places become available - for example through any new free school proposals. This will be identified early in the new academic year following an announcement by the DfE on successful bids to open any free school(s) in the borough for September 2013.

Free Schools and Academies

- 14.31 Free School provision is determined by the Secretary of State for Education, Michael Gove. However, before the Secretary of State enters into a funding agreement with an Academy trust/free school, the Department for Education have set out that they will consult with local authorities to understand the local context and circumstances before making a final decision as to whether to support the establishment of a new school.
- 14.32 **Haringey's second free school will be opened by** the E-ACT Free Schools Trust (EFST) in September 2012. The school will provide 60 additional reception places and are currently proposing to also provide 60 Year 1 places in 2012. The school's temporary site for a planned period of three years will be at the College of Haringey, Enfield and **North East London's campus** (CHENEL) on Tottenham High Road. From September 2015, it is proposed that the school will be permanently based 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. The building of the school is subject to the relevant town planning approvals for any development and it is expected that a planning application will be submitted to the local authority in late summer 2012. Ultimately, the school will have a PAN of 420 between reception and Year 6 when it reaches its full capacity in 2020. As the school is located in Northumberland Park ward and is close to Lancasterian Primary School, the Council is reflecting on plans to expand Lancasterian Primary School from two to three forms of entry with effect from September 2013. This is covered in more detail in para 14.33 below.

14.33 The deadline for applications to the Department for Education (DfE) for free schools for 2013 provision was February 2012. To date, no free school provider has formally approached the Council to set out their firm intention to make an application for 2013 provision although representatives of the Harris Federation have referred to this through the current academy consultation processes. However, we were aware that one provider, the Academy of Entrepreneurship and Sporting Excellence (AESE) in partnership with the Harris Federation, had set out on their website plans to open a through school (ages 4 – 19) from September 2013 comprising of a 2fe primary school, a 6fe secondary school and a 2fe Sixth Form. The DfE has now confirmed to us that the Harris Federation, in partnership with AESE, has submitted a proposal to them and that their proposal to open a 2fe/6fe entry through school has progressed to the business case stage. We, as the local authority, will be informed in June 2012 if they have been successful in their application. Details on the possible location of the school have not been revealed although **AESE's** website sets out an intention to make provision in Tottenham. **Further details on AESE's aims and objectives** can be found on their website at <http://www.aese.org.uk> The application to the DfE has been submitted in the name of the Harris Federation.

Permanent Expansions

- 14.34 A 1fe or other expansion at a primary school requires formal statutory consultation as well as substantial building works. School expansion consultation has two main stages: the first is a full consultation with all stakeholders. This is followed by a decision to proceed or not and then – the second stage - the formal publication of statutory notices.
- 14.35 As part of the recommendations set out in the 2011 School Place Planning Report, Cabinet agreed to proceed to the first stage of consultation on the expansion of four primary schools in Haringey; Belmont infant and Junior Schools, Lancasterian Primary School and Welbourne Primary School. The Vale Special School is co-located at three of the schools – Belmont Infant School, Belmont Junior School and Lancasterian Primary School.
- 14.36 A first round of consultations were carried out between 12 September and the 2 November 2011 on the possible expansion of all four schools. The Cabinet report dated 20 December 2011 detailed the feedback received as a result of the consultations, together with further analysis on why additional reception school places continue to be required in the borough. The December Cabinet report recommended that the consultation on the expansion of all four schools proceeded to the next stage – the publication of statutory notices.
- 14.37 Statutory notices were published on Monday the 9 January 2012 in respect of Belmont Infant School, Belmont Junior School and Welbourne Primary School and on Monday the 16 January 2012 in respect of Lancasterian Primary School. These statutory notices coincided with a four week period of statutory consultation for each school on the day that the statutory notices were issued.

- 14.38 Welbourne Primary School - Following the issuing of statutory notices in respect of **Welbourne Primary School, the Council's Cabinet agreed a report** on 20 March 2012 recommending that the School is expanded from its current two forms of entry (60 pupils per cohort) to three forms of entry (90 pupils per cohort). The first 3-form reception entry will start in September 2013 and 90 reception places will be offered in subsequent years. The school will eventually cater for 630 pupils by 2019. The school currently provides places for 420 pupils in year groups from Reception through to Year 6.
- 14.39 The design of how the additional form of entry will be delivered on site is ongoing and will be the subject of further consultation with the school community, including its Senior Leadership Team (SLT) and Governors.
- 14.40 Belmont Infant and Junior Schools – As a result of strong opposition to the proposed expansions at Belmont Infant school and Belmont Junior School raised by the school community and The Vale Special School; the statutory notices issued on 9 January were withdrawn. An additional four week period of statutory consultation on the expansion of Belmont Infant School and Belmont Junior School from two to three forms of entry, including the issuing of new statutory notices was undertaken between 4 May and 1 June 2012. The results of that consultation and the recommendation on whether or not to expand the schools are part of a separate Cabinet report presented to you tonight. In summary, that report recommends that both schools are expanded, with the first additional reception intake to enter the Infant School in September 2013.
- 14.41 Lancasterian Primary School - Due to the ongoing uncertainty about the exact location of **E-Act's free school which will provide 60 reception places in** September 2012 the decision was taken **at March's** Cabinet meeting to delay any possible expansion of Lancasterian Primary School to September 2014. A further period of consultation, including the reissuing of statutory notices is programmed to be carried out in respect of Lancasterian Primary school in September 2012.
- 14.42 The PAN at Broad Water Farm Primary School (BWF) – now called The Willow - was expanded in September 1998 to 81 in response to perceived local demand. The additional places proved difficult to fill as the demand was not geographically compatible with the school. Discussions began in September 2007 to reduce the PAN back to its previous level of 60. This was undertaken in parallel with the early stages design work for the Inclusive Learning Campus. Prior to this date the school had been informally operating at 2FE, with capacity to meet unmet demand in the area if required. In addition to difficulty in filling the school beyond the PAN of 60 there was also the consideration of the potential impact on the school of retaining an unachievable PAN coupled with the strain that would be caused by the creation of a fully inclusive campus. For this reason the PAN was formally reverted to 60 and the design agreed to provide a 2FE primary school and 100 place SEN school on the site.
- 14.43 Further expansions are being considered for September 2014 and 2015 as well as further bulges for September 2013 to address the rising birth rate and

the rising demand for reception places in the borough identified in this report. These proposals will take into account the location of any known free school proposals, alongside the principles of pupil place planning which include, physical suitability, school standards, local demand and capacity, and the **school's leadership**. Updates on these will be reported to Cabinet in July 2013 or, where appropriate, in a separate expansion Cabinet report between July 2012 and July 2013.

14.44 Below is a proposed five year capacity plan for our reception classes which is based on GLA projections. Although a figure of 80 surplus repletion places is given for September 2012, we are currently predicting that there will actually be a deficit of places. This is based on received on time and late application and a comparison with previous years where we have seen that further late applications for reception places come in throughout the summer. We are in talks with the GLA to refine actual and projected figures so that we can be sure that our projections remain as accurate as possible and allow us to plan to meet demand effectively.

Proposed 5 year reception capacity plan

	Sep-12	Sep-13	Sep-14	Sep-15	Sep-16
Projection	3,210	3,179	3,237	3,300	3380
Number of reception school places	3170* ¹	3200* ²	3200	3200	3200
Projected shortfall/surplus of places	-40	21	-37	-100	-180
	(11/3fe)	(2/3fe)	(11/4fe)	(31/3fe)	(5FE)
Bulge places* ³	120	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Total No of reception places (including projected bulge & permanent places)	3290	3200	3200	3200	3200
Projected shortfall/surplus after additional places created	80	17	-37	-100	-180
	(22/3fe)	(1/2fe)	(1fe)	(31/3fe)	(5FE)

*¹ includes 60 places at E-ACT

*² includes 30 places at Welbourne as part of its permanent expansion to three form entry

*³ For September 2012 Bounds Green, Earlsmead, Weston Park & The Triangle Children's Centre will accommodate bulge classes

15. Provision of secondary school places

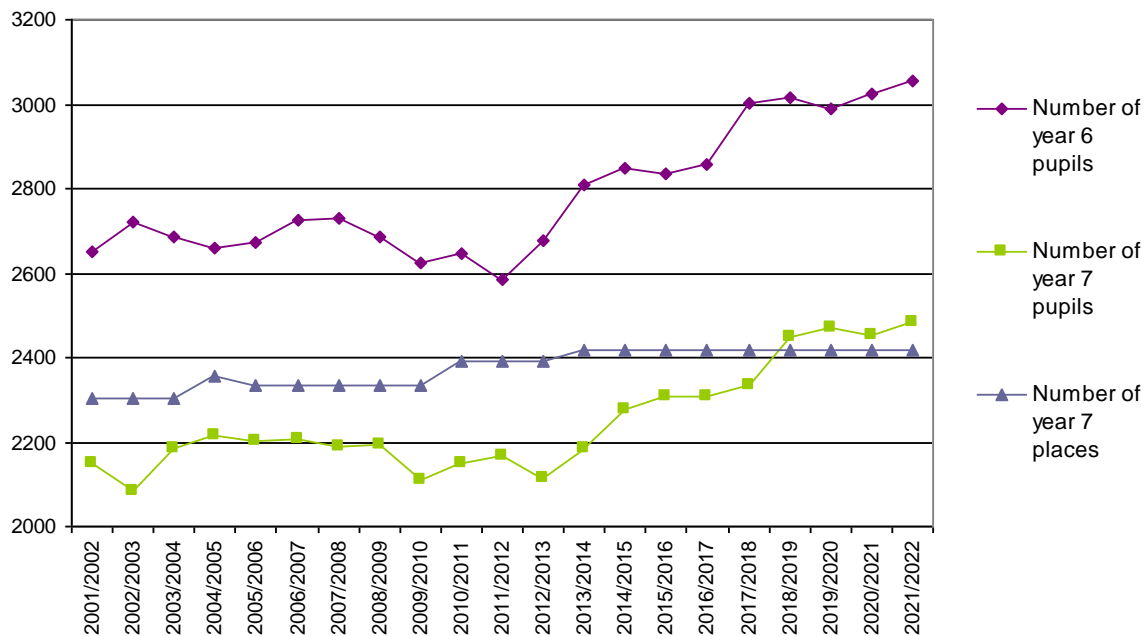
Demand at Year 7

15.1 For September 2012 Year 7 entry, Haringey Admissions received 2,303 on-time applications from Haringey residences for year 7 places. Overall the

number of first place preferences from Haringey residents decreased slightly from 2337 (in 2011) to 2303 (in 2012), a decrease of approximately 1.5%. We were able to offer or allocate a year 7 place to every applicant and still had a **surplus capacity of 12.3% across Haringey’s year 7 cohort for September 2012** on offer day.

15.2 As has previously been reported, the long term year 7 trend is upwards, although in the short term, we are expecting some surplus capacity, partly due 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.

15.3 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 4.



Meeting the demand

15.4 Heartlands High School’s popularity within the local community has increased since the school opened in September 2010. This is evident by the increasing number of applications the school has received and the decrease in the furthest distance offered to applicants applying under the distance criteria (in part caused by an increasing number of places being offered to those children who already have siblings at Heartlands High School). We are anticipating the furthest distance offered for September 2013 to decrease further as it is likely there will be more applications from pupils who have an older sibling already attending the school – leaving fewer places to offer pupils applying under the distance criterion. So far our data relating to offers for the school shows that this assumption is correct.

15.5 As part of the phased opening of Heartlands High school, the PAN for September 2010 and 2011 was set at 162 and for September 2012, it has been agreed that the PAN be increased to 189. This increase represents an

additional one form of entry (27 pupils), bringing the school to 7 forms of entry, and was undertaken as an in-year variation following the determination **of the school's admission arrangements for 2012. However** under the 2011 School Admission Code and Regulations, a variation to increase a school's PAN is no longer required to be referred to the Schools Adjudicator². The increase to the PAN was therefore undertaken following consultation with the Governing Body. As part of the normal admissions consultation process, the PAN for September 2013 will be increased again to 216.

- 15.6** As set out in the 2011 School Place Planning Report; in consultation and agreement with Hornsey School for Girls, the PAN from September 2012 will be reduced from 243 (9fe) to 216 (8fe). This reduction has been undertaken through the normal admissions consultation process. For September 2010 and 2011 entry the school had surplus places and this reduction will help the school to remain stable, by allowing them to plan class organisation and financial management to match as closely as possible to pupil numbers. If the school were to continue to carry significant surplus places the school could be further destabilised and begin to experience financial planning difficulties.
- 15.7** It is likely that in six to seven year's time the PANs at Woodside High School, Hornsey School for Girls and other schools will need to be increased as additional places will be required for the higher numbers of children currently working their way through the primary sector. Woodside High School is now an academy and so it can increase its PAN without consultation and without reference to the local authority.

Demand in the upper year groups

- 15.8** The biggest challenge currently facing Haringey's secondary schools is the increasing demand for places in the upper year groups (year 8 – 11) – driven by the increasing number of in-year admission applications from pupils who are newly arrived to the borough from other parts of the country and from abroad. Currently there are limited places available within these year groups, which mean applications have to be heard by an In Year Fair Access Panel (IYFAP). The Panel decides which school the pupil will be placed into (not necessarily their local school as places are not always available locally). Under the Admissions Code and associated Regulations, the decision of the Panel allows a school to take in pupils above its PAN (planned admission number).

Academies

- 15.9** Two secondary schools in Haringey have now converted to Academies, Alexandra Park School (APS) and Woodside High School. 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.

² Regulation 20 of the School Admissions Regulations 2012

Because they are bound by the Admissions Code their status as academies has limited impact on the planning of school places *unless* they chose to reduce or increase their PANs.

15.10 Appendix 4 provides detailed tables and graphs on **Haringey's overall** secondary school population and capacity.

16. Provision of post 16 places

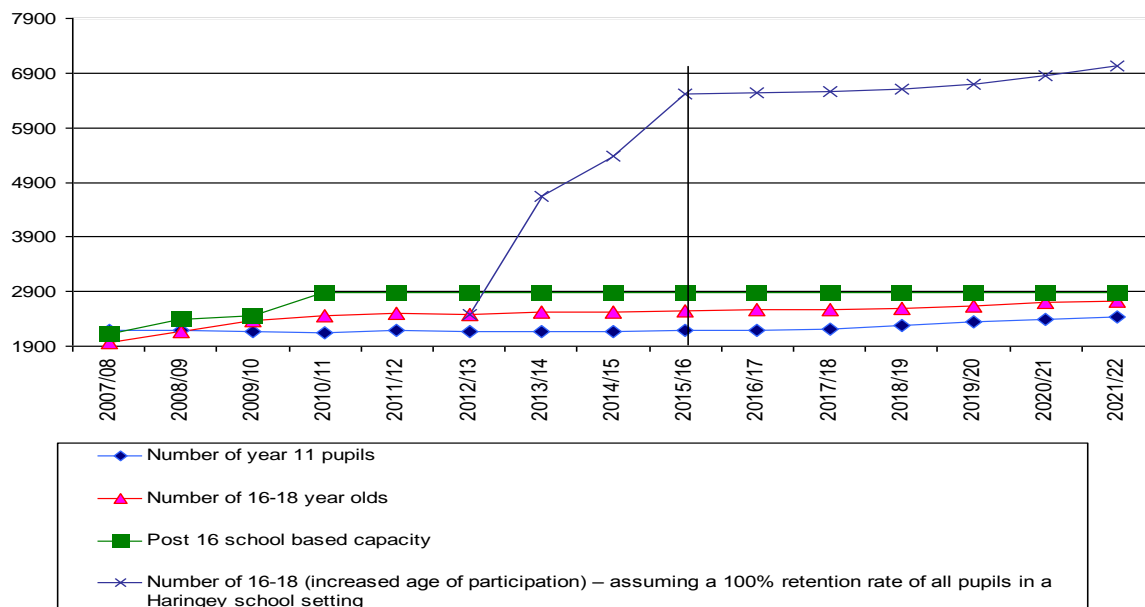
16.1 From September 2013 young people will be required to continue to participate in education and training up to the age of 17 under the Education and Skills Act 2008. The first cohort to be part of this new requirement will be the young people who started secondary school in September 2008 and who will be in year 10 in September 2011. 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.

16.2 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.

16.3 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 5 provides information on **Haringey's overall** school-based post 16 population and capacity.

16.4 The number of young people staying on for post 16 education in Haringey has increased over the past 4 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.



- 16.5 From 2013, in theory, we should 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 choose to take up an apprenticeship place. Others may choose 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.
- 16.6 The projected increase in pupil numbers, assuming a 100% take-up in a Haringey based setting, is represented by the dashed line on the graph above. This shows that if 100% of year 11s wished to seek their post 16 education in a Haringey school based setting then currently there would not be the capacity to deal with this demand. However, we know that a proportion of young people seek their post 16 education outside the borough, and there is no reason to expect this trend to dramatically change in the foreseeable future, even allowing for the raising of the participation age.
- 16.7 In summary. Although we can expect that the number of post 16 pupils *will* increase from September 2013 as a result of the raising of the participation age, how these pupils choose to participate in education is flexible – see para 18.6 above.
- 16.8 The retention rate for those pupils seeking a post 16 place in Haringey based on the September 2010 year 11 to year 12 figures was 70.3% (of the 2154 Y11 pupils, 1516 pupils went onto Y12). – The 1516 pupils were accommodated against a backdrop of **Haringey’s capacity** to provide 2880 places overall. There were already 943 pupils in years 13 and beyond finishing off courses, resulting in a post 16 cohort of 2459 pupils and a surplus capacity of 421 places or 17%. 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 1574 pupils

remaining in Y12 against a backdrop of the 2880 available places. Assuming there were already 1073 pupils in Y13 and beyond finishing off courses, then the potential post 16 cohort for that year would be up to 2647 resulting in a projected surplus capacity of 233 places or 8%.

- 16.9 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 when participation age rises for the first time.
- 16.10 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 perhaps 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.
- 16.11 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 projections are as accurate as possible in light of the changes in legislation which will increase the school leaving age. Not only is it important that future demand is accurately projected, it will also be necessary to project as accurately as possible the demand for each type of course, and to work flexibly with a range of educational settings to ensure that this demand is met.
- 16.12 There is also a need to look at the potential risks in relation to school based provision, capacity at Haringey Sixth Form Centre and understand the of funding issues and future capacity at the College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London (CHENEL). We will also need to consider the impact of University Technology Colleges and Studio Schools if providers chose to make provision in Haringey. University Technology Colleges (UTC) are technical schools for 14 to 19 year olds, and are a halfway house between schools and colleges. They have a strong focus on vocational education and work-based learning, with the ultimate aim of training teenagers to become, for example, the builders, technicians and engineers of the future.
- 16.13 The Studio School is a new concept in education, which seeks to address the growing gap between the skills, and knowledge that young people require to succeed, and those that the current education system provides. Learning includes teaching through enterprise projects and real work and Studio Schools are designed for 14-19 year olds of all abilities. 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.
- 16.14 University Technical Colleges are a new concept in education. They offer 14-19 year olds the opportunity to take a full time, technically-oriented course of

study. They are sponsored by a university and offer clear progression routes into higher education or further learning in work.

16.15 The students combine hand and mind to learn in a very practical way, integrating national curriculum requirements with the technical and vocational elements. The UTC ethos and curriculum is heavily influenced by local and national employers who also provide support and work experience for students.

16.16 They are sub-regional, taking students from a wide geographical area. This reduces negative impact for any one local school in terms of student roll

16.17 There are currently no UTCs or Studio Schools in the borough. There is a UTC opening in Hackney and they are aiming to recruit in part from Haringey (and so will provide extra capacity in the post 16 system). Early talks about a possible UTC in Haringey have taken place but there is nothing concrete to report at this point in time. The DfE launched the September Guarantee in 2007. The September Guarantee is an offer, by the end of September, of a place in learning to young people completing compulsory education. The guarantee was implemented nationally in 2007. In 2008 the guarantee was extended to 17 year olds to give those who enrol on one year or short courses, or who leave the activity they chose when leaving school, further opportunities to engage in learning. The offer must be one of the following:

- full or part-time education in school, sixth form college, independent learning provider, or FE college;
- an apprenticeship or programme-led apprenticeship. This must include both the training element and a job or work placement;
- Entry to Employment (E2E);
- employment with training to NVQ level 2

16.18 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 in the 2013 School Place Planning Report.

17. Provision of special school places

Current in-borough provision

17.1 Haringey maintains five 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.

17.2 This has been achieved following the reorganisation of Moselle and William Harvey Special schools into the Brook 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.

- 17.3 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.
- 17.4 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.
- 17.5 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 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.
- 17.6 The table below summarises the Haringey maintained provision for pupils with special educational needs for September 2012.

School	Type of provision	Age range	No of places from Sept 2012
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 (co-located with Broadwater Farm primary school)	Primary special school for pupils with severe ad complex learning difficulties and autism	4- 11yrs	100

School	Type of provision	Age range	No of places from Sept 2012
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
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

- 17.7 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.
- 17.8 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.
- 17.9 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.

Projections

- 17.10 The data demonstrates that further work to address the need for additional special provision within borough is required. Please see appendix 6 for further details.
- 17.11 Work is underway to identify a further resource provision for primary aged pupils with autism in the centre or west of the borough. This is a challenging proposal given the pressure to create pupil places in mainstream schools and the shortage of suitable building space.
- 17.12 Close monitoring of data needs to continue to inform planning for the secondary sector. The numbers of young people with autism transferring to secondary is increasing each year and young people in mainstream school continue to be vulnerable to placement breakdown in Year 9. Plans to establish a resource provision for young people with Asperger syndrome need to be revisited.

Green Paper Support and Aspiration: A new Approach to special educational needs (DfE 2011)

- 17.13 In March 2011 the government produced a green paper – Support and Aspiration: A New Approach to Special Educational Needs. The paper was described as the biggest programme of reform in the education and health support for young people with special educational needs. In tandem with this consultation twenty Pathfinder projects are underway to test the implementation of a new assessments process leading to a single plan to address education, health and social care needs. The White Paper will provide greater clarity on the proposed changes and although it is difficult to assess the full implication for the Local Authority, a steering group comprising stakeholders from statutory and voluntary services has been set up to start this work. The steering group will also oversee the implementation of the Strategic Improvement Plan to further integrate services for children and young people with disabilities.
- 17.14 This steering group will also be well placed to consider the implication of the reforms to SEN funding for mainstream and Special schools as set out in **'Reformed funding system: Operational implications guidance for Local Authorities'** (DfE March 2012).
- 17.15 In May 2012 the Government published a summary of the key consultation responses to the Green Paper, current progress and their further plans for the vision which includes:
- **children's special educational needs are picked up early and support is routinely put in place quickly**
 - staff have the knowledge, understanding and skills to provide the right support for children and young people who have SEN or are disabled, wherever they are

- parents know what they can reasonably expect their local school, local college, local authority and local services to provide, without them having to fight for it
- children who would currently have a statement of SEN and young people over 16 who would have a learning difficulty assessment have an integrated assessment and a single Education, Health and Care Plan which is completed in a shorter time and without families having the stress of searching to get the support they need
- parents have greater control over the services they and their family use, with:
 - every family with an Education, Health and Care plan having the right to a personal budget for their support
 - parents whose children have an education, health and care plan having the right to seek a place at any state-funded school, whether that is a special or mainstream school, a maintained school, academy or Free School.

18 School place planning working priorities

18.1 On the basis of the above discussion, our main work priorities for 2012/13 will be:

- Developing detailed plans to provide further bulge classes for September 2012 as required in addition to the four that we have outlined above – Weston Park, Earlsmead, Bounds Green Primary School and the Triangle **Children’s Centre**.
- Proceeding with the third stage of consultation on permanently expanding Lancasterian Primary School and supporting the delivery of the permanent expansion of Welbourne Primary School and Belmont Infants School:
- Assessing the impact of any further free schools approved by the DfE for September 2013 on our provision of places and also on our plans to expand existing schools to provide additional places.
- Understanding the impact of the key consultation responses to the **Government’s SEN Green Paper and how these will be carried forward into any emerging White Paper**

For September 2013 we will:

- Continue to work with Planning and Corporate Property colleagues on major planning applications and their potential impact on school place planning.
- Continue to monitor demand for primary and secondary school places.
- Continue to develop post 16 projections, taking into account the raising of the participation age in 2013 to 17.
- Continue monitoring changes in need for special school provision and work with colleagues in establishing provision that meets the needs of **Haringey’s children and young people**.

18.2 Conclusions and updates from this work will be reported to Cabinet in July 2013.

Appendices

Appendix 1 planning	Tables and graphs for reception and primary place
Appendix 2*	Local provision of primary school places
Appendix 3*	Detailed information about each planning area
Appendix 4	Table and graphs for secondary place planning
Appendix 5	Post 16 tables for place planning
Appendix 6	SEN pupil numbers
Appendix 7*	Major planning applications affecting school place planning
Appendix 8*	Housing policies & housing trajectory
Appendix 9*	School Organisational plans in adjoining boroughs
Appendix 10* Haringey	Principles for school place planning in Haringey
Appendix 11*	Reporting arrangements for school organisational statutory consultations in Haringey

* those appendices that are asterisked are not attached to this report but are available to view in hard copy or electronically by request.

Appendix 1 - Tables and graphs for reception and primary place planning

1.1 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 (1996-2012) & Projection (2013-2022) reception aged pupils	PAN figure	% of reception surplus
1996/97	3386	2919	3020	3.34%
1997/98	3397	2849	3020	5.66%
1998/99	3396	2835	3020	6.13%
1999/00	3372	2880	3050	5.57%
2000/01	3474	2943	3071	4.17%
2001/02	3635	2978	3050	2.36%
2002/03	3581	2849	3050	6.59%
2003/04	3652	2820	3080	8.44%
2004/05	3689	2840	3059	7.16%
2005/06	3777	2855	3089	7.58%
2006/07	3759	2899	3119	7.05%
2007/08	3844	2932	3083	4.90%
2008/09	4021	2983	3062	2.58%
2009/10	3943	3007	3071	2.08%
2010/11	4022	2982	3041	1.94%
2011/12	4292	3198	3101	-3.13%
2012/13	4337	3210	3170 ^{*1}	-1.26%
2013/14	4191	3179	3200 ^{*2}	0.66%
2014/15	4,412	3237	3200	-1.16%
2015/16	4,373	3300	3200	-3.13%
2016/17	4,479	3380	3200	-5.62%
2017/18	4,611	3431	3200	-7.22%
2018/19	4,690	3456	3200	-8.00%
2019/20	4,725	3455	3200	-7.97%
2020/21	4,726	3444	3200	-7.62%
2021/22	4,717	3425	3200	-7.03%

Source: 2002-2012 PLASC counts and GLA Projections 2011 Round

^{*1} includes 60 reception places at E-ACT (new Free school)

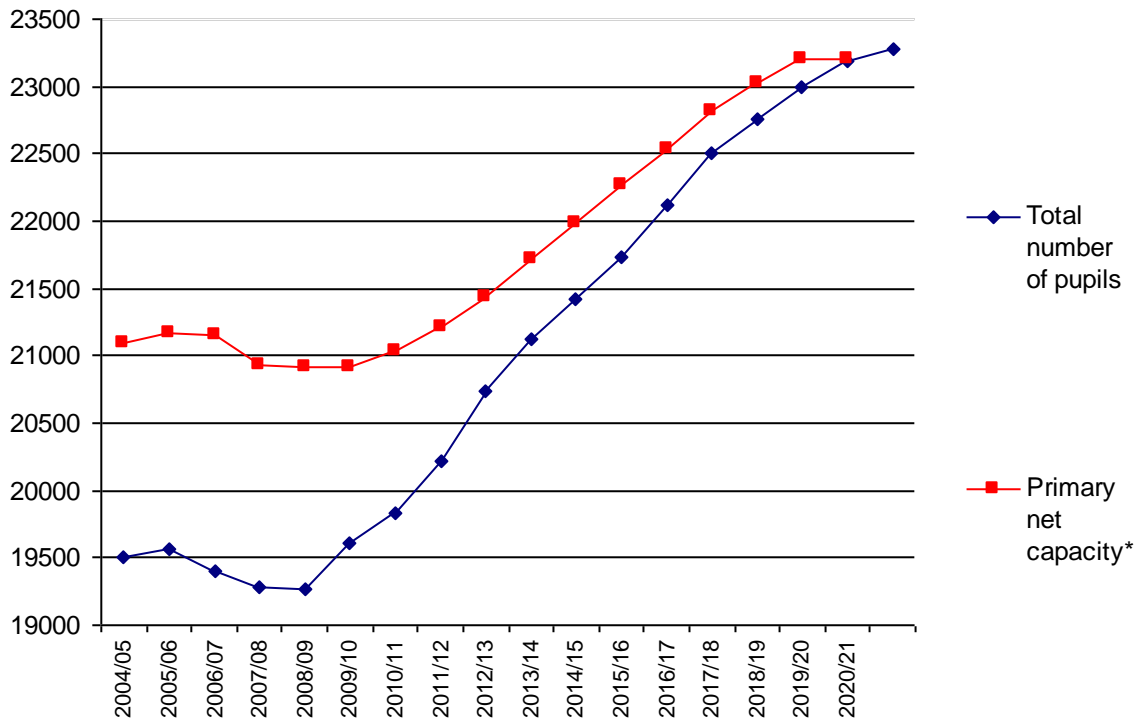
^{*2} includes 30 reception places at Welbourne Primary School

The GLA birth projections are higher than in previous years. The 2010 round of projections were based on the Office of National Statistics (ONS) trend in future fertility, which showed rates immediately dropping and then levelling off after a few years. The GLA felt this was unrealistic and modified it for use - holding fertility rates constant for 5 years before following the ONS trend.

Haringey's overall primary school roll population projection and capacity

Year	Total number of pupils	Primary net capacity	% of surplus capacity
2004/05	19509	21101	7.54%
2005/06	19568	21170	7.57%
2006/07	19398	21159	8.32%
2007/08	19289	20931	7.84%
2008/09	19270	20913	7.86%
2009/10	19613	20916	6.23%
2010/11	19831	21036	5.73%
2011/12	20220	21216	4.69%
2012/13	20745	21435	3.22%
2013/14	21124	21711	2.70%
2014/15	21417	21987	2.59%
2015/16	21740	22263	2.35%
2016/17	22122	22539	1.85%
2017/18	22502	22815	1.37%
2018/19	22762	23031	1.17%
2019/20	22988	23208	0.95%
2020/21	23187	23208	0.09%
2021/22	23271	23208	-0.27%

Source: 2002-2012 PLASC counts and GLA Projections 2011 Round



1.2 **Haringey's overall** surplus capacity in January 2012 was 4.69%. 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 than in Key stage 1. And when looking at surplus capacity across the primary estate the huge pressures for reception places are masked.

Appendix 4 - 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%
Projection	2012/2013	2390	2675	2,114	276	11.55%
Projection	2013/2014	2417	2810	2,186	231	9.56%
Projection	2014/2015	2417	2847	2,278	139	5.75%
Projection	2015/2016	2417	2837	2,307	110	4.55%
Projection	2016/2017	2417	2855	2,307	110	4.55%
Projection	2017/2018	2417	3001	2,334	83	3.43%
Projection	2018/2019	2417	3015	2,447	-30	-1.24%
Projection	2019/2020	2417	2991	2,470	-53	-2.19%
Projection	2020/2021	2417	3024	2,453	-36	-1.49%

Source: 2002-2012 PLASC counts and GLA Projections 2011 Round

Haringey Secondary school PANs

School	2011 PAN	2012 PAN	2013 PAN
Alexandra Park	216	216	216
Fortismere	243	243	243
Gladesmore Community	243	243	243
Greig City Academy	200	200	200
Heartlands High School	162	189*	216*
Highgate Wood	243	243	243
Hornsey School for Girls	243	216	216
John Loughborough	60	60	60
Northumberland Park	210	210	210
Park View	216	216	216
St. Thomas More Catholic School	192	192	192
Woodside High	162	162	162
Total	2390	2390	2417

*The PAN at Heartlands was raised by one form of entry (1fe) for September 2012. The new School Admissions Code (1 February 2012) removes the requirement for admitting

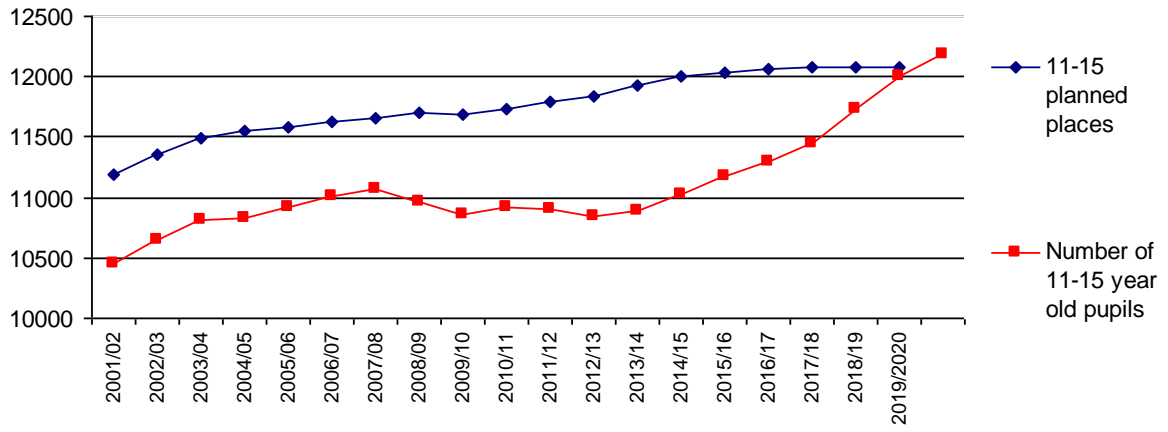
authorities to request an in-year variation from the Office of the Schools Adjudicator. As in line with early Building for Schools literature, the PAN for Heartlands High will increase once again to 8fe for September 2013.

11-15 year old projections and planned places

The number of planned places corresponds to numbers if Gladesmore remains at 8fe and Woodside high remains at 6fe. It also takes into account the PAN reduction at Hornsey School for Girls from 9fe to 8fe for September 2012 and the PAN increase of Heartlands High School from 7fe to 8fe for September 2013.

	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	10897	891	7.56%
Projection	2012/13	11842	10840	1002	8.46%
Projection	2013/14	11923	10886	1037	8.70%
Projection	2014/15	12004	11026	978	8.15%
Projection	2015/16	12031	11172	859	7.14%
Projection	2016/17	12058	11288	770	6.39%
Projection	2017/18	12085	11451	634	5.25%
Projection	2018/19	12085	11731	354	2.93%
Projection	2019/2020	12085	11996	89	0.74%
Projection	2020/2021	12085	12185	-100	-0.83%
Projection	2021/2022	12085	12351	-266	-2.20%

Source: 2002-2012 PLASC counts and GLA Projections 2011 Round



Appendix 5 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 based capacity	Number of 16-18 (increased age of participation) – assuming a 100% retention rate of all pupils in a Haringey school setting	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	2171	1481	831	159	2471	2880	2471			
2013/14	2165	1475	873	179	2527	2880	4642	2171	1481	990
2014/15	2175	1474	872	188	2534	2880	5377	2165	2171	1041
2015/16	2201	1488	868	189	2545	2880	6511	2175	2165	2171
2016/17	2191	1503	872	189	2564	2880	6541	2201	2175	2165
2017/18	2223	1506	873	192	2571	2880	6567	2191	2201	2175
2018/19	2288	1525	872	193	2590	2880	6615	2223	2191	2201
2019/20	2349	1568	875	194	2637	2880	6702	2288	2223	2191
2020/21	2386	1608	891	196	2695	2880	6860	2349	2288	2223

Source: 2008-2012 PLASC counts and GLA Projections 2011 Round

This table shows that we will not have sufficient capacity at post 16 level if there is a 100% retention rate of pupils in Y11. however, as outlined above, we know that not all pupils will chose to stay on in a school based setting or in Haringey and we are monitoring demand and will respond as and where this demand is realistically expected to outstrip supply.

Appendix 6 - SEN pupil numbers

- 6.1 A small proportion of Haringey's population aged between 3-19 have a statement of Special Educational Need (2.8%).
- 6.2 Since 2009, there has been a rising trend in the number of children with statements from 1,263 (January 2009) to 1,354 (January 2012). Currently, approximately half of all pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need are educated in mainstream schools (in or out of borough) and approximately one third in Special schools and Additionally Resourced Provision (in or out of borough). Last year we reported that categories of SEN types have changed over time, with an increase in the number of children with statements of Autism alongside a reduction in statements of Specific Learning Difficulties and Severe Learning Difficulties. This year we have decided to review the way in which we look at SEN pupil numbers in light of increases in population projections in the borough and to ensure that there are sufficient numbers of state funded school places for local children with SEN.
- 6.3 The table below shows the number of children who have statements of **Special Educational Needs as a proportion of Haringey's population aged** between 3-19. Over the past 4 years the percentage of children with statements has remained relatively constant at approximately 3% (rounded up to the nearest tenth) ranging from 2.71% in 2009 and 2.82% in 2012.

Figure 6.1: Number of children with statements proportionate to Haringey's population aged 3-19

Year	No. of children with Statements of Special Educational Need age 3-19	GLA 2011 round 3-19 population	Ratio
Jan-09	1263	46644	2.71%
Jan-10	1284	47393	2.71%
Jan-11	1300	47683	2.73%
Jan-12	1354	47960	2.82%

- 6.4 In anticipating the likely future numbers of children with statements, we have used the latest Greater London Authority population estimates. Our model assumes that the percentage of pupils requiring a Statement of Special Educational Need remains the same at 2.82% and projects this forward using the relevant population projections for a given year. Figure 6.2 shows that based on population increases, we would expect the number of pupils requiring statements to increase year on year. For example, we would expect the number of pupils with statements to increase by 11 between January 2012 – January 2013, 17 between January 2013- January 2014, culminating in an increase of 130 children between January 2012 and January 2019.

Figure 6.2: Number of children with statements proportionate to Haringey's population aged 3-19 – actual (Jan 09- Jan 12), projection (Jan 13- Jan 19)

Year	No. of children with Statements of Special Educational Need age 3-19	GLA 2011 round 3-19 population	Ratio
Jan-09	1263	46644	2.71%
Jan-10	1284	47393	2.71%
Jan-11	1300	47683	2.73%
Jan-12	1354	47960	2.82%
Jan-13	1365	48412	2.82%
Jan-14	1382	49002	2.82%
Jan-15	1405	49808	2.82%
Jan-16	1425	50528	2.82%
Jan-17	1444	51202	2.82%
Jan-18	1464	51927	2.82%
Jan-19	1484	52625	2.82%

6.5 The types of provision children with Statements access varies depending on the nature and complexity of need. Currently, approximately 75% of children with statements aged between 3-19 are educated in a mainstream setting in borough and 12% in out of borough mainstream settings. The remaining 13% are either educated in Independent settings (8%) and Other settings (5%), the latter referring to children that are home educated or serving custodial sentences. Please see figure 6.3 for further details.

Figure 6.3: Total No. of Children with statements by Type of provision Jan 2009 to 2012

	Type of Specialist Provision	In-borough				Out-borough				Total			
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Maintained	Special Maintained	259	255	280	303	50	57	55	57	309	312	335	360
	Maintained Mainstream	613	604	591	604	93	95	102	99	706	699	693	727
	Pupil Referral Units	17	20	20	24	2	1	0	0	19	21	20	24
	Resourced Units	79	87	87	89	4	3	4	6	83	90	91	95
Sub-total (number)		968	966	978	1020	149	156	161	162	1117	1122	1139	1206
Sub-total (percentage)		74%	74%	75%	75%	11%	12%	12%	12%	82%	83%	88%	89%
Independent	Special Independent (Day)	10	11	15	14	42	50	51	46	52	52	66	60
	Special Independent (Residential)	0	0	0	0	34	34	24	22	34	34	24	22
	Independent Mainstream	2	1	1	1	19	16	19	24	21	21	20	25
Sub-total (number)		12	12	16	15	95	100	94	92	107	112	110	107
Sub-total (percentage)		1%	1%	1%	1%	7%	8%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Other	Academies	14	14	16	16	2	7	4	7	16	21	20	23
	Other*	13	18	21	30	5	3	5	6	18	21	26	36
	Nursery	4	8	1	1	1	0	5	5	5	8	6	6
Sub-total		31	40	38	47	8	10	14	18	39	50	52	65
Sub-total (percentage)		2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	4%	4%	5%
Grand Total		1011	1018	1032	1082	252	266	269	272	1263	1284	1301	1354

* children described as out of school, home educated or serving custodial sentences

- 6.6 In the past 4 years, we have been able to accommodate on average 22% of Haringey resident children with statements aged 3-19 within specialist provision in-borough and 4% in specialist provision out-of borough. In contrast, on average 7 % of Haringey resident children aged 3-19 have accessed Independent provision through either day or residential settings. Overall, potentially 33% of Haringey’s children and young people aged 3-19 with statements require some sort of specialist provision, of which, on average, 22% are served by in-borough provision.
- 6.7 As stated in the introduction, our aim is to provide a sufficient number of state funded school places for local children. The reasons for this are that local provision allows pupils the opportunity to maintain relationships with their community. State funded provision travel costs to minimum and so provides better value for money and makes access easier for children and their parents/carers.
- 6.8 In light of this, we have examined future demand on the basis that approximately 33% of children with statements aged 3-19 require specialist provision in-borough. We have assumed that the percentage of pupils requiring specialist provision remains the same, 33% over time, and have compared this to the number of places currently available. Figure 6.4 shows that from 2013 onwards, there will be there will be shortfall of specialist in-borough provision to meet the needs of a growing population.

Figure 6.4: Projected demand by setting type compared with available no. of places

Year	No. of children with Statements of Special Educational Need age 3-19	GLA 2011 round 3-19 population	% requiring specialist provision (33%)	No. of places at Special Schools & Haringey 6th form
Jan-09	1263	43908	412	353
Jan-10	1284	44659	418	353
Jan-11	1300	44991	425	353
Jan-12	1354	45308	442	444
Jan-13	1372	45816	453	444
Jan-14	1388	46416	458	444
Jan-15	1412	47182	466	444
Jan-16	1428	47800	471	444
Jan-17	1451	48517	479	444
Jan-18	1472	49234	486	444
Jan-19	1493	49941	493	444

The Children and Families Bill

- 6.9 On 9th May the Government announced that it would bring forward legislation to change the system for assessing and providing for special educational needs in its proposed Children and Families Bill to be published in July 2012.
- 6.10 The proposed changes include:
- replacing statutory assessments for statements and Learning Difficulty Assessments with a single birth to 25 assessment process from 2014.
 - replacing statements of SEN and Learning Difficulty Assessments with a single birth-25 Education, Health and Care Plan from 2014.
- 6.11 There are 20 Pathfinders working on a range of proposals from the Green Paper: Support and Aspiration on how the needs of children and young people with special educational needs will be best met in future and the outcomes will be shared with Local Authorities to support their planning for the change in legislation. Results from the consultation are currently being fed into a White Paper for consultation on later this year.
- 6.12 The Government has announced proposals to reform the funding arrangements for mainstream and specialist schools for children and young people aged 0 -25 year with special educational needs so that they fit with and support the legislative framework in the Children and Families Bill.
- 6.13 The reform also signals changes to commissioning arrangements and proposes to change the current recoupment system between Local Authorities, thereby enabling Local Authorities to commission schools in and out of authority to provide services and places.
- 6.14 Planning is underway to prepare for these changes and to identify and address the impact on planning future SEN provision.
- 6.15 We will continue to work with colleagues on SEN data and projections.