Haringey Council

Report for:	Background information to inform place planning in Haringey	Item Number:	

Title:	School Place Planning Report

Report Authorised by:	Anji Phillips, Assistant Director Schools and Learning

Lead Officer:	Eveleen Riordan, Interim Joint Head of Education Services Nick Shasha, Place Planning Lead

Ward(s) affected: All	Report : noting

1. **Describe the issue under consideration**

School Place Planning is carried out by Haringey's Education Services which sits within Schools and Learning. Place planning is essential to ensure that enough school places are provided across the borough to meet current and future demand, while at the same ensuring oversupply of places does not occur. A small surplus of places is needed to ensure continued supply and to allow for some parental choice and movement across schools. The DfE recommends this to be 2%.

We use a variety of data, including the data from the Greater London Authority's (GLA) Intelligence Unit (school roll projections) to ensure that, for up to ten years ahead, the number of places available is planned in a timely and measured way to ensure we continue to meet our statutory duty to ensure sufficiency of places.

This is our twelfth School Place Planning Report (SPPR) and it provides a summary of the data that informs our work across the academic year and beyond, providing school roll projections up to and including 2024/25. The report and associated appendices provide detailed information on projected and actual births, school rolls, residential development, the provision of new places/reduction in provision, and demand in the adjoining six boroughs (Barnet, Enfield, Camden, Islington, Hackney and Waltham Forest). This data is provided across the following phases of education – primary, secondary, special and post 16.

We welcome the opportunity to publish this information on our website in July of each year as it allows those with an interest in how we plan for places and what provision is available now or proposed for the future, to access clear and transparent information and to see how and why decisions on increasing or reducing places might be made.

Background information

In London as a whole there has been an overall upward demand for reception places. A London Council report[1] dating from July 2014 attributes this rising demand to the following factors:

- Rising pupil populations
- Spiralling building costs
- Lack of available land
- Ongoing lack of sufficient funding

The London Councils report acknowledges the provision of school places as a London wide issue and draws the following conclusions:

- London needs 133,000 more primary and secondary places by 2018
- London boroughs have had to fund 48% of new school places between 2010 – 2016 from their own resources
- Two thirds of London boroughs will need to increase primary capacity by more than 10% over the next ten years
- One third of London boroughs will need to increase secondary school capacity by over 5% in the next six years

The demand in London has been reflected in a rising demand for places in our borough, especially between 2010/11 and 2015/16. This has been evident in our reception classes for some years, and the larger cohorts entering the primary phase are now beginning to work their way into the secondary phase. The overall impact of a rising population on demand for Haringey schools is set out in more detail below for primary, secondary and special schools.

Demand for reception places in our borough

Year on year we have seen an overall rise in the demand for reception places in the borough. This has been met through a gradual increase in the number of places we are able to offer each September. In 2010/11 there were 3,041 places available in the borough, and by 2015/16 this had risen to 3,350. These additional places have been delivered through a mixture of permanent expansions (Tetherdown, Coleridge, Coldfall, Rhodes Avenue and Welbourne), through bulge classes at various locations across the borough, through free

[1] London Councils - Do the Maths 2014: London's school places challenge (page 3)

Haringey Council

schools (see footnote[2]) and through the increase in numbers admitted to academy schools (for example Noel Park).

Demand for places for September 2015 entry has shown a slight decline. For reception 2014 entry there were 3,045 on time applications and for 2015 entry this had fallen to 2,939.

Table 1 below sets out the actual and projected births for the for the corresponding reception year and shows the number of places available and the actual/projected surplus or deficit for that year.

Table 1 – Reception places borough wide

Intake year	Actual (2008/9-2014/15) & Projected (2015/16-2024/25) reception aged pupils	Number of school places across borough	% of reception surplus	Deficit/surplus No. of places	Equivalent Form of Entry
2008/09	2,983 (actual)	3,062	2.6%	79	3fe
2009/10	3,007 (actual)	3,071	2.1%	64	2fe
2010/11	2,985 (actual)	3,041	1.8%	56	2fe
2011/12	3,198 (actual)	3,280*	2.5%	82	3fe
2012/13	3,259 (actual)	3,290**	0.9%	31	1fe
2013/14	3,139 (actual)	3,230***	2.8%	91	3fe
2014/15	3,181 (actual)	3,350****	5.0%	169	6fe
2015/16	3,224 (projected)	3,350	3.8%	126	4fe
2016/17	3,155 (projected)	3,350	5.8%	195	6/7fe
2017/18	3,120 (projected)	3,350	6.9%	230	8fe
2018/19	3,104 (projected)	3,350	7.3%	246	8fe
2019/20	3,125 (projected)	3,350	6.7%	225	7/8fe
2020/21	3,142 (projected)	3,350	6.2%	208	7fe
2021/22	3,156 (projected)	3,350	5.8%	194	6fe
2022/23	3,164 (projected)	3,350	5.6%	186	6fe
2023/24	3,168 (projected)	3,350	5.4%	182	6fe
2024/25	3,172 (projected)	3,350	5.3%	178	6fe

Source: 2008/09-2014/15 January PLASC counts. 2015/16 – 2024/25 GLA School Roll Projections 2015

* includes 180 reception places created through additional bulge class provision: Alexandra, Welbourne, Lancasterian, South Harringay, Seven Sisters and the Triangle children's centre

** includes 120 reception places created through additional bulge class provision: Bounds Green, Weston Park, The Triangle children's centre and Earlsmead

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

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

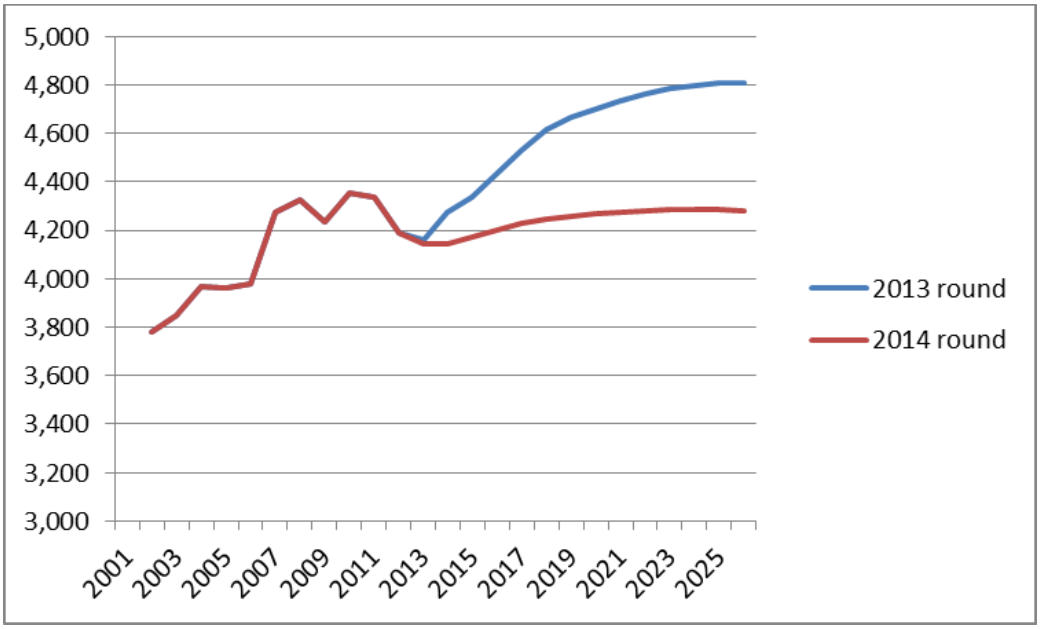
2 Eden Primary N10 (2012 – 1fe), Brook House Primary N17 – 2fe, Harris Academy Tottenham N17 – 2fe

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

The latest available projections from the Greater London Authority (GLA) show a significant change to the number of projected births in our borough. The latest GLA projections shown below in Figure 1 (called the 2014 round) show a large reduction in the number of projected births from 2014 onwards compared to last year's projections (called the 2013 round). The impact of this downward revision is that the projected demand for reception places has been forecast to fall by 530 (<11%) by the year 2026[3] .

While this reduction in overall demand is small it does means that we need to carefully consider any planned provision/increase of places to ensure that we do not end up with a large surplus of places that is too high leading to financial and other difficulties for school(s). This reduction is in contrast to previous years' projections when a projected deficit of places was shown leading us to plan for additional provision in those parts of the borough where we saw demand projected to outstrip supply.

Figure 1 – Estimated and Projected births: 2013 and 2014 Rounds



Source: GLA Population projection rounds, 2013 and 2014

This projected surplus is not evenly spread across the borough and some parts of Haringey, mainly focused on those areas where major regeneration is planned, see a deficit of reception places from around 2020. This is covered in more detail on a local basis in the Planning Area sections below and in Appendix 5 where the actual and projected school rolls are set out and assessed against the planned

[3] The reduction in projected births by the GLA has been given greater weight by the recent release (June 2015) of the latest Office for National Statistics Mid-Year Estimates (MYEs). The ONS data for 2014 give Haringey births of 4,090, close to the 2014 GLA round estimate of 4,141.

admission number (PAN) for that local area, allowing an analysis of whether or not local demand is expected to meet or exceed local supply.

For the purposes of planning school places the borough is divided into five Planning Areas (PAs). A map showing the location of these planning areas and their ward breakdown is provided at Appendix 2 and 3 of this report. The local demand for places in discussed in more detail below. A summary by PA is set out below and more detailed information on the demand for and supply of places is set out in Appendix 5 to this report.

Planning Area 1 (PA1)

PA1 comprises the following wards - Alexandra, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill and the north half of Bounds Green ward (50%). There are currently a total of 510 reception places in this PA each year, although for September 2014 and 2015 this increased to 540 as a result of two consecutive bulge classes at St James C of E Primary School. For 2016 the PAN in this PA will permanently rise to 540 as a result of an expansion of Bounds Green Infant and Junior School from two (60 reception pupils admitted each year) to three (90) forms of entry.

Previous projections showed a deficit of places in this PA but latest projections show that demand is expected to outstrip supply by one form of entry (1fe) between 2015 and 2016, before a surplus of 1fe begins from 2017, rising to a 3fe surplus by 2023.

Planning Area 2 (PA2)

This PA comprises the following wards - Highgate, Crouch End, Hornsey and Stroud Green. There are currently a total of 656 reception places in this PA. This figure includes the permanent expansion of St Mary's CE Primary which expands from two to three forms of entry (3fe) with effect from the September 2015 reception intake.

Previous projections showed a deficit of 2fe in 2015 (not taking account of the additional 30 places provided by the permanent expansion of St Mary's), but latest projections show a surplus of places in this PA standing at just under 1fe in 2015 and rising to 4fe surplus by 2022. Based on our actual demand for places in this PA for September 2015 we see a local demand for places which is very close to the number of places available. Local provision has been affected by the provision of 60 additional reception places just across the border from this PA at Whitehall Park School which has provided places for a small number of Haringey Children in and close to the Hornsey Lane N6 area.

Planning Area 3 (PA3)

This PA comprises the following wards – St Ann's, Seven Sisters and the southern half of Harringay ward. There are currently a total of 540 reception places in this PA.

Haringey Council

Previous projections showed sufficiency of reception places across a ten year period and latest projections show that this picture is expected to continue with a surplus of between 1 and 2fe over the next ten years. The PA's proximity to Hackney and the large scale regeneration of Woodbury Down Estate means that we will need to carefully monitor this PA to ascertain any unmet demand resulting from the close juxtaposition of this neighbouring regeneration. Within Haringey significant residential development is expected as part of the partial development of the St Ann's Hospital site. This development forms part of the Council's housing trajectory which means that the Greater London Authority, who provide our school roll projections, have factored this additional residential provision into the future demand for school places.

Planning Area 4 (PA4)

This PA comprises the following wards – Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Bruce Grove wards. We currently provide a total of 898 reception places in this PA. In September 2014 a new free school Harris Academy Tottenham opened providing an additional 60 reception places a year bringing the total number of reception places in this PA to 958. In our 2014 SPPR supply was projected to meet demand up until 2019/20.

Our latest projections show a change in projected demand and supply in this area. It is now projected that PA 4 will see a deficit of primary school places from 2020/21. This is largely as a result of the actual and anticipated development taking place as a result of regeneration work in the area which offsets the actual and projected drop in births.

Planning Area 5 (PA5)

Planning Area 5 incorporates Noel Park, West Green, Woodside, the south half of Bounds Green and the north half of Harringay wards. There are a total of 626 reception places in this PA. Based on last year's projections demand was projected to outstrip supply by approximately 1fe from 2015/16-2017/18, rising to 2fe in 2018/19 and 3fe in 2021/22.

The latest projections still show future unmet demand - demand is projected to outstrip supply by approximately 1fe from 2020/21.

Why do our school roll projections differ so much from last year's?

Between the two successive rounds of GLA projections the projected number of annual births fell by a total of 530 births (cumulative births across a ten year period stretching from 2015 to 2025). There are a number of factors contributing to this fall in birth rates but the main contributors are:

- The latest projections have the benefit of the 2011 Census migration flow data which shows less actual inward migration than had originally been projected
- Last year's projections assumed a large increase in the number of women age 20-40 and this is responsible for the large projected increase in births.

For the latest projections the increase is limited to those over 30. This leads to a much smaller increase in births than was the case for last year's projections

- Analysis of projected yields from new development shows a significant gender imbalance in the results of last year's projections. This is likely caused by underlying biases in the rates derived from NHS-based flow data. These biases are not evident in this year's projections underpinned by Census origin-destination data.

This year's projections align very closely with the latest sub national projections from Office for National Statistics (ONS), despite using a different source for key migration inputs, adding to confidence in their robustness[4]. In summary the evidence suggests that this year's projections represent a better view of future births than last year's.

However, there is a note of caution to the current projections we now have and our planning to ensure continued sufficiency of places: fertility rates in Haringey (and across the country) have proven to be volatile in recent years and it would be short sighted not to plan for further unexpected changes in fertility to occur in the future. Further, the scale of new development in Haringey introduces a degree of additional uncertainty with regard to population projections. The impact of large scale housing development is challenging to predict due to the simplifications that must be made in the model when balanced against the child yield that *might* result from any given development. The projections are cognisant of future housing development and a projected child yield is built into the projections. This is reflected in the central and eastern parts of the borough where the planned regeneration projects are coupled with projected unmet demand for school places in the coming years.

On a broader perspective additional demand for school places could come from migratory factors that are hard to predict and account for. Examples include the significant impact of the 2004 EU Accession[5] and the potential impact of absorbing migrants from conflicts in Libya and Syria. We are also still too early to assess the longer-term impact of the lifting of migration restrictions (2014) for Romania and Bulgaria.

All of these factors might contribute to change to future projections on a smaller or larger scale. It therefore makes sense to have contingency plans in hand to respond quickly to any unmet local or borough demand, both at reception level

[4] Moreover, they also tally closely with the ONS mid-year population estimates, see footnote on pg. 4

[5] The enlargement of the European Union by ten new member states. The simultaneous accessions concerned the following countries: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. Seven of these were part of the former Eastern Bloc, one of the former Yugoslavia, and the remaining two were Mediterranean islands.

and at in-year level. Work has been ongoing with a Pupil Places Steering Group to put together plans for additional provision at short notice. Given the volatility of this year's projections it makes eminent sense to hone those plans in those parts of the borough where the current projections play against actual high and close to capacity local demand for reception places. These areas currently might include Muswell Hill and Crouch End. While we should not be planning for definite additional provision at this point we do need to plan for a quick and robust response if future further change dictates that more places will be needed.

Possible additional reception provision in Muswell Hill

The latter half of 2014 saw consultation on the possible expansion of a Muswell Hill school – St James C of E Primary School. As a consequence of this consultation feasibility work was commissioned on if and how three Muswell Hill schools might be expanded to provide a total of two additional forms of entry (60 places) in the local area – Coldfall Primary, Muswell Hill Primary and St James C of E Primary. The outcomes from this feasibility work will be reported to the Council's Cabinet on 15 September and the implications of the latest projections will be considered against this feasibility work and inform any recommendations on possible future additional provision of local reception places.

Demand for secondary places in our borough

There is a long term upward trend in the demand for places in the borough based on the larger cohorts working their way though the primary phase and into the secondary phase. Our 2015 projections show that we expect demand, based on current provision, to be exceeded from 2018/19 onwards. Table 2 below sets out the projected rising year 7 numbers based on actual rolls in the primary phase.

Haringey Council

Table 2: year 6 and 7 projections and planned places

	Year	Number of year 7 places	Number of year 6 pupils	Number of year 7 pupils	year 7 place shortfall / surplus	% of year 7 surplus places
Actual	2004/2005	2,358	2,658	2,215	143	6.06%
Actual	2005/2006	2,336	2,672	2,203	133	5.69%
Actual	2006/2007	2,336	2,724	2,207	129	5.52%
Actual	2007/2008	2,336	2,728	2,191	145	6.21%
Actual	2008/2009	2,336	2,687	2,192	144	6.16%
Actual	2009/2010	2,336	2,625	2,110	226	9.67%
Actual	2010/2011	2,390	2,648	2,149	241	10.08%
Actual	2011/2012	2,390	2,584	2,165	225	9.41%
Actual	2012/2013	2,390	2,675	2,089	301	12.59%
Actual	2013/2014	2,357	2,877	2,146	211	8.95%
Actual	2014/2015	2,528*	2,882 (actual PLASC)	2,348 (actual PLASC)	180	7.1%
Projection	2015/2016	2,528	2,910	2,289	239	9.5%
Projection	2016/2017	2,528	2,919	2,337	191	7.6%
Projection	2017/2018	2,528	3,171	2,345	183	7.2%
Projection	2018/2019	2,528	3,227	2,548	-20	-0.8%
Projection	2019/2020	2,528	3,153	2,596	-68	-2.7%
Projection	2020/2021	2,528	3,275	2,538	-10	-0.4%
Projection	2021/2022	2,528	3,270	2,638	-110	-4.4%
Projection	2022/2023	2,528	3,195	2,638	-110	-4.4%
Projection	2023/2024	2,528	3,155	2,592	-64	-2.5%

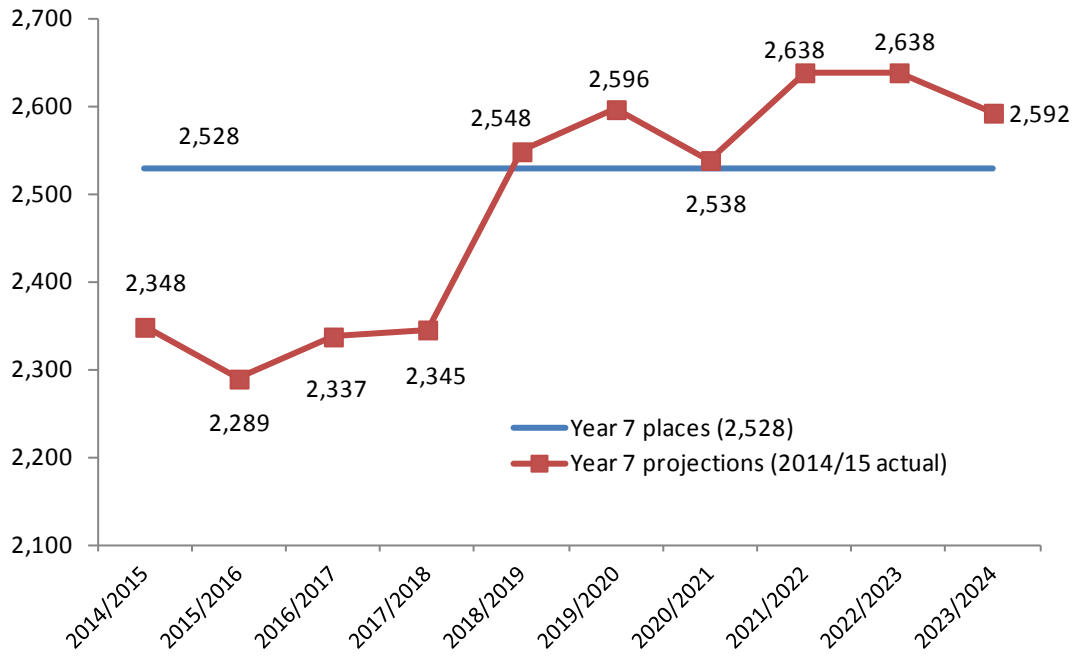
Source: 2005-2015 PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2015
*includes Harris Academy with a PAN of 90, eventually expected to rise to 180, date to be confirmed.

At present there are 2,528[6] year 7 places across all Haringey secondary schools. By 2018 we expect the demand for places to rise to 2,548 meaning that we will need to increase capacity to meet this demand. This figure does not include the potential for Harris Tottenham Academy to raise its PAN from its current 90 to 180 which would create an additional 90 places. If this occurred we would have a borough PAN figure of 2,618 meaning that we would have sufficiency of places until 2021 at which point projected demand is expected to be 2,638 which means additional capacity would be needed as we would be 1fe short across the borough. These figures do not allow for any surplus capacity at year 7 which

[6] This figure includes Harris Tottenham Academy at a PAN of 90, with this PAN eventually expected to rise to 180, date to be confirmed.

would allow for some parental choice and movement. The projected demand for year 7 places is shown in the graph below.

Figure 2: Year 7 places vs. Projections, 2014/15-2023/24



There is a note of caution around year 7 places too – for September 2015 latest projections show that we expected there to be surplus capacity of around 8.8 forms of entry (239 places). However, as of June 2015 we had a smaller surplus than had been projected and so we may need to plan for additional provision before the 2019/20 date currently suggested by the projections. In the coming year we will begin a conversation with all secondary heads about how this might be achieved. In addition to this we are carefully monitoring year 7 places for the incoming September 2015 cohort to ensure continued sufficiency. If there is an indication that we might not have enough school places for September 2015 we will liaise with several schools to increase capacity. This includes those schools that are not currently operating at their published admission number.

In other secondary year groups we continue to have sufficiency of places which means that we are able to meet the in-year demand at years 8, 9, 10 and 11 that continues throughout each school year. Our Year 10 cohort has the lowest surplus capacity (77 places across all schools as of June 2015) but this figure does still allow for in-year admissions as and when they occur in this cohort.

In year Fair Access Protocol (IYFAP)

An In Year Fair Access Protocol (IYFAP), as required by the provisions of the Admissions Code 2014, operates at primary and secondary level. The purpose of the Protocol is to ensure vulnerable and/or hard to place pupils are on roll in a school without delay and, in doing so, to ensure these pupils are fairly shared among all of our schools to ensure fairness and the unnecessary placing of undue

burden on a small number of schools. The Department for Education recognises that admission of a young person through the Fair Access Panel could potentially take a school above the planned admission number (PAN) for that year group and this proviso is built into the Protocol. A Protocol is a statutory requirement and reflects the LA's responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people as well as educational attainment. All schools are expected to sign up to and follow the Protocol.

Each year approximately 100+ children and young people pass through the secondary IYFAP Panel and around 10 children through the primary IYFAP Panel. While we do not need to plan per se for these additional children because the provisions of the Protocol allow schools to go over PAN to admit them, we are conscious of the demand that admitting places on our schools and we seek to ensure capacity takes note of this across all phases and year groups.

Post 16 provision in our borough

The Education and Skills Act 2008 made a phased change to the participation age for education and training. In 2013 the age was raised to 17 (affecting those who started secondary school in 2007) and in September 2015 the age will be raised to 18 (affecting those who started secondary school in September 2009).

Raising the participation age does not necessarily mean young people must continue in school; they are able to choose one of the following options:

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

Despite the raising of the participation age we still continue to have sufficiency of post 16 places in the short and longer term although there are settings that are popular and oversubscribed while some settings have lower demand and rolls. A table showing the school based settings of post 16 places along with the Haringey Sixth Form Centre's capacity.

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

School	2014/15 Capacity	Jan 13 Census	Jan 14 Census	Jan 15 Census
Alexandra Park School	300	366	351	358
Fortismere School	450	438	461	448
Grieg City Academy	250	215	213	259
Highgate Wood school	250	212	261	257
Hornsey School for Girls*	140	127	140	177
St Thomas More School	180	268	344	201
Tottenham UTC	210	-	-	48**
Haringey Sixth Form Centre	1,050#	869	722	782
Total	**2,830**	**2,495**	**2,492**	**2.551**

*Hornsey School for Girls admitted 140 pupils in 2013/14. The school's total 6th form capacity is 237 under Building School's for the Future.
** Year 12 only

Special Educational Needs

The number of children and young people with a statement in our borough is on an overall upward trajectory - there are currently 1,455 children with a statement in our schools compared with 1,262 in 2009. The average age of a child with a statement has been on a downward trajectory for the last few years too. In terms of specific need, the numbers of children with ASD (autistic spectrum disorder) has shown the biggest increase in numbers, with other primary needs remaining relatively stable. Language and communication needs have shown a decrease. More detail on the breakdown of need is set out in Appendix 8.

Demand for specialist in-borough provision for severe learning difficulties, ASD and hearing impairments is close to capacity in the borough. The capacity issue must be seen alongside the recent trend for increasing ASD place demand which has contributed towards reduced capacity. Any provision provided by free schools or academies will be factored into projections for future demand. In 2015 DfE approval was given to the provision of an autism base for high functioning ASD young people at ages 11 – 19. The provider for this base is Heartlands High School.

In September 2014 a new SEN Code of Practice came into effect. Under this Code SEN statements are now in the process of being replaced with education, health and care plans (EHCP) which take children and young people up to the age of 25. It is anticipated that, with the widening age range to include young people up to the age of 25, the number of children with statements/EHCPs will increase across the borough in the coming years. Rising numbers and the new Code

means that we should plan to provide more in-borough special school places and/or resourced provision to meet the rising needs within the borough with particular emphasis on the following:

- Increased number of places in the primary sector for children with autism, including accommodating more complex needs;
- Increase numbers of places in the secondary sector for children with autism, including accommodating more complex needs.

Haringey Council

School Place Planning Data 2015

Haringey Council

Table of contents

Appendix 1: Reception planning for places borough wide — Page 3

Appendix 2: Planning for places in local planning areas — Page 9

Appendix 3: Planning area map — Page 10

Appendix 4: Planning Area Headlines — Page 11

Appendix 5: Planning Area Detailed Data — Page 12

Appendix 6: Other year groups and provision - borough wide secondary place planning — Page 36

Appendix 7: Post 16 projections and tables — Page 38

Appendix 8: Special Educational Needs Provision — Page 41

Appendix 9: School place planning in adjoining boroughs — Page 50

Appendix 10: Reporting arrangements for school expansion consultations in Haringey — Page 56

Appendix 11: How we calculate school roll projections — Page 57

Appendix 12: How we determine the need for additional places (place planning principles) — Page 59

Haringey Council

Appendix 1: Reception planning for places borough wide

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

Intake year	Actual & projected births applicable for intake year	Actual (2008/9-2014/15) & Projected (2015/16-2024/25) reception aged pupils	Number of school places across borough	% of reception surplus	Deficit/surplus No. of places	Equivalent Form of Entry
2008/09	4,021(actual births in 2003/04)	2,983 (actual)	3,062	2.6%	79	3fe
2009/10	3,943(actual births in 2004/05)	3,007 (actual)	3,071	2.1%	64	2fe
2010/11	4,022(actual births in 2005/06)	2,985 (actual)	3,041	1.8%	56	2fe
2011/12	4,292(actual births in 2006/07)	3,198 (actual)	3,280*	2.5%	82	3fe
2012/13	4,337(actual births in 2007/08)	3,259 (actual)	3,290**	0.9%	31	1fe
2013/14	4,191(actual births in 2008/09)	3,139 (actual)	3,230***	2.8%	91	3fe
2014/15	4,412(actual births in 2009/10)	3,181 (actual)	3,350****	5.0%	169	6fe
2015/16	4,283(actual births in 2010/11)	3,224 (projected)	3,350	3.8%	126	4fe
2016/17	4,214 (actual births in 2011/12)	3,155 (projected)	3,350	5.8%	195	6/7fe
2017/18	4,129 (actual births in 2012/13)	3,120 (projected)	3,350	6.9%	230	8fe
2018/19	4,141(projected births in 2014)	3,104 (projected)	3,350	7.3%	246	8fe
2019/20	4,173 (projected births in 2015)	3,125 (projected)	3,350	6.7%	225	7/8fe
2020/21	4,202 (projected births in 2016)	3,142 (projected)	3,350	6.2%	208	7fe
2021/22	4,226 (projected births in 2017)	3,156 (projected)	3,350	5.8%	194	6fe
2022/23	4,244 (projected births in 2018)	3,164 (projected)	3,350	5.6%	186	6fe
2023/24	4,257 (projected births in 2019)	3,168 (projected)	3,350	5.4%	182	6fe
2024/25	4,267 (projected births in 2020)	3,172 (projected)	3,350	5.3%	178	6fe
Source	**Actual births**: Live Births data from ONS (Chi Tsang) **Projected births**: GLA 2014 Projections Round	**Actual**: PLASC School Census **Projected**: GLA School Roll Projections				

Source: 2008-2015 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2015

* includes 180 reception places created through additional bulge class provision: Alexandra, Welbourne, Lancasterian, South Harringay, Seven Sisters and the Triangle children's centre

** includes 120 reception places created through additional bulge class provision: Bounds Green, Weston Park, The Triangle children's centre and Earlsmead

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

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

Important Note

The figures in the "Equivalent form of Entry" column have been rounded to the nearest form of entry (30 places) for planning purposes. Please note that demand is not evenly spread

across the borough. Please see tables 1.1,2.1,3.1,4.1 and 5.1 for an analysis by planning area. The Department for Education (DfE) recommends that LAs allow for around a 2% surplus to allow for some parental choice and movement. The table above does not take account of this 2%.

Changes to the most recent School Roll Projections

The school roll projections we get from the GLA (Greater London Authority) each year take account of actual schools rolls and birth rate data as well as future housing development (in the form of a Housing Trajectory) and this information is used to project school rolls for up to ten years ahead.

The difference in the projections between last year and 2015 is primarily a result of data from the (National) 2011 Census which has now uploaded migration data flows to the projections. As a result projected births over a ten year period are down resulting in a revised downward proejction for our school rolls.

The projections the GLA provided for us last year were accurate when considered against the latest available data in 2014. They have changed this year as a result of newly available Census data and these latest projections are based on an accurate database as of 2015.

The change in projections means that we now move from a projected shortfall in places in the coming years to a projected surplus. For a more detailed analysis of the changes by planning areas please see Tables 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1 and 5.1. Or for the picture across the borough as a whole see the Table in the page above.

Volatility in School Place planning

Recent years have seen a greater volatility in school place projections as a result of changes to migration patterns, recent economic downturns and now a further layer of emerging policy from a new government on, among other things, housing and universal credit. All of this does create some uncertainty in projections, a picture seen across the Capital. For this reason we know that we may need to revisit potential expansion in specific planning areas or elsewhere in Haringey at some point, possibly sooner rather than later.

In our place planning role we monitor very carefully our school rolls to ensure that we have sufficiency of places at all times.

Future Housing in the borough

One of the key factors that feeds into the school place projections is the potential child yield from known new residential schemes (both developments which have started and those that are projected to start on site. Tables 1.1, 1.2 and the map below show respectively the spread of potential new housing across the borough and the distribution of existing Primary and Secondary schools by each of the five Planning Areas.

It shows that there appears to be more developments in those Planning Areas in the East of the borough (3,4 and 5) than those in the West (1 and 2).

Also see Appendix 11: How we calculate school roll projections.

Table 1.1: Draft Allocated sites without Planning

Code	Name	Net Housing trajectory	2011-2015 Phase 1	2015-2020 Phase 2	2020-2026 Phase 3
SA18	16-54 Wood Green High Rd	336	0	0	336
SA41	18-20 Stroud Green Road	66	0	0	66
SA42	460-470 Archway Road	90	0	0	90
SS1	50-56 Mono House	100	0	100	0
SS3	Apex House	100	0	100	0
SA34	Arena Design Centre	153	0	0	153
SA33	Arena Retail Park	696	0	0	696
TH2	Ashley Rd South	500	0	500	0
TH3	Ashley Road North	180	0	180	0
SA62	Barber Wilson	66	0	0	66
BG1	Bruce Grove Snooker	55	0	28	27
SS6	Brunel Walk & Turner Avenue	18	0	0	18
SA17	Bury Rd Car Park	192	0	0	192
SA50	Chettle Court	72	0	0	72
SA25	Clarendon Gateway	195	0	98	97
SA27	Clarendon Road South	204	0	0	204
TH10	Constable Rd	25	0	0	25
SA56	Coppetts Wood Hospital	21	0	21	0
SA53	Cranwood & St. James	40	0	40	0
SA49	Cross Lane	72	0	0	72
SA40	Finsbury Park Bowling Alley	164	0	82	82
SS2	Gourley Triangle	100	0	50	50
SA10	Green Ridings House	90	0	0	90
TH6	Hale Village Tower	190	0	190	0
TH7	Hale Wharf	330	0	330	0
SA60	Haringey Professional Development Centre	60	0	0	60
SA30	Hawes & Curtis	84	0	0	84
TH10	Herbert Rd	25	0	25	0
NT3	High Road West	1400	0	350	1050
SA45	Highgate Bowl	42	0	0	42
SA43	Highgate Station & Gonnerman's	41	0	21	20
SA47	Hillcrest	42	0	0	42
SA48	Hornsey Water Treatment	42	0	0	42
SA61	Keston Centre	85	0	85	0
SA29	L/a to Coronation Sidings	90	0	0	90
SA19	L/b Westbury & Whymark	96	0	0	96
SA39	Land behind Seven Sisters & Tewkesbury Rd	72	0	0	72
SA9	LB Civic Centre	108	0	0	108
SA66	Leabank and Lemsford close	78	0	0	78
SA13	Mecca Bingo	192	0	0	192
TH8	Monument Way	40	0	40	0
SA15	Morrison Wood Green	240	0	0	240
SA21	North of Hornsey Rail Depot	70	0	70	0
NT4	North of White Hart Lane	115	0	0	115
NT2	Northumberland Park	1700	0	0	1700
NT1	Northumberland Park North	393	0	0	393
SA28	NW of Clarendon Square	24	0	0	24
SA36	Omega	66	0	0	66

Haringey Council

Table 1.1: Draft Allocated sites without Planning – Cont'd

Code	Name	Net Housing trajectory	2011-2015 Phase 1	2015-2020 Phase 2	2020-2026 Phase 3
SA38	Overbury Rd	222	0	0	222
SA51	Park Rd & Lynton Rd	54	0	0	54
SA57	Park View & Durnsford Rd	132	0	66	66
TG3	Reynardson Court & Police Station	30	0	15	15
TH4	Station Interchange	190	0	190	0
SA12	Station Road Offices	240	0	0	240
TH1	Station Square West	676	0	676	0
SA46	Summersby Road	126	0	0	126
SA59	The Red House	36	0	0	36
SA65	The Roundway	54	0	0	54
BG2	Tottenham Delivery Office	160	0	80	80
TH5	Tottenham Hale Retail Park	770	0	0	770
TG1	Tottenham Leisure Centre Car Park	37	0	37	0
SA54	Tunnel Gardens	54	0	0	54
SA20	Turnpike Lane Triangle	48	0	0	48
SA37	Vale Rd and Eade Rd	48	0	0	48
TH8	Welbourne Centre	140	0	140	0
SA24	WG Cultural Centre (east)	126	0	0	126
SA22	WG Cultural Centre (north)	90	0	0	90
SA23	WG Cultural Centre (south)	265	0	265	0
SA31	Wightman Rd	60	0	0	60
SA11	Wood Green Bus Station	312	0	0	312
SA15	Wood Green Library	360	0	0	360

Source: LB Haringey Planning 2015

Table 1.2: Major sites with planning permission

Code	Name	Net Housing trajectory	2011-2015 Phase 1	2015-2020 Phase 2	2020-2026 Phase 3
SA3	Clarendon Square (HGY/2009/0503)	1080		1080	
SA4	St Ann's Hospital (HGY/2014/1691)	456		456	
SA5	Hornsey Depot (HGY/2013/2019)	438		438	
SA6	St Luke's Hospital (HGY/2013/2379)	156		156	
SA7	Hornsey Town Hall (HGY/201/0500)	123		123	
SA43	Highgate Magistrates Court	82		82	
PP1	56 Musewell Hill (HGY/2013/2069)	28		28	
PP2	Pembroke Works, Hornsey (SAX) (HGY/2012/1190)	42		42	
PP3	Furnival House, 50 Cholmeley Park N6 5EW (HGY/2010/1175)	15	15		
PP4	Lymington Avenue N22 6JB (HGY/2012/0770)	66	66		
SS1	Land rear of 318-320 High Rd (HGY/2013/1985) (SS1)	18	18		

Table 1.2: Major sites with planning permission – Cont'd

Haringey Council

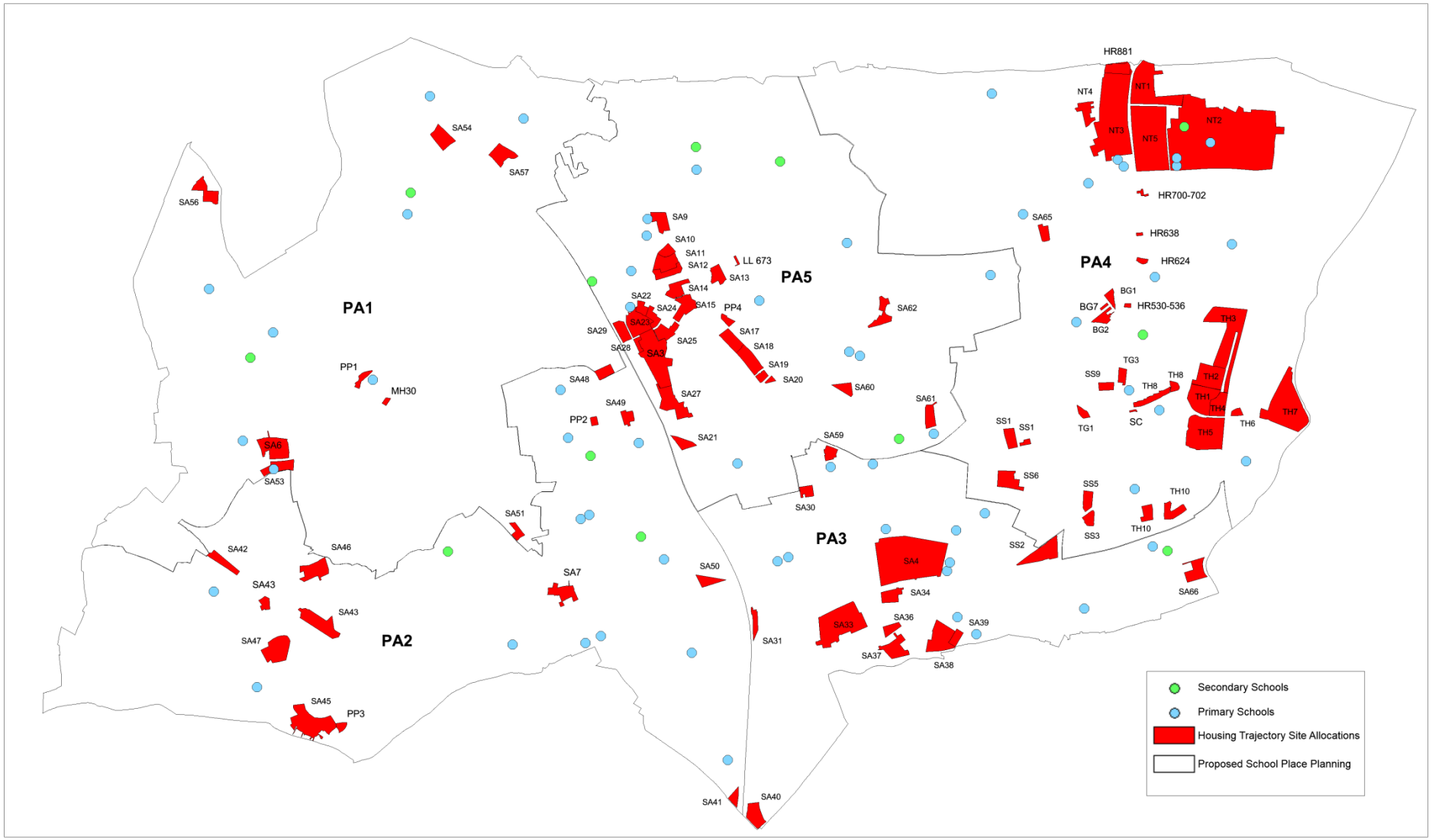
Code	Name	Net Housing trajectory	2011-2015 Phase 1	2015-2020 Phase 2	2020-2026 Phase 3
SS5	Ward's Corner (HGY/2012/0915) (SS3)	165		165	
NT5	Tottenham Hotspur Statium (HGY/2010/1000)	285		285	
SS1	Lawrence Rd (phase 1)	264		264	
SS9	Tottenham Chances 399 High Road (SS9)	10		10	
	Hale Village (Whole area around Tottenham Hale station)	1700	1700		
MH30	Gilson Place 30 Muswell Hill N10 3TA (HGY/2013/1846)	12		12	
SC	Saltram Close Housing Estate Site C Saltram Close N15 (HGY/2005/1257C)	15	15		
HR881	Former Cannon Rubber Factory, 881 High Road N15 4RS (HGY/2012/2128) (Brooke House) *	222		222	
HR638	638 High Road N17 0AA (HGY/2012/0427)	26	26		
HR530-536	530-536 High Road N17 9SX (HGY/2013/0745)	13		13	
BG7	7 Bruce Grove N17 6RA (HGY/2012/0563)	13		13	
LL673	673 Lordship Lane (HGY/2011/1597)	16		16	
HR700-702	700-702 Tottenham High Rd (HGY/2009/1122)	16	16		
HR624	624 Tottenham High Rd (HGY/2009/1532)	42	42		

Source: LB Haringey Planning 2015

* included within the High Road West site 1400 figure

Haringey Council

HOUSING TRAJECTORY SITE ALLOCATIONS WITH HARINGEY SCHOOLS



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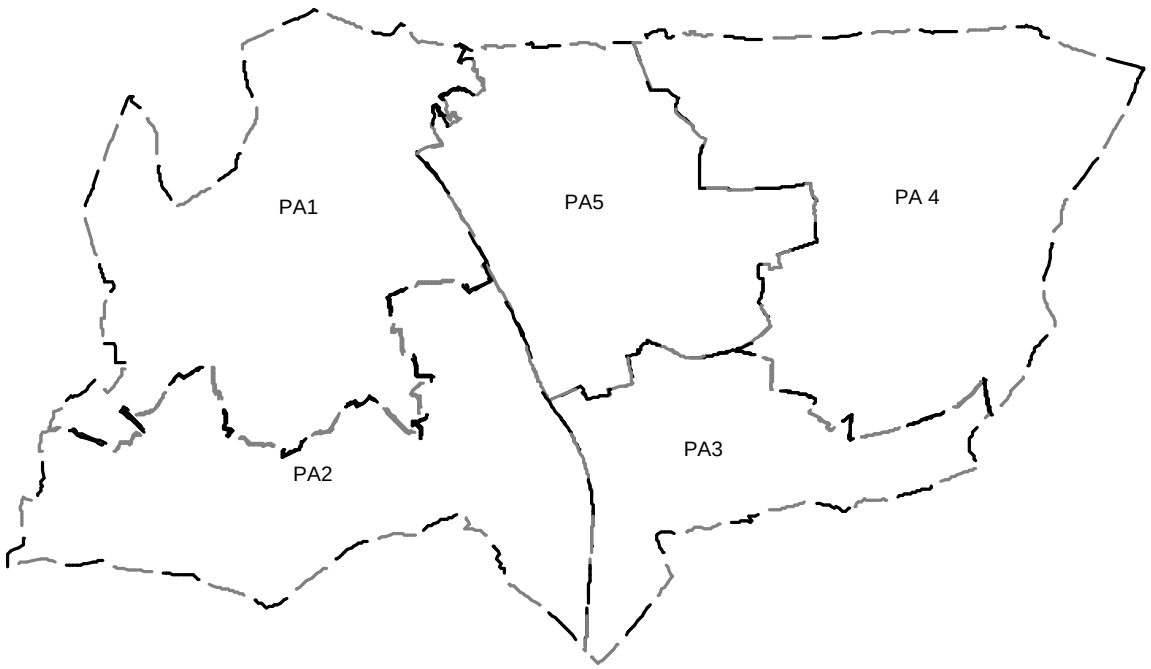
Appendix 2: Planning for places in local planning areas

2.1 We use five Planning Areas (PAs) for the purpose of our place planning to allow us to plan more effectively to meet local demand. PAs provide a useful framework to compare admissions application data, pupil projections, school roll information and housing developments across the borough. This data helps us to identify pressure points in particular parts of the borough. There is natural movement across PA boundaries for parents to access school places and there should not be an assumption that if you live within a PA you will take up a school place in that PA.

Planning areas	
PA	Wards
PA1	Alexandra, Fortis Green and Muswell Hill and North Half of Bounds Green ward (50%)
PA 2	Highgate Crouch End Hornsey Stroud Green
PA 3	South half of Harringay ward (50%) St Ann's Seven Sisters
PA 4	Tottenham Green Tottenham Hale Northumberland Park White Hart Lane Bruce Grove
PA 5	South half of Bounds Green Ward (50%) North Half of Harringay Ward (50%) Noel park Woodside West Green

Haringey Council

Appendix 3: Planning area map



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Appendix 4: Planning Area Headlines

Table 4.1: Number of first place preference applications per school place by PA and year

This table shows how demand varies between planning areas. A figure over 1.0 shows that there are more first place preference applications than available places. A figure under 1.0 shows that there are fewer first place preference applications than places available.

Planning Area	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Planning area 1	1.04	1.27	1.21	1.17	1.13
Planning area 2	1.12	1.04	0.96	1.07	1.08
Planning area 3	0.79	0.86	0.93	0.83	0.84
Planning area 4	0.82	0.88	0.78	0.79	0.73
Planning area 5	0.71	0.89	0.87	0.88	0.89
Haringey Total	**0.88**	**0.97**	**0.93**	**0.93**	**0.91**

Tables 2 and 3 show how places vary between planning areas. Planning areas 1 and 2 experience a high demand and have limited surplus capacity across the reception year.
Table 4.2: Percentage of surplus capacity (**Reception only**) by PA and year

Reception only					
Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Planning area 1	0.2%	0%	0%	0.2%	-0.2%
Planning area 2	1.4%	-0.6%	-1.0%	3.4%	**0.9%**
Planning area 3	2.8%	6.8%	3.0%	3.7%	**6.9%**
Planning area 4	1.5%	3.7%	1.5%	4.8%	**12%**
Planning area 5	3.1%	1.7%	0.32%	0.8%	**4.9%**
Haringey Average	**1.8%**	**2.5%**	**0.94%**	**2.8%**	**5.6%**

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

This table shows that when including other year groups, the majority of planning areas have a surplus capacity of over 2%. This is largely as a result of surplus capacity in the older year groups.

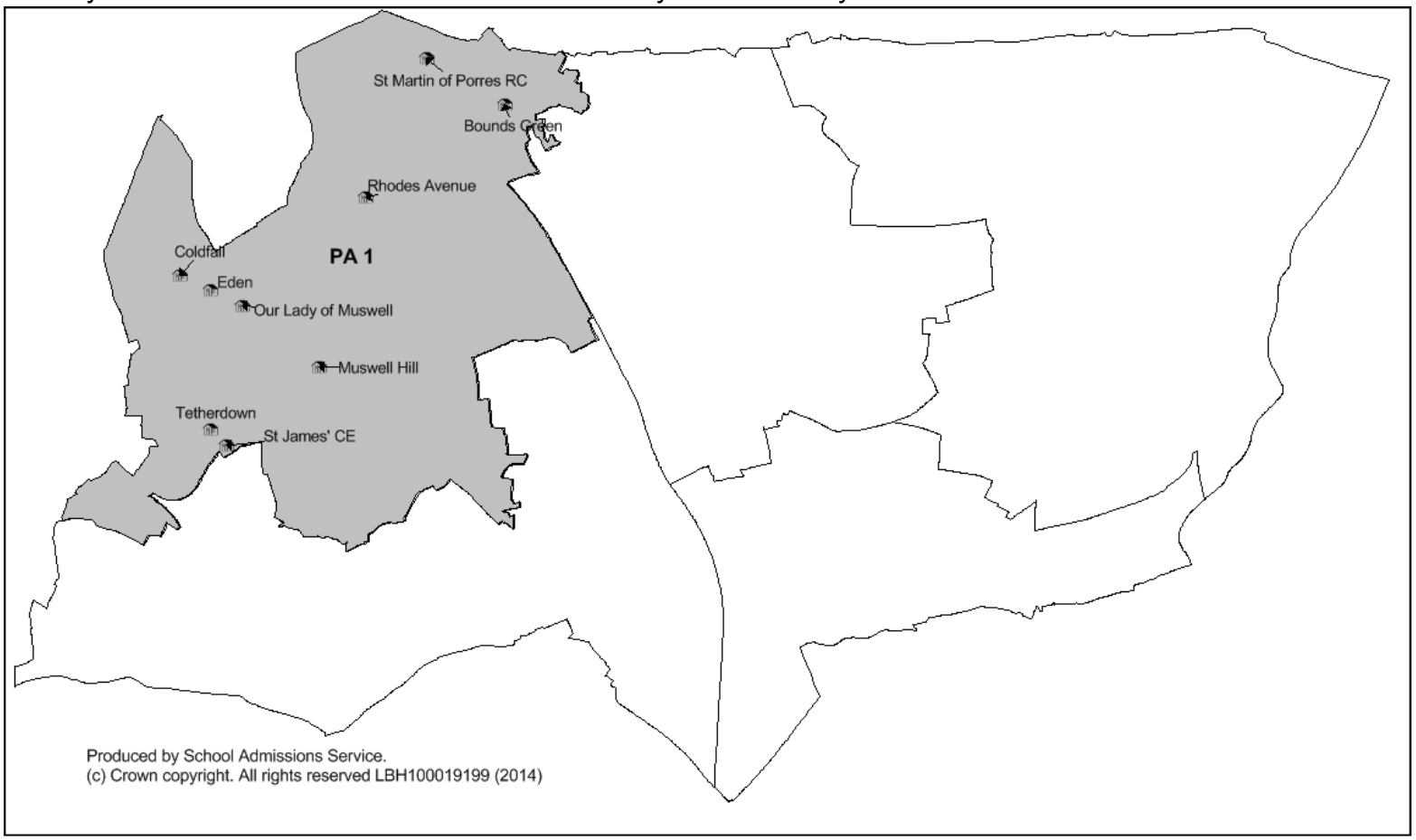
Reception to Yr 6					
Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Planning area 1	1.6%	2%	1.1%	1.2%	-0.8%
Planning area 2	5.8%	6.1%	6.5%	5.5%	**3.7%**
Planning area 3	10.9%	10.1%	9.1%	7.4%	**9.8%**
Planning area 4	4.3%	4.0%	2.9%	4.0%	**2.9%**
Planning area 5	11.7%	9.8%	7.4%	5.8%	**3.3%**
Haringey Average	**7%**	**6.5%**	**5.4%**	**4.8%**	**3.8%**

Haringey Council

Appendix 5: Planning Area Detailed Data

Planning Area 1

Planning Area 1 incorporates Alexandra, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill and the north half of Bounds Green wards and includes the following schools: Bounds Green Coldfall Primary Muswell Hill Primary Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary Rhodes Avenue Primary St James' CE Primary St Martin of Porres RC Tetherdown Primary Eden Primary.



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Summary of Planning Area 1

Applications

First place preferences for schools in planning area 1 have increased since last year, with applications from parents in PA 1 remaining high. First place preference applications represent the number of unique applications and can be used as an indicator for demand.

Planning area 1 experiences a high pressure for school places, with more applications received (608- 2015 intake year) than places available (540 – 2015 intake year).

School Roll

The school roll in this area has increased year on year since the beginning of 2000. To meet increasing demand we have expanded Coldfall, Tetherdown and Rhodes Avenue. We have also provided bulge classes at St James in 2014 and for 2015 to increase local provision. The borough's first free school, Eden primary school, opened in September 2011 and has also helped to alleviate some of the pressure for school places in this area. Planning area 1 currently has a -0.8% deficit across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and -0.2% deficit in the reception cohort.

Mobility

This area is characterised by low mobility.

Housing Developments

New housing developments scheduled to take place from 2014 onwards will increase the number of children living in this area, generating extra demand for pupil places. However, the projected reduced schools rolls is a result of a small dip in birth rates which offsets the increased demand as a result of new residential development.

Summary of supply and demand

- There is an overall high demand for school places.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	**Demand is projected to outstrip supply by approximately 1fe in 2015/6 before a small surplus in 2016/17. This is projected to rise to a 3fe surplus by 2023/24**

Haringey Council

Table 1.1: GLA projections for planning area 1

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2009/10-2014/15) & Projection (2015/16-2024/25) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/ Deficit of places
2009/10	509		450	
2010/11	532	449	450	1
2011/12	568	510	510*	0
2012/13	546	540	540**	0
2013/14	506	509	510	1
2014/15	604	541 (actual)	540***	-1
2015/16	646	562	540~	-22
2016/17	638	534	540>	6
2017/18	540	511	540	29
2018/19		496	540	44
2019/20		488	540	52
2020/21		478	540	62
2021/22		468	540	72
2022/23		457	540	83
2023/24		445	540	95
2024/25		436	540	104

Source: 2009-2015 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2015
*From September 2011 Rhodes Avenue was expanded from 2fe to 3fe and Eden Primary school took its first reception cohort of 30.
**For September 2012 Bounds Green took a bulge class
*** For September 2014 St James CE took a bulge class
~ For September 2015 St James CE took a bulge class
>For September 2016 Bounds Green is expanding to 3FE

Table 1.2: First place preference information

School	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Bounds Green	53	69	57	57	73
Coldfall Primary	99	147	91	117	116
Eden Primary		31	54	38	42
Muswell Hill Primary	73	84	68	92	72
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	46	48	50	32	33
Rhodes Avenue Primary	105	132	125	134	147
St James' CE Primary	28	30	38	51	35
St Martin of Porres RC	31	48	39	44	30
Tetherdown Primary	97	99	95	67	60
Total	**532**	**688**	**617**	**632**	**608**

Haringey Council

Table 1.3: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	School Capacity (2015)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Bounds Green Infant & Junior school	450	405	395	442	441	441
Coldfall Primary	630	598	626	629	629	631
Eden Primary	90		30	60	90	119
Muswell Hill Primary	420	418	418	420	418	420
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	420	399	398	402	401	413
Rhodes Avenue Primary	510	423	451	483	513	541
St James' CE Primary	240	206	206	207	204	235
St Martin of Porres RC	210	201	201	203	203	199
Tetherdown Primary	420	360	390	420	420	420
Totals	**3,390**	**3,010**	**3,115**	**3,266**	**3,319**	**3,419**
Total Capacity	**3,390**	**3,060**	**3,180**	**3,300**	**3,360**	**3,390**
Percentage of Surplus capacity		**1.7%**	**2.1%**	**1.0%**	**1.0%**	**-0.8%**

*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 1.4: 2012/13/14 Mobility from raise online[7]

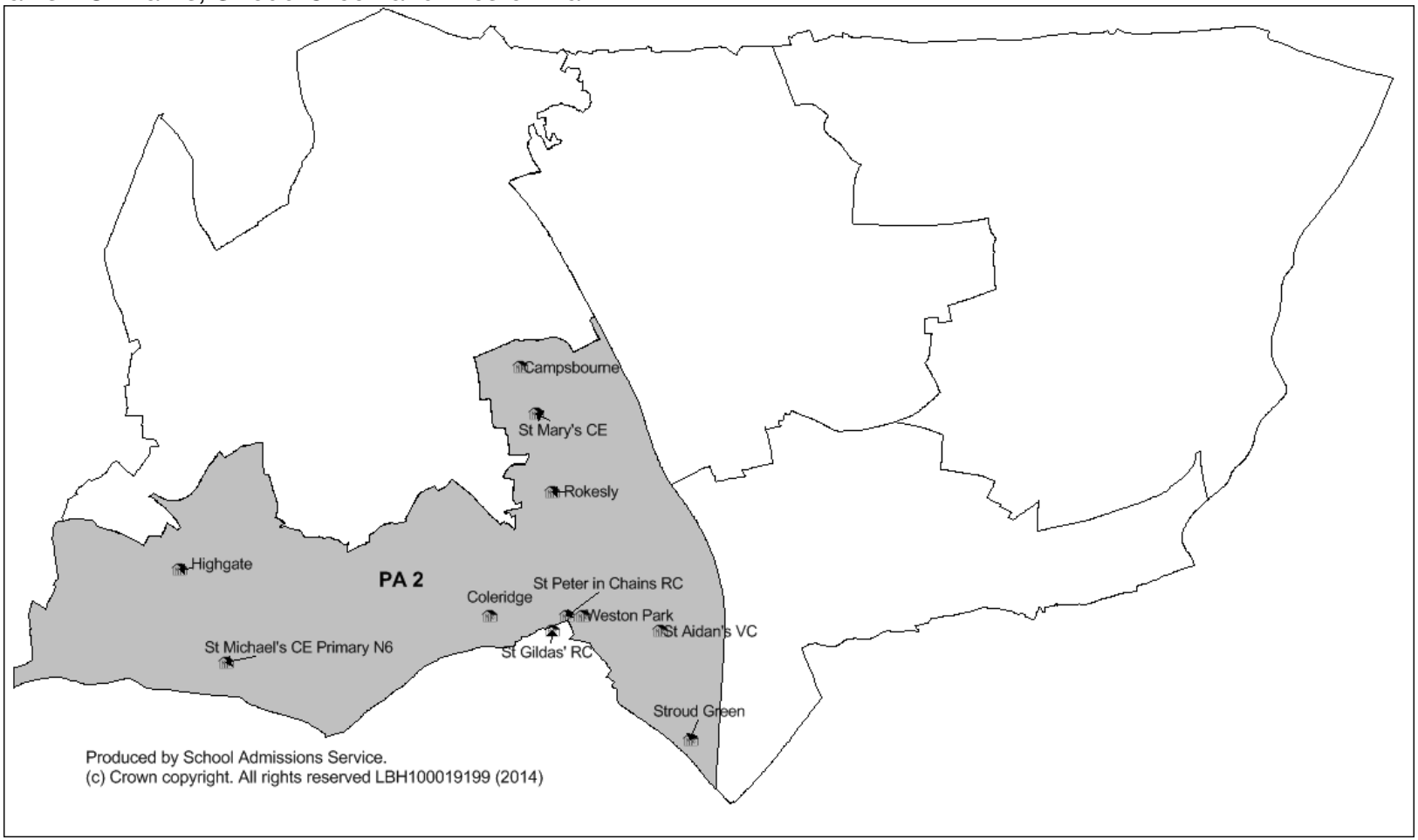
School	2012% mobility[8] from Raiseonline	2013% mobility from Raiseonline	2014% mobility from Raiseonline
Bounds Green Infant	4.4	8.4	7.4
Bounds Green Junior	12.2	14.1	9.0
Coldfall Primary	13.8	12.8	10.4
Muswell Hill Primary	14.0	13.3	15.1
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	13.3	13.2	12.0
Rhodes Avenue Primary	6.6	6.9	6.4
St James' CE Primary	13.1	13.6	10.9
St Martin of Porres RC	4.1	5.8	5.8
Tetherdown Primary	6.7	8.4	8.3
Eden Primary		0	0

[7] RAISE online is an acronym for Reporting and Analysis for Improvement through School Self-Evaluation
[8] Pupil mobility is 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.

Haringey Council

Planning Area 2

Planning Area 2 incorporates Highgate, Crouch End, Hornsey and Stroud Green wards and includes the following schools: Campsbourne Infants, Coleridge Primary, Highgate Primary, Rokesly Infants, St Aidan's, St Mary's CE Primary, St Michaels CE Primary N6, St Peter in Chains RC Infants, Stroud Green and Weston Park.



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Summary of Planning Area 2

Applications

First place preferences for schools in planning area 2 have increased very slightly this year from 701 (2014) to 706 (2015). In the latest intake year there have been more applications received (706) than places available (656).

School Roll

Overall, the school roll has increased since the beginning of 2000. In more recent years the school roll has increased from 614 (2009/10) to 675 (2012/13). Since 2013 the school roll has fluctuated, dropping to 634 in 2013/14 and rising to 650 in 2014/15.

Mobility

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

Housing Developments

New housing developments scheduled to take place from 2014 onwards will increase the number of children living in this area, generating extra demand for places. Table 2.1 below shows that this will be offset by the revised projected schools rolls as a result of a smaller than previously projected birth rate.

New Free School on borough boundary

Whitehall Park School opened in September 2014 providing an additional 56 places in Islington, on the old Ashmount primary school site. This provision will have a small impact on demand in our borough as for 2014 only eleven Haringey children accessed a reception place at this school.

Summary of supply and demand

- The latest projections show a reduction in reception age pupils from 2015/16 although currently there is an overall high demand for school places in this PA.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	**A surplus of places is projected to grow from 2014/15 reaching 1fe by 2015/16 and growing to 4fe by 2023/24**

Haringey Council

Table: 2.1 GLA projections for planning area 2

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2009/10-2014/15) & Projection (2015/16-2024/25) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/ Deficit of places
2009/10	712	614	626	12
2010/11	708	617	626	9
2011/12	747	630	626	-4
2012/13	669	675	686*	11
2013/14	735	634	656**	22
2014/15	737	650 (actual)	656***	6
2015/16	696	629	656~	27
2016/17	678	578	656	78
2017/18	668	571	656	85
2018/19		561	656	95
2019/20		560	656	96
2020/21		556	656	100
2021/22		549	656	107
2022/23		540	656	116
2023/24		530	656	126
2024/25		523	656	133

Source: 2009-2015 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2015
*Weston Park took a bulge for September 2012 and a year 1 bulge class was accommodated at St Mary's CE in September 2013
**Weston Park took a bulge for September 2013
*** St Mary's CE accommodated a bulge class for September 2014
~ For September 2015 St Mary's CE is permanently expanding from 2FE to 3FE

Table 2.2: First place preference information

School	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Campsbourne Infants	43	47	58	54	49
Coleridge Primary	199	182	180	200	206
Highgate Primary School	38	38	38	36	41
Rokesly Infants	76	76	59	70	91
St Aidan's	57	54	38	59	40
St Mary's CE Infant	57	61	51	51	54
St Michael's CE Primary N6	93	82	89	77	70
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	56	58	46	58	66
Stroud Green	30	34	24	39	42
Weston Park	51	49	46	57	47
Totals	**700**	**681**	**629**	**701**	**706**

Haringey Council

Table 2.3: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	School Capacity (2015)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Campsbourne Infants / Junior	420	372	377	372	373	392
Coleridge Primary	840	658	708	769	828	825
Highgate Primary School	392	375	387	384	378	386
Rokesly Infants / Junior	630	610	597	616	604	609
St Aidan's	210	208	206	207	200	204
St Gildas' RC Junior	240	225	226	225	233	238
St Mary's CE Infant / Junior*	450	385	392	396	424	460
St Michael's CE Primary N6	420	415	416	404	412	411
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	180	175	177	180	176	172
Stroud Green	420	328	306	310	328	349
Weston Park	270	208	208	236	270	266
Totals	**4,472**	**3,959**	**4,000**	**4,099**	**4,226**	**4,312**
Total Capacity	**4,472**	**4,202**	**4,262**	**4,382**	**4,472**	**4,472**
Percentage of Surplus capacity		**5.8%**	**6.1%**	**6.5%**	**5.5%**	**3.7%**

* St Mary's CE Infant accommodated a year 1 bulge class in September 2013

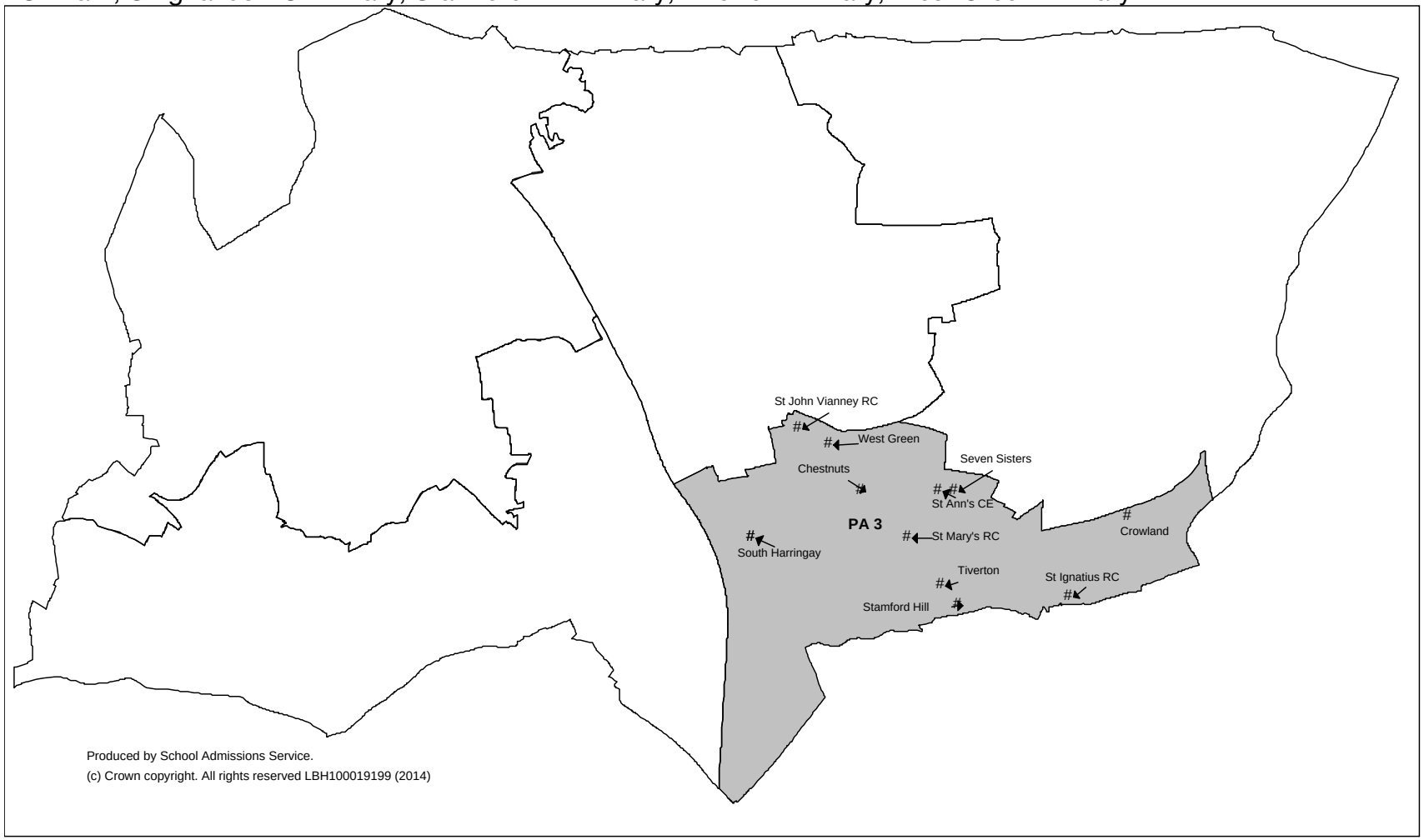
Table 2.4: 2012/13/14 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2012% mobility from Raiseonline	2013% mobility from Raiseonline	2014% mobility from Raiseonline
Campsbourne Infants	11.1	10.5	10.4
Campsbourne Junior	12.9	10.6	13.6
Coleridge Primary	10.9	10.3	10.5
Highgate Primary School	25.2	23.5	11.2
Rokesly Infant	5.2	4.4	3.4
Rokesly Junior	9.3	9.5	6.8
St Aidan's	11.4	8	9.4
St Gildas' RC Junior	7.1	7.1	7.3
St Mary's CE Primary	5.9 (Infant) / 11.3 (Junior)	6.3	16.4
St Michael's CE Primary N6	13.2	12.2	14.2
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	2.6	2.5	1.7
Stroud Green	14.6	14.7	19.6
Weston Park	8.5	9.1	7.6

Haringey Council

Planning Area 3

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



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Summary of Planning Area 3

Applications

First place preference applications stayed broadly the same between 2014 (450) and 2015 (451). First place preferences were higher in Planning Area 3 in 2013 (503).

School Roll

Planning area 3 has experienced a fluctuating school roll population over the past 14 years. Rolls steadily decreased between 2000-2009 but the trend has now reversed and rolls have steadily increased over the past 5 years in line with an increasing birth rate. This is an area which has historically carried large surpluses.

Mobility

This area is characterised by fluctuating mobility, with church schools experiencing lower levels of pupil mobility than community schools.

Housing Developments

Planning Area 3 borders both Planning Area 4 and the London Borough of Hackney, both of which are experiencing large scale regeneration. The regeneration of the Woodberry Down Estate is currently underway with 1,969 properties already created, comprising 1,555 social rented homes, 355 private sale and 58 unoccupied properties. Further development is currently taking place and by the end of 2014, 530 new rented units will have been constructed. The Woodberry Down development is estimated to finish by 2035, generating a total of 6,109 units. From May 2014 700 new homes were delivered in Tottenham Hale. A further 397 units are planned on the former GLS Depot site.

It is expected that some children from these developments will apply for school places in neighbouring Planning Areas, including Planning Area 3.

Summary of supply and demand

- The school roll population is projected to remain largely static, with demand not outstripping supply, largely as a result of demand arising from residential development being offset by a flattened birth rate .

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	**An average surplus of between 1-2fe is projected between 2014/15 and 2024/25**

Haringey Council

Table 3.1: GLA projections for planning area 3

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2009/10-2014/15) & Projection (2015/16-2024/25) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2009/10	630		570	
2010/11	628	525	540	15
2011/12	713	587	630*	43
2012/13	768	553	600**	7
2013/14	719	520	540	20
2014/15	736	503 (actual)	540	37
2015/16	732	524	540	16
2016/17	661	504	540	36
2017/18	656	499	540	41
2018/19		495	540	45
2019/20		499	540	41
2020/21		499	540	41
2021/22		498	540	42
2022/23		495	540	45
2023/24		491	540	49
2024/25		490	540	50

Source: 2009-2015 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2015

*Seven Sisters, South Harringay and the Triangle Children's centre took a bulge for September 2011

**The Triangle Children's centre accommodated a bulge in September 2012 and Stamford Hill took a year 1 bulge class in September 2013

Table 3.2: First place preference information

School	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Chestnuts Primary	101	70	76	77	72
Crowland	33	39	26	32	43
Seven Sisters Primary	43	40	51	39	35
South Harringay Infant	64	78	63	82	66
St Ann's CE Primary	23	22	33	22	32
St Ignatius RC Primary	41	45	53	15	34
St John Vianney RC	49	42	47	45	34
St Mary's RC Infant	62	61	65	54	61
Stamford Hill Primary	24	24	19	19	24
Tiverton Primary	37	47	53	46	28
West Green Primary	23	23	17	19	22
Total	**500**	**491**	**503**	**450**	**451**

Note: On time applications as at 26/3/2015

Haringey Council

Table 3.3: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	School Capacity (2015)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Chestnuts Primary	420	402	399	407	408	404
Crowland	420	367	368	358	383	379
Seven Sisters Primary*	531	389	421	417	428	409
South Harringay Infant**	210	178	194	204	198	177
South Harringay Junior	240	214	214	211	219	241
St Ann's CE Primary	210	201	199	197	206	202
St Ignatius RC Primary	420	358	371	397	389	360
St John Vianney RC	210	204	205	207	207	205
St Mary's RC Infant	180	177	181	177	174	180
St Mary RC Junior	240	230	230	238	237	237
Stamford Hill Primary***	240	184	186	193	199	194
Tiverton Primary	420	358	362	398	401	401
Triangle****			27	25		
West Green Primary	210	206	200	210	210	208
Totals	**3,951**	**3,468**	**3,557**	**3,639**	**3,659**	**3,597**
Total Capacity	**3,951**	**3,894**	**3,963**	**4,002**	**3,951**	**3,951**
Percentage of Surplus capacity		**11%**	**10.2%**	**9.1%**	**7.4%**	**9.8%**

*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 September 2013, Stamford Hill accommodated a year bulge class (+1fe)
**** For September 2011 and September 2012, The Triangle Children's centre accommodated a bulge class +1fe

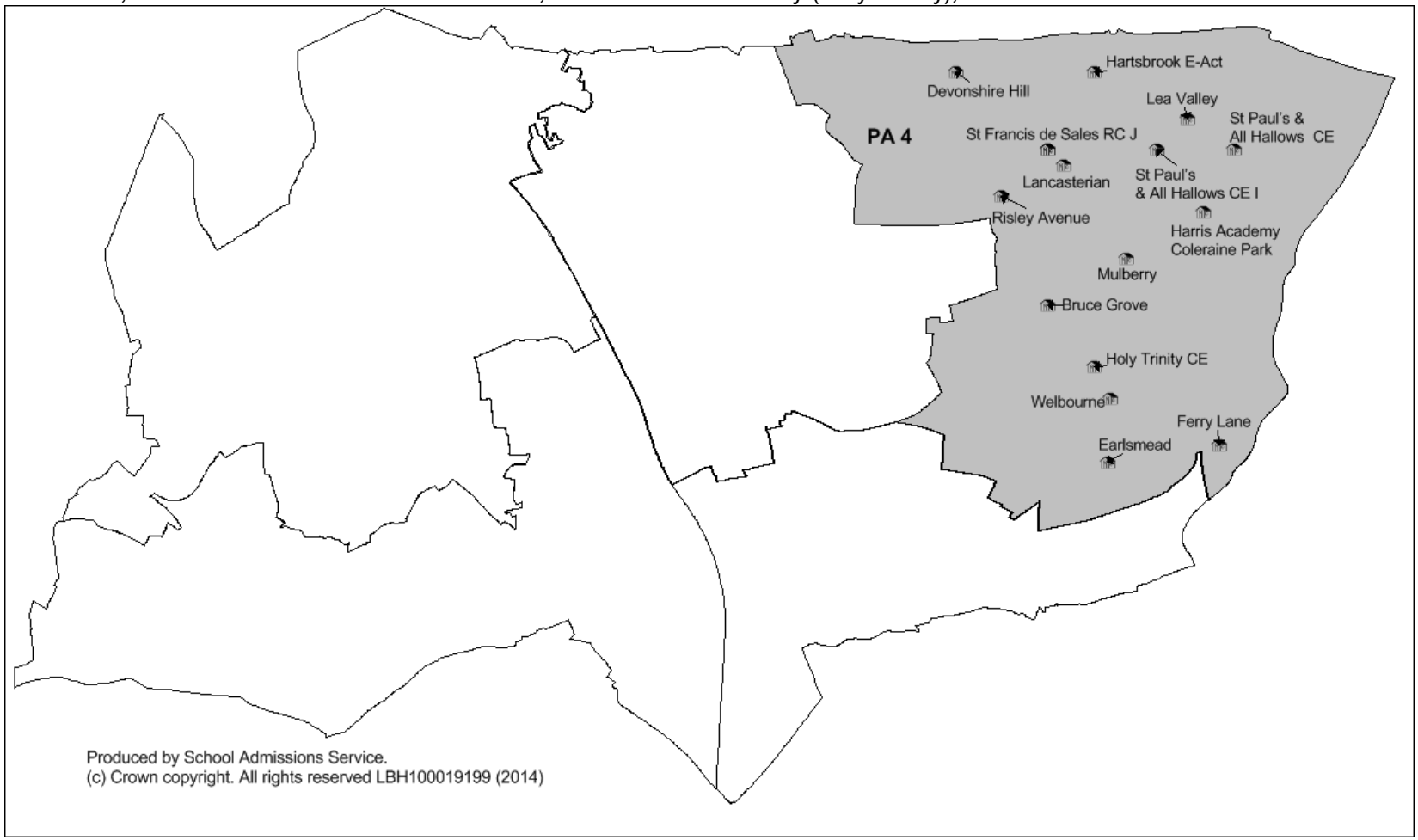
Table 3.4: 2012/13/14 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2012% mobility from Raiseonline	2013% mobility from Raiseonline	2014% mobility from Raiseonline
Chestnuts Primary	26.9	24.1	19.5
Crowland	27.9	25.2	25.9
Seven Sisters Primary	29.0	29.4	32.2
South Harringay Infant	13.8	11.1	7.1
South Harringay Junior	11.7	11.4	13.3
St Ann's CE Primary	18.2	16.2	14.8
St Ignatius RC Primary	9.9	14.1	12.9
St John Vianney RC	11.4	11.3	11.9
St Mary's RC Infant	5.8	5.1	4.3
St Mary's RC Junior	9.1	8	5.9
Stamford Hill Primary	28.8	33.1	37.2
Tiverton Primary	23.0	24.9	26
West Green Primary	26.2	26.8	27.7

Haringey Council

Planning area 4

Planning Area 4 incorporates Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Bruce Grove wards and includes the following schools: Bruce Grove Primary School, Devonshire Hill, Earlsmead, Ferry Lane Primary, Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park, Hartsbrook E-Act Free School, Lancasterian, Lea Valley Primary Primary, Mulberry Primary, Risley Avenue, St Francis de Sales RC Infants, St Paul's and All Hallows CE Infants, The Green CE Primary (Holy Trinity), Welbourne.



Haringey Council

Summary of Planning Area 4

Applications

Overall, first place preferences for schools in Planning Area 4 have decreased since last year from 759 (2014) to 700 (2015). Demand for school places is higher in the northern part of PA4 than the southern part, with schools in the north of this PA generally receiving more applications than there are places available. Overall this PA does currently carry the highest surplus of school places. The majority of these surpluses are concentrated in three of the fifteen schools in this PA.

School Roll

The school roll in this PA has increased year on year since 2009. A number of bulge classes have been implemented (Lancasterian +29, Earlsmead +30 and Welbourne +30) in recent years and these have contributed to the higher rolls. Welbourne has also been expanded to take an additional 30 reception children each year. Table 4.3 below provides more detailed information.

Mobility

This area is characterised by fluctuating mobility with church schools experiencing lower levels of pupil mobility than community schools.

Housing Developments

This area is undergoing high levels of regeneration. The Tottenham Regeneration Strategic Framework (March 2014) sets out plans to create a new residential neighbourhood along High Road West/Tottenham Hotspur Football Club as well as transforming the Northumberland Park area with new housing and improved transport links. In Tottenham Hale, approximately 700 new homes and 1200 student flats have already been delivered. We anticipate that this will generate more children in the area which in turn will create additional pressure for school places.

Despite the downward revision to the overall projections data seen this year Planning Area 4 is still projected to see a deficit of primary school places by 2020/21. This is largely as a result of the actual and anticipated development taking place as a result of regeneration work in the area.

Given the large scale developments planned for this area, coupled with projections that show a deficit from 2020, we will continue to closely monitor this PA to ensure that demand does continues to meet supply both in the short and the longer term. The PA also borders with Enfield where large scale regeneration is taking place at Meridian Water.

Haringey Council

Summary of supply and demand

- Increasing school roll population with a particular pressure on school places in the northern part of this planning area.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	**From 2014/15 - supply is projected to meet demand up until 2020/21**

Table 4.1: GLA projections for planning area 4

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2009/10-2014/15) & Projection (2015/16-2024/25) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2009/10	1,244		808	
2010/11	1,310	796	808	12
2011/12	1,346	835	867*1	32
2012/13	1,391	885	898*2	13
2013/14	1,325	855	898*3	43
2014/15	1,391	843 (actual)	958/*4/	115
2015/16	1,355	868	958	90
2016/17	1,404	908	958	50
2017/18	1,357	906	958	52
2018/19		920	958	38
2019/20		939	958	19
2020/21		968	958	-10
2021/22		991	958	-33
2022/23		1,018	958	-60
2023/24		1,044	958	-86
2024/25		1,060	958	-102

Source: 2009-2015 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2015
*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

Haringey Council

Table 4.2: First place preference information

School	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Brook House Primary School	n/a	n/a	9	10	6
Bruce Grove Primary School	57	53	40	46	41
Devonshire Hill	37	54	49	49	52
Earlsmead	56	66	46	76	63
Ferry Lane Primary	21	32	26	26	25
Harris Academy Tottenham				1	9
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	22	23	29	28	25
Holy Trinity	24	29	23	24	27
Lancasterian Primary	57	78	62	61	56
Lea Valley Primary	82	91	99	88	68
Mulberry Primary	75	86	78	69	72
Risley Avenue	52	65	50	81	72
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	96	101	96	91	76
St Paul's and All Hallows CE Infants	63	55	38	41	40
Welbourne	66	55	67	68	68
Totals	**708**	**788**	**712**	**759**	**700**

*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.

Haringey Council

Table 4.3: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	School Capacity (2015)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Brook House Primary School	150	n/a	n/a	76	119	153
Bruce Grove Primary	420	413	413	404	406	410
Devonshire Hill*	420	404	417	417	416	415
Earlsmead**	450	393	396	437	433	443
Ferry Lane Primary	210	180	185	198	202	191
Harris Academy Tottenham	60	-	-	-	-	16
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	420	384	384	384	386	385
Holy Trinity Primary	210	190	194	196	186	186
Lancasterian Primary***	435	389	409	420	427	427
Lea Valley Primary****	420	421	420	416	418	421
Mulberry Primary	630	605	616	630	626	631
Risley Avenue	630	599	603	611	604	621
St Francis de Sales RC Infants*****	270	269	270	267	265	270
St Francis de Sales RC Juniors	360	351	354	358	353	350
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	180	180	175	178	175	173
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	240	233	230	229	223	225
Welbourne******	480	402	423	444	451	502
Totals	**5,985**	**5,413**	**5,489**	**5,665**	**5,690**	**5,819**
Total Capacity	**5,985**	**5,656**	**5,715**	**5,835**	**5,925**	**5,985**
Percentage of Surplus capacity		**4.5%**	**4.1%**	**3.0%**	**4.1%**	**2.9%**

* Devonshire Hill'sPAN was reduced to 60 from Sep 2007
** Earlsmead accommodated a bulge class in September 2012
*** Lancasterian had two bulge years these have now been worked out of the system. They took a further bulge class in September 2011.
**** Lea Valley last took a bulge year of 30 in September 95.
*****St Francis de Sales RC expanded in September 1999 to take 90 pupils.
****** Welbourne took a bulge year in September 2011 and permanently expanded to 3fe in September 2013.

Haringey Council

Table 4.4: 2012/13/14 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2012% mobility from Raiseonline	2013% mobility from Raiseonline	2014% mobility from Raiseonline
Bruce Grove Primary	22.1	21.7	20.6
Devonshire Hill	25.3	24.4	21.4
Earlsmead	21.4	19	18.7
Ferry Lane Primary	23.6	27.5	27.3
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	32.1	35	36.1
Holy Trinity	19.0	19.9	19.3
Lancasterian Primary	19.4	16.6	17.4
Lea Valley Primary	13.6	10.9	11.7
Mulberry Primary	26.0	25	21.9
Risley Avenue	24.3	22.6	21.2
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	6.1	5.1	2.3
St Francis de Sales RC Juniors	5.9	5.6	5.1
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	6.8	5.9	8.4
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	10.9	10.5	14.8
Welbourne	20.8	20.1	19.9

Haringey Council

Planning area 5

Planning Area 5 incorporates Noel Park, West Green, Woodside, South half of Bounds Green and north half of Harringay wards and includes the following schools: Alexandra Primary, Belmont Infant, Earlham, Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane, Lordship Lane, Noel Park Primary, North Harringay Primary, St Michael's CE Primary N22, St Paul's RC Primary, The Willow and Trinity Primary Academy.

Summary of Planning Area 5

Applications

First place preference applications for schools in planning area 5 have slightly increased from 574 (2014) to 585 (2015).

School Roll

The school roll in this PA has increased year on year since 2008. This PA historically carried large amounts of surplus capacity. We have managed this surplus by the lowering of PANs in some schools.

Mobility

This area is characterised by high mobility.

Housing Developments

Outline planning permissions has been granted for the development of Clarendon Square, as part of the larger regeneration of the Heartlands area. Approximately1200 units of housing are expected to be delivered in this area in the future. New housing from this development will increase the number of children in this area, generating extra demand for pupil places.

Summary of supply and demand

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	**Demand is projected to outstrip supply by approximately 0.5fe from 2021/22.**

Haringey Council

Table 5.1: GLA projections for planning area 5

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2009/10-2014/15) & Projection (2015/16-2024/25) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2009/10	848		617	
2010/11	844	598	617	19
2011/12	918	636	647*	11
2012/13	963	624	626**	2
2013/14	906	621	626	5
2014/15	944	624(actual)	656***	32
2015/16	854	640	656	16
2016/17	833	632	656	24
2017/18	908	633	656	23
2018/19		632	656	24
2019/20		638	656	18
2020/21		641	656	-15
2021/22		650	656	-6
2022/23		654	656	2
2023/24		658	656	-2
2024/25		663	656	-7

Source: 2009-2015 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2015
* Alexandra accommodated a bulge class (+1fe)
** The PAN at Alexandra was reinstated to 60 and Noel Park's PAN reduced from 81 to 60
*** Noel Park accommodated a bulge class (+1fe)

Table 5.2: First place preference information

School	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Alexandra Primary	30	42	30	34	52
Belmont Infant	77	110	86	91	102
Earlham	37	47	31	40	31
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	52	48	46	53	51
Lordship Lane	59	46	81	78	82
Noel Park Primary	53	54	63	50	53
North Harringay Primary	46	65	56	64	63
St Michael's CE Primary N22	14	25	22	21	24
St Paul's RC Primary	19	34	34	42	44
The Willow	44	55	67	77	56
Trinity Primary Academy	27	29	31	24	27
Total	**458**	**555**	**547**	**574**	**585**

Haringey Council

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

School	School Capacity (2015)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Alexandra Primary*	300	188	191	223	263	290	328
Belmont Infant	168	168	172	172	176	173	171
Belmont Junior	240	199	205	205	209	212	218
Earlham	409	387	394	393	401	394	400
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	420	415	417	408	404	392	397
Lordship Lane	630	599	608	613	612	614	614
Noel Park Primary*	525	484	499	504	515	503	537
North Harringay Primary	462	408	376	386	402	396	403
St Michael's CE Primary N22	210	179	184	195	192	200	206
St Paul's RC Primary	210	199	204	203	209	206	201
The Willow***	441	387	384	400	403	403	413
Trinity Primary Academy	420	345	349	357	353	395	405
Totals	**4,435**	**3,958**	**3,983**	**4,059**	**4,139**	**4,178**	**4,293**
Total Capacity	**4,435**	**4,539**	**4,497**	**4,501**	**4,468**	**4,435**	**4,435**
Percentage of Surplus capacity		**12.8%**	**11.5%**	**9.8%**	**7.4%**	**5.8%**	**3.3%**

*For September 2011 Alexandra primary school accommodated a bulge class (+1fe).
*For September 2012, Noel Park reduced its PAN to 60 and Alexandra reinstated its PAN to 60.
**North Harringay's 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 5.4: 2012/13/14 Mobility from RAISE online

School	2012% mobility from Raiseonline	2013% mobility from Raiseonline	2014% mobility from Raiseonline
Alexandra Primary	26.3	21	18.2
Belmont Infant	8.8	5.1	7
Belmont Junior	15.1	13.9	10.9
Earlham	30.8	30.8	29.4
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	28.2	26.5	24.1
Lordship Lane	21.8	20.7	19.5
Noel Park Primary	29.7	29.7	25.6
North Harringay Primary	22.4	27.3	22.3
St Michael's CE Primary N22	29.1	29	28.5
St Paul's RC Primary	11.6	11.7	11.9
The Willow	18.2	16.6	16.3
Trinity Primary Academy	30.3	33.3	36.4

Haringey Council

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 2015 PLASC count.
  Data Source: admissions data and 2015 PLASC count

- Total school roll trends and surplus capacity.
  Data Source: January PLASC 2000 – 2015

- School mobility data extracted from RAISEonline - acronym for Reporting and Analysis for Improvement through School Self-Evaluation

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

  Data Source: Haringey Council's Planning Policy Team and Development Management Team - major planning applications over 10 units 2003-2014, date obtained10th May 2014

- GLA projections,
  Data Source: GLA school roll projections 2015 Round

- Number of births for the equivalent school year
  Data Source: ONS Live birth, term time from 1st September to 31st August

Haringey Council

Appendix 6 - Borough wide secondary place planning

6.1 The number of planned secondary places (Table 6.1, column 2) corresponds to the total school capacity of all of our secondary schools across years 7 to 11. This table also takes account of the PAN reduction at Hornsey School for Girls from 9fe to 8fe in September 2012 and a further reduction to this PAN to 162 (6fe) in September 2014. It also includes a PAN increase at Heartlands High School from 7fe to 8fe in September 2013 and the closure of The John Loughborough School at the end of August 2013 resulting in 60 less year 7 places. The information below also includes provision at Harris Academy Tottenham which opened in September 2015 and currently provides 90 year 7 places each September. From September 2014 an additional 105 places are also available at the Tottenham UTC (University Technical College)[9] for ages 14 – 19 (years 10 to 13).

Table 6.1: 11-15 year old projections and planned places[10]

Year	11-15 planned places	Number of 11-15 year old pupils *(projections from 2015/16 onwards)*	11-15 year old place shortfall/ surplus	% surplus / shortfall of 11-15 year old places
2007/08	11,658	11,070	588	5.04%
2008/09	11,696	10,958	738	6.31%
2009/10	11,680	10,861	819	7.01%
2010/11	11,734	10,917	817	6.96%
2011/12	11,788	10,897	891	7.56%
2012/13	11,842	10,854	988	8.34%
2013/14	11,923	10,763	1160	9.73%
2014/15	12,304	11,172 (actual PLASC)	1,132	9.2%
2015/16	12,526	11,135	1,391	11.1%
2016/17	12,643	11,242	1,401	11.1%
2017/18	12,760	11,455	1,305	10.2%
2018/19	12,850	11,842	1,008	7.8%
2019/20	12,850	12,128	722	5.6%
2020/21	12,850	12,376	474	3.7%
2021/22	12,850	12,677	173	1.3%
2022/23	12,850	12,971	-121	-0.9%
2023/24	12,850	13,014	-164	-1.3%

Source: 2005-2015 PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2015[11]

[9] A University Technical College (UTC) is a type of secondary school in England that is led by a sponsor university. The university supports the curriculum development of the UTC, provides professional development opportunities for teachers, and guides suitably qualified students to foundation and full degrees

[10] The 11-15 planned places include Harris Tottenham and Tottenham UTC

Haringey Council

Table 6.2: year 6 and 7 projections and planned places

	year	Number of year 7 places	Number of year 6 pupils	Number of year 7 pupils	year 7 place shortfall / surplus	% of year 7 surplus places
Actual	2004/2005	2,358	2,658	2,215	143	6.06%
Actual	2005/2006	2,336	2,672	2,203	133	5.69%
Actual	2006/2007	2,336	2,724	2,207	129	5.52%
Actual	2007/2008	2,336	2,728	2,191	145	6.21%
Actual	2008/2009	2,336	2,687	2,192	144	6.16%
Actual	2009/2010	2,336	2,625	2,110	226	9.67%
Actual	2010/2011	2,390	2,648	2,149	241	10.08%
Actual	2011/2012	2,390	2,584	2,165	225	9.41%
Actual	2012/2013	2,390	2,675	2,089	301	12.59%
Actual	2013/2014	2,357	2,877	2,146	211	8.95%
Actual	2014/2015	2,528*	2,882 (actual PLASC)	2,348 (actual PLASC)	180	7.1%
Projection	2015/2016	2,528	2,910	2,289	239	9.5%
Projection	2016/2017	2,528	2,919	2,337	191	7.6%
Projection	2017/2018	2,528	3,171	2,345	183	7.2%
Projection	2018/2019	2,528	3,227	2,548	-20	-0.8%
Projection	2019/2020	2,528	3,153	2,596	-68	-2.7%
Projection	2020/2021	2,528	3,275	2,538	-10	-0.4%
Projection	2021/2022	2,528	3,270	2,638	-110	-4.4%
Projection	2022/2023	2,528	3,195	2,638	-110	-4.4%
Projection	2023/2024	2,528	3,155	2,592	-64	-2.5%

Source: 2005-2015 PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2015

*includes Harris Academy with a PAN of 90, eventually expected to rise to 180, date to be confirmed.

Haringey Council

Appendix 7: Post 16 projections and tables

Background

7.1 The first cohort of young people required to participate in education and training up to the age of 17 entered year 12 in September 2013. The local authority monitors year 11 transition into the post 16 sector via the Destination Survey[12]. This survey will be one of the data sets informing this paper year on year enabling us to monitor any changes in destination/choice so that we can plan to ensure we continue to have sufficiency and type of places to meet future demand. A current assessment of capacity across post 16 settings in the borough indicates that supply should continue to meet demand over the next nine years. This paper profiles the year 11/12 transition and examines supply against demand.

Understanding year 11/12 transition

7.2 Data from the 2014 destination survey which covers year 11 leavers from 2005 to 2014 shows that:

- the majority of Haringey year 11 leavers continue to participate in either full time education or training with the total percentage for cohorts varying from 81.8% in 2005 to 90.6% in 2014. 2013 saw a record high participation of 94.6%.
- the number of pupils 'Not in Education Training or Employment' (NEETs) has decreased since 2005, from 8% in 2005 to 0.85% in 2014.
- 2014 data shows that 47.4% (958) of year 11 leavers studied in borough and 52.6% (1,061) studied out of borough
- Of those 958 studying in borough, 82.7% stayed on at their school's sixth form, 10.6% attended the Haringey Sixth Form Centre and 6.7 attended the College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London (CHENEL).
- Of those 1,061 studying out borough, around a fifth of these pupils (21% or 223) attended City and Islington College. Another fifth (20.4%) went to Sir George Monoux 6th Form college whilst the remaining 58.6% went to a number of different destinations.

Post 16 Provision in Haringey

7.3 The table below shows that Haringey currently has 2,830 places across all of the borough's sixth form settings. Generally, schools in our borough with sixth forms are full or near to capacity. There is some surplus capacity at Hornsey School for Girls and the Haringey Sixth Form Centre.

[12] Each autumn local authorities are required by the Department for Education to carry out a survey of all young people who completed compulsory education in the July of that year. The purposes of this survey, often referred to as the Destination Survey, is to find out what young people engaged in after leaving year 11. The survey is a snapshot of young people's destination as of the November of the relevant year. The Destination Survey for 2014 will be available this coming November.

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

School	2014/15 Capacity	Jan 13 Census	Jan 14 Census	Jan 15 Census
Alexandra Park School	300	366	351	358
Fortismere School	450	438	461	448
Grieg City Academy	250	215	213	259
Highgate Wood school	250	212	261	257
Hornsey School for Girls*	140	127	140	177
St Thomas More School	180	268	344	201
Tottenham UTC	210	-	-	48**
Haringey Sixth Form Centre	1,050#	869	722	782
Total	**2,830**	**2,495**	**2,492**	**2.551**

*Hornsey School for Girls admitted 140 pupils in 2013/14. The school's total 6th form capacity is 237 under Building School's for the Future.
** Year 12 only

Assessing Future Demand

7.4 With the implementation of sixth form provision at the Tottenham University Technical College (UTC) from September 2014 and at Harris Free School Tottenham from September 2016, we anticipate that some Haringey students who may have previously gone out of borough will remain in borough for some or all of their post 16 education. Table 7.1 shows that there are currently 48 students in Year 12 at Tottenham UTC.

7.5 In the longer term, one of the biggest factors affecting demand will be the higher cohorts currently moving through from the primary into the secondary phase.

Future Challenges

7.6 The latest data from the LSEO shows that the number of 16-18 NEETs (not in education, employment or training) in Haringey has fluctuated between April 2014 (300) and April 2015 (340). The current NEET rate as at April 2015 is 4.5%. This compares with a London average of 3.5% (Inner – 3.7%, Outer – 3.4%) and an

England average of 4.8%

7.7 We are reviewing post 16 attainment across the borough which will inform our NEET strategy in the coming months. Our aim remains to reduce NEETs to as low a figure as possible.

7.8 A potential free school (The Campus) was successfully approved in the most recent round of Free school applications. This school is designated to provide Alternate Provision education. As yet, no further information is available on the characteristics, size and location of this school.

Summary

7.9 In summary, based on current trends between the transition period from year 11 to year 12, we currently expect that we have sufficient post 16 places over the next nine years. However, as school place demand is dynamic and affected by a wide range of factors including but not limited to Ofsted ratings, parental preference, subject options and availability, all of which could alter the current dynamics between supply and demand, we will need to continue to track pupil numbers very carefully year on year to ensure that, in the longer term, we continue to have enough places to meet demand.

Haringey Council

Appendix 8: Special Educational Needs Provision

Background

8.1 In our 2009 School Place Planning Report (SPPR), we began to monitor the number of children with a statement of Special Educational Need (SEN) by type of need. We reported that diagnosis of children with autism had increased, and our latest available data shows that this trend continues. The purpose of this monitoring is to establish and maintain a robust picture of the range and types of special needs in our borough to inform how resources can best respond to any emerging patterns of an increase or decrease in demand.

8.2 This is the sixth year we have monitored trends in SEN across the borough. This paper monitors the changes in the numbers/types of statements since 2009 and provides a current assessment of capacity across SEN provision in the borough.

Number of Children with statements across Haringey

8.3 Table 8.1 shows that since 2009, there has been in a rising trend in the number of children with statements across the borough. In 2015, there were 1,455 children with statements in Haringey. The number of children with statements increased year on year between 2009 and 2015. Reasons for this year on year increase include: 1) an increasing 0-19 population, 2) an increase in the 'staying on' rate of the 16-19s age group as a result of provision at the Haringey 6th form centre and 3) an increase in the number of younger children receiving a statement. As of 2015 the number of statements is plateauing with a very marginal increase of 4 (1,455) for 2015 as compared with 2014 (1,451).

Table 8.1: Number of children with statements and percentage increase (2009-2015)

Year	No. of children with statements	% increase from previous year
2009	1,262	
2010	1,284	1.7%
2011	1,300	1.2%
2012	1,354	4.2%
2013	1,393	2.8%
2014	1,451	4.2%
2015	1,455	0.03%

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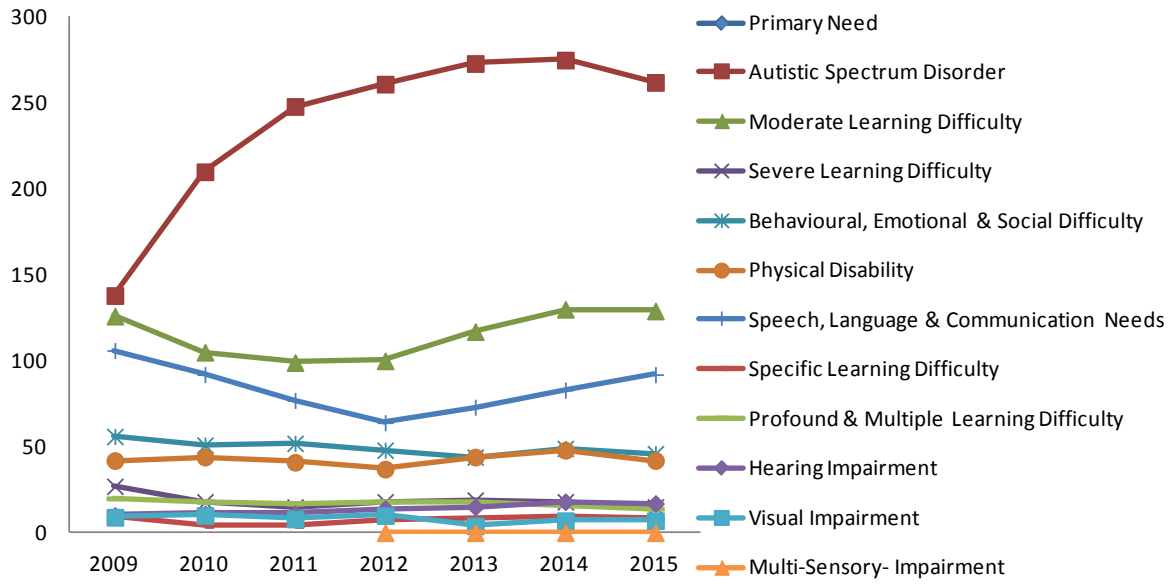
SEN Type Trends

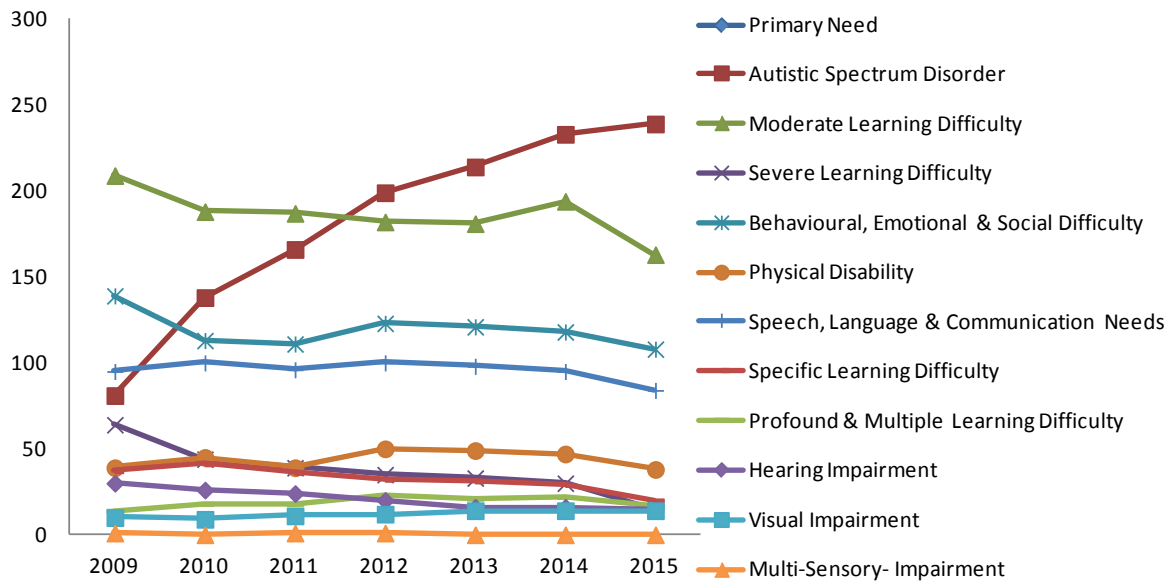
8.4 Our monitoring shows that since 2009, the numbers of children with diagnoses of autism has increased in the primary sector (+124) though 2015 saw a reduction from 275 to 262. In the secondary sector diagnoses of autism has increased every year since 2009 (+158). All other primary needs have remained relatively stable with the exception of Diagnoses of Speech, Language & Communication Needs which has decreased and then increased since 2009 within the primary sector. Figures 1 and 2 set this out in further detail.

Figure 1, Number of Primary children with statements by need (Pre-school/Nursery to Year 6, 2009 to 2015) Source: Haringey SEN 2015



Haringey Council

Figure 2, Number of Secondary children with statements by need (Year 7 to Year 14, 2009 to 2015) Source: Haringey SEN 2015



Assessment of SEN provision across the borough

8.5 Haringey has responded to the increasing number of children with statements by developing additional places through the establishment of the Inclusive Learning Campuses at The Brook and at Riverside. The Brook caters for 100 planned primary places and Riverside for 120 secondary places, resulting in an additional 45 places overall for children and young people with complex needs (20 primary and 25 secondary places). In-borough special provision was further increased by the establishment of resourced provision for 25 young people with autism at Heartlands High School, altogether generating an additional 70 places since 2011. HCT New School for Autism is also a proposed 4-19 free school in Haringey due to open in September 2016 which will provide 104 places for children between the ages of 5 and 18.

8.6 A current assessment of SEN provision across the borough shows that around a third of all provision caters for children with autism (33%). The amount of provision generally reflects the current needs identified within the borough.

Table 8.2: Number of Pupils by Primary SEN type attending Haringey schools

SEN type	No. of providers	No. of pupils	% of pupils
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	59	241	33%
Behaviourial, Emotional & Social Difficulty	37	88	12%
Hearing Impairment	6	28	4%
Medical Needs (not SEN)	2	2	0%

Moderate Learning Difficulty	58	180	25%
Physical Disability	15	22	3%
Severe Learning Difficulty	2	3	0%
Specific Learning Difficulty	10	17	2%
Speech, Language and communication Needs	50	127	18%
Visual Impairment	10	13	2%
Grand total	-	721	100%

Source: Data extracted from the SEN Database on 15 January 2015, also used to complete the SEN2 census for the Department of Education.
Notes: This table differs from that provided it last year's report. This table measures the number of pupils (irrespective of their LEA) with SEN statements currently enrolled at Haringey Primary and Secondary schools.

Number of Haringey Children using SEN Provision across the borough

8.7 Data from the 2015 Annual School Census (PLASC) shows that specialist in-borough provision catering for children with Severe Learning Difficulties/Autism and Hearing Impairments are either full or almost at capacity. All of our resource bases are full, with the exception of the resource base at Heartlands. Heartlands admitted its first year 7 cohort in September 2010 and will be full to capacity across year 7 to year 11 from September 2014.

Table 8.3: January 2015 PLASC count

School Name	Total roll	No. of planned places
The Brook Special School	99	100
Riverside School	120	120
Blanche Neville	70	73
Vale	80*	96
Haringey 6th Form	110	53

*please note that the number of vacancies may change throughout the year. The Local Authority must plan for additional places to ensure that it can accommodate the in-year demand as and when it occurs.

Out of borough Provision

8.8 The Council aims to meet the needs of children and young people with Special Educational Needs within the borough. However, there are a small proportion of children whose needs are not met in borough for a number of reasons including parental preference, the complexity of their needs and children in care (CIC) who have placements out of borough. Below are some examples of specialist out of borough provision currently accessed by Haringey children with statements.

- Around 55 children & young people who attend Orthodox Jewish specialist provision

- Around 50 children in care with statements who are in placements outside Haringey

8.9 Table 8.4 shows the number of children with statements by type of provision educated in both in and out of borough settings. The table shows that there was an increase in the number of children attending mainstream in-borough and out-borough schools between 2009 and 2014. 2015 saw a reduction in the numbers of children with statements educated in mainstream settings (both in-borough and out-borough) though this was due to a reduction in the overall number of children with statements from 1,451 to 1,285. Since 2011, there has been a reduction in the number of children accessing maintained out of borough special provision. This has been achieved by increasing our specialist maintained provision and improved joint planning and delivery of services across education, health and social care. Between January 2014 and January 2015, the number of children accessing independent out of borough specialist provision increased from 114 to122.

8.10 We have looked into the types of needs of children educated in out of borough specialist maintained and independent provision. Table 8.5 shows that this group represents a wide range of needs. Of the 136 children who with statements who received specialist independent provision, some 121 go out of borough 15 with remaining in-borough.

Table 8.4: Number of children with statements by type of provision and location (2012-2015)

	Type of Specialist Provision	In-borough				Out-borough				Total			
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
Maintained	Special Maintained	303	306	311	294	57	44	36	25	360	350	347	319
	Maintained Mainstream/Maintained Academies	644	677	706	685	106	122	127	114	750	799	833	799
	Resourced Units	89	90	31	35	6	6	5	10	95	96	36	45
Sub-total (number)		**1,036**	**1,073**	**1,116**	**1,014**	**169**	**172**	**168**	**139**	**1,205**	**1,245**	**1,284**	**1,118**
Sub-total (percentage)		**77%**	**77%**	**77%**	**79%**	**12%**	**12%**	**12%**	**11%**	**89%**	**89%**	**88%**	**87%**
Independent	Special Independent (Day)	14	17	12	10	46	54	61	62	60	71	73	72
	Special Independent (Residential)	0	0	0	0	22	19	21	27	22	19	21	27
	Independent Mainstream	1	3	5	4	24	24	32	33	25	27	37	37
Sub-total (number)		**15**	**20**	**17**	**14**	**92**	**97**	**114**	**122**	**107**	**117**	**131**	**136**
Sub-total (percentage)		**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**7%**	**7%**	**8%**	**9%**	**8%**	**8%**	**10%**	**11%**
Other	Other	33	27	29	N/A	6	4		N/A	36	27	29	29
	Nursery	1	4	7	1	5	22	7	1	6	4	7	2
Sub-total		**31**	**27**	**36**	**1**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**42**	**31**	**36**	**31**
Sub-total (percentage)		**2.3%**	**1.9%**	**2.5%**	**0.1%**	**0.8%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**	**3.1%**	**2.2%**	**2.5%**	**2.4%**
Grand Total		**1,082**	**1,120**	**1,169**	**1,029**	**272**	**269**	**282**	**262**	**1,354**	**1,393**	**1,451**	**1,285**

Haringey Council

Table 8.5: Number and percentage of children educated in specialist independent in and out of borough provision (January 2015)

Primary Need	Children with statements				Grand Total	
	Specialist independent in-borough provision		specialist independent out-borough provision			
	No.	%	No.		No.	%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	13	87%	40	33%	53	39%
Behaviourial, Emotional & Social Difficulty			27	22%	27	20%
Hearing Impairment			4	3%	4	3%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	1	7%	27	22%	28	21%
Physical Disability	1	7%	3	2%	4	3%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty			3	2%	3	2%
Severe Learning Difficulty			5	4%	5	4%
Specific Learning Difficulty			3	2%	3	2%
Speech, Language and communication Needs			8	7%	8	6%
Visual Impairment			1	1%	1	1%
Grand Total Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding	**15**	**100%**	**121**	**100%**	**136**	**100%**

Meeting current and future demand

8.11 Mapping of our capacity has identified that, whilst we have managed to increase in borough provision for autism and thereby reduced the number of children attending out of borough provision, There are still pressures on the number of places available. Looking at the trends in primary needs over the years, our findings have shown that Autistic Spectrum Disorder has increased since 2009 in both the primary and secondary sectors. If this trend continues, this will create additional pressure for in borough places at a time when capacity is already challenged.

8.12 Haringey 6th Form Centre has a well established resource faculty for young people transferring from Riverside and the Vale Special schools.

8.13 Given the increase in numbers for September 2014 and beyond, it has been agreed to increase the number of planned places from 55 to 65 over the next two years.

Free School Proposals

8.14 The Local Authority will respond to new Free School provision in our borough as and when it occurs. See 8.6 above in relation to HCT New School for Autism.

8.15 In creating any additional provision, we need to mindful that we do not over provide, and that we take into account any Free School proposals.

8.16 In addition the LA is a member of the North London Children's Efficiency Programme which continues to monitor pressure for places and any new provisions setting up in neighbouring LAs. Any additional provision will potentially provide an overall greater choice for parents in seeking a school to meet the individual needs of their child.

SEN Policy – A Changing Landscape

8.17 From September 2014, a new Special Educational Needs AND Disability Code[13] came into effect. The code proposed some changes aimed at putting children, young people and their families at the centre of any discussions about the support they are offered. The main changes are set out below:

- **Children & young people to be at the heart of the system** – New plans have been formatted (attached and are lead by an Education health and care plan co-ordinator using a person centred planning approach.
- **Education, health and care plans to replace statements –** Under the new rules, SEN statements and learning difficulty assessments (LDAs) will be replaced with education, health and care (EHC) plans taking children and young people up to the age of 25. Haringey council are currently developing a policy on what makes a good educational outcome post 16 years and are also currently writing a policy on pathways to support in the early years for the 2+ year old children in child care.
- **School Action and School Action Plus no longer exists -** Instead there will be a single school-based category, SEN Support, for children who need extra specialist support.
- **Optional personal budgets for young people -** Young people and parents of pupils with an EHC plan can choose to hold a personal budget to buy in the support identified. We have a personal budget policy on the local offer website.
- **Teachers must make sure every pupil makes progress –** there is an increased emphasis on the identification and support for pupils and students with SEN being implemented and progress monitored by class and subject teachers.
- **Local Offer –** provides information at local authority and school level on what services children and young people and their families can expect from a range of local agencies, including education, health and social care. This is available on the local offer website.

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

Haringey Council

- **Moderate Learning Difficulties -** has been removed from the category of need.

8.18 It is anticipated that, with the widening age range, to include young people up to the age of 25, the number of children with statements/educational health plans will increase across the borough in the coming years.

Conclusion

8.19 In light of all the above information, we know that we need to plan to provide more in-borough special school places and/or resourced provision to meet the rising needs within the borough with particular emphasis on the following:

- Increasing the numbers of places in primary sector for children with autism, including accommodating more complex needs
- Increasing the numbers of places in secondary sector for children with autism, including accommodating more complex needs
- We appreciate that the proposed HCT New School for Autism due to open in September 2016 will provide 104 places for children between the ages of 5 and 18 and will need to be taken into account when evaluating SEN provision.

We will provide an update on the impact of the new SEN Code for the July 2015 school place planning report.

Haringey Council

Appendix 9: School place planning in adjoining boroughs

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

Barnet

9.1 Since 2009 Barnet has been increasing the number of primary school places available to children through a programme of permanent and temporary expansions.

9.2 In 2015 and 2014, Barnet expanded the following Primary schools:

Millbrook Park (NW7 1JF) by 1FE 2015
Monkfrith (N14 5NG) by 1FE (subject to consultation) 2015
St Joseph's RC Primary (NW4 4TY) by 1FE 2015
Beis Yaakov (NW9 6NQ) by 0.9 of a form of entry (FE) 2014
Orion Primary School (NW7 2AL) by 1 FE 2014

9.3 In 2015 and 2014 the following new Primary schools have opened:

Watling Park (HA8 9YA) 2FE 2015
Wren Academy (N12 9HB) 2FE 2015
Millbrook Park (NW7 1JF) 2FE 2014
London Academy (HA8 8DE) 2FE 2014

9.4 Bulges are to be put into the following Primary schools in 2015:

Summerside (N12 0QU) 1FE
Chalgrove (N3 3PL) 1FE
Pardes House (N3 1SA) 20 places
Underhill (EN5 2LZ) 1FE
Manorside (N3 2AB) 1FE

9.5 Bulges were put into the following Primary schools in 2014:

Chalgrove Primary School (N3 3PL) by 1FE
Livingstone Primary School (EN4 9BU) by 1 FE
Manorside Primary School (N3 2AB) by 1FE
Monkfrith Primary School (N14 5NG) by 1FE
Orion Primary School (NW7 2AL) by 1 FE

9.6 In terms of Secondary schools, in 2014 and 2015 the following secondary schools have been expanded:

2014: Ashmole (N14 5RJ) 0.26 of a form of entry
2014: Hasmonean High (NW4 1NA and NW7 2EU) by 0.6 of a form of entry
2015: Copthall School (NW7 2EP) by 1FE
2015: Finchley Catholic High N12 8TA) by 1FE

Haringey Council

9.7 In 2013 Archer Academy (N2 0GA) and St Andrew the Apostle (N11 1BF) opened with 5 forms of entry. In 2014 St Mary's and St John's (NW4 4QR) opened with 4 forms of entry

9.8 In addition the latest DfE list on applications for free schools shows that the following have been successful and should be opening from September 2015 or beyond. Schools names are currently provisional and may subsequently change:

ARK Pioneer Academy – Location TBC
Ashmole Primary school (N14 5RJ) (also see above)
Kisharon Inclusive Free school (NW11 7HB)
Watling Park Free School (HA8 9YA) (also see above)

Enfield

9.9 Demand for primary school places continues to increase in Enfield, particularly in the South East of the borough.

9.10 Bowes Primary school (N11 2HL) are taking a 1FE Reception bulge class.

9.11 Suffolks Primary school () is taking possibly 2-3 additional reception classes as a temporary bulge to accommodate a transfer to a new school at Chase Farm hospital.

9.12 Secondary provision is currently in surplus due to the addition of three academy schools. This situation is likely to reverse by 2018/19 when 6FE will be required and also 6FE in each of the three subsequent years thereafter.

9.13 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.

9.14 The projections associated with the Meridian Water development in south east Enfield on the border with Haringey indicate that the proposed plan for medium to high density housing will produce demand for an additional 4 FE in relation to the primary sector. A new 2 FE primary school Meridian Angel free school is in progress by the EFA. To further service this development sufficient land is provisionally to be set aside for an all-through Academy with an 8 form of entry secondary phase that will also help to meet demand from the area beyond the development. 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 will transfer to the first permanent primary free school for the development may act as the basis of the first permanent primary school for the development.

9.15 In addition the latest DfE list on applications for free schools shows that the following have been successful and should be opening from September 2015 or beyond. Schools names are currently provisional and may subsequently change:

ARK North Enfield Academy
One Degree Academy

Islington

9.16 COLAI Primary (EC1Y OTJ) is a new Free school opening in September 2017 for ages 3 to 11.

9.17 Clerkenwell Parochial (EC1R 1UN) had a temporary bulge in 2014/15 but is now reverting to 30 again (1FE) from September 2015. It is for 4 to 11 year olds.

9.18 Moreland school (EC1V 8BB) is expanding to 60 (2FE) from 1FE from September 2016. It is for 3 to 11 year olds.

9.19 **Pooles Park (N4 3NW)** maybe taking a temporary bulge in September 2016 – this is yet to be confirmed.

9.20 **Whitehall Park (N19 3BH)** is expanding to 60 (2FE) from 1FE from September 2015. It is for 4 to 11 year olds.

9.21 Winton School (N1 9AZ) had a temporary bulge in 2014/15 but numbers are reverting to 60 again (2FE) from September 2016

9.22 There are no changes being made to Islington's secondary schools (enlargements or new schools) for September 2015.

Hackney

9.23 In 2014 Hackney expanded the following Primary schools:
Woodberry Down Primary School (N4 1SY) by 2FE
Harrington Hill Primary school (E5 9EY) by 0.5FE
St John the Baptist VA school (N1 6JG) by 1FE

9.24 The following new Primary schools are also planned in 2015 and 2016:
Halley House Free school (E8 2DJ) 2FE 2015

Haringey Council

Hackney New Primary school (N1 5AA) approx. 2FE (50 places) 2016
A "Community" school following a consultation in April 2015 1 FE 2016
Holy Trinity Free school (E8 3DY) 1FE 2016

9.25 46 additional Bulge places (approx 1.5FE) where supplied in 2014 at Orchard Primary school (E9 7BB) (30 places) and **St Thomas Abney school N16 5ED** (16 places).

9.26 In terms of additional secondary provision, Hackney New school opened in 2013 and supplied 100 places whilst Mossbourne Victoria Park opened in 2014 and supplied 4FE. Hackney Wick Academy is also due to open in 2016 and providing 5FE.

9.27 In addition the latest DfE list on applications for free schools shows that the following have been successful and should be opening from September 2015 or beyond. Schools names are currently provisional and may subsequently change:

The Boxing Academy AP Free School (Alternative Provision)
City Gateway Hackney (Alternative Provision)
Hackney New Primary school (also see above)
Hackney Wick Academy (Secondary also see above)
Halley House Free Primary school (also see above)

Waltham Forest

9.28 In terms of Primary provision Waltham Forest is due to add bulges to the following schools in 2015:

Chingford Hall (E4 8YJ) 1FE
Hillyfield (E4 9PJ) 1FE
Jenny Hammond (E11 3JF) 1FE
Mayville (E11 4PZ) 1FE

9.29 Emmanuel school (E17 3BN) opened in 2012/13 and Walthamstow Primary Academy (E17 5DP) is due to open in 2015.

9.30 In September 2012, Highams Park School increased its 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.

9.31 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.

9.32 In terms of additional Secondary provision Eden Girls school was opened in 2014 with 100 girls in Year 7 and 50 in Year 8 and Willowfield Humanities college has also been expanded (see above).

9.33 In addition the latest DfE list on applications for free schools shows that the following have been successful and should be opening from September 2015 or beyond. Schools names are currently provisional and may subsequently change:

The Athena Academy
Barclay Secondary Free school
Walthamstow Primary Academy

Camden

9.34 In summary for the 2015/16 reception admission round on offer day 16/4/2015:
A total of 1,873 applications were received by Camden residents for a reception place in September 2015; an increase of just over 1FE on last year (+39 from 1,834).
Applications from non-Camden residents for Camden schools have increased by just under 2FE since last year (+55 from 479). In total there were 2,407 applications from Camden and non-Camden residents in 2015/16 (+94 c. just over 3FE from 2,313 last year).

9.35 It is envisaged that the reception unplaced in 2015/16 will be offered a school place as offers are rejected, as has happened in previous years. The January 2015 School Census School Census shows there were a small number vacancies in all year groups across the borough (there were less vacancies in younger year groups, also in the north/north west area of the borough).

9.36 In 2015 King's Cross Academy (London N1C) is due to open providing 2FE

9.37 Bulges were put into the following Primary schools in 2014:

Hampstead Parochial (NW3 6TX) 1FE
Kingsgate (NW6 4LB) 1FE (also 1FE bulges in 2012 and 2013)

9.38 Bulges are to be put into the following Primary schools in 2015:

Kingsgate (NW6 4LB) 1FE (also see above)

9.39 In addition, due to continued pressure in the north west of the borough Kingsgate Primary school (NW6 4LB) will expand by an additional 2FE from 2016/17 (as a split site school).

9.40 There are no current plans for maintained Camden schools to convert to Academy status

9.41 For Year 7 secondary transfers in 2015/16 Camden resident applicants are similar to last year -2 to 1,585 2015/16 (cf 1,587 2014/15), non-Camden residents for Camden schools have fallen -78 to 1,492 in 2015/16 (cf 1,570 2014/15).

9.42 The DfE rejected plans for a free schools/academies in the NW6 area in summer 2014, and a school south of the Euston road in autumn 2014.

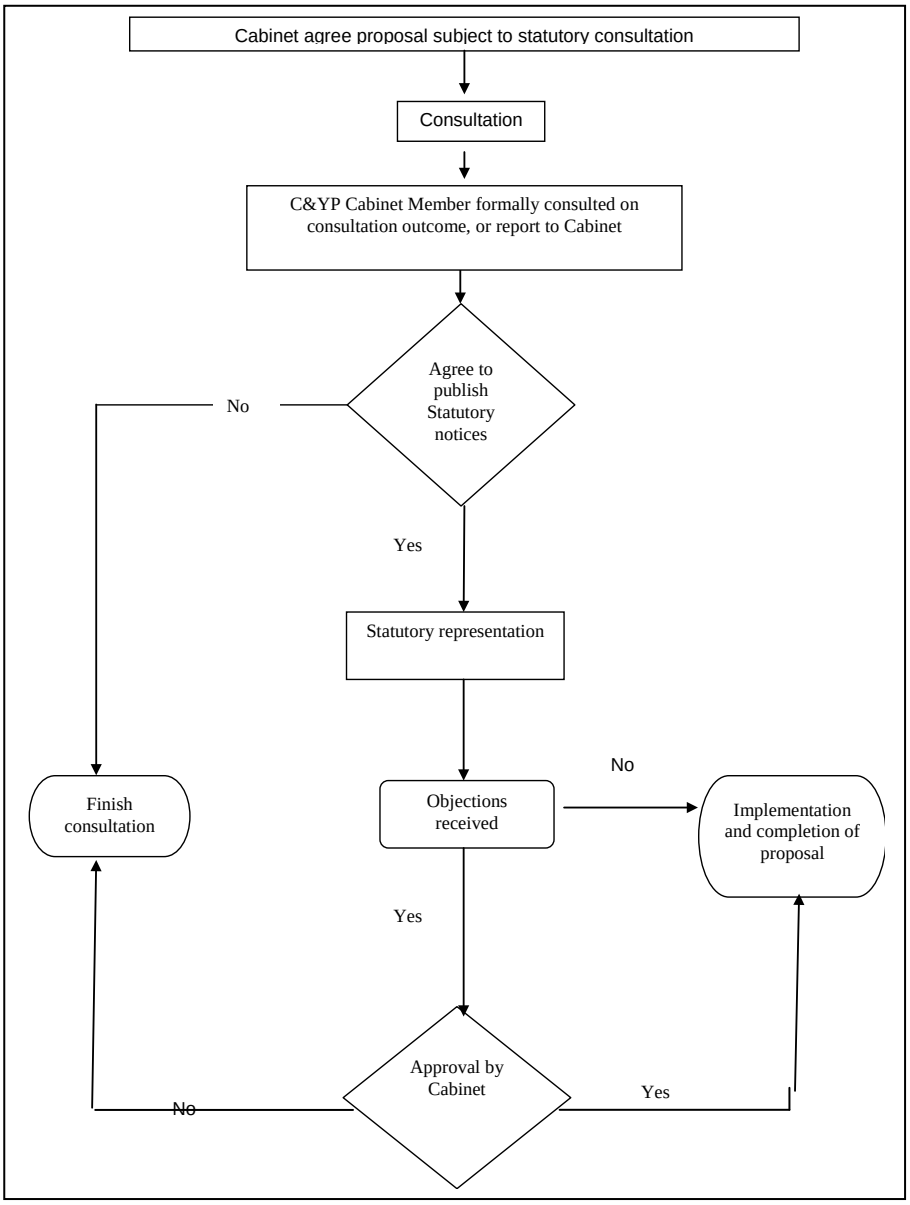
9.43 A potential 1FE bulge class maybe needed as additional secondary provision for 2020/21

Haringey Council

Appendix 10: Reporting arrangements for school expansion consultations in Haringey

10.1 Section 19 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 sets out that local authorities can publish prescribed alterations, including expansion. The Department for Education's guidance – School Organisation Maintained School - published in January 2014, provides guidance to local authorities in respect of these alterations. The local authority, as decision maker, can publish a statutory notice, seek representation and make a decision on and implement an expansion. Currently the Council's Cabinet agrees to a (non-statutory) round of consultation and this informs a recommendation to the Lead Member for Children's Services on whether or not to publish a notice setting out an intention to expand a school.

A final decision on the expansion of any school is taken by the Council's Cabinet.



Haringey Council

Appendix 11: How we calculate school roll projections

1 School place demand is dynamic. In addition to birth rates and population movements, it is affected by factors including but not limited to school standards, parent/carer perceptions, popularity of individual schools, borough location, mobility and new housing developments. For these reasons, school roll projections and plans are re-visited annually and adjustments made where required to ensure that the roll projections are as accurate as they can be and based on the latest available data sets.

2 Haringey Council commissions the Greater London Authority (GLA) to provide the roll projections for Haringey.

3 The data used to inform the 2015 GLA projections includes: birth rate and population data from the ONS (Office for National Statistics), migration (national and international) and the potential child yield from known new residential schemes (both developments which have started and those that are projected to start on site, plus either housing trajectory data provided by local authorities or any revisions to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)). For the 2015 projections the GLA also had information available from the 2011 Census to inform these latest projections. Appendix 1 above sets out the impact that this additional information has had on school roll projections looking forward.

4 The GLA produce 3 sets of projections: the Standard Model, the Alternative Model and the Zero Development Mode. These are described below.

The Standard Model

5 This model takes account of all of the data listed in point 5 above. Housing development data is used to work out the population from available and proposed dwellings at ward level. The projections also use a capped household size model variant (the capped size is 2.527). This approach was introduced when the 2011 census identified that many London boroughs had higher populations than had been anticipated. The GLA attributed this to an increase in household sizes. By capping household sizes to 2012 levels, this variant captures the trend of increasing household sizes, particularly in outer London boroughs, where more than one family can reside in one property.

The Zero Development Model

6 This assumes that no development takes place and is used to compare the impact of any proposed development on school rolls. This model is not considered to be appropriate for Haringey because it does not factor in our development data which does have a significant effect on demand year on

year. However, this model is used by some authorities who apply their own assumptions about child yield on top of those provided using this model.

The Alternative Scenario Model

7 This model is a variant of the standard model and also takes into account all of the data listed in point 5. The main difference is that housing development data is used to determine population density and through this, allocate the population accordingly throughout the wards within our borough.

Our preferred model

8 The preferred model for Haringey is the standard model because it incorporates the development data we have for our borough. The local authority is confident that the housing data used to inform the projections - SHLAA[14] figures - will be delivered in the form of built development within the timeframe of the projections. The Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan (2014) set a proposed housing target for Haringey of 1,500 net additional dwellings per year from 2015. Our current housing target is 820 dwellings per year. Town planners are giving consideration to how this draft target might be met, if adopted, through the delivery of new housing in our borough. The increase in our housing target will undoubtedly be accompanied by an increase in the demand for school places in our borough.

[14] Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment – identifies London's housing capacity and is an essential component of the evidence base required for the London Plan and borough Local Plans. Along with the new Strategic Housing
Market Assessment (SHMA), which sets out an estimate of London's current and future housing requirements, the SHLAA forms the foundation for the housing targets in the Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP) and Local Plans.

Haringey Council

Appendix 12: How we determine the need for additional places (Place Planning Principles)

In 2013 we refreshed our five Place Planning Principles to reflect current national and local policies and strategies including the findings of the education commission in their report Outstanding for All. The refreshed principles are:

1) Seek to meet demand for places within established, new or emerging local communities, having regard for the role of schools at the heart of sustainable communities;

2) Supporting work to make all our schools good or outstanding, ensuring that every child has a place at a good or outstanding school. Where expansion is needed to meet demand for places, we should favour the expansion of schools where there is proven demand and well-established and successful leadership and management at a good or outstanding school;

3) Have regard to the impact of any changes on the viability and standards at existing and new schools;

4) Bring forward proposals that make best use of scarce capital resources;

5) Work with schools to provide the optimum forms of entry appropriate to the capacity of the school site and the level of demand for that particular school, giving each school the capacity to meet our aspirations.