

Report for:	Background information to inform place planning in Haringey	Item Number:	
Title:	School Place Planning Report 2021		
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Ward(s) affected:	All	Report:	noting

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1. School Place Planning is carried out by Haringey's Education Services which sits within Schools and Learning. Place planning is essential to ensure sufficiency of places (neither too few nor too many) and to allow for some parental choice and movement across schools. A surplus of more than 2% is not recommended as it can lead to financial pressures within schools.
- 1.2. We use a variety of data, including the Greater London Authority's (GLA) school roll projections to ensure that the number of places available is planned in a timely and measured way, and so that we continue to meet our statutory duty to ensure sufficiency of places. Our projections run for a ten-year period meaning that our current projections (2020) help us to project patterns of demand for school places up to 2030/31.
- 1.3. This, our eighteenth School Place Planning Report (SPPR), provides a summary of the data that informs our work across the next (2021/22) academic year and beyond, providing school roll projections up to and including 2030/31. The report and associated appendices provide detailed information on projected and actual births, school rolls, expected new residential development, the provision of new places/reduction in provision, and place demand in the adjoining six boroughs (Barnet, Enfield, Camden, Islington, Hackney and Waltham Forest). This data is provided across the following phases of education – primary, secondary, special school and post 16.
- 1.4. We publish this information on our website in July of each year to allow anyone with an interest in how we plan for places and what provision is available now or

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

2. Background information

- 2.1. London had seen an overall upward demand for reception places since 2008 but more recent years have seen a decline in the birth rate across London since 2012/13 which has been evident in our schools from around 2016 as those born in 2012 and onwards reach school age. The most recent Do the Maths¹ report from London Councils states that by 2022/23 there will be over 84,000 surplus school places across London, 84% of which will be in primary schools.
- 2.2. In terms of shortfalls of places, this is most evident in the secondary phase and the London Councils report states that 8,728 new school places will be needed in 2022/23 with 68% of this shortfall concentrated in secondary schools². The number of secondary school pupils has grown continuously across the capital since 2014, representing an increase of 11.7%.³
- 2.3. The trends outlined above (2.1 and 2.2) on demand for primary and secondary school places have been observed in Haringey in recent years with particular spikes in reception places required in 2010/11 and 2015/16 though demand for reception places has fallen in the borough since 2016/17 (ahead of the curve across London as a whole). Increases in demand for Year 7 places have been dealt with by the addition of bulge classes in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
- 2.4. The overall impact of these changes in demand for our schools is set out in more detail below, covering primary, secondary and special schools. The apparent impact of Covid-19 on demand for school places is dealt with in 4.0 below.

3. Demand for reception places in our borough

- 3.1. Historic rising demand for reception places has been met through a gradual increase in the borough's published admission number (PAN). In 2010/11 there were 3,041 reception places available in the borough, and by 2017/18 this had risen to 3,290: these additional places have been delivered through a mix of permanent expansions bulge classes, free schools⁴ and via the increase in numbers admitted to academy schools (for example at Noel Park Primary, numbers were increased from 81 to 90).

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

2 Do the Maths states that the shortfall by 2022/23 will be 5,938 in secondary and 2,790 in primary (8,728 in total). It also states that "the pressure for places maybe felt in particular area of the borough" Obviously there are parts of London that will face some deficiency in local places despite a general surplus across the whole of London.

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

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

- 3.2. Peak years for the number of first place reception preferences received were 2012 (3,163) and 2014 (3,116)⁵. Demand for reception places has been lower for several years since and is projected to continue to be lower for the next few years. Data for first place reception preferences received for September 2021 were at 2,562, significantly lower than the September 2020 figure of 3,039. Exploration as to why the figures have dipped is set out in para 4 below.
- 3.3. We have been in discussion with our primary schools about their potential for making temporary reductions to their PAN to balance against the more recent lower and projected demand for reception places. To respond to the inevitable peaks and troughs in demand for reception places, we are proposing temporary reductions in PAN rather than permanent changes. Such an approach also avoids ceding any educational buildings to allow for a response if and when numbers rise once again, and also allows us to look at if and how educational buildings might be used to continue to support demand from other educational areas including alternative and SEN provision as required, as well as to be able to expand the offer we are currently able to make to our children and young people.
- 3.4. The following proposed or agreed decisions have helped to reduce the surplus of reception school places across the borough:
- An amalgamation between Stamford Hill Primary School and Tiverton Primary School which was implemented in September 2020 and which removed 1 form of entry from the overall borough PAN.
 - St Peter in Chains has made a PAN reduction from 60 to 30 pupils in reception (one form of entry) from September 2019 and again in September 2020. St Gildas (the respective Junior school to St Peter in Chains) has also implemented a PAN reduction.
 - Welbourne Primary School has reduced its PAN from 3fe to 2fe from September 2020
 - There have been 1fe PAN reductions at the 7 following schools: PA3 (Tiverton Primary School, Seven Sisters Primary School), PA4: (Bruce Grove Primary School, Devonshire Hill Primary School and St Francis de Sales Primary School) PA5: Earlham Primary School and Lordship Lane Primary School.
- 3.5. Table 1 below sets out the actual and projected numbers for the corresponding reception year and shows the number of places available and the actual/projected surplus or deficit for that year. The table illustrates that demand for reception places is falling, although the whole borough picture does mask a small deficiency of places in Planning Area 4 by 2022/23.

Table 1 – Reception places borough wide

Intake year	Reception aged pupils	Number of school places across borough	% of reception surplus	Deficit/surplus No. of places	Equivalent Form of Entry (fe)
2018/19	3,029 (actual)	3,290*	7.9%	261	9fe
2019/20	2,952 (actual)	3,296**	10.4%	344	12fe
2020/21	2,934 (actual Jan 2021)	3,236~	9.3%	302	10fe
2021/22	2,820 (projected)	3,058~~	7.8%	238	8fe
2022/23	2,847 (projected)	3,058	6.9%	211	7fe
2023/24	2,755 (projected)	3,058	9.9%	303	10fe
2024/25	2,722 (projected)	3,058	11.0%	336	11fe
2025/26	2,674 (projected)	3,058	12.6%	384	13fe
2026/27	2,620 (projected)	3,058	14.3%	438	15fe
2027/28	2,582 (projected)	3,058	15.6%	476	16fe
2028/29	2,560 (projected)	3,058	16.3%	498	17fe
2029/30	2,545 (projected)	3,058	16.8%	513	17fe
2030/31	2,537 (projected)	3,058	17.0%	521	17fe

Source: 2018-2021 January PLASC counts and GLA 2021 School roll projections – Scenario 3 (high out migration assumptions for the covid period, high domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term) Please note that the “Equivalent form of Entry” column have been rounded to the nearest form of entry (30 places) for planning purposes.

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

* From September 2018 Earlham is reverting to its original PAN of 2fe and Tiverton went down from 2fe to 1fe

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

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

~ Welbourne went down from 3fe to 2fe in September 2020. ~~ PAN of 3,058 assumes the 6 PAN reductions seen for September 2021 continue

4. Impact of Covid-19 on demand for school places

- 4.1. Since Quarter 1 (Q1) 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic appears to have had a profound impact on the demand for primary (and to a lesser extent) secondary school places in Haringey and across London.
- 4.2. Initial findings in Q1/Q2 2021 from a variety of sources suggested that Covid-19 had had a significant impact on out-migration from London. Data from the UK’s Economic Statistics of Excellence point to as many as 1.3 million people leaving the UK from July 2019 to September 2020 due to economic fallout related to Brexit and Covid-19.⁶⁷ A large proportion (circa 700k) of this figure are likely to have left London during this period, representing around 8% of its population in 14 months.

⁶ [‘Unprecedented exodus’: Why are migrant workers leaving the UK? | Migration News | Al Jazeera](#)

⁷ [Coronavirus sparks exodus of foreign-born people from UK - Google Search](#)

- 4.3. Anecdotal housing data also suggested an additional domestic out-migration from London. This is significant since it may represent a further erosion of population affecting London *specifically*. The Financial Times (FT) has reported on falling central London rents of between 7% and 15% as evidence of exodus⁸ and Rightmove has also reported that rents across two thirds of London are lower than 5 years ago⁹. The FT suggests part of this exodus may involve people looking for larger properties in suburban London but also that many are leaving London altogether. Estate agency Hamptons International estimated that departing Londoners bought 73,950 homes outside the capital last year, the highest number since 2016 and that proportionally, the share of homes that were bought by London leavers reached 7.5%, the highest level since 2007.
- 4.4. GP register data can also be interrogated to give a reasonable insight into recent compositional changes by age group and sex¹⁰. The latest data for Haringey (January 2021) shows a significant fall in the number of females aged 20-44 years (i.e. those who might have children) of 1,789 since January 2020¹¹. GP Register data has also shown a fall in the number of 3-year-olds resident in Haringey since January 2020 (3,636), July 2020 (3,383) and January 2021 (3,286).
- 4.5. Data on first place preferences for Reception places for September 2021 show falls in first place preferences at many schools compared to last year. Data aggregated up to Planning Area (PA) level is shown below. There are obviously sharp falls compared to last year though we may need to assume a degree of “rebound” post-pandemic, i.e., that some families may have kept a foot in the Capital or may choose to return to London for a variety of reasons. This remains to be seen however.

Planning Area ¹²	PAN	2020	2021
PA1	540	606	537
PA2	600	656	582
PA3	450	477	351
PA4	840	703	578
PA5	628	599	514
Totals	3,058	3,041	2,562

- 4.6. Data on first place preferences for secondary Y7 entry shows a far less pronounced Covid-19 impact, possibly due to parents/carers having less mobility than those who may not have any (or fewer) children in Haringey schools. Families may also be less inclined to move when their child is older and in or about to go to secondary school and certainly not when their child is close to exam years.

⁸ [What London's falling population means for the housing market - Google Search](#)

⁹ [Rents across two thirds of London lower than five years ago - Rightmove Press Centre](#)

¹⁰ It is a consistent and timely series of data which is used by the GLA to suggest the scale and direction of Reception demand by looking at those aged 0 and calculating likely demand several years hence

¹¹ Mothers aged 20-44 gave birth to 97% of all Haringey births (2019 ONS Live Births data)

¹² See section 7.1 for more on the definition of Planning areas

- 4.7. The challenges referred to in 4.1 to 4.6 present a myriad of challenges for school place and other planners across the Council and may impact assumptions previously made about likely child yields from new properties and the likely contraction in birth rates.
- 4.8. Moreover, it represents a data challenge given that the devices used for planning and tracking are not particularly dynamic and require time to re-calibrate. Definitive data on population change from the results of the decennial ONS national census will not be released until March 2023 – initial findings in March 2022.

5. The selected GLA projection methodology for 2021 and changes in birth rate projections

- 5.1. As in recent years the GLA has two configurable options available to users of the school roll projection service. The first of these relates to levels of **migration**. The second accounts for the relationship between **back data** (historic pupil rolls) and the **new intake** (latest pupil rolls).
- 5.2. For migration, the GLA offers three options which have been amended to reflect the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic:
 - Scenario 1 – Standard migration assumptions for the covid period; Standard domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term. This can be considered the standard BPO scenario
 - Scenario 2: Standard migration assumptions for the covid period; Lower domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term. This is a high long-term population scenario.
 - Scenario 3: High out migration assumptions for the covid period; Standard domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term. This is a low short-term population scenario.

For 2021, Scenario 3 has been chosen to best reflect the high out-migration seen since the onset of Covid-19.

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

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

- three years of past detailed flow data (2018-2020) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2021 roll
- four years of school-level rolls (2018-2021) to calculate the size of the new intake

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

The **3/1** option uses:

- three years of past detailed flow data (2018-2020) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2021 roll
- one year of school-level rolls (2021) to calculate the size of the new intake

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

The **1/1** option uses:

- one year of past detailed flow data (2020) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2021 roll
- one year of school-level rolls (2021) to calculate the size of the new intake

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

- 5.4. For the 2021 School Place Planning report the **3/4** option was selected for our primary projections (Year R to Year 6).
- 5.5. Recent GLA school roll projections have under-counted Year 7 projections to the extent that alternative experimental projections were developed in-house for the first time in the 2018 SPPR. Last year (2020) it was decided to use the **3/1** option for our secondary (Y7-Y11) projections as it provided projections closer to our experience of current demand. For 2021, there is almost no difference between the **3/1** and **3/4** models so the **3/4** has been selected for consistency with our Primary projections. To provide a consistent time series the experimental projections have also been retained for the 2021 SPPR.
- 5.6. **Changes in birth rate projections:** The 2020 GLA projections showed reasonably large reductions in birth projections compared to the 2019 data. Four specific reasons were identified by the GLA for this fall:
 - Inclusion of an additional year's data. The 2018-BPO projections are based in 2018 mid-year data and trends based on growth up to 2018. For births data up to mid-2019 are included. In general population growth in the year up to 2018 was lower than that seen in recent years. This was driven by very high domestic outmigration from London to other parts of

the UK. The 2018-BPO projections include this more recent trend and therefore would be expected to show a shallower growth trajectory for most areas compare with earlier projections

- GLA adjustments to the population back series since 2011 have the effect of reducing the overall population by ~100k people in 2018. This adjustment affects children and is the result of reducing international in migration into those age groups
- Changes to models and methodology. As new data and new methods become available the GLA population projection models are updated and revised. This process ensures that projections provide the best estimates of future population based on current available inputs. Improvements in the historical development data taken from the London Development Database as well as the inclusion of ONS small area estimates for the first time mean that the 2018-BPO is based in a more robust projection model
- Decisions about model setup and back series data are made based on expert judgement. This includes decisions about which years to include when calculating migration averages for different scenarios and how to account for changing housing occupancy/capacity in a dynamic system. Again, these decisions are taken based on the available evidence and with the goal of providing the best and most useful projections to users

5.7. **Further falls in birth rates:** The 2021 GLA projections also show additional falls in birth projections – a trend seen across many London boroughs.

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

6.1. As of 2021, there remain several uncertainties that impact on demand for school places. These include uncertainty over the exact nature, extent and timing of regeneration in the Wood Green area and how final plans for [Crossrail 2](#) will unfold. No substantive change has occurred with regards to Crossrail since the publication of the 2020 SPPR and we are still awaiting publication of the latest Council Accommodation Strategy which is likely to have further detail about a new Civic hub and potential usage of council offices and other landholdings. However most of the options from Crossrail 2 are already factored into our housing data.

6.2. Wood Green regeneration - Although residential unit numbers have already been taken into account in our development data, the substantial future regeneration of many of the sites within the Wood Green (Planning Area 5) has the potential to see additional development which is over and above that already accounted for, given that the site allocation figures are minimums. This could therefore impact upon the upward demand for reception places at local primary schools. The Council is the freeholder of several major sites in the Cultural Quarter N22 and is in the process of acquiring the two leasehold interests at the Chocolate Factory site and Mallard Place site with the ambition to directly

deliver 203 new homes and around 1000 sqm of workspace. There are three other key sites within this area that we expect could come forward over the next five years, to deliver at least 600 homes.

- 6.3. The potential impact of Crossrail - The adoption of Crossrail in Haringey may have some impact on school place provision in the borough. Previous editions of the SPPR showed that when Crossrail was accounted for in our projections, the net impact across the borough was marginal, although there was an increase in demand for reception places of up to five forms of entry in planning area 4 (Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Bruce Grove wards) by the mid 2030's. As of May 2021, there is still no decision on Crossrail.
- 6.4. Other factors - There are other additional factors that could also continue to impact upon demand for reception places from 2021 onwards. These include borough regeneration, international migration, EU2 migration, longer-term impacts of the EU exit, the constantly evolving entry criteria for new migrants and the variability in demand for in/out borough primary and secondary schools.
- 6.5. Migration from Hong Kong: This was initially identified as a potential source of inward migration in the 2020 SPPR. Since then, the DfE has asked all authorities to prepare by reviewing the number of arrivals from Hong Kong. The number of Hong Kong residents seeking a school place in Haringey since August 2020 was 6 at Primary school and 1 at secondary school. So clearly rates of migration from Hong Kong into Haringey are currently low although we remain aware that the original impact assessment from the Home Office¹³ pointed to large scale increases in those seeking the British National (Overseas) passport. Latest data from the Home Office¹⁴ as of October 2020 shows there are some 469,416 holders of BN(O) passports. Prior to July 2019 this figure was at 167,000.
- 6.6. International migration – Data on national insurance number registrations (NINOs) can be used as a rough proxy for tracking the size and scale of recent migration. Considering NINO registrations from ALL overseas nationals, 2014/15 saw a peak of 17,549 in Haringey. That number has been in decline since - 2015/16 (15,147), 2016/17 (13,180) 2017/18 (10,306) 2018/19 (10,278) and dipping below 10,000 in 2019/20 (9,093). Covid-19 has had a rather obvious and significant impact on migration into the UK with the latest data for the year end 2020 showing only 4,080 NINO registrations from overseas.
- 6.7. EU2 migration - Data on NINOs show that the highest number of registrations from the EU2 (Bulgaria and Romania) in Haringey was in 2014/15 (5,838)¹⁵. Since then though this has fallen to 4,413 for 2015/16, 3,995 in 2016/17 and 2,887 in 2017/18, 2,825 in 2018/19 and 2,253 for 2019/20. Covid-19 has

13 [Hong Kong British National \(Overseas\) Visa RPC Opinion: N/A \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

14 [Media factsheet: Hong Kong BN\(O\) Visa route - Home Office in the media \(blog.gov.uk\)](#)

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

impacted this decline further with the latest data for the year end 2020 showing 946 registrations from the EU2. It is important to be aware that the number of EU2 NINO registrations has been larger than the EU8 since 2014/15¹⁶.

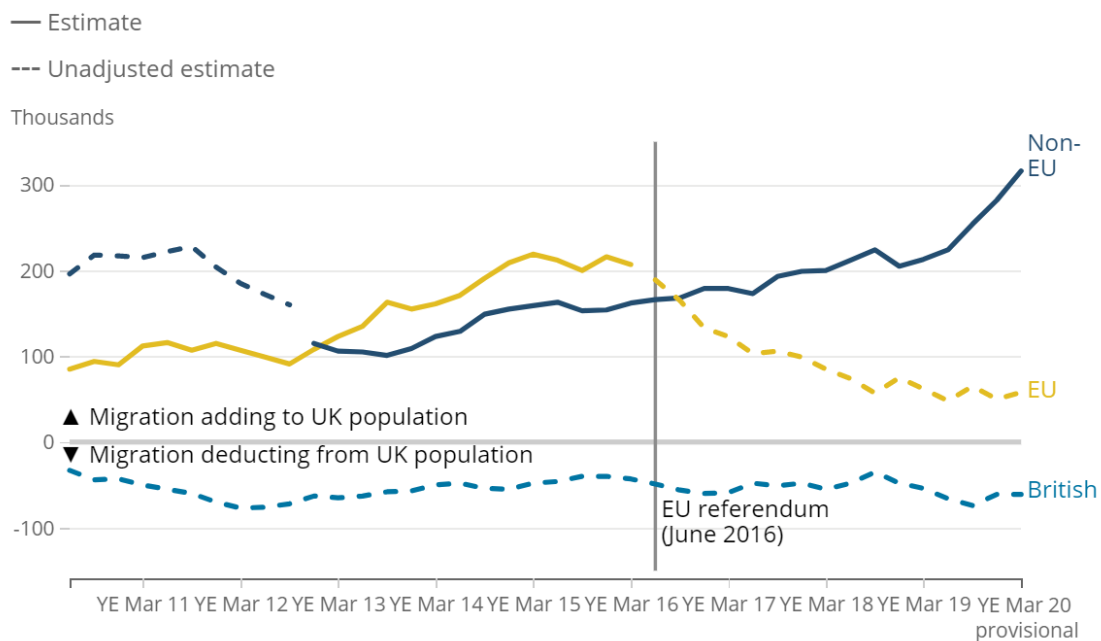
6.8. The latest Migration quarterly report shows that migration continues to add to the population of the UK with an estimated 313,000 more people coming to the UK with an intention to stay 12 months or more than left in the year ending March 2020. Over the year to March 2020, 715,000 people arrived in the UK (immigration) and 403,000 people left the UK (emigration).

While the overall trend in net migration to March 2020 remains broadly stable, there are different patterns for EU and non-EU migration with an increase in immigration from non-EU citizens arriving to study in the UK.

Non-EU migration: An estimated 316,000 more non-EU citizens moved to the UK than left in the year ending March 2020 with this net estimate gradually increasing since 2013. The rise in non-EU immigration since 2016 is mainly driven by more migrants arriving for formal study.

EU-migration: EU citizens also continue to add to the UK population, with 195,000 EU citizens moving to the UK with an intention of staying 12 months or more, with 137,000 leaving the UK. This has created a net migration estimate of 58,000 for EU citizens.

Net migration by citizenship, UK, year ending June 2010 to year ending March 2020



In addition, Covid-19 has had a significant impact on travel patterns since 2020.

¹⁶ EU8 comprises Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Slovakia and Slovenia

- 6.9. The variability in demand for in/out borough primary and secondary schools - We have seen a pronounced increase in demand for Year 7 secondary transfer places which went beyond existing Year 7 capacity for several years now. Part of the reason has been the inter-year volatility in the popularity of schools within and outside Haringey. This is one factor that cannot be accurately projected for given that it rests on parental/carer/child preferences, changes in Ofsted ratings, parental perception and other factors not linked to demography, migration and birth rates. This matter, with relevant supporting data, is covered comprehensively in Appendix 11 to this report.
- 6.10. There is, as ever, a note of caution on the projections set out in this report in terms of continued sufficiency of places: fertility rates in Haringey (and across the country) have proven to be volatile in recent years and it would be short sighted not to plan for further unexpected changes in fertility to occur in the future. Further, as set out above, the scale of new development in Haringey introduces a degree of additional expected uncertainty regarding population projections. The impact of large-scale housing development is challenging to predict due to the simplifications that are made in the model when balanced against the child yield that *might* (or might not) result from any given development. Development schedules and scale vary from year to year and this also adds to the complexity of modelling and means that our school roll projections can also vary from year to year depending on latest intelligence about securing planning permissions for development and establishing a date for roll out and occupation of units within the development.
- 6.11. As set out above, projections are cognisant of all known future expected housing development and a projected child yield is built into the projections based on assumed housing numbers. This is reflected in the central (Wood Green) and eastern (Tottenham) parts of the borough where the planned regeneration projects correlate with projected unmet demand for school places in the coming years.

7. Overview by Planning Area

7.1. Introduction

This projected decline in reception places seen shown in Table 1 (pages 3/4 above) is not evenly spread across the borough. Major regeneration and planned developments in Planning area 4 (Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Bruce Grove wards) are projected to see an increase in the level of Reception places needed from 2022 onwards. This is covered in more detail on a local basis in the Planning Area sections below and in Appendix 5 of this report where the actual and projected school rolls are set out and assessed against the current planned admission number (PAN) for that local area, allowing an analysis of whether or not local demand is expected to meet or exceed local supply and also giving an indication where we may need to reduce capacity in the coming years.

- 7.2. For the purposes of planning school places, the borough is divided into five Planning Areas (PAs). A map showing the location of these planning areas and their ward breakdown is provided at Appendix 3 of this report. The local demand

for places 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.

7.3. **Important note:** 2021 has seen 5 schools make manual downward adjustments to PAN to accommodate lower demand for Reception places. The following planning area tables assume these reductions in PAN are carried forward for the foreseeable future and until there is a further material change in the demand for reception places.

7.4. Planning Area 1 (PA1)

PA1 comprises the following wards - Alexandra, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill and the north half of Bounds Green ward (50% of the ward). There is currently a total of 540 reception places in this PA each year. In 2016 the PAN in this PA rose permanently rise to 540 because of the expansion of Bounds Green Infant and Junior School from two (60 reception pupils admitted each year) to three (90) forms of entry.

7.5. Current projections show that supply is projected to outstrip local demand by approximately 2-3fe in 2021/22 and between 3 to 5/6fe between 2022/23 and 2025/26. We are therefore continuing to consider how we reduce the supply of places locally¹⁷. We are also aware that PA contains schools that families in other parts of the borough are prepared to travel for which results in lower rolls beyond this PA. This is a material factor in ensuring that At the current time, rolls in this PA are, broadly speaking, not giving cause for concern. The latest 2021 projections do indicate that local demographic demand for school places is continuing to fall in PA1 especially from the mid 2020's.

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

7.7. Planning Area 2 (PA2)

This PA comprises the following wards - Highgate, Crouch End, Hornsey and Stroud Green. There is currently a total of 600 reception places in this PA. St Mary's CE Primary had expanded from two to three forms of entry (3fe) with effect from the September 2015 reception intake but has since reverted to 2fe. From September 2019, the governing body of St Peter in Chains sought (and gained) approval from the Schools Adjudicator for a reduction in PAN from 2FE to 1FE. Our school place planning projections (Table 5.5) assumes that St Peter in Chains PAN remains at 30 for the foreseeable future.

7.8. Current projections show a surplus of places equivalent to around 2-3fe is projected to exist up until 2022/23 then grow to 4-6fe by 2025/26. Local provision in the last four years has been affected by the provision of 60 additional reception places just across the border from this PA at Whitehall Park School, which has provided places for a number of Haringey Children (approximately 60) in and close to the Hornsey Lane N6 area. We will need to

¹⁷ For all Planning Areas we only control the PAN of community schools. VA/VC (faith), foundation and academy schools determine their own PAN and are outside of LA control in this regard

monitor the impact of the Heartlands area regeneration on the uptake of places in PA2, particularly at schools like St Mary's CE which draws pupils from PA2 but also from PA5 as a result of accessibility via the New River development.

- 7.9. Large scale developments that were completed in PA2 over the last year include 103 dwellings – see Major developments table in Figure 1.2a below.
- 7.10. Large sites in PA2 that are expected to complete in the next 3 to 4 years account for up to an additional 578 dwellings – see Large sites table in Appendix 1 Future housing in the borough below (Figure 1.2b).
- 7.11. Planning Area 3 (PA3)
This PA comprises the following wards – St Ann's, Seven Sisters and the southern half of Harringay ward. There is currently a total of 450 reception places in this PA.
- 7.12. Current projections for PA3 show an average surplus of around 0-1fe is projected up until 2026/27 assuming the reductions in PAN implemented for 2021 continue.
- 7.13. The large-scale regeneration of Hackney's Woodbury Down Estate has meant that we continued to carefully monitor this PA for any unmet demand resulting from the close juxtaposition of this neighbouring regeneration. Within Haringey, significant residential development is expected as part of the partial redevelopment of the St Ann's Hospital site. This development has been taken account of in the Council's housing trajectory that means that the Greater London Authority, who provide our school roll projections, has factored this additional residential provision into the future demand for school places in this area. A further 84 units have received consent in St Anns Ward at 432-435 West Green Road since the 2019 SPPR.
- 7.14. Large sites in PA3 that are expected to complete in the next 3 to 4 years account for up to an additional 144 dwellings – see Large sites table in Appendix 1 Future housing in the borough below.
- 7.15. 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 840 reception places in this PA.
- 7.16. Current projections show a growth in demand for Reception places from 2022/23. Based on amended school capacity for PA4 of 840 a growing deficit is projected from 2022/23. However there is ample capacity across existing primary schools in PA4 given their regular PAN of 960 with demand for local places peaking at around 940 in 2025.
- 7.17. We therefore need to continue monitoring with the view to amending PANs to provide additional places as and when required.

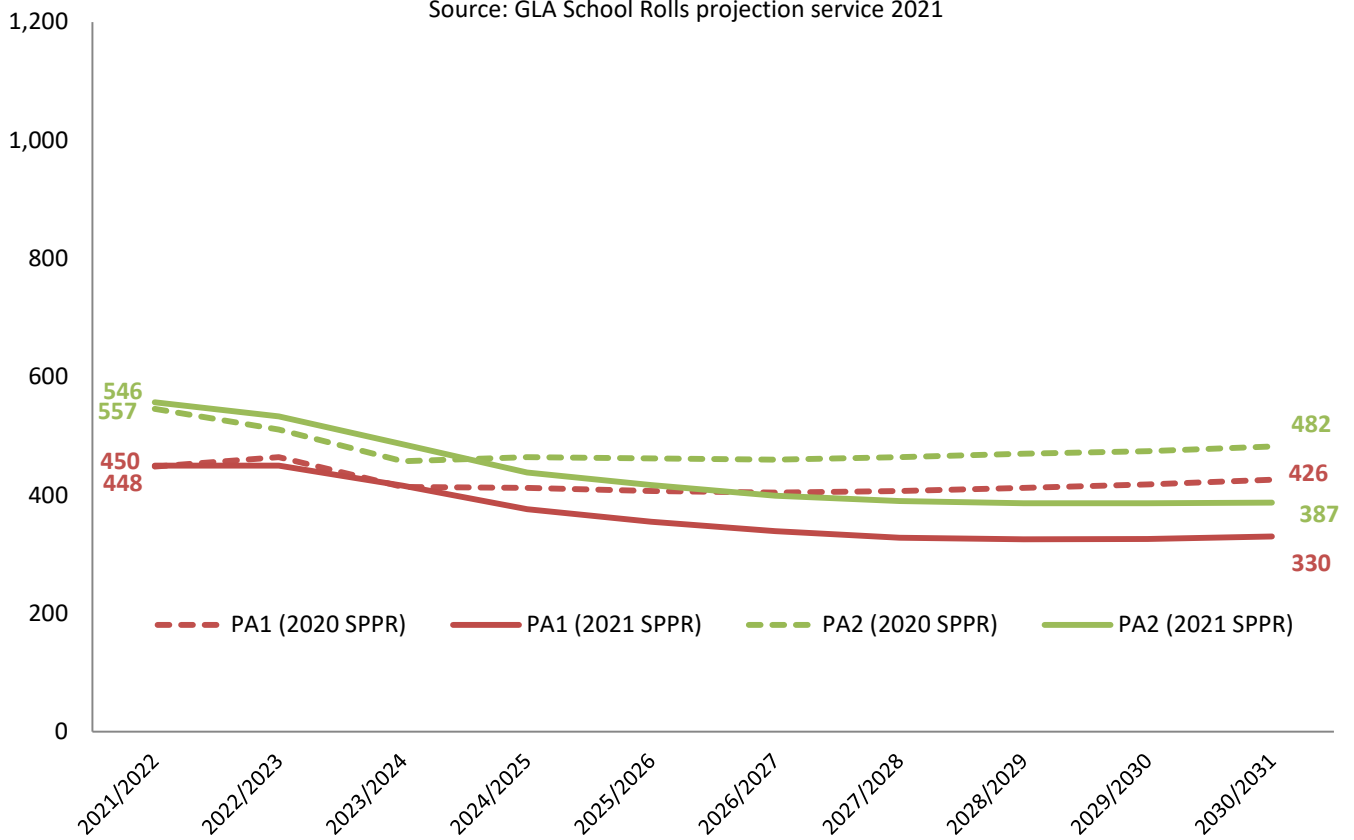
- 7.18. Large scale developments that were completed in PA4 over the last year include 19 dwellings – see Major developments table in Appendix 1 Future housing in the borough below.
- 7.19. Large sites in PA4 that are expected to complete in the next 3 to 4 years account for up to an additional 1,682 dwellings – see Large sites table in Appendix 1 Future housing in the borough below.
- 7.20. Planning Area 5 (PA5)
Planning Area 5 incorporates Noel Park, West Green, Woodside, the south half of Bounds Green and the north half of Harringay wards. There is currently a total of 628 reception places.
- 7.21. This PA is projected to see a surplus of reception places equivalent to 3-4 FE up until 2026/27. Again, this may be impacted upon by expected regeneration in the Heartlands regeneration area.
- 7.22. Large scale developments that were completed in PA5 over the last year include 351 dwellings – see Major developments table in Appendix 1 Future housing in the borough below.
- 7.23. Large sites in PA5 that are expected to complete in the next 3 to 4 years account for up to an additional 1,139 dwellings – see Large sites table in Appendix 1 Future housing in the borough below.
- 7.24. Comparing the 2020 projections against the 2021 projections
Figures 2 and 3 below compare the differences in reception projections between the 2020 and 2021 SPPRs. Planning areas 1 and 2 roughly correspond with the western wards in the borough whilst Planning areas 3, 4 and 5 roughly correspond with the eastern wards in the borough¹⁸.
- 7.25. The key observable trend to note when comparing the 2021 projections with the 2020 projections are further falls in future projected school places. This is especially apparent when extending as far forward as 2030/31.
- 7.26. It is important to note that population projections tend to be less accurate over longer-time frames and that the selection of Scenario 3 in our projections assumes Covid-19 causing high out-migration¹⁹. Future editions of the School Place Planning report as well as the publication of the 2021 ONS national census will be able provide evidence as to the level of this out-migration.
- 7.27. However, even using the high population Scenario 2 projection (which assumes lower domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term), Reception demand in the period 2021-2030 is only circa 3-4 forms higher than the data shown below.

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

19 Please see 5.1 and 5.2 above for more detail on the Scenario options

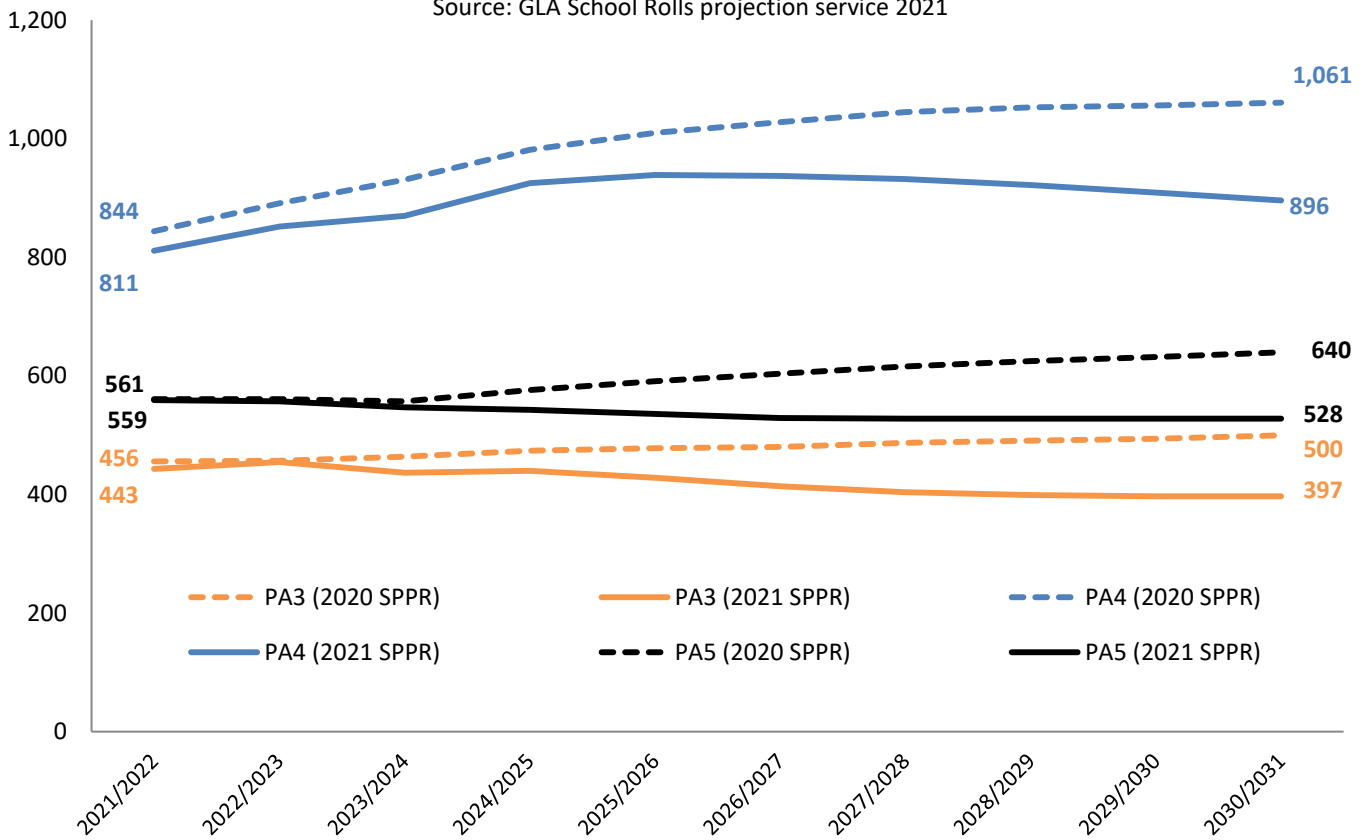
Figure 2 - Projected reception aged pupils by PAs 1 and 2, 2021/22 to 2030/31 (projected)

Source: GLA School Rolls projection service 2021



**Figure 3 - Projected reception aged pupils by PAs 3,4 and 5
2021/22 to 2030/31 (projected)**

Source: GLA School Rolls projection service 2021



8. Demand for secondary places in our borough

- 8.1. There has been a long-term upward trend in the demand for places in the borough based on the larger cohorts working their way through the primary phase and into the secondary phase.
- 8.2. This trend has begun to recede in recent years reducing the number of additional bulge classes needed to provide sufficiency.
- 8.3. In 2018, the official GLA projections notably under-counted Year 7 projections, resulting in alternative in-house projections being developed. Additional work was undertaken to test the projections, and findings suggested that a significant factor has been the enhanced popularity of Haringey secondary schools amongst both Haringey residents and residents of neighbouring boroughs. For more on this theme please see Appendix 11 on inter-borough migration.

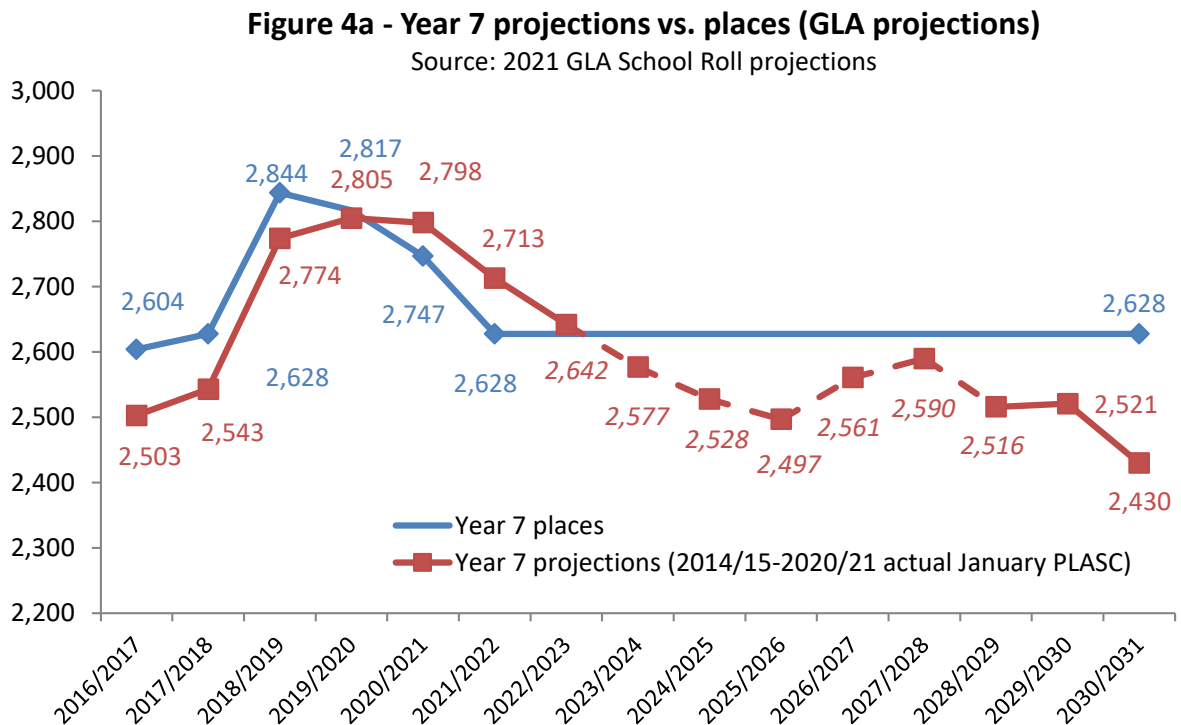
Table 2a - Year 6 and 7 projections and planned places (Original GLA projection data)– latest

	Year	Number of year 7 places	Number of year 6 pupils	Number of year 7 pupils	year 7 place shortfall / surplus	% of year 7 surplus places
Actual	2018/2019	2,844	3,160	2,774	70	2.5%
Actual	2019/2020	2,817	3,073	2,805	12	0.4%
Actual	2020/2021	2,829	3,069 (actual Jan 2021)	2,798 (actual Jan 2021)	31	1.1%
Projection	2021/2022	2,747*	2,874	2,713	34	1.2%
Projection	2022/2023	2,628	2,823	2,642	-14	-0.5%
Projection	2023/2024	2,628	2,746	2,577	51	1.9%
Projection	2024/2025	2,628	2,753	2,528	100	3.8%
Projection	2025/2026	2,628	2,778	2,497	131	5.0%
Projection	2026/2027	2,628	2,791	2,561	67	2.5%
Projection	2027/2028	2,628	2,762	2,590	38	1.4%
Projection	2028/2029	2,628	2,772	2,516	112	4.3%
Projection	2029/2030	2,628	2,675	2,521	107	4.1%
Projection	2030/2031	2,628	2,620	2,430	198	7.5%

Source: 2018-2021 PLASC counts and GLA 2021 School Roll projections Scenario 3 3 / 4 Model

** For September 2021 the following schools have supplied additional Year 7 capacity: Hornsey School for Girls (27), Gladesmore (27), Park View (27) and Harris Academy Tottenham (30). Duke's Aldridge Academy have also provided an additional 8 Year 7 places.

Figure 4 - Year 7 places vs. projections, 2018/19-2030/31 (Original GLA Projections)



- 8.4. An additional four bulge classes at year 7 have been provided at the following schools for entry into Year 7 in September 2021; Hornsey School for Girls (27 places), Gladesmore (27), Park View (27) and Harris Academy Tottenham (30). Duke’s Aldridge Academy have also provided an additional 8 Year 7 places.
- 8.5. In terms of in-year capacity we have approximately 2-3 forms of entry in years 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11²⁰. In May 2019 we had a significant shortfall of capacity at year 10 with only 9 vacancies and many schools were already over capacity in this year group. However, our secondary schools agreed to go over number in year 10 by 4 places each and pupils were efficiently placed via our in year fair access panel (IYFAP) – see more below.
- 8.6. Given the usage of alternative secondary projections in recent editions of the School Place Planning report, the alternative Table 2b and Figure 4b have been included below as a useful time series.
- 8.7. These projections have been calculated by the LA and assume that rates of inter-borough migration at Year 7 stay static, with the trends observed this year being replicated (see Appendix 11 for more information).
- 8.8. The Y7 projections are simply calculated by deducting the proportional fall in the Year 6 cohort as at January compared to the Year 7 cohort as at October. In 2020 this drop was 10.2% (3,073 Y6 vs. 2,760 Y7).

²⁰ These figures relate to the 2020/21 cohorts

8.9. It is worth noting that the disparity of the size between the Year 6 and Year 7 cohort has fallen considerably in recent years, making accurate Year 7 projections using any methodology increasingly complex. Between 2012 and 2014 the October Year 7 cohort was between 19.2% and 20% smaller than the January Year 6 cohort. By contrast, between 2015 and 2020 the October Year 7 cohort was between 10.2% and 14.9%.

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

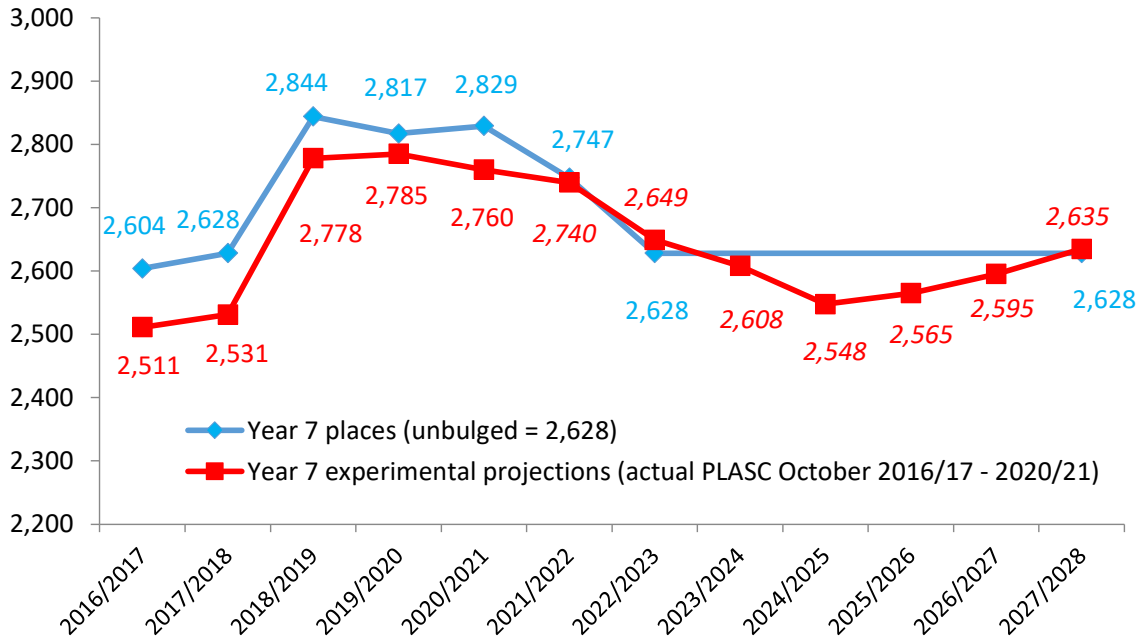
	Year	Number of year 7 places	Number of year 6 pupils in January	Number of year 7 pupils in October	year 7 place shortfall / surplus	% of year 7 surplus places
Actual	2016/2017	2,604	2,951	2,511	93	3.6%
Actual	2017/2018	2,628	2,910	2,531	97	3.7%
Actual	2018/2019	2,844	3,168	2,778	66	2.3%
Actual	2019/2020	2,817	3,160	2,785	32	1.1%
Actual	2020/2021	2,829	3,069	2,760	69	2.4%
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2021/2022</i>	<i>2,747</i>	<i>3,051</i>	<i>2,740</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0.3%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2022/2023</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,950</i>	<i>2,649</i>	<i>-21</i>	<i>-0.8%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2023/2024</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,904</i>	<i>2,608</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>0.8%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2024/2025</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,837</i>	<i>2,548</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>3.0%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2025/2026</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,856</i>	<i>2,565</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>2.4%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2026/2027</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,890</i>	<i>2,595</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>1.3%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2027/2028</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,934</i>	<i>2,635</i>	<i>-7</i>	<i>-0.3%</i>

Source: 2016-2021 PLASC counts (Haringey Education Services)

** For September 2021 the following schools have supplied additional Year 7 capacity: Hornsey School for Girls (27), Gladesmore (27), Park View (27) and Harris Academy Tottenham (30). Duke's Aldridge Academy have also provided an additional 8 Year 7 places.

Figure 4b - Year 7 projections vs. places (Experimental projection)

Source: Haringey Education Services



1. In year Fair Access Protocol (IYFAP)

- 1.1. As required by the provisions of the Admissions Code 2021, an in year fair access panel (IYFAP) operates at primary and secondary level, supported by a protocol. The purpose of the protocol is to ensure vulnerable and/or hard to place pupils are placed on roll in a school without delay, and to ensure these pupils are fairly shared among all of our schools to guard against the unnecessary placing of undue burden on a small number of schools where there are in year places.
- 1.2. The Department for Education (DfE) recognises that admission of a young person through the Fair Access Panel could potentially take a school above the planned admission number (PAN) for that year group and this proviso is built into the protocol. The protocol is a statutory requirement, forms part of our admission arrangements and reflects the LA's responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people as well as educational attainment. All schools are expected to sign up to and follow the protocol.
- 1.3. Each year more than 150 children and young people pass through secondary IYFAP and a very small number (less than 5 children) through primary IYFAP. While we do not need to plan per se for these additional children because the provisions of the protocol allow schools to go over PAN to admit them, we are conscious of the demand that admitting places has on our schools and we seek to ensure that planned capacity takes note of this across all phases and year groups.

2. Post 16 provision in our borough

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

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

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

2.3. Despite the raising of the participation age, we still continue to have sufficiency of post 16 places in the short and longer term, although there are settings that are popular and oversubscribed while some settings have lower demand and rolls. A table showing the school-based settings of post 16 places along with the Haringey Sixth Form College's capacity and that of ADA and LAET (London Academy of Excellence Tottenham) is shown below.

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

School	2020/21 Capacity	2021/22 Capacity	Jan 20 Census	Jan 21 Census
Alexandra Park School	525	550	552	630
Fortismere School	450	450	442	486
Grieg City Academy	250	250	209	200
Highgate Wood school	250	320	267	289
St Thomas More School	200	300	204	238
London Academy of Excellence	500	550	394	485
Haringey Sixth Form College [^]	1,400	1,400	1,120	1,262
Harris Academy Tottenham	100	100	65	102
ADA Digital skills college [^]	150	150	124	156
Total	3,825	4,070	3,377	3,848

Source: January 2021 School census (PLASC) & sixth form colleges

[^] This data may not contain early leavers so it is possible that by the end of January 2021 the numbers of actual attendees will be slightly smaller than stated above.

Note: Data not shown for Haringey Tuition service or CONEL

3. Special Educational Needs

- 3.1. The number of children and young people with an Education and Health Care Plan (EHCP) in our borough is on an overall upward trajectory - there are currently 2,513 children with a EHCP in our schools compared with 1,262 in 2009. The number of Children and Young people with EHCPs maintained by Haringey are between 115 and 160 in every year's cohort between Y3 and Y14. Reception, Y1 and Y2 have cohort sizes of 114, 114 and 115 respectively. In terms of specific need, the numbers of children with ASD (autistic spectrum disorder) has shown the biggest increase in numbers, with other primary needs remaining relatively stable. More detail on the breakdown of need is set out in Appendix 8.
- 3.2. Demand for specialist in-borough provision for severe learning difficulties and ASD is close to capacity in the borough. The capacity issue must be seen alongside the recent trend for increasing ASD place demand which has contributed towards reduced capacity. Any provision provided by free schools or academies will be factored into projections for future demand. In 2015, DfE approval was given to the provision of an autism school for high functioning ASD young people at ages 11 – 19. The provider for this base is Heartlands High School. This school opened in temporary accommodation at St Mary's CE Primary in 2018 with a small number of pupils (10-12) but moved to its permanent home in the former PDC building close to Turnpike Lane in September 2019. The school is called The Grove.
- 3.3. All SEN statements were converted to EHCPs by mid 2018. An EHCP takes children and young people up to the age of 25. It is expected that, with the widening age range to include young people up to the age of 25, the number of children with EHCPs will increase across the borough in the coming years. Rising numbers and the 2014 Code mean that we should plan to provide more in-borough special school places and/or resourced provision to meet the rising needs within the borough with particular emphasis on the following:
- Increased number of places in the primary sector for children with autism, including accommodating more complex needs;
 - Increase numbers of places in the secondary sector for children with autism, including accommodating more complex needs.
 - Increased numbers of young people accessing the FE sector, is illustrated by spiralling costs, the need for a robust and considered procurement process to ensure appropriate provision is available for young people.

Some of this planning is already being realised, for example with the opening of The Grove (the ASD focused free school provision) on the PDC site In September 2019. The Grove initially offered 62 places, 85 by September 2020 and a full cohort of 104 by September 2021 with capacity expanded to 125. A small number of post 16 places has been provided as a result of the extension of the age range at Riverside to accommodate some post 16 provision.

School Place Planning Data 2021

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Appendix 1: Reception planning for places borough wide

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

Table 1.1 - Actual and projected reception school rolls from 2018/19 to 2030/31

Intake year	Actual & projected births applicable for intake year	Reception aged pupils	Number of school places across borough	% of reception surplus	Deficit/surplus No. of places	Equiv. Form of Entry
2018/19	4,119 (actual births in 2014/15)	3,029 (actual)	3,290*	7.9%	261	9fe
2019/20	4,148 (actual births in 2015/16)	2,952 (actual)	3,296**	10.4%	344	12fe
2020/21	3,893 (actual births in 2016/17)	2,934 (actual Jan 2021)	3,236~	9.3%	302	10fe
2021/22	3,807 (actual births in 2017/18)	2,820 (projected)	3,058~~	7.8%	238	8fe
2022/23	3,655 (actual births in 2018/19)	2,847 (projected)	3,058	6.9%	211	7fe
2023/24	3,470 (actual births in 2019/20)	2,755 (projected)	3,058	9.9%	303	10fe
2024/25	3,373 (projected births in 2020/21)	2,722 (projected)	3,058	11.0%	336	11fe
2025/26	3,225 (projected births in 2021/22)	2,674 (projected)	3,058	12.6%	384	13fe
2026/27	3,192 (projected births in 2022/23)	2,620 (projected)	3,058	14.3%	438	15fe
2027/28	3,201 (projected births in 2023/24)	2,582 (projected)	3,058	15.6%	476	16fe
2028/29	3,230 (projected births in 2024/25)	2,560 (projected)	3,058	16.3%	498	17fe
2029/30	3,272 (projected births in 2025/26)	2,545 (projected)	3,058	16.8%	513	17fe
2030/31	3,317 (projected births in 2026/27)	2,537 (projected)	3,058	17.0%	521	17fe
Source	Actual births: Live Births data from ONS Projected births: GLA 2021 School roll Projections (Scenario 3, 3/4 model)	Actual: PLASC School Census Projected reception aged pupils: GLA 2021 School Roll projections				

Source: 2018-2021 January PLASC counts and GLA 2021 School roll projections – Scenario 3 (high out migration assumptions for the covid period, high domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term)

* From September 2018 Earlham is reverting to its original PAN of 2fe and Tiverton went down from 2fe to 1fe

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

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

~ Welbourne went down from 3fe to 2fe in September 2020.

~~ PAN of 3.058 assumes the 6 PAN reductions seen for September 2021 continue

2. Changes to the most recent School Roll Projections

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

2.2. Changes in projections since 2015 have moved us from a projected shortfall in places in the coming years to a projected surplus. For a more detailed analysis of the changes by planning areas (PAs) please refer to Tables 5.1, 5.5, 5.9, 5.13

and 5.17 in Appendix 5. A summary of the overall school roll projections on a borough wide basis is set out in Table 1.1 above.

3. Volatility in school place planning

- 3.1. Recent years have seen a greater volatility in school place projections as a result of changes to migration patterns, recent economic downturns and now a further layer of emerging policy from a new government on, among other things, housing, universal credit and free schools. More recently the result of the EU Referendum and the subsequent lack of clarity over eventual outcomes has the potential to further impact upon the demand for school places in Haringey both now and in the longer term particularly in light of decisions taken over Brexit and any consequent changes in migration policy. All of this does create some uncertainty in projections, a picture seen across the Capital.
- 3.2. That said it is clear we are now over a recent rise in demand for primary school places and that key future themes are likely to be managing surpluses in primary schools alongside carefully monitoring capacity at Haringey secondary schools.
- 3.3. Consistently falling birth rates and roll numbers in primary schools are likely to reduce some of the recent pressure on secondary school places.

4. Future Housing in the borough

- 4.1. One of the key factors that feed into the school place projections is the potential child yield from known new residential schemes (including developments that have started and those that are projected to start on site). Table 1.2a and Table 1.2b show the major developments that have fully completed over the past year and large sites that are expected to be completed in the next 3 to 4 years by planning area. In summary the table and map show that we expect, in line with identified regeneration, that there will be more developments in those Planning Areas in the east of the borough (PAs 3,4 and 5) than those in the west (PAs 1 and 2).
- 4.2. Appendix 13 sets out how we calculate school roll projections and provides further information on the information used to inform our projections.

Figure 1.2a – Major developments that fully completed over the last year

Scheme	Permission Type	Net Dwellings completed in 2019/20	Planning Area
Land to the East of Cross Lane (HGY/2016/0086)	Full	69	PA2
159 Tottenham Lane (HGY/2014/0484)	Full	18	PA2
70-72 Shepherds Hill (HGY/2016/2081)	Full	16	PA2
Gisburn Mansions, Tottenham Lane (HGY/2017/0698)	Full	12	PA2
500 White Hart Lane (HGY/2016/0828)	Outline	19	PA4
Keston Centre, Keston Road (HGY/2016/3309)	Full	126	PA5
Railway Approach, Hampden Road (HGY/2016/1573)	Full	174	PA5
255 Lordship Lane (HGY/2015/2321)	Full	32	PA5
Cambridge House 109, Mayes Road (HGY/2015/2994)	Full	19	PA5
Total		485	

4.3. Of the above major development schemes, most notable is the Railway Approach (Hornsey) scheme, which contributed 174 net homes to the borough's housing stock.

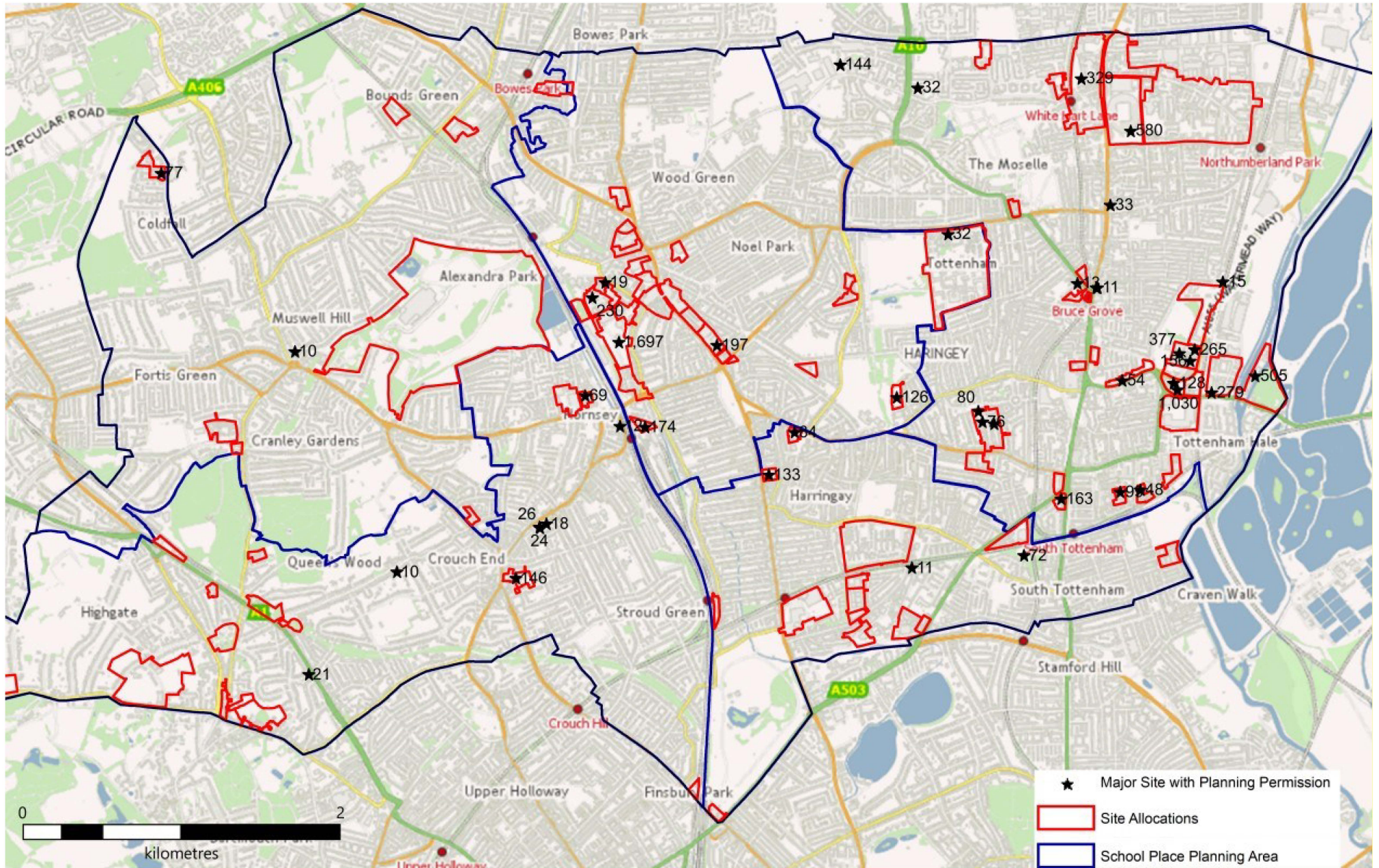
Figure 1.2b – Large sites that are expected to be completed in the next 3 to 4 years

Site name	Net dwellings	Description	Planning Area
Coppetts Wood Hospital (SA54) (HGY/2016/3482)	80	Demolition of all existing buildings and redevelopment to provide 80 residential units (C3 use), comprising: 69 flat apartments across 3 building blocks rising from 3 and 4 storeys to part 5 and 6 storeys and 11 houses, rising from 2 to 3 and a half storeys. Developers are on site now undertaking demolition and foundation works. Construction phasing plan in place. Commenced on site - demolition on Coppetts Wood Hospital took place mid-late 2019, and building works commenced early November 2019. Completion not due until early 2022 (Major Sites List).	PA1
163 Tottenham Lane N8 9BT 'Kwik Fit' (HGY/2017/2001, HGY/2018/1874 and HGY/2019/0748)	26	Redevelopment of the site to provide 26 residential units together with 1,172sqm of commercial floor space within 2 ground floor premises and plant and store room within basement. Granted 2018. Foundations laid (Major Sites List).	PA2
191-201 Archway Rd (HGY/2015/2517)	25	Looking to complete in 2021.	PA2
159 Tottenham Lane N8 9BT (HGY/2014/0484 / HGY/2018/2529)	18	Erection of a part 4 / part 5 storey building to contain retail development on the ground floor consisting of 422sqm of A1 use and 218sqm of A3 use with 18 residential units on the upper floors. Construction underway, nearly complete. Works begun on site (Major Sites List).	PA2
Land east of Cross Lane (HGY/2016/0086) Appeal	69	Erection of a part seven-storey, part five-storey development (plus basement parking) to create 69 residential dwellings and 1,009sqm of flexible business (B1a) floorspace. On site and construction commenced. Expected 2020 completions.	PA2

Hornsey Town Hall (SA48) (HGY/2010/0500 / HGY/2017/2220)	146	Preparatory works have started on site. Target to complete is Q3 2021.	PA2
Station Square North (TH5) (HGY/2017/2223) Sites known as Ashley Road West and Ashley Road East	282	Mixed use redevelopment. On site - preliminary works will start soon.	PA2
Gisburn Mansions, Tottenham Lane, N8 (HGY/2017/0698)	12	New third storey and roof to provide 12 no. two-bedroom flats. This is nearing completion.	PA2
Hawes & Curtis (SA26) (HGY/2016/1807)	133	Demolition of the existing retail warehouse and the redevelopment of the site to provide a part 4, part 5 and part 7 storey mixed use residential scheme, comprising 133 residential units (42 x 1-bed, 62 x 2-bed and 29 x 3-bed) and 940sqm of flexible A1/A2/A3/B1/D1 or D2 floorspace at ground floor level.	PA3
Templeton Hall and Garages, 52 Templeton Road (HGY/2016/2621)	11	Four storey residential building comprising of 11 units (8 x 2 bed and 3 x 1bed) with ancillary car parking. Council owned site and committed to delivery.	PA3
Apex House (SS6) (HGY/2015/2915)	163	Tower substantially complete. Practical completion is set for June 2020.	PA4
Hale Wharf (TH9) (HGY/2016/1719)	505	A residential led mixed use development comprising the demolition of existing buildings and structures; the construction of buildings across the site to include residential (up to 505 units) and flexible retail or business uses.	PA4
500 White Hart Lane (HGY/2016/0828)	145	Mixed use redevelopment to comprise the demolition of existing buildings / structures and associated site clearance and erection of new buildings / structures to provide residential units, among employment and retail uses. Completions from early 2020. White Hart Lane completion schedule: 16 units before end March 2020 and 128 units before end March 2021.	PA4
7 Bruce Grove N17 6RA (HGY/2012/0563 / HGY/2018/3304)	13	Conversion of Grade II listed building to provide 9 residential units and erection of a new building to the rear to accommodate 4 self-contained flats.	PA4
5 Bruce Grove (HGY/2014/1041)	14	Demolition of side and rear extensions. Conversion of part ground, first and second floors into four flats (3 x 1 bed and 1 x 2 bed). Erection of 10 Houses (8 x 3 bed and 2 x 4 bed) at the rear of the site. Completion expected late 2020. Not yet completed.	PA4
168 Park View Road, London N17 9BL (HGY/2018/0076)	12	Demolition of existing car repair/servicing garage and construction of a part 2 and part 4 storey building to provide 12 residential units with 7 car parking spaces including 2 wheelchair car parking spaces and ancillary servicing accommodation. Development has commenced and the works are ongoing. Expected to complete end of 2020. Not yet completed.	PA4
Mono House, 50 - 56 Lawrence Road (SS2) (HGY/2016/2824)	54	Demolition of the existing buildings and redevelopment of the site to provide a 7 storey building fronting Lawrence Road and a part 5, 3 and 2 storey building which forms an intermediate block and mews to the rear comprising 47 residential units (use class C3) and 176sqm of commercial floor space (use class B1) on ground floor.	PA4

Hale Village Tower (HGY/2006/1177) also known as Plot Sw Gateway Tower (Former Gls Depot) (HGY/2017/2005)	279	Demolition of all structures and remediation for the development of a mixed use scheme comprising up to 1210 residential units (Use Class C3), student accommodation (C2), office (B1), hotel (C1), retail (A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 and B1) uses, a health centre (D1), a health club (D2), crèche (D1) and a primary school. Core rising, developers will be completing a number of homes by the end of 2020, but the majority in 2021.	PA4
52-68 Stamford Road N15 4PZ (HGY/2017/0426 / HGY/2019/1401) Part of Constable Crescent (TH13)	48	Demolition of existing building and erection of a mixed use development comprising 1140 sqm (NIA) of commercial floorspace (Use Class B1) and 48 residential units. Just commenced on site.	PA4
Welbourne Centre (TH10) part (HGY/2018/2223) Sites Welbourne, North Island, Ferry Island, Ashley Road East and Ashley Road West Station Road N17	137	Demolition works and clearance of existing site to provide a mixed-use development. On site, should complete January 2022. Preliminary works will start soon.	PA4
1 Station Square (part TH4) (HGY/2016/3932)	128	Demolition of existing buildings and erection of a building providing 434sqm of commercial floorspace, 128 residential units. Delivery expected 2021/22.	PA4
Ashley Road South (TH6) (part) (HGY/2017/2044) Berol Yard also known as Berol Yard Ashley Road N17 9LJ (HGY/2020/0080)	184	Erection of two buildings between 8 and 14 storeys providing 166 residential units. Construction: expected to start Q1 2022 and completion expected Q4 2022.	PA4
Clarendon Square (SA22) (HGY/2009/0503 & HGY/2017/3117 & HGY/2018/0362) - also known as Land at Haringey Heartlands (HGY/2019/0362 / HGY/2019/1775)	1139	Outline planning application for demolition of existing structures and redevelopment to provide a residential led, mixed-use development with most reserved matters approved. Works commenced.	PA5
255 Lordship Lane N17 (HGY/2017/1097)	32	The erection of a four storey development (plus two below ground levels) of 32 residential units plus commercial space. Expected delivery end 2019. Nearly complete	PA5
Former BHS, 22-42 High Road N22 6BX (HGY/2018/3145) (WGSA 14 part)	158	Demolition of the existing buildings and redevelopment to provide part 3-8 storey buildings providing mixed use development, comprising residential accommodation, flexible retail units, flexible workspaces, a hotel, and a public courtyard.	PA5

Figure 1.1 – Housing trajectory sites across Haringey



Appendix 2: Planning for places in local planning areas

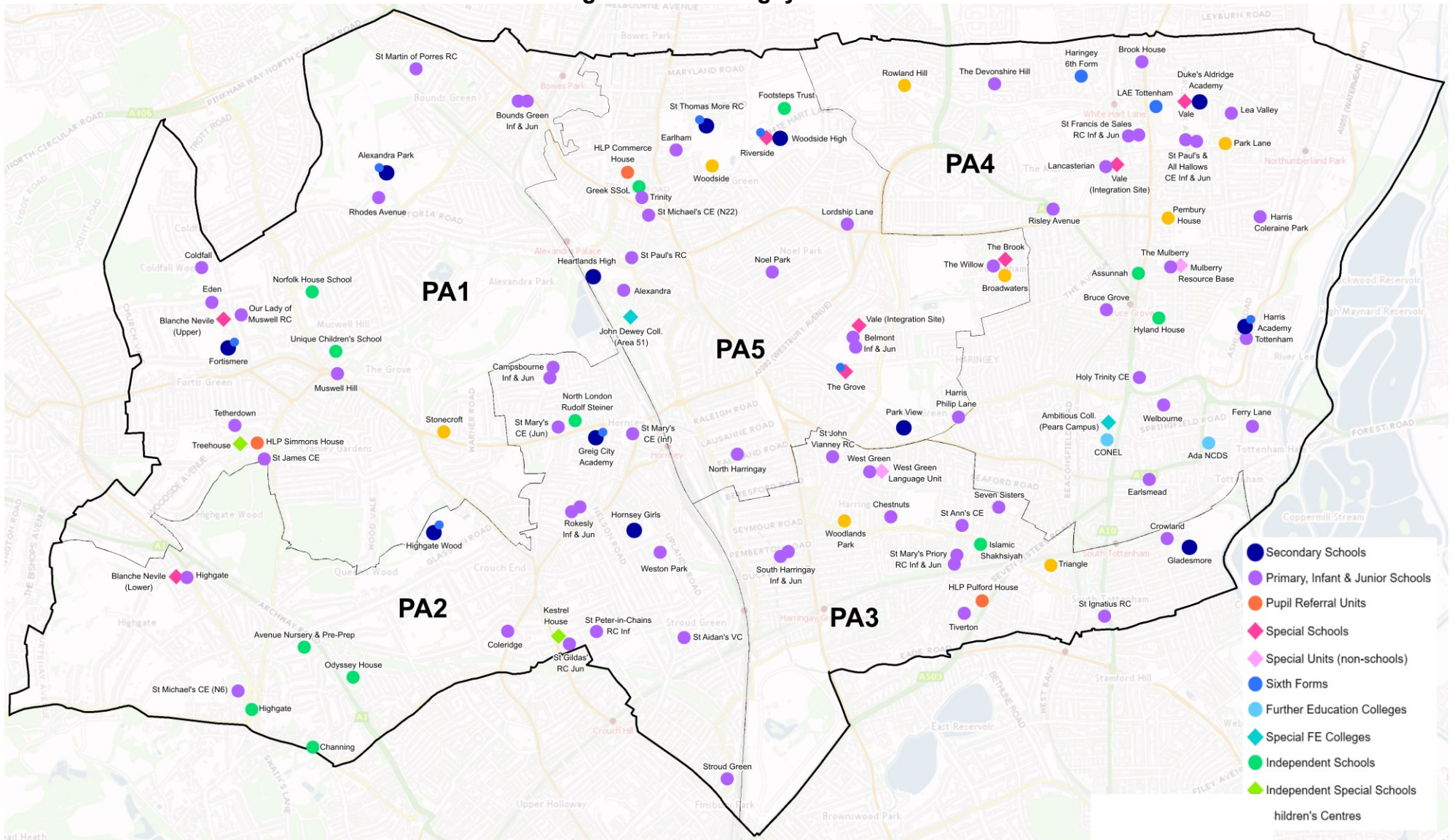
1. We use five Planning Areas (PAs) for the purpose of our place planning to allow us to plan more effectively to meet local demand. PAs provide a useful framework to compare admissions application data, pupil projections, school roll information and housing developments across the borough. This data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

Table 2.1 – Haringey Planning Areas

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

Appendix 3: Planning area map

Figure 3.1 – Haringey schools



Appendix 4: Planning Area Headlines

1. This table shows how demand varies between planning areas. A figure over 1.0 shows that there are more first place preference applications than available places. A figure below 1.0 shows that there are fewer first place preference applications than there are places available. The table illustrates that the number of first place preference applications per place available in all planning areas has fallen since 2020/21.

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

Planning Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Planning area 1	1.11	1.06	1.06	1.14	1.12	0.99
Planning area 2	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.92	1.09	0.97
Planning area 3	0.81	0.88	0.85	0.76	0.94	0.78
Planning area 4	0.78	0.71	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.71
Planning area 5	0.88	0.79	0.86	0.91	0.91	0.78
Haringey Total	0.89	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.94	0.84

2. Table 4.2 shows that overall Reception surpluses for 2021/22 are projected to fall compared to 2020/21 due to PAN reductions.

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

Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area	Reception only (2021/22 data is projection)					
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Planning area 1	2.2%	6.9%	2.2%	3.7%	4.3%	16.7%
Planning area 2	9.5%	10.5%	11.3%	6.8%	1.8%	7.2%
Planning area 3	13.7%	15.4%	9.2%	17.3%	10.0%	1.6%
Planning area 4	9.8%	11.7%	14.0%	16.6%	17.7%	-0.1%
Planning area 5	9.1%	12.6%	9.6%	8.7%	9.6%	15.0%
Haringey Average	8.4%	9.5%	9.9%	12.7%	8.7%	7.8%

Notes: *Reception projections and Reception PAN in Table 4.2 are as at September 2021

3. Table 4.3 shows that when including other year groups, the majority of planning areas have a growing surplus capacity. This surplus is above 10% in Planning areas 2,3, 4 and 5.

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

Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area	Reception to Yr 6 (2021/22 data is projection)					
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/21
Planning area 1	0.9%	1.3%	1.3%	2.6%	3.0%	7.6%
Planning area 2	3.6%	5.1%	4.3%	10.6%	11.5%	12.7%
Planning area 3	7.2%	9.1%	9.9%	14.4%	17.6%	18.2%
Planning area 4	4.5%	5.4%	7.4%	10.7%	14.3%	17.8%
Planning area 5	2.3%	5.1%	6.5%	7%	8.6%	13.2%
Haringey surplus	4.0%	5.5%	6.1%	9.2%	11%	14.3%

Appendix 5: Planning Area Detailed Data

Note: The definition of School capacity in Tables 5.1, 5.5, 5.9, 5.13 and 5.17 is theoretical capacity as at mid 2021 (June) in all forms of entry currently offered including bulge classes, if applicable.

1. Planning Area 1

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

Summary of Planning Area 1

1.2. Applications

The overall number of first place preferences for schools in Planning Area 1 has decreased since last year from 606 to 537. This is lower than the overall PAN for all schools in PA1 (540) and represents the lowest demand for schools in PA1 in recent years. First place preference applications represent the number of unique applications and are an indicator of the overall demand for a school or for places in a planning area.

- 1.3. Historic pressure for places in PA1 was relieved with the expansion of Bounds Green School from 2 to 3 forms of entry.

1.4. School Roll

The school roll in this area has decreased since 2019 after several years of increase. To meet historic demand we previously expanded Coldfall Primary, Tetherdown Primary, Rhodes Avenue Primary and, most recently (for September 2016), Bounds Green Infant and Junior School. The borough's first free school, Eden primary school, opened in September 2011 and has contributed towards alleviating some of the pressure for school places in this area. Planning area 1 currently (January 2021) has a 4.1% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and a 4.3% surplus in the reception cohort.

1.5. Mobility

This area is characterised by low mobility though this has increased in 2020 possibly as a result of out-migration ²¹.

1.6. Housing Developments

The projected reduced schools rolls is a result of a small dip in birth rates which offsets the increased demand as a result of new residential

²¹ Children joining or leaving a school at a point other than the beginning of reception or year 7 - whether or not this involves a move of home.

development. Housing growth will be relatively modest in this part of the borough, with only a few large sites forecast to come forward at St Luke's and Coppetts Wood Hospitals. These will likely be spread across the time period, but be complete by early 2022.

1.7. Summary of supply and demand

High demand for school places from previous years is starting to decline.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	Supply is projected to outstrip local demand by approximately 2-3fe in 2021/22 and between 3 to 5/6fe between 2022/23 and 2025/26
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Table 5.1: GLA projections for planning area 1 – latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2020/21) & Projection (2021/22-2030/31) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/ Deficit of places
2018/19	509	528	540	12
2019/20	480	520	540	20
2020/21	444	517 (Jan 2021)	540	23
2021/22	449	450	540	90
2022/23	469	450	540	90
2023/24	403	416	540	124
2024/25		376	540	164
2025/26		355	540	185
2026/27		339	540	201
2027/28		328	540	212
2028/29		325	540	215
2029/30		326	540	214
2030/31		330	540	210

Source: 2018-2021 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2021, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area.

Table 5.2: First place preference information

School	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bounds Green	73	88	77	102	102	110	95
Coldfall Primary	116	106	93	108	99	117	89
Eden Primary	42	31	37	31	32	27	23
Muswell Hill Primary	72	92	59	57	81	91	88
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	33	33	34	34	40	36	36
Rhodes Avenue Primary	147	138	132	132	153	140	126
St James' CE Primary	35	30	30	30	21	19	21
St Martin of Porres RC	30	19	26	21	19	15	17
Tetherdown Primary	60	64	85	55	71	51	42
Total	608	601	573	570	618	606	537

Note: On time applications as at 8/2/2021

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2021)	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bounds Green Infant & Junior school	570	503	535	538	561
Coldfall Primary	630	630	629	629	628
Eden Primary	210	204	207	205	193
Muswell Hill Primary	420	420	420	420	420
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	420	386	379	382	377
Rhodes Avenue Primary	630	632	633	632	630
St James' CE Primary	270	255	251	248	244
St Martin of Porres RC	210	198	201	177	159
Tetherdown Primary	420	414	418	421	413
Totals	3,780	3,642	3,673	3,652	3,625
Total Capacity	3,780	3,690	3,750	3,750	3,780
Percentage of Surplus capacity		1.3%	2.1%	2.6%	4.1%

Table 5.4: 2015-20 Mobility from Analyse School Performance online²²

School	2017% mobility	2018% mobility	2019% mobility	2020% mobility	2021% mobility
Bounds Green Infant	5	2.7	6.2	14	15
Bounds Green Junior	11.2	12.3	10.0	6	7
Coldfall Primary	8.1	7.4	6.5	8	8
Eden Primary	8.5	10.3	16.4	18	17
Muswell Hill Primary	10	8.6	7.5	14	17
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	16.5	16.5	20.1	30	29
Rhodes Avenue Primary	5.7	5.7	5.7	8	8
St James' CE Primary	10.2	12.4	15.3	24	24
St Martin of Porres RC	8.8	14.3	15.7	18	20
Tetherdown Primary	12	13	14.2	27	24

²² Analyse School Performance via DfE

2. Planning Area 2

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

Summary of Planning Area 2

2.2. Applications

First place preferences for schools in Planning Area 2 fell significantly this year from 656 (2020) to 582 (2021). In the latest intake year there have been a fewer number of applications received (582) than places available (600).

2.3. School Roll

Overall, the school rolls in PA2 have decreased since 2016 reaching a low of 3,998 in January 2021. Planning area 2 currently (January 2021) has a 10% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and a 2.3% surplus in the reception cohort.

2.4. Mobility

This area has fluctuating mobility, with some schools experiencing much higher levels of pupil mobility than others though 2020 saw most schools facing increasing mobility.

2.5. Housing Developments

The level of new development planned in this area has increased in recent years - see Tables 1.2a and 1.2b above for more detail. It remains to be seen to what extent these properties will generate extra demand for school places especially when offset against falling birth rates. The 2021 projections (which account for housing developments) show future falls in Reception demand in this planning area.

2.6. Summary of supply and demand

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

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	A surplus of places equivalent to around 2-3fe is projected to exist up until 2022/23 then grow to 4-6fe by 2025/26
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Table: 5.5 GLA projections for planning area 2

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2020/21) & Projection (2021/22-2030/31) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/ Deficit of places
2018/19	636	582	626	44
2019/20	670	559	600	41
2020/21	709	586 (Jan 2021)	600	14
2021/22	659	557	600	43
2022/23	646	533	600	67
2023/24	559	486	600	114
2024/25		438	600	162
2025/26		417	600	183
2026/27		399	600	201
2027/28		390	600	210
2028/29		386	600	214
2029/30		386	600	214
2030/31		387	600	213

Source: 2018-2021 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2021, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area. ~ From September 2019 the governing body of St Peter in Chains sought (and gained) approval from the Schools Adjudicator for a reduction in PAN from 2FE to 1FE. Table 5.5 assumes that St Peter in Chains PAN remains at 30 for the foreseeable future.

Table 5.6: First place preference information

School	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Campsbourne Infants	49	54	54	53	69	64	63
Coleridge Primary	206	175	139	149	162	188	173
Highgate Primary School	41	45	52	49	52	69	47
Rokesly Infants	91	80	86	92	64	78	63
St Aidan's	40	53	52	51	47	40	37
St Mary's CE Infant	54	57	46	54	56	59	42
St Michael's CE Primary N6	70	60	57	59	72	70	66
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	66	42	46	26	17	24	17
Stroud Green	42	28	38	35	38	34	51
Weston Park	47	33	25	30	24	30	23
Totals	706	627	595	598	601	656	582

Note: On time applications as at 8/02/2021

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2021)	2018	2019	2020	2021
Campsbourne Infants / Junior	420	390	390	397	391
Coleridge Primary	840	836	836	832	833
Highgate Primary School	420	422	420	415	414
Rokesly Infants / Junior	630	621	611	590	575
St Aidan's	210	205	205	205	201
St Gildas' RC Junior	240	217	205	194	173
St Mary's CE Infant / Junior*	510	511	501	466	464
St Michael's CE Primary N6	420	406	408	397	396
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	180	148	119	89	75
Stroud Green	420	322	285	265	282
Weston Park	270	257	254	226	194
Totals	4,560	4,335	4,234	4,076	3,998
Total Capacity	4,560	4,532	4,590	4,560	4,440
Percentage of Surplus capacity		5.1%	4.3%	7.8%	10.0%

From September 2019 the governing body of St Peter in Chains sought (and gained) approval from the Schools Adjudicator for a reduction in PAN from 2FE to 1FE.

Table 5.8: 2015-20 Mobility from Analyse School performance online

School	2017% mobility	2018% mobility	2019% mobility	2020% mobility	2021% mobility
Campsbourne Infants	2.7	5.4	9.7	12	12
Campsbourne Junior	5.7	10.1	11.9	13	8
Coleridge Primary	8.5	9.1	9.5	15	15
Highgate Primary School	23.2	25.3	22.5	29	27
Rokesly Infant	5	7.3	2.3	8	8
Rokesly Junior	7.9	7.6	8.6	9	8
St Aidan's	15.4	13.7	14.9	16	15
St Gildas' RC Junior	7.1	4.6	6.3	5	7
St Mary's CE Primary	18.3	19.3	17.7	21	21
St Michael's CE Primary N6	16.6	17.5	18.1	23	27
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	4.2	2.9	2.2	20	4
Stroud Green	19.5	17.6	11.3	21	16
Weston Park	9	7.9	10.3	19	16

3. Planning Area 3

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

Summary of Planning Area 3

3.2. Applications

First place preference applications have fallen sharply from 477 (2020) to 351 (2021).

3.3. School Roll

Planning area 3 experienced a decreasing school roll population since 2016 reaching a low of 3,002 in 2021. This is a planning area that has historically carried large surpluses. Planning area 3 currently (January 2021) has a 17.3% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and a 9.6% surplus in the reception cohort.

3.4. Mobility

This area is characterised by fluctuating mobility with church schools experiencing lower levels though this trend has become less apparent in recent years and mobility has increased across most schools in 2020.

3.5. Housing Developments

Planning Area 3 borders Planning Areas 4, 5 and the Woodberry Down area of the London Borough of Hackney, all of which are experiencing large scale regeneration. The Woodberry Down development is estimated to finish by 2035, generating a total of 6,109 units.

- 3.6. It is expected that some children from these developments will apply for school places in neighbouring Planning Areas though currently Hackney is experiencing high levels of surplus places.

3.7. Summary of supply and demand

Demand for Reception places is projected to remain broadly static in the short to medium term.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	An average surplus of around 0-1fe is projected up until 2026/27
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Table 5.9: GLA projections for planning area 3 – latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2020/21) & Projection (2021/22-2030/31) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2018/19	670	463	510*	47
2019/20	725	422	510**	88
2020/21	644	461 (Jan 2021)	510	49
2021/22	630	443	450	7
2022/23	608	455	450	-5
2023/24	619	437	450	13
2024/25		440	450	10
2025/26		428	450	22
2026/27		414	450	36
2027/28		404	450	46
2028/29		399	450	51
2029/30		397	450	53
2030/31		397	450	53

Source: 2018-2021 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2021, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area. * Tiverton temporarily reduced from 2fe to 1fe in September 2018 and September 2019 and the LA has set the PAN to 30 for entry in September 2020. From September 2020 Stamford Hill and Tiverton primary schools are amalgamating taking 1 form of entry out of planning area 3.

For September 2021 Pan at Tiverton's and Seven Sisters is set at 30. Table 5.9 assumes these PAN reductions continue.

Table 5.10: First place preference information

School	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Chestnuts Primary	72	78	88	74	74	97	73
Crowland	43	47	53	58	37	61	32
Seven Sisters Primary	35	27	46	46	40	33	25
South Haringay Infant	66	63	64	47	77	82	72
St Ann's CE Primary	32	33	30	18	19	18	16
St Ignatius RC Primary	34	41	42	42	27	43	25
St John Vianney RC	34	40	31	32	33	32	24
St Mary's RC Infant	61	41	55	41	39	51	40
Stamford Hill Primary	24	18	20	27	17	2	-
Tiverton Primary	28	31	29	26	25	40	24
West Green Primary	22	18	15	21	25	18	20
Total	451	437	473	432	413	477	351

Note: On time applications as at 8/2/2021

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2021)	2018	2019	2020	2021
Chestnuts Primary	420	418	410	410	404
Crowland	420	395	380	396	371
Seven Sisters Primary	420	360	323	306	272
South Haringay Infant	180	173	174	171	200
South Haringay Junior*	240	221	205	210	167
St Ann's CE Primary	210	200	186	181	172
St Ignatius RC Primary	420	354	360	343	341
St John Vianney RC	210	206	207	208	203
St Mary's RC Infant	180	168	154	146	131
St Mary RC Junior	240	237	234	223	218
Stamford Hill Primary*	210	180	165	79	-
Tiverton Primary*	360	337	307	310	327
West Green Primary	210	209	202	202	196
Totals	3,720	3,458	3,307	3,185	3,002
Total Capacity	3,720	3,840	3,750	3,720	3,630
Percentage of Surplus capacity		9.1%	9.9%	11.8%	17.3%

* Tiverton temporarily reduced from 2fe to 1fe in September 2018 and September 2019 and the LA has set the PAN to 30 for entry in September 2020. From September 2020 Stamford Hill and Tiverton primary schools are amalgamating taking 1 form of entry out of planning area 3. For September 2021 Pan at Tiverton's and Seven Sisters is set at 30.

Table 5.12: 2015-20 Mobility from Analyse School performance online

School	2017% mobility	2018% mobility	2019% mobility	2020% mobility	2021% mobility
Chestnuts Primary	15.4	15.6	14.8	21	22
Crowland	24	24.1	22.0	34	31
Seven Sisters Primary	32.6	34.2	31.0	37	32
South Haringay Infant	10.7	8.8	8.7	12	14
South Haringay Junior	8.6	13.6	17.6	15	13
St Ann's CE Primary	15.1	18.7	18.2	28	28
St Ignatius RC Primary	16	16.8	21.1	31	30
St John Vianney RC	8.5	9.7	14.1	16	16
St Mary's RC Infant	2.5	3.7	10.9	13	15
St Mary's RC Junior	4.7	4.6	6.0	9	8
Stamford Hill Primary	28.3	30.4	26.8	-	-
Tiverton Primary	21.3	19.4	22.9	39	38
West Green Primary	31.2	32.6	31.8	45	40

4. Planning area 4

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

Summary of Planning Area 4

4.2. Applications

Overall, first place preferences for schools in Planning Area 4 have fallen significantly since last year from 703 (2020) to 578 (2021). Overall this PA does currently carry the highest surplus of school places. The majority of these surpluses are concentrated in several of the fifteen schools in this PA.

4.3. School Roll

The school roll in this PA has decreased since 2016 to a low of 5,468 in 2021. Planning area 4 currently (January 2021) has a 18.9% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and a 16.6% surplus in the reception cohort.

4.4. Mobility

This area is characterised by fluctuating mobility with church schools currently experiencing lower levels of pupil mobility than community schools though mobility has increased at all schools in 2020.

4.5. Housing Developments

This area is undergoing continued high levels of regeneration focused on the Growth areas of Tottenham Hale and North Tottenham. The Tottenham Area Action Plan (2017) set out plans to create a new residential neighbourhood along High Road West/Tottenham Hotspur Football Club as well as transforming the Northumberland Park area with new housing and improved transport links. This has the potential to deliver 4,000+ new homes. A total of 5,000 new homes are anticipated to be delivered in Tottenham Hale by 2026. See Tables 1.2a and 1.2b above for more detail on planned developments.

- 4.6. Planning Area 4 is projected to see a deficit of primary school places from 2021/22 based on an amended PAN of 840. However it should be noted that as yet, large scale regeneration has failed to result in additional demand for local school places and first place preferences for 2021 showed a significant drop to 578.

- 4.7. Given the large scale developments planned for this area, coupled with projections that show a deficit from 2024/25, we will continue to closely monitor this PA to ensure that demand does continues to meet supply both in the short and the longer term. The PA also borders with Enfield where large

scale regeneration is taking place at Meridian Water – see 4.6. In June 2016 Enfield confirmed that the Department for Education had approved the opening of a free school (One Degree Academy) just north of the borough boundary in Enfield. An additional 60 reception places will be created through the opening of the school. [One Degree](#) is temporarily located at Heron Hall school in Ponders End but is moving to a new site near Gordon Hill station in Enfield in September 2021 as part of the redevelopment of the Chase Farm hospital site. This is a considerable distance from the borough boundary with Haringey.

4.8. The development of the Meridian Water site is well under way. Recent discussions with place planning counterparts at Enfield have clarified that the projections associated with the Meridian Water development in south east Enfield, on the border with Haringey, indicate that the proposed plan for medium to high density housing will produce demand for an additional 3 FE in relation to the primary sector. The secondary phase is still in discussion.

4.9. Summary of supply and demand

Demand for Reception places in PA4 remains low so adjustments to PAN have been undertaken across many schools to reduce it from 960 to 840 following a sharp drop in 2021 first place preferences to 578.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	Based on amended school capacity for PA4 of 840 a growing deficit is projected from 2022/23. There is ample capacity across existing primary schools in PA4 with a notional PAN of 960.
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Table 5.13: GLA projections for planning area 4 – latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2020/21) & Projection (2021/22-2030/31) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2018/19	1,359	824	960	134
2019/20	1,387	801	960	159
2020/21	1,251	754 (Jan 2021)	930	176
2021/22	1,250	811	840	29
2022/23	1,180	852	840	-12
2023/24	1,129	870	840	-30
2024/25		925	840	-85
2025/26		939	840	-99
2026/27		937	840	-97
2027/28		932	840	-92
2028/29		922	840	-82
2029/30		909	840	-69
2030/31		896	840	-56

Source: 2018-2021 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2021, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area.

* Welbourne went down from 3fe to 2fe in September 2020.

** For September 2021 the following schools have had PAN reductions of 1fe approved: Bruce Grove, Devonshire Hill and St Francis de Sales. Table 5.13 assumes these PAN reductions continue.

Table 5.14: First place preference information

School	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Brook House Primary School	6	28	32	27	57	52	26
Bruce Grove Primary School	41	44	45	33	44	42	21
Devonshire Hill	52	40	45	65	28	47	31
Earlsmead	63	68	38	54	50	36	38
Ferry Lane Primary	25	26	12	15	24	14	9
Harris Academy Tottenham	9	20	12	21	42	33	35
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	25	61	55	57	60	62	61
Holy Trinity	27	22	26	29	15	25	19
Lancasterian Primary	56	61	66	51	56	41	44
Lea Valley Primary	68	53	60	56	58	55	30
Mulberry Primary	72	68	63	70	62	70	72
Risley Avenue	72	58	37	64	71	63	62
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	76	84	81	93	88	69	58
St Paul's and All Hallows CE Infants	40	27	35	23	28	27	25
Welbourne	68	70	69	68	48	67	47
Totals	700	730	676	726	731	703	578

Note: On time applications as at 8/2/2021

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2021)	2018	2019	2020	2021
Brook House Primary School	420	388	405	418	384
Bruce Grove Primary*	420	393	387	353	329
Devonshire Hill*	420	393	378	368	347
Earlsmead	420	438	435	384	371
Ferry Lane Primary	210	169	160	149	133
Harris Academy Tottenham	210	83	123	171	201
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	420	396	398	409	416
Holy Trinity Primary	210	185	187	168	163
Lancasterian Primary	420	433	397	396	369
Lea Valley Primary	420	419	414	423	394
Mulberry Primary	630	612	612	595	590
Risley Avenue	600	592	576	564	499
St Francis de Sales RC Infants*	270	257	265	267	243

St Francis de Sales RC Juniors	360	346	335	329	324
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	180	129	113	107	89
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	240	215	184	173	150
Welbourne	630	536	525	513	466
Totals	6,480	5,984	5,894	5,787	5,468
Total Capacity	6,480	6,465	6,510	6,480	6,600
Percentage of Surplus capacity		7.4%	9.5%	10.7%	17.2%

* For September 2021 the following schools have had PAN reductions of 1fe approved: Bruce Grove, Devonshire Hill and St Francis de Sales.

Table 5.16: 2015-20 Mobility from Analyse School performance online

School	2017% mobility	2018% mobility	2019% mobility	2020% mobility	2021% mobility
Bruce Grove Primary	21.1	25.4	24.9	29	29
Devonshire Hill	17.5	20.0	21.4	29	30
Earlsmead	18.6	19.2	19.4	22	22
Ferry Lane Primary	23.7	20.8	20.7	25	23
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	31.2	26.6	24.8	30	27
Holy Trinity	16.9	12.1	15.9	24	20
Lancasterian Primary	19.4	21.9	22.2	26	21
Lea Valley Primary	12.6	13.6	14.1	23	23
Mulberry Primary	24.6	8.6	25.1	35	34
Risley Avenue	21.9	21.8	23.5	30	28
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	2.9	5.3	5.7	11	8
St Francis de Sales RC Juniors	8.7	7.8	9.6	10	6
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	15.7	4.5	7.1	27	16
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	18.2	13.5	10.3	10	7
Welbourne	13	13.2	13.6	24	21

5. Planning area 5

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

Summary of Planning Area 5

5.2. Applications

First place preference applications for schools in planning area 5 fell sharply in 2021 to 514 from 599 in 2020.

5.3. School Roll

This PA has historically carried large amounts of surplus capacity. School rolls have fallen since 2016 though at a slower rate compared to other planning areas. Planning area 5 currently (January 2021) has a 10.1% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and a 13.8% surplus in the reception cohort.

5.4. Mobility

This area is characterised by high mobility. This has increased further in 2020

5.5. Housing Developments

Wood Green is a key growth area in Haringey. At least 4,500 units of housing are expected to be delivered in this area in the future and this figure may be higher, particularly if Crossrail 2 is confirmed as going through Wood Green. Planning permission has already been granted for the development of Clarendon Square, as part of the larger regeneration of the Heartlands area. New housing from this development is expected to increase the number of children in this area, generating extra demand for pupil places. We are in close communication with our town planning colleagues to understand the timescale for delivery from this regeneration and to respond to any change in the expected number of units as this may have an impact upon the upward demand for local school places.

5.6. Summary of supply and demand

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	Projections show a 3-4fe surplus up until 2026/27.
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Table 5.17: GLA projections for planning area 5 – latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2020/21) & Projection (2021/22-2030/31) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2018/19	945	593	656	63
2019/20	886	626	686*	60
2020/21	845	591 (Jan 2021)	656	65
2021/22	819	559	596**	37
2022/23	752	557	596	39
2023/24	760	547	596	49
2024/25		543	596	53
2025/26		536	596	60
2026/27		529	596	67
2027/28		528	596	68
2028/29		528	596	68
2029/30		528	596	68
2030/31		528	596	68

Source: 2018-2021 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2021, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area.

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

** For September 2021 Earlham and Lordship Lane have reduced their PAN to 30 and 60 respectively. Table 5.17 assumes these PAN reductions continue.

Table 5.18: First place preference information

School	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alexandra Primary	52	44	42	46	44	36	35
Belmont Infant	102	78	80	57	95	80	75
Earlham	31	32	25	36	32	33	24
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	51	56	37	37	47	74	74
Lordship Lane	82	75	73	65	67	60	55
Noel Park Primary	53	61	49	56	60	66	49
North Haringay Primary	63	64	54	74	60	65	47
St Michael's CE Primary N22	24	14	12	13	9	8	9
St Paul's RC Primary	44	31	25	29	22	27	15
The Willow	56	80	50	87	74	84	72
Trinity Primary Academy	27	39	70	66	85	66	59
Total	585	574	517	566	600	599	514

Note: On time applications as at 8/2/2021

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2021)	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alexandra Primary	420	397	389	383	366
Belmont Infant	168	170	171	174	176
Belmont Junior	240	221	230	228	222
Earlham*	390	346	341	313	286
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	420	394	396	400	399
Lordship Lane	630	596	596	590	545
Noel Park Primary	540	524	485	511	528
North Harringay Primary	420	403	402	407	399
St Michael's CE Primary N22	210	172	176	160	149
St Paul's RC Primary	210	202	203	194	190
The Willow	420	415	401	407	402
Trinity Primary Academy**	450	411	410	436	427
Totals	4,518	4,251	4,200	4,203	4,089
Total Capacity	4,518	4,548	4,460	4,518	4548
Percentage of Surplus capacity		5.1%	6.5%	5.8%	10.1%

* For September 2021 Earlham and Lordship Lane have reduced their PAN to 30 and 60 respectively.

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

Table 5.20: 2015-20 Mobility from Analyse School performance online

School	2017% mobility	2018% mobility	2019% mobility	2020% mobility	2021% mobility
Alexandra Primary	21.4	23.9	24.6	35	32
Belmont Infant	5.3	6.2	0.9	12	11
Belmont Junior	10.7	12.2	13.0	10	8
Earlham	30.8	29.8	33.8	42	38
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	21.1	21.7	21.8	28	28
Lordship Lane	19.3	20.1	20.3	27	27
Noel Park Primary	21.6	25.0	23.4	34	32
North Harringay Primary	21.7	22.3	23.4	27	26
St Michael's CE Primary N22	21.7	27.3	35.1	49	51
St Paul's RC Primary	10.3	11.0	14.4	21	18
The Willow	15.6	16.0	17.4	25	26
Trinity Primary Academy	33.3	27.7	24.0	33	26

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 2021 PLASC count.
Data Source: Admissions data and 2021 PLASC count
- Total school roll trends and surplus capacity.
Data Source: January PLASC 2014 – 2021
- School mobility data extracted from the DfE tool Analyse School performance online
- Completed and proposed major housing developments, with child yield estimates, where available.
Data Source: Haringey Council's ward development data obtained 15th February 2021
- GLA projections,
Data Source: GLA school roll projections 2021 (Scenario 3 – default 3/4 model)
- Number of births for the equivalent school year
Data Source: ONS Live birth, term time from 1st September to 31st August

Appendix 6: Borough wide secondary place planning

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

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

Year	11-15 capacity (2014/15 – 2020/21) and planned places (2021/22 – 2030/31)	Number of 11-15 year old pupils (projections from 2021/22 onwards)	11-15 year old place shortfall/ surplus	% surplus / shortfall of 11-15 year old places
2018/19	13,069	12,826	243	1.9%
2019/20	13,391	13,379	12	0.1%
2020/21	13,686	13,479	207	1.5%
2021/22	13,856	13,266	590	4.3%
2022/23	13,856	13,359	497	3.6%
2023/24	13,640	13,249	391	2.9%
2024/25	13,451	13,087	364	2.7%
2025/26	13,259	12,945	314	2.4%
2026/27	13,140	12,834	306	2.3%
2027/28	13,140	12,800	340	3.0%
2028/29	13,140	12,735	405	3.0%
2029/30	13,140	12,719	421	3.0%
2030/31	13,140	12,636	504	4.0%

Source: 2018-2021 PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2021 Scenario 3 3 / 4 Model

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	2018/2019	2,844	3,160	2,774	70	2.5%
Actual	2019/2020	2,817	3,073	2,805	12	0.4%
Actual	2020/2021	2,829	3,069 (actual Jan 2021)	2,798 (actual Jan 2021)	31	1.1%
Projection	2021/2022	2,747*	2,874	2,713	34	1.2%
Projection	2022/2023	2,628	2,823	2,642	-14	-0.5%
Projection	2023/2024	2,628	2,746	2,577	51	1.9%
Projection	2024/2025	2,628	2,753	2,528	100	3.8%
Projection	2025/2026	2,628	2,778	2,497	131	5.0%
Projection	2026/2027	2,628	2,791	2,561	67	2.5%
Projection	2027/2028	2,628	2,762	2,590	38	1.4%
Projection	2028/2029	2,628	2,772	2,516	112	4.3%
Projection	2029/2030	2,628	2,675	2,521	107	4.1%
Projection	2030/2031	2,628	2,620	2,430	198	7.5%

Source: 2018-2021 PLASC counts and GLA 2021 School Roll projections Scenario 3 3 / 4 Model

** For September 2021 the following schools have supplied additional Year 7 capacity: Hornsey School for Girls (27), Gladesmore (27), Park View (27) and Harris Academy Tottenham (30). Duke's Aldridge Academy have also provided an additional 8 Year 7 places.

Appendix 7: Post 16 projections and tables

1. Post 16 Destinations in Haringey 2019-2020

- 1.1. There were 2,565 pupils educated in Haringey schools or education centres who completed Year 11 in the summer of 2020.
- 1.2. 95.1% of Year 11 leavers are participating in Education or training, an increase of 1.3%. 94.4% are in full time education, an increase of 1.8% from 2019. NEET totals are 1.1% a decrease from 1.7% in 2019. The no response rate or 'not knows' is 3.7% a decrease from 4.3% for 2019.
- 1.3. For those remaining in full time education 52.4% studied in Haringey while 47.6% studied out of borough. This is a decrease in the numbers studying out of borough of 4.5%. Of those remaining in education in Haringey 13.6% are studying at Haringey Sixth Form College while 3.5% are studying at CONEL.
- 1.4. The most popular out of borough institutions are City and Islington College 18.8%, Westminster Kingsway college 12% and Barnet College at 11.5%.
- 1.5. 0.7% of young people left school for work or training.
- 1.6. Of the 94.4% in full time education 1,256 (51.9%) were male and 1,165 (48.1%) were female. Of the 6% leaving full time education 99 were male and 45 were female.
- 1.7. The NEET/Not Known totals are 29 of which 21 were male and 8 were female.
- 1.8. The council is working with schools to review procedures for collecting destination data.

2. Gender

- 2.1. While the numbers of males exceeds the numbers of females engaged in full time education the reverse is the case for those studying GCE A Level, 616 males vs. 700 females. For Level 3 vocational BTEC courses or qualifications there are more males than females, 260 males vs. 224 females. This is also the case for Level 1 at 124 males vs. 36 females and for Level 2 courses with more males than females at 176 vs. 157.

3. School sixth forms

- 3.1. School sixth forms account for 42.9% of those in full time education, while Further Education Colleges accounts for 39.5%. Sixth Form Colleges are attended by 17.4% of the total. The most attended schools and colleges attended out of borough can be found in Islington 21.7%, Waltham Forest 21.3%; Barnet 20.7%; Camden 14.1% and Enfield 5.7%.

4. Breakdown of in borough choices

4.1. There are 1,269 students studying in borough in Year 12 of which 74.5% are studying A Level. A further 12% are studying BTEC Level 3 vocational qualification. The remaining 13% are studying below Level 3 or other qualifications.

Staying in borough at CONEL or Haringey Sixth Form	No	% of total
Haringey Sixth Form College	172	13.6%
CONEL	45	3.5%
Staying in school/Other (see below)	1,052	82.9%
Total	1,269	100%

Staying in school in borough	No	% of total
Alexandra Park School	300	28.5%
Fortismere School	200	19%
Highgate Wood School	132	12.6%
London Academy of Excellence Tottenham (Haringey)	119	11.3%
St Thomas More RC School	117	11.1%
Greig City Academy	100	9.5%
Harris Academy Tottenham	25	2.4%
Ada National Digital Skills College	24	2.3%
Riverside School	13	1.2%
Woodside High School	7	0.7%
Gladesmore Community School	3	0.3%
Heartlands High School	3	0.3%
The Treehouse Trust school	2	0.2%
Park View School	2	0.2%
Educated with home tuition – Haringey	2	0.2%
Duke Aldridge Academy	1	0.1%
Haringey Tuition service	1	0.1%
Blanche Nevile	1	0.1%
Total	1,052	100%

Source: Haringey 2019/20 Year 11 Destinations at 1st November 2020

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

5. Vocational courses

5.1. While 74.5% of those in full time education in borough are studying A Level the figures for those studying out of borough are in direct contrast with only 371 (32.2%) studying A level. 28.8% are studying the vocational BTEC Level 3 whilst 34.4% are studying any vocational qualification or course at Level 2 or below. Therefore of the 1,152 young people studying out of borough, 371 are leaving to study A Level while 781 are not.

5.2. The most popular BTEC vocational courses taken are Science, IT and Electronic Services, Health and Social Care, Life skills/Supported Learning,

Business Management, Media, Publishing and Communication, Arts, Fine Arts, Crafts and Design, Public Services, Psychology and ESOL.

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

Post 16 Institution out of borough	No	% total educated out of borough
City and Islington College	216	18.8%
Westminster Kingsway College (King's Cross)	138	12%
Barnet and Southgate College (Wood Street)	133	11.5%
Waltham Forest FE College	101	8.8%
Sir George Monoux 6 th Form College	96	8.3%
Woodhouse 6 th Form College	78	6.8%
The London Screen Academy	32	2.8%
Big Creative Education	25	2.2%
B6 – Brooke House Sixth Form College	25	2.2%
Leyton 6 th Form College	22	1.9%
New City College – Hackney College campus	21	1.8%
Barnet and Southgate College (Southgate)	21	1.8%
City of Westminster College	20	1.7%
Educated outside area – school/college not listed	35	3%
Various others – less than 1.5% attending	189	16.4%
Total	1,152	100%

6. Employment and Training

6.1. 7 people are employed on apprenticeships, 10 in full time training and 2 are in employment without training.

7. Not participating (NEETS)

7.1. 29 young people are NEET (not in education, employment or training).

8. Post 16 Provision in Haringey

8.1. The table below shows that Haringey currently (2021/22) has 4,070 places across all of the borough's sixth form settings. Generally, schools in our borough with sixth forms are either full or near to capacity.

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

School	2020/21 Capacity	2021/22 Capacity	Jan 20 Census	Jan 21 Census
Alexandra Park School	525	550	552	630
Fortismere School	450	450	442	486
Grieg City Academy	250	250	209	200
Highgate Wood school	250	320	267	289

St Thomas More School	200	300	204	238
London Academy of Excellence	500	550	394	485
Haringey Sixth Form College [^]	1,400	1,400	1,120	1,262
Harris Academy Tottenham	100	100	65	102
ADA Digital skills college [^]	150	150	124	156
Total	3,825	4,070	3,377	3,848

Source: January 2021 School census (PLASC) & sixth form colleges

[^] This data may not contain early leavers so it is possible that by the end of January 2021 the numbers of actual attendees will be slightly smaller than stated above.

Note: Data not shown for Haringey Tuition service or CONEL

9. Conclusions

- 9.1. There were 2,421 Year 11 'leavers' in 2020 who continued in full time education. Attending school sixth forms whether in borough or out of borough remains popular at 1,038. However the majority who chose to study 'A' Level tend to stay in a Haringey school sixth form (1,052) students or 82.9% of all Haringey students attending a school sixth form.
- 9.2. 956 students attended an FE college the majority taking a vocational qualification.
- 9.3. Of those that attended a sixth form college out of borough 216 attended City & Islington college; 138 attended Westminster Kingsway college, 133 attended Barnet & Southgate college, 101 attended Waltham Forest college, 96 attended Sir George Monoux 6th form college and 78 attended Woodhouse 6th form college. It should be noted that Woodhouse offers primarily A Levels, while Sir George Monoux and Haringey Sixth Form offers a mixture of both at Levels 1-3.
- 9.4. 249 students studied a vocational course in borough of which 152 was at Level 3 and 97 at Level 1-2. This compares with 728 students studying a vocational course out of borough of which 332 study Level 3 and 396 study Level 1-2.
- 9.5. As there are almost three times the numbers of students studying vocational courses out of borough than in borough, there are possibilities to absorb these numbers in borough in the future taking into account existing capacity at CONEL and Haringey Sixth Form College and Ada College.

The source for this commentary is the Haringey Destinations Survey (C Vision) 1st November 2020.

Appendix 8: Special Educational Needs Provision

1. Background

- 1.1. In our 2009 School Place Planning Report (SPPR), we began to monitor the number of children with a statement of Special Educational Need (SEN) by type of need. We reported that diagnosis of children with autism had increased, and our latest available data shows that this trend continues. The purpose of this monitoring is to establish and maintain a robust picture of the range and types of special needs in our borough to inform how resources can best respond to any emerging patterns of an increase or decrease in demand.
- 1.2. This is the twelfth year we have monitored trends in SEN across the borough. This section monitors the changes in the numbers/types of statements since 2009, provides a current assessment of capacity across SEN provision in the borough and reviews recent policy changes.
- 1.3. Haringey Council also conducted a review of SEN school places alongside the SPPR in 2019. This exercise considered the sufficiency of local SEN education provision, based on the borough's profile of need type, age range and capacity in local education provision. The review aim outlines recommendations to inform SEN school place planning, with a focus on meeting demand within mainstream and specialist settings in the borough.

2. Number of Children with statements across Haringey

- 2.1. Table 8.1a shows that since 2009, there has been an increase in the number of children with statements or EHCP's across the borough. In 2021, there were 2,513 children with statements or education and health care plans in Haringey. The number of children with statements have increased year on year between 2009 and 2021. Reasons for this year on year increase include: 1) an increasing 0-19 population, 2) an increase in the 'staying on' rate of the 16-25s age group as a result of the increased age range that young people can continue to receive support through their EHC 3) an increase in the number of younger children receiving an education health and care plan. This now includes more children with mental health needs or related education access difficulties which have resulted in learning difficulties statement. As of 2021 the number of statements increased by 8.5% from 2,317 (in 2020) to 2,513 (2021).

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

Year	No. of children with statements	% increase from previous year
2009	1,262	
2010	1,284	1.7%
2011	1,300	1.2%
2012	1,354	4.2%
2013	1,393	2.8%
2014	1,451	4.2%
2015	1,455	0.03%
2016	1,600	10%
2017	1,790	11.9%
2018	1,848	3.2%
2019	2,082	12.7%
2020	2,317	11.3%
2021	2,513	8.5%

Note: Years 2014-2015 include SEN pupils in Haringey Sixth college (H6FC). 2016 includes data on Year 15 and Year 15+

- 2.2. The reason for the significant change in numbers among older students is the introduction of the EHC Plan. For the figures submitted in 2015 fewer of the conversions from statement to EHC plan had been completed. Since January 2015 the numbers of assessment completed with plans has increased and a process of converting a significant number of statements to plans has been undertaken.
- 2.3. Also relevant in explaining the increase in numbers is the fact that previously statements reached the end of their legal life at the end of the academic year when a young person turned 19 or when they left school to attend college. At the end of the academic year 2014/2015 no records are closed as the statements belonging to these young people are being converted to plans. In addition, a number of records have been re-opened for students attending college as we have issued them with education health and care plans. This would account for the increases of older students with ASD as well. Table 8.1b shows the number of children with either statements or plans maintained by Haringey as at March 2021.

Table 8.1b: Total number of Children & Young People with statements or plans maintained by Haringey, Mar 2021:

Year	Totals	Year	Totals
Pre-School/Nursery	30	Year 9	149
Reception	114	Year 10	142
Year 1	115	Year 11	160
Year 2	115	Year 12	145
Year 3	124	Year 13	159
Year 4	131	Year 14	126
Year 5	124	Year 15	98
Year 6	159	Year 15 plus	332
Year 7	142	Totals	2,513
Year 8	148		

3. SEN Type Trends

3.1. Our monitoring shows that since 2009 the numbers of children with diagnoses of autism has increased in the primary sector (+250). In the secondary sector diagnoses of autism has increased every year since 2009 (+490). All other primary needs have remained comparatively stable except speech, language and communication needs which have grown since 2015 (across primary and secondary children).

Figure 8.1: Number of Primary children with statements by need (Pre-school/Nursery to Year 6, 2009 to 2021)

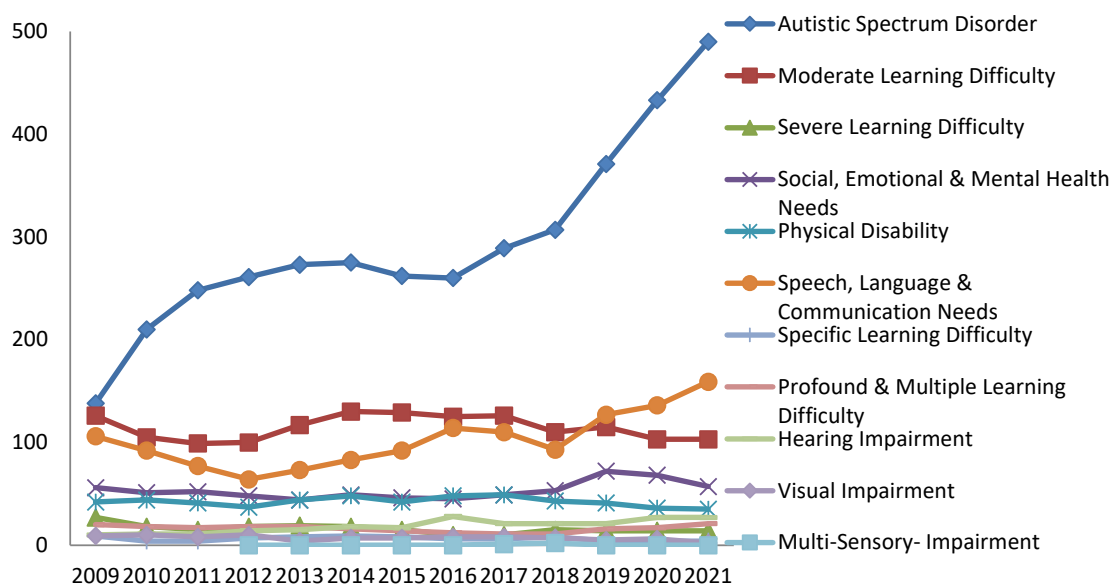
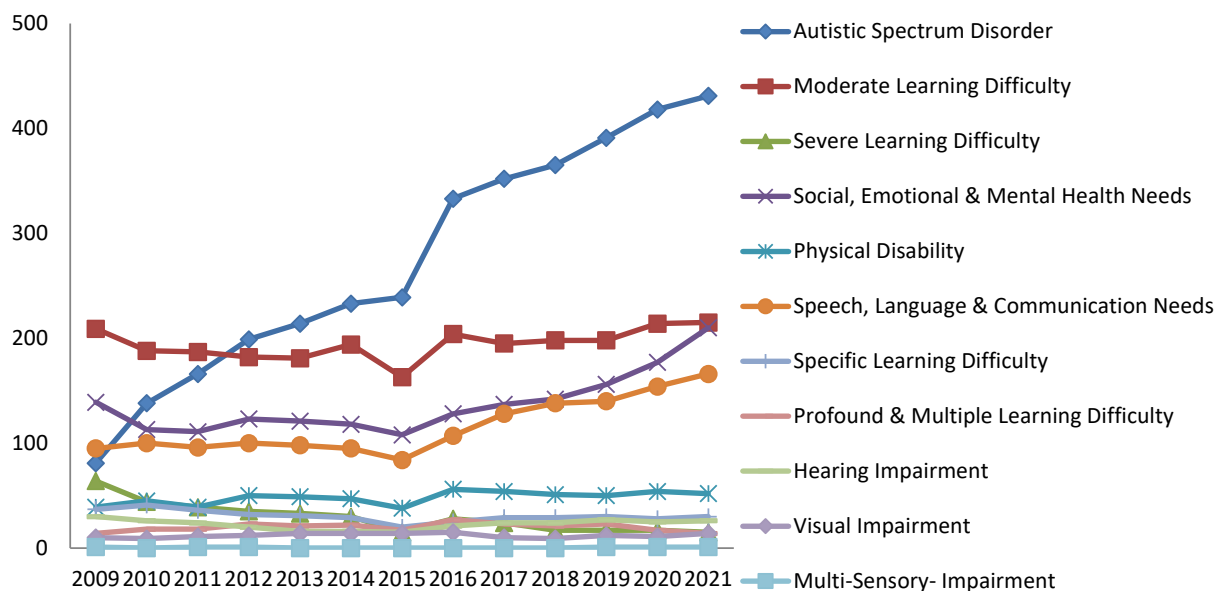


Figure 8.2: Number of Secondary children with statements by need (Year 7 to Year 14, 2009 to 2021)



Source: Haringey SEN 2021

4. Assessment of SEN provision across the borough

- 4.1. To accommodate the increased numbers of children with SEND in Haringey The Grove school has increased its place numbers to 125 pupils. The Local Authority is currently creating a new SEN strategy and this will involve reviewing its SEN sufficiency needs and will consult on any proposals to create new provision.
- 4.2. A current assessment of SEN provision across the borough shows that 44% all provision caters for children with autism. The amount of provision generally reflects the current needs identified within the borough.
- 4.3. The SEN School Place Review finds that Haringey should be able to provide sufficient ASD special school places, through focused and effective school place planning to meet anticipated demand for both children with complex learning needs and in the ‘academically able’ (ASD, no LD) cohorts.
- 4.4. There is no specific education provision for children and young people with SEMH as a primary need, resulting in the use of expensive independent provision, creating pressure on the high needs block.

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

SEN type	Number of In borough pupils	% - In	Number of Out borough pupils	% - Out
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	864	44.9%	201	34.1%
Hearing Impairment	43	2.2%	23	3.9%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	305	15.9%	112	19.0%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	1	0.1%		0%
Physical Disability	87	4.5%	28	4.8%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	39	2.0%	13	2.2%
Severe Learning Difficulty	35	1.8%	17	2.9%
Social, Emotional & Mental Health	200	10.4%	118	20.0%
Specific Learning Difficulty	26	1.4%	17	2.9%
Speech, Language and communication Needs	310	16.1%	54	9.2%
Visual Impairment	14	0.7%	6	1.0%
Grand total (2,513)	1,924	100%	589	100%

Source: Data extracted from the SEN Database as at March 2021, also used to complete the SEN2 census for the Department of Education.

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

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

5.1. Data from the 2021 Annual School Census (PLASC) shows that specialist in-borough provision catering for children with Severe Learning Difficulties/Autism and Hearing Impairments are either full or almost at capacity (see table below). The Grove units based at Heartlands High and St Mary's CE Primary closed in July 2019 and their students formed part of the cohort going into The Grove School in September 2019.

Table 8.3: January 2021 PLASC count

School Name	Total roll	No. of planned places
Mulberry provision for children with Autism	23	18
The Grove	79	104
The Brook Special School	121	110
Riverside School	109	127
Riverside Learning Centre post 16	??	12
Blanche Neville	58	68
Vale	110*	105

Haringey 6 th Form	114**	70 in the specialist provision and 42 in the cross centre or mainstream
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*please note that the number of vacancies may change throughout the year. The Local Authority must plan for additional places to ensure that it can accommodate the in-year demand as and when it occurs.

6. Out of Borough Provision

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

- 81 children & young people who attend Orthodox Jewish specialist provision (64 in mainstream schools and 17 in special schools)
- 84 children in care with statements or EHC's, of which 70 are in placements outside Haringey

6.2. Table 8.4 shows the number of children with statements by type of provision educated in both in and out of borough settings. With the introduction of the EHC Plan, coverage now extends to 25 which helps to explain the large growth in post 16 provision between 2015 and 2021 (110 to 731). Independent provision has stayed broadly static in percentage terms (7-9%) between 2015 and 2021 whilst maintained provision has fallen from 81% to 61% as many of the needs of young people in the older age ranges are met by independent or out of borough providers.

6.3. We have looked into the types of needs of children educated in out of borough specialist maintained and independent provision. Table 8.5 shows that this group represents a wide range of needs. Of the 182 children who with statements or EHC's who received specialist independent provision, some 157 go out of borough with 25 remaining in-borough.

Table 8.4a: Number of children with education health and care plans by type of provision and location (March 2021)

	Type of Specialist Provision	2021			2020			2019		
		In borough	Out borough	Total	In borough	Out borough	Total	In borough	Out borough	Total
Maintained	Special Maintained	345	47	392	340	35	375	332	35	367
	Maintained Mainstream/Maintained Academies	835	106	941	784	109	893	719	119	838
	Resourced Units	15	7	22	15	9	24	17	8	25
	Academies – Special		19	19		20	20	-	19	19
	Academies - Pupil Referral Unit / Alternative Provision	8	2	10	12	3	15	3	-	3
	Free School - Mainstream	33	4	37	26	5	31	23	2	25
	Free School - Alternative Provision		7	7		3	3	-	2	2
	Free School - Special School	85	8	93	63	11	74	41	6	47
Sub-total (number)		1,321	200	1,521	1,240	195	1,435	1,135	191	1,326
Sub-total (percentage)		-	-	61%	-	-	62%	-	-	64%
Independent	Special Independent (Day)	10	71	81	5	82	87	6	94	100
	Special Independent (Residential)		17	17		12	12	-	8	8
	Independent Mainstream	15	68	83	5	63	68	1	52	53
Sub-total (number)		25	156	181	10	157	167	7	154	161
Sub-total (percentage)		-	-	7%	-	-	7%	-	-	8%
Other	Other	-	-	60	-	-	61	-	-	51
	Nursery	20	-	20	-	-	17	28	1	29
Sub-total		20	0	80			78	28	1	80
Sub-total (percentage)				3%			3%	-	-	4%
Post 16	Post 16 total (see Table 8.4b for detail)	506	225	731	379	258	637	309	206	515
Sub-total		506	225	731	379	258	637	309	206	515
Sub-total (percentage)		-	-	29%			27%	-	-	25%
Grand Total				2,513			2,317			2,082

Table 8.4b: Number of children with EHCP's by type of provision and location as at 2021 (Post 16 provision)

	Type of Specialist Provision	2021		
		In borough	Out borough	Total
Maintained	Haringey Sixth Form College	114	-	114
	Colleges	52	148	200
	Sixth Form Colleges		3	3
	Special Post 16 Institution - Day	22	11	33
	Special Post 16 Institution - Residential	-	5	5
	Other day places	39	58	97
	NEET	279	-	279
Sub-total		506	225	731
Sub-total (percentage)		69%	31%	100%

Note: Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding

Table 8.5: Number and percentage of children educated in specialist independent in and out of borough provision (March 2021)

Primary Need	Children with statements or education health and care plans				Grand Total	
	Specialist independent in-borough provision		specialist independent out-borough provision			
	No.	%	No.		No.	%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	16	64%	48	31%	64	35%
Hearing Impairment			7	4%	7	4%
Moderate Learning Difficulty			31	20%	31	17%
Physical Disability			3	2%	3	2%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty			2	1%	2	1%
Severe Learning Difficulty			7	4%	7	4%
Social, Emotional & Mental Health	5	20%	41	26%	46	25%
Specific Learning Difficulty	1	4%	6	4%	7	4%
Speech, Language and communication Needs	2	8%	11	7%	13	7%
Visual Impairment	1	4%	1	1%	2	1%
Grand Total	25	100%	157	100%	182	100%
Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding						

7. Meeting current and future demand

- 7.1. Mapping of our capacity has identified that, whilst we have managed to increase in borough provision for autism and thereby reduced the number of children attending out of borough provision; there are still pressures on the number of places available particularly in the older age ranges.
- 7.2. Looking at the trends in primary needs over the years, our findings have shown that Autistic Spectrum Disorder has increased since 2009 in both the primary and secondary sectors. If this trend continues, this will create additional pressure for in borough places at a time when capacity is already challenged. Specifically, there is an identified gap in provision for children and young people with ASD and no learning difficulty ('high functioning' or 'academically able' cohort).
- 7.3. There is also no local provision for children with Social Emotional and Mental Health as an identified primary need, despite the high prevalence of SEMH amongst recorded SEN types. There is no provision for children with highly challenging behaviour, and they all attend out of borough special schools.
- 7.4. Haringey 6th Form Centre has increased SEN places available at the Learning Centre to 12 from September 2019, in response to identified demand.
- 7.5. The SEN School Place Planning Review outlines specific recommendations for the local authority and Haringey schools to work together in meeting

current and future demand. This includes the collation and review of school place data at an earlier stage in the academic year to inform place planning, alongside actions to adjust school place capacity required to meet demand as required.

- 7.6. Additional work is being taken forward through Haringey Council's Alternative Provision review, including actions to address the gap in specialist SEMH provision at primary and secondary stages and to ensure sufficient support in-borough to reduce school exclusions.
- 7.7. Haringey Council proposes to undertake the SEN School Place Planning Review annually to maximise use of the local evidence base for commissioning SEN school places in line with demand.

8. Free School Proposals

- 8.1. The Local Authority will respond to new Free School provision in our borough as and when it occurs. See 4.3 and 4.4 above in relation to HCT New School for Autism.
- 8.2. In creating any additional provision, we need to be mindful that we do not over provide, and that we take into account any Free School proposals.
- 8.3. In addition the LA is a member of the North London Children's Efficiency Programme which continues to monitor pressure for places and any new provisions setting up in neighbouring LAs. Any additional provision will potentially provide an overall greater choice for parents in seeking a school to meet the individual needs of their child.

9. SEN Policy – A Changing Landscape

- 9.1. From September 2014, a new Special Educational Needs AND Disability Code²³ came into effect. The code proposed some changes aimed at putting children, young people and their families at the centre of any discussions about the support they are offered. The main changes are set out below:
 - **Children & young people to be at the heart of the system** – New plans have been formatted (attached and are led by an Education health and care plan co-ordinator using a person centred planning approach.
 - **Education, health and care plans to replace statements** – Under the new rules, SEN statements and learning difficulty assessments (LDAs) have been replaced with education, health and care (EHC) plans for young people up to the age of 25. (all ratified and on the Local Offer)
 - **School Action and School Action Plus no longer exists** - Instead there is a single school-based category, SEN Support, for children who need extra specialist support.

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

- **Optional personal budgets for young people** - Young people and parents of pupils with an EHC plan can request to hold a personal budget to buy in some types of support identified. We have a personal budget policy on the local offer website.
- **Teachers must make sure every pupil makes progress** – there is an increased emphasis on the identification and support for pupils and students with SEN being implemented and progress monitored by class and subject teachers.
- **Local Offer website** – provides information at local authority and school level on what services children and young people and their families can expect from a range of local agencies, including education, health and social care.
- **Moderate Learning Difficulties** - has been removed from the category of need.
- **Focus on preparing for adulthood from an early age** – we are encouraging colleges and schools to look at supported internships and apprenticeships.

9.2. It is anticipated that, with the widening age range, to include young people up to the age of 25, the number of children with educational health plans will increase somewhat in the coming years, the extended age range coupled with a low threshold hold for assessment play equal parts in driving the year on year increase.

10. Conclusion

10.1. In light of all the above information, we know that we need to plan to adjust school place capacity in in-borough mainstream schools, special schools and/or resourced provision to meet the rising needs within the borough with particular emphasis on the following:

- Increasing the numbers of places in primary sector for children with autism, including accommodating both more complex needs and 'academically able' children who may be able to study for a mainstream curriculum
- Increasing the numbers of places in secondary sector for children with autism, including accommodating more complex needs and 'academically able' children who may be able to study for a mainstream curriculum
- We appreciate that the proposed HCT New School for Autism will provide 104 places for children between the ages of 5 and 18 and will need to be taken into account when evaluating SEN provision
- Ensuring an appropriate range of courses and provision for post 16 cohort at Haringey 6th form and the Harrington's scheme
- Strengthen our support for secondary schools to enable them to support children with more complex and challenging behaviour more successfully. In September 2017 we opened the Riverside Learning Centre which is a specialist post 16 setting for young

people with complex learning disabilities attached to Riverside School.

- Set out strategy for meeting the needs of children with complex and challenging behaviour without a diagnosis of autism and develop our offer for children with SEMH in local schools

Appendix 9: Early Years Provision

1. Background

- 1.1. This is the fifth year that the School Place Planning report has featured a section on Early Years (0-4) provision in the borough. This section consists of selected highlights from [Haringey's Childcare Sufficiency Annual report 2019/2020](#) and early year (0-3) specific population projections.
- 1.2. Actions arising from the Annual Childcare Sufficiency Report to address gaps in provision include:
 - Increase the take up of the 2-year-old funding
 - Increase the take up of the 3- and 4-year-old early education funding
 - Identify providers that are most at risk due to falling numbers
 - Consider financial support for settings that serve areas of deprivation and policy priorities and where there is clearly a sufficiency need
 - Social media marketing strategies to increase participation of childcare and monitor impact
 - Ensure key partners are involved in supporting childcare sufficiency
 - Create out of school provision, weekend and holiday care to meet the gap for 5-to-8-year children with special educational needs.
 - Regular updates for Job Centre Plus staff supporting families to access work and training opportunities through childcare
 - Create provision for 5-to-11-year-olds where there is a clear demand and shortage of places across the borough
- 1.3. Statutory guidance states that the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment report should include information about the current and projected supply and demand of childcare, including specific reference to how the Local Authority are ensuring there is sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of:
 - Children with special educational needs and disabilities
 - Children from families in receipt of Universal Credit
 - Children with parents who work irregular hours
 - Children aged two, three and four taking up funded places
 - School age children
 - Children needing holiday care
 - Details of how any gaps in provision will be addressed
- 1.4. **Supply of early years and childcare**

Haringey has a strong and diverse mix of childcare providers, provision is made up of around 20% of settings are private (for-profit) providers, around 3% are voluntary (not-for-profit) providers, 12% are school based (mainly maintained) providers and 42% are childminders. In addition to this there is a mix provision for children over 5 years old with 24% of providers delivering out of school provision, breakfast, after school and holiday clubs.

1.5. **Availability of places**

There is a total of 446 early years and childcare settings, an increase of 56 between 2019 and 2020, delivering 12,348 childcare places.

1.6. **Demand**

A stocktake of the childcare market was carried out in November 2020 to understand the state of the current market and determine future need. Focus groups were held, parents and participants from across the sector shared their experiences of current (autumn term 2020) occupancy which showed a mixed picture. Some settings reported similar take-up of places to previous years, whilst others were experiencing low demand. Participants reported changes in parents' employment impacting on demand for childcare. It was reported parents were "shopping around" for their childcare, possible migrating from one setting to another, influenced to a degree by social media. There were concerns demand for paid-for hours (opposed to early years funded hours) had decreased, often as a result of changes to parents work circumstances.

Amongst several participants, there was a perceived lack of before and after school care for primary aged children. That which existed was described as sometimes too expensive and/or not compatible with parents' working hours. It was noted this had particularly been an issue for parents of children with SEND.

Several providers who participated noted an increase in children with SEND accessing services. It was felt that the number of children presenting with SEND was increasing year-on-year. Whilst there were fewer referrals from the child development centre (CDC) and health colleagues (due to the nature of the way they were working remotely) more children had been identified as having SEND "in-house" within the childcare setting.

1.7. **Haringey's Childcare Brokerage Service**

This supports parents and carers who are experiencing difficulty in finding suitable childcare for children aged 0-14 and young people up to 18 years old if they have Special Educational Needs and/or Disability (SEND). The highest enquiries received covered the following themes:

- Additional charges to access a free early education place
- After school clubs for children with SEND and complex needs
- Early education places for parents whose children have no recourse to public funds
- Social workers supporting families requiring a childcare place
- Childcare for children under 2-years-old

1.8. **Sufficiency of provision for children taking up 2- 3- and 4-year-old early education places**

All three- and four-year-olds and around 40% of two-year-olds nationally are entitled to up to 15 hours a week, or 570 hours a year of free early years entitlement. These are referred to as funded entitlements. From September 2017, eligible families with a three-and-four-year-old became entitled to 30

hours childcare. 30 hours childcare is an extended early years entitlement which includes the 15 hours universal early years entitlement and an additional 15 hours (per week up to a maximum of 38 weeks, or 570 hours stretched across more weeks of the year).

Eligibility for 30-hours childcare is based on both parents working in a couple household, and a single parent working in a lone-parent household, with minimum and maximum income thresholds applied. Parents apply to HMRC and if eligible are given a code which their chosen childcare provider validates before a place is taken up.

There are a total of 354 early years and childcare settings across Haringey (as of October 2020). Of these, just under a third (32%) takes funded two-year-olds, nearly half (48%) take funded (universal) three- and four-year-olds and 45% deliver the extended entitlement (30 hours).

Sufficiency data is collected each term on the number of places available in early years settings, and the number of vacancies. In autumn term 2020 an average of 58% of available registered two-year-old places were taken up, and 61% of three and four-year-old places. Averages varied across Network Learning Communities, with highest levels of take up in Highgate and Muswell Hill.

Network Learning Community	Average % take up of 2-year-old places offered	Average % take up of 3- and 4-year-old places offered
Harringay/West Green	48%	58%
Highgate/Muswell Hill	79%	84%
Hornsey/Stroud Green	72%	58%
North East Tottenham	66%	64%
South East Tottenham	43%	52%
Wood Green	43%	46%
Overall	58%	61%

Source: based on 100% sufficiency returns from providers

The data suggests there are sufficient places for 2, 3 and 4 year old children.

1.9. **Sufficiency of provision for children from families in receipt of the childcare element of Working Tax Credit or Universal Credit**

Haringey works with early years and childcare providers and key partners to ensure that there is sufficient provision to meet the needs of all families including those in receipt of the childcare element of the Working Tax Credit and welfare reforms.

A family in receipt of Universal Credit is eligible for funded childcare for their 2-year old of up to 570 hours a year.

Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP) for three- and four-year-olds is additional funding for early years providers to improve the education and help narrow the gap in children's outcomes. Provider forum events and marketing campaigns have raised awareness of the processes for claiming early years pupil premium and highlighted the benefits to the child and setting. This has resulted in a reported 10% increase in EYPP claims for Summer Term 2019, Autumn 2020 EYPP claims have been lower due to lower participation numbers.

As a result of the impact of the coronavirus, data shows that more families are becoming eligible for Universal Credit. Haringey have seen a vast increase in Universal Credit, from March to June by 128%³. The impact of this could mean that more families become eligible for a 2-year-old place which could increase demand.

1.10. **Sufficiency of provision for children with special educational needs and disabilities**

Early years and childcare providers are required to be inclusive to support children with special educational needs and disabilities. Below outlines the support available to providers:

- Early years inclusion funding, aimed at 3- and 4-year-old children with SEND
- Disability access funding supporting the access needs of 3- and 4-year-old children attracting Disability Living Allowance
- A SEND Local offer for children and young people aged 5 to 25 years to support them with more complex needs.

Haringey has a higher percentage of two-year olds accessing the early years (funded) entitlement than the averages across London and England (particularly in the east if the borough where deprivation more prevalent).

- In 2020 5.7% of two-year-olds benefitting from the early years entitlement in Haringey were recorded as having SEN (London and England averages are 3.8% and 3.5% respectively)
- The take-up of the universal early entitlement by three- and four-year olds with SEN in Haringey is broadly in line with London averages in 2020 and higher than the national average.
- Across Haringey 6,330 children aged between 0 and 19 years old with SEN status, attended Haringey schools in the last academic year (data taken from the school census January 2020). This included 1,066 children from out of borough and represents 16% of all SEND children in Haringey schools.

Haringey are currently working in partnership to develop out of school provision and procure a provider to deliver customer focus after-school, weekend and holiday provision for children aged 5 8 years with SEND.

In addition, we are reviewing the Short Breaks Framework and working with

providers to stimulate the market in order to increase the number of providers on the framework. This in turn should provide a wider of choice to parents and children with SEND and allow the council to meet its statutory duty to provide short breaks for children with SEND as outlined in the Children's Act 1989 and Children and Families Act 2014 as well as a much-needed respite for parents and carers.

2. Projections of the 0-3 population across Haringey

- 2.1. Figures 12 and 13 show data on the projection of the 0-3 year old population in eastern and western Haringey wards between 2021/22 and 2030/31. They show that overall wards in the East of the borough are projected to have very little growth in their 0-3 population between now and 2030/31 whilst the 0-3 population in the West of the borough are projected to decline.
- 2.2. The 0-3 population in Haringey's eastern wards is projected to increase from 9,514 (2021/22) to 9,624 (2026/27), an increase of 110. By contrast, in Haringey's western wards the 0-3 population is actually projected to decrease from 3,281 to 2,674 over the same period, a decrease of 497.
- 2.3. In the East, the following wards are projected to see the greatest growth in their 0-3 population; Noel Park (400), Tottenham Hale (188) and Northumberland Park (159). Bounds Green ward is projected to see the greatest decline of **-136**
- 2.4. In the West, the following wards are projected to see the greatest decrease in their 0-3 population; Hornsey (**-146**), Stroud Green (**-124**), Crouch End (**-97**) and Highgate (**-86**).

Figure 12 - Projections of 0-3 year olds by Eastern Haringey wards, 2021 - 2030)

Source: GLA 2021 Borough Preferred option (BPO) population projections (3/4 Scenario 3)

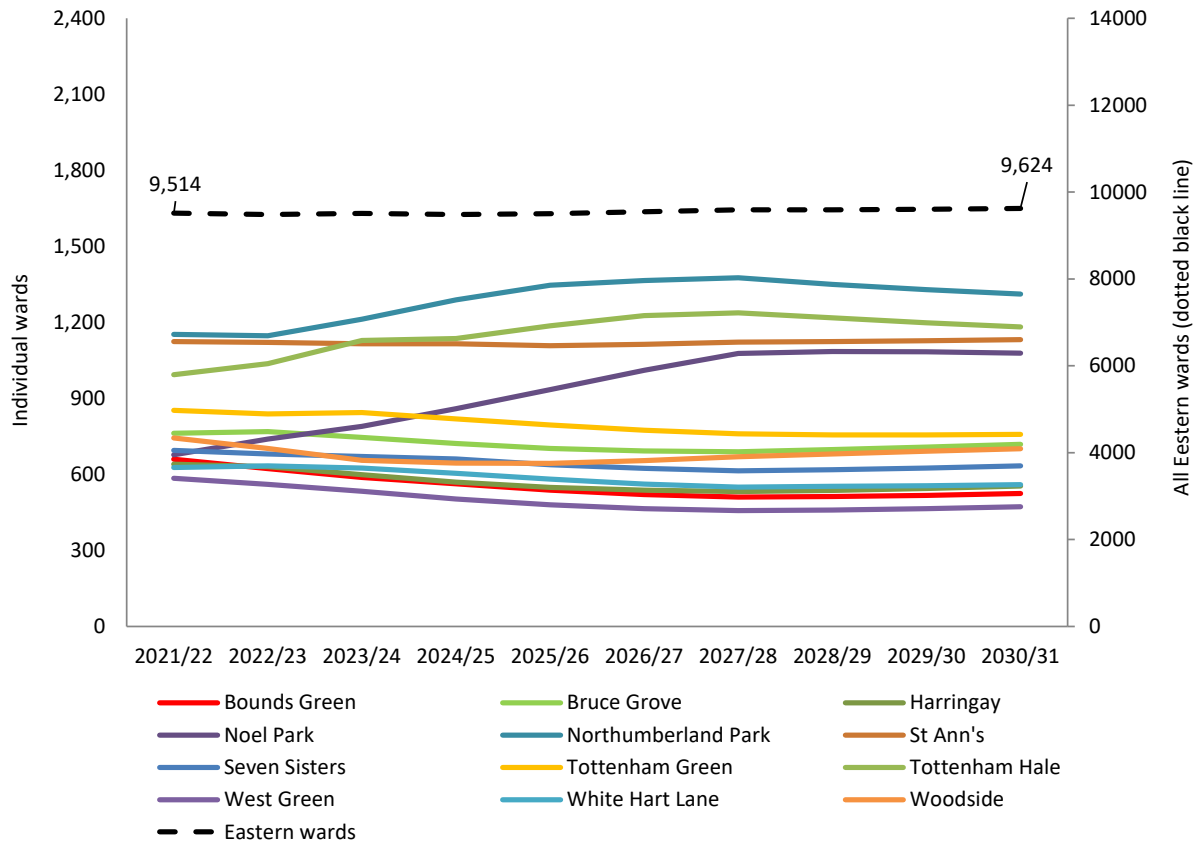
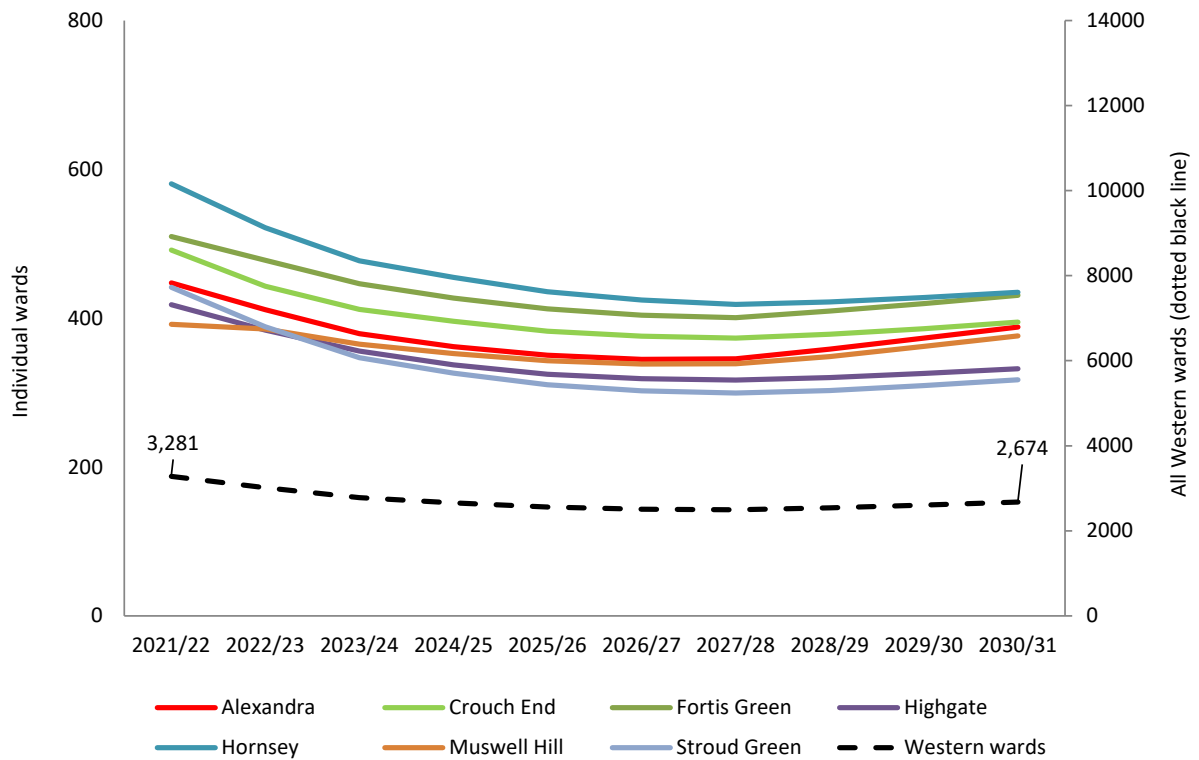


Figure 13 - Projections of 0-3 year olds by Western Haringey wards, 2021 - 2030)

Source: GLA 2020 Borough Preferred option (BPO) population projections (3/4 Scenario 3)



2.5. The projections highlight the need for us to consider an approach to planning for sufficient early education across the borough that takes into account the projected small increase in 0-3 populations in wards in the east of borough and the large decreases in the West of the borough.

Appendix 10: School place planning in adjoining boroughs

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

1. Barnet

Primary

1.1. Primary NOD (National offer day) 2021: Barnet has seen a decrease in demand for Reception places

- **4,434** Barnet Reception places were available on National Offer day 2021
- **4,044** on-time applications received from Barnet residents, **-237** compared to last year
- **100%** on-time Barnet applicants received a statutory offer
- **83%** on-time Barnet applicants received a **first preference offer** (0.6% lower than the previous year)
- **93.5%** on-time Barnet applicants received an offer from one of their top three choice schools (**0.7% lower** than the previous year)
- **785** out-borough applicants applied for a Barnet school place, **+6** compared to the previous year
- **4829** total on-time applications received for Barnet school places, **-231** compared to last year
- **348** children from other boroughs were offered a Barnet school place; the reciprocal figure was **275**

1.2. Changes to primary Provision for 2021

- Barnet Council has formally reduced the PAN for two community schools (Edgware primary and Queenswell Infant), from 3FE to 2FE
- The additional capacity in schools that have undergone PAN reductions is being used for additional SEN provision
- January 2021 DfE school census reception surplus is 8% (6.8% last year)

1.3. Primary – proposed new future provision

Saracens Primary, new 2/3FE provision in Colindale, planned to open in 2022/23 but this is under review

West Hendon – new provision still under consideration to meet anticipated increased demand over the next decade; a site has not been agreed

Secondary

1.4. Secondary National Offer Day 2021: The demand for Barnet secondary places was slightly higher than the previous year.

- **4,312** on-time applications received from Barnet residents; **+ 12** compared to the previous year)
- **100%** on-time applicants received a statutory offer on 1 March 2021
- **3,884** on-time applications received from out-borough children; **+ 142** compared to the previous year
- **8,196** – total number of on time applications; **+ 154** compared to the previous year
- **3,037 (70.4%)** on time Barnet applicants received an offer from their top choice school (**1.5% approx. lower** than the previous year)
- **3,838 (89%)** were offered a place at one their top three schools (**4% higher** than the previous year)
- **1,138** children from other boroughs were offered a Barnet school place (equates to 24% of the available places); in comparison, **740** Barnet children were offered a school place in another borough

1.5. Secondary – new proposed provision / changes

- There were no PAN changes for the Year 7 2021 intake
- There are no planned changes to secondary mainstream provision for the foreseeable future, in Barnet
- Barnet Council is planning to use some secondary unused capacity for additional SEN provision
- January 2021 DfE school census year 7 surplus is 4% (2.3% last year)

2. Enfield

2.1. Generally, as in most of North London the primary rolls are in surplus, particularly reception around 13%, a position that is likely to remain for the next 4-5 years. However, there is some demand still evident in the South West and West (Barnet borders) of the borough. School rolls are likely to continue to fall in the short to medium term.

2.2. Bowes Southgate Green is now closed.

- 2.3. The control of future provision of secondary places has been taken over by the ESFA with the approval of the Wren Academy at 6FE on the Chase Farm hospital site has been confirmed. A temporary provision is now open at a temporary location at Aim Academy.
- 2.4. **The projections associated with the Meridian Water development in south east Enfield, on the border with Haringey, indicate that the proposed plan for medium to high density housing will produce demand for an additional 3 FE in relation to the primary sector. The secondary phase is still in discussion.**
- 2.5. One Degree Academy, All Through – primary phase is now also to be sited on the Chase Farm Hospital site opening in 2022. There are no sites available for the secondary phase.
- 2.6. Enfield pupil place strategy is still focused on the special school sector with expansions at Aylands School (now the Fern Academy part of ELT) SEMH, school, **West Lea School**, Orchardside secondary PRU, Russet House and Durants Autistic Upper School. In addition, Enfield has an approved new SEMH Free School to be located in the Enfield Highway area opening 2022.

3. **Islington** – The following section has been obtained from [Islington's 2020 SPPR](#).

- 3.1. Primary school: falling rolls is a pressing issue, with a 14% surplus across primary places; and 16% surplus in Reception at 2019/20. A series of managed reductions to existing capacity (PAN) proposed for 2022/23 will help bring the surplus in reception down temporarily, with a further rise expected the following year due in large part to declining birth rates.
- 3.2. Secondary school and Post-16: reductions agreed at two schools will reduce the growing surplus of secondary year 7 places, from 16% in 2019/20. At secondary phase a surplus over 10% is projected over the next 5 years. Post-16 pupil rolls have fallen in recent years, and this has resulted in surplus places.
- 3.3. Planning Area 1 – Holloway, Junction, St Georges
Planning area 1 has 12% net surplus capacity

Five schools are close to capacity (5% or less), including St Mary Magdalene which is slightly over capacity. Hungerford has over 50% surplus capacity. Tufnell Park expanded by 45 places from September 2019 and has not yet filled to capacity with a 14% overall vacancy.

The largest amount of development is concentrated around Archway. The Core Site (as identified in Islington's Local Plan) includes the conversion of two office buildings - Archway Tower and Hill House - that have produced 118 and 147 homes respectively (predominantly studio and one bedroom flats), with a further 72 units at Vorley Rd to be delivered by 2023/24 (36 units will be social housing). To the north and east, Archway Campus, Highgate Hill, N19, and Whittington

Hospital ancillary buildings have a combined estimated capacity of around 65 units, but there is considerable delay with both sites.

- 3.4. Planning Area 2 – Hornsey
Planning Area 2 has 17% net surplus capacity.
- 3.5. Three schools have surplus capacity above the DfE's upper limit of 25%. This includes Poole's Park which had a single-year bulge class that is no longer in place.
- 3.6. This area includes the City North Development which has delayed delivery and will provide 335 homes by 2021/22. Other large developments in the area include 44 homes in progress at 107-209 Seven Sisters Road N7 due for completion 2020/21 and 46 units on Ashmount Close to complete in 2019. 640- 648 and 650 Holloway Road has permission for a further 39 units which are under construction due to complete by 2020/21. There are also a number of smaller sites that will add to the number of homes in the area.
- 3.7. Planning Area 3 – Highbury
Planning Area 3 has 11% net surplus capacity.
- 3.8. Three schools have a surplus of over 10%, including Highbury Quadrant at 35% surplus. With the school's agreement, Highbury Quadrant's PAN will be reduced to 45 from 2022/23. Drayton Park is already at 45 PAN and St Jude and St Paul's is a small one form entry school.
- 3.9. This area has seen large scale development in recent years at Queensland Road. The only other significant site identified is at the BT Telephone Exchange Kingsland Green E8, allocated for housing in the Local Plan with an estimated capacity of 67, this site is expected to deliver housing in the next 10-15 years.
- 3.10. Planning Area 4 – Barnsbury
Planning area 4 has 20% net capacity.
- 3.11. Laycock is above capacity, as some children have been admitted as excepted pupils at appeal in line with the school admissions code. Four schools are approaching, or above the DfE limit of 25% surplus, including Copenhagen which has two thirds surplus places.
- 3.12. This area includes four schemes that have delivered or are expected to deliver more than 100 homes. Development at 130-154 Pentonville Road providing 118 units was completed in 2018. A further 115 units on King's Cross Triangle (part of the wider King's Cross scheme mostly in Camden) has been delayed and now anticipated in 2022/23. Development at 351 Caledonian Road provides 156 homes with 30% affordable and was completed in 2018; and finally 252 units will be provided at the London Square development at 423-425 Caledonian Road, due to complete in 2020/21 with 40% affordable. There are also a number of smaller sites that will contribute towards further housing delivery in the area.

- 3.13. Planning Area 5 – Canonbury
Planning Area 5 has 10% net surplus capacity.
- 3.14. Five schools have small surpluses at or below the 5% margin, while two schools have surplus capacity of 10% or more, including The New North Academy which is above the DFE limit of 25%.
- 3.15. This planning area has several significant housing schemes contributing to projected housing growth. There is a concentration of development around City Road, EC1 (City Road Basin), with the two schemes that delivered nearly 500 units and a further 99 units completed in 2019 on a development nearby on Wharf Road. 70% of these will be affordable.
- 3.16. The redevelopment of the Packington Estate, N1, (previously noted in planning area 4) will see the addition of 269 homes completed in 2019/20. Also in the N1 postcode, the Islington Square development will deliver 251 additional homes. 56 flats were recently delivered as part of an office conversion on Halliford Street (mainly studios). There are also a number of smaller sites that will contribute towards further housing delivery in the area.
- 3.17. Planning Area 6 – Finsbury
Planning Area 6 has 15% net surplus capacity
- 3.18. Due to previous growth in demand in this area, Moreland expanded from a 1 form entry school in 2015/16, to 45 PAN in 2016/17 and then 2 forms by 2017/18.
- 3.19. Clerkenwell Parochial school has over 50% surplus capacity. The Chief Executive of the school wrote to parents, staff and Governors in November 2020 to start a process which may lead to the closure of the school by August 2021.
- 3.20. Three other schools have over 10% surplus capacity. This includes Prior Weston; and the City of London Primary Academy Islington (COLPAI), which opened in 2017 as a two form entry free school and agreed to a two-year PAN reduction to 30 places that ended in September 2020 due to delays with moving to a permanent site.
- 3.21. This planning area has a number of sites contributing significantly to housing projections in the EC1 postcode, not least the borough's largest current residential development at City Forum (250 City Road). This scheme has phased delivery of which will add 930 homes which is currently anticipated to complete between the years 2018/19 and 2022/23. Mount Pleasant post office (Calthorpe Street Site) has planning permission with 336 homes due to complete in 2025/26.
- 3.22. Development of 50 homes has been delivered in Central Street, and the Moorfields School development on Bunhill Road provided 65 homes and was completed in 2018. In addition development on the King Square Estate will provide 70 homes and development on the Redbrick Estate will provide 51 homes, both which are anticipated for completion in 2021/22. A total of 132 homes are anticipated at the intended redevelopment of the Finsbury Leisure

Centre, half of which will be social housing. There are also a number of smaller sites that will contribute towards further housing delivery in the area.

3.23. Secondary projections:

Secondary school rolls have declined over recent years. Although rolls may rise in the short term, this is likely to be temporary and a downward trend will follow after 2022/23.

Upcoming decline in primary rolls will accelerate the drop in secondary in year 7 from 2030 onwards (this falls outside the reported DFE projection years)

Surplus places in our Year 7 provision increased to 16% in 2019/20. From September 2020 Beacon High reduced its PAN by 60 places and Arts & Media School Islington returned to a 150 PAN. This is expected to reduce projected excess capacity to below 10%.

Mainstream secondary school capacity (for years 7 to 11) is at 14% surplus. Five schools have a surplus below, or close to 5%. Of those with a surplus above 10%, COLA Highgate Hill at 28% surplus is now a co-educational school that has just 1% surplus in Year 7. Beacon High has reduced PAN to 120 and Arts and Media School has returned to a 150 PAN both from September 2020.

4. Hackney

- 4.1. Officers regularly assess the school roll projections to establish whether a rise in pupil numbers is predicted given the recent fall in rolls. As of January 2021, there are 505 surplus reception places. In anticipation of this, a temporary reduction of 105 reception places had been implemented in September 2020.
- 4.2. These temporary reductions as well as an additional reduction of 15 places are also planned for 2021/22. Furthermore, a permanent reduction of 135 places (including most of the previous temporary reductions) will be implemented from 2022/23.
- 4.3. A sufficient number of secondary places are projected for the next few years. A surplus of places is expected to occur from 2023/24, when the fall in primary rolls will show at secondary level.

5. Waltham Forest

- 5.1. Borough-wide there will be a surplus of 400 reception places (11%) for September 2021. 6 schools are being permanently reduced in 2022 due to a dip in demand. This will reduce the surplus to around 4%.
- 5.2. In secondary there is a growing demand for year 7 places and this is expected to continue to rise. For September 2021 there will be a surplus of around 200 year 7 places (7%). Year 7 places are expanding by 6FE across 5 schools over the next 3 years. It is anticipated that year 7 demand will peak in 2024/25 and then fall after that in-line with the dip in reception 7 years prior. Housing growth may

attract new families which could fill this gap however the effect of Brexit / COVID is still being monitored to see changes in population.

6. Camden

- 6.1. In summary, changes to the 2021/22 reception admission round on National offer day 16/4/2021:
 - Reception PAN reduces to 1,628 (-2FE)
 - Camden resident applicants decreased -81 to 1,538.
 - Non-resident applicants for Camden schools decreased by -33 to 450.
 - In total, applicants decreased -114 to 1,988.
 - On National offer day there were 16 Camden residents without an offer of a school place who will be offered soon as rejected offers are re-offered, and 114 available school places.

- 6.2. At primary, recent permanent capacity changes include -1FE 2017/18 PAN reduction at Kingsgate primary school, -2FE 2019/20 closure of St Aloysius RC primary school. Carlton primary school will close as a legal entity from July 2021 - 2FE 2021/22, effectively merging under the leadership of Rhyl primary school. There may be further change in the future.

- 6.3. In the January 2021 DfE school census, surplus in Camden reception increased to 15% (13% last year).

- 6.4. In summary, changes to the 2021/22 Year 7 secondary transfer at National offer day 1/3/2021:
 - Year 7 PAN remains at 1,704.
 - Camden resident applicants increased +10 to 1,583.
 - Non-resident applicants for Camden schools decreased by -94 to 1,379.
 - In total, applicants decreased -84 to 2,962.
 - On National offer day there were no Camden residents without an offer of a school place, and 31 available school places.

- 6.5. At secondary, an additional 2FE of permanent provision remains unused at Regent High school. Recent permanent capacity changes include +0.2FE 2017/18 PAN increase at William Ellis school, -1FE 2018/19 PAN reduction at Haverstock school, +0.4FE PAN increase at UCL Academy. There may be further change in the future.

- 6.6. In the January 2021 DfE school census, surplus in Camden year 7 increased to 10% (4% last year).

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

1. Background

- 1.1. This section of the SPPR was introduced in 2016 to provide more detail on the additional characteristics that are taken into account when planning school places, such as the contrast between the number of pupils going out of borough for secondary education (we are a net exporter of pupils) as opposed to for primary education (where we are a net importer of pupils).
- 1.2. In 2019 we saw a notable divergence between the GLA secondary projections and the reality of actual demand for Year 7 places for September 2018. This section helped to explain a large part of that gap by shining light on profound shifts in demand for Haringey Year 7 places that the GLA model do not account for.

2. Inter borough migration at Year 7

- 2.1. There has been an increase in demand for Y7 places which has largely derived from the growth in demand for primary school places between 2010 and 2015. This increase started to filter into secondary schools with a growing secondary transfer roll (Year 7) since 2014.
- 2.2. Whilst the annual movements through school rolls account for much of Y7 growth there are additional reasons why demand for Y7 Haringey places appears to have outpaced the natural growth expected.
- 2.3. Historically Haringey exported a large number of pupils out of Year 7 into schools in neighbouring boroughs. In 2014 the net flow amounted to -254 pupils or the equivalent of 8.5 forms of entry (see Figure 14). This net flow fell notably every year between 2014 and 2020 to the extent that a net flow of -254 pupils changed to +88 in 2020, a difference of around 11 forms of entry.
- 2.4. For 2021 this trend appears to have stabilised to the extent that Haringey is still attracting more (importing) pupils than it is losing (exporting) at secondary transfer but only by a margin of 4 pupils.
- 2.5. Inflows in Figure 15 show a large increase in out borough pupils choosing secondary transfer (Y7) to Haringey schools rising from 235 in 2014 to 396 in 2021 – a difference of 5-6 forms of entry.
- 2.6. At the same time the number of Haringey resident pupils leaving Haringey at Y7 has decreased between 2014 and 2021 from 489 to 392 – see Figure 16.
- 2.7. It seems entirely plausible that underpinning the increase of inflows and decrease of outflows is the exceptionally high number of Haringey secondary schools (6 from 12 or 50%) that are Ofsted rated Outstanding (March 2021).

2.8. This contrasts with our neighbours Enfield (25%), Camden (10%), Islington (40%), Hackney (18.8%), Barnet (36%) and Waltham Forest (11.8%) – as at March 2021.

Figure 14 - Net flow at Year 7 secondary transfer, 2014-2021

Source: Haringey Education Services (2021)

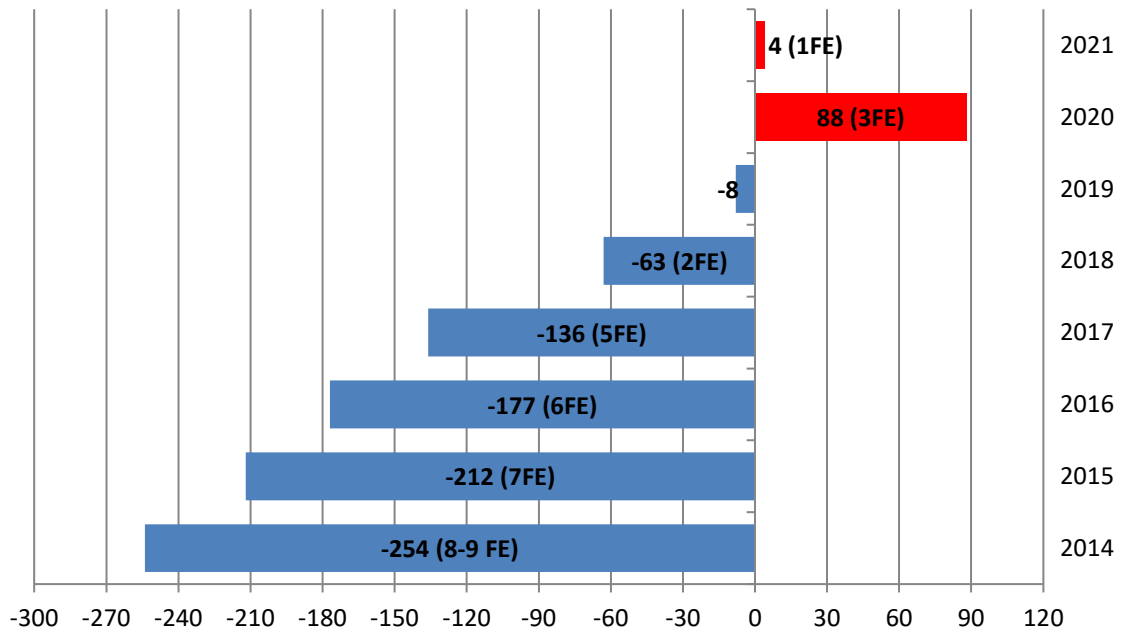


Figure 15 - Inflows (to Haringey) of Year 7 pupils 2014-2021

Source: Haringey Education Services 2021

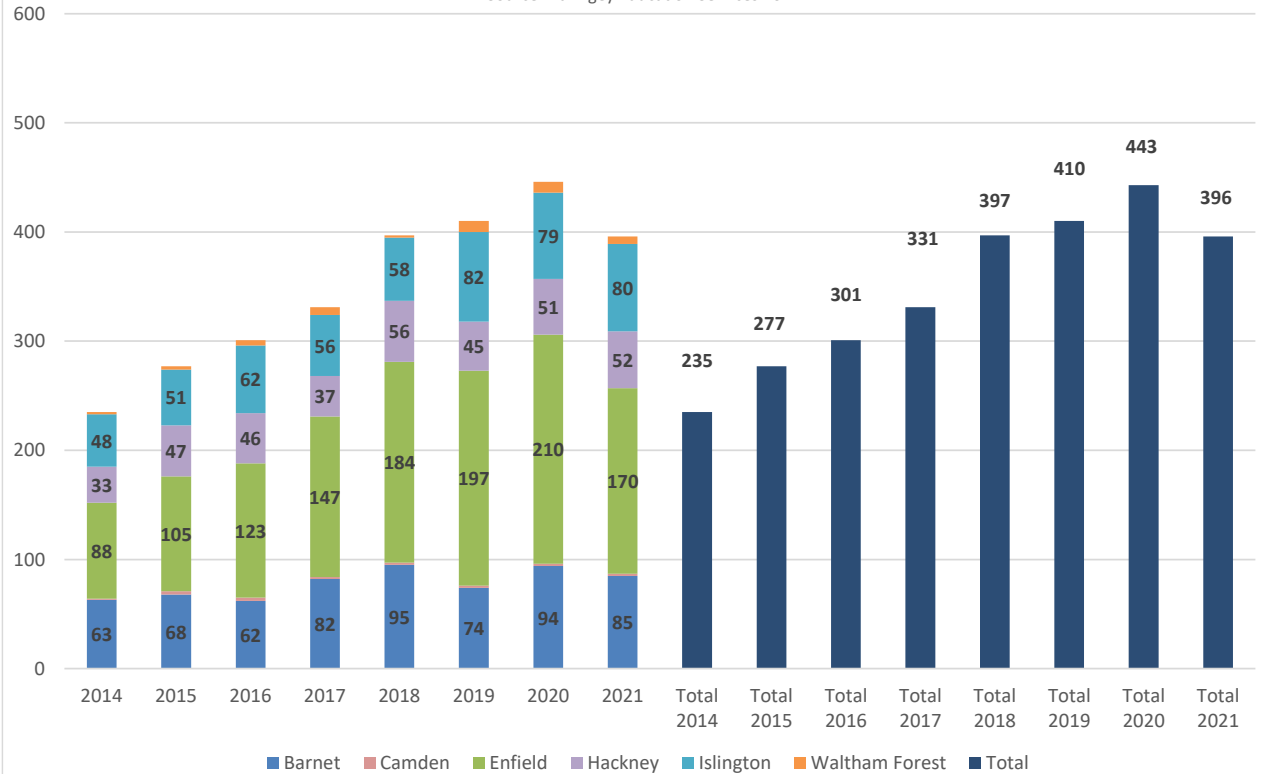
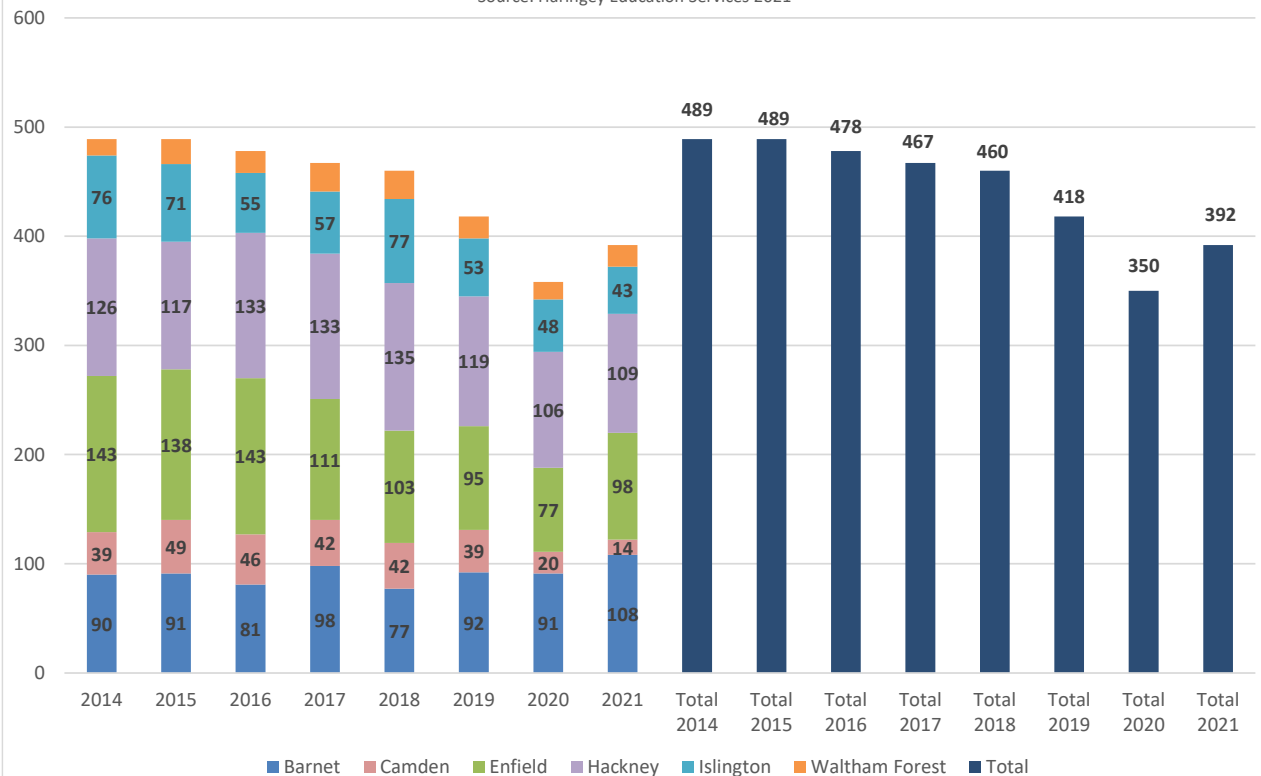


Figure 16 - Outflows (from Haringey) of Year 7 pupils 2014-2021

Source: Haringey Education Services 2021



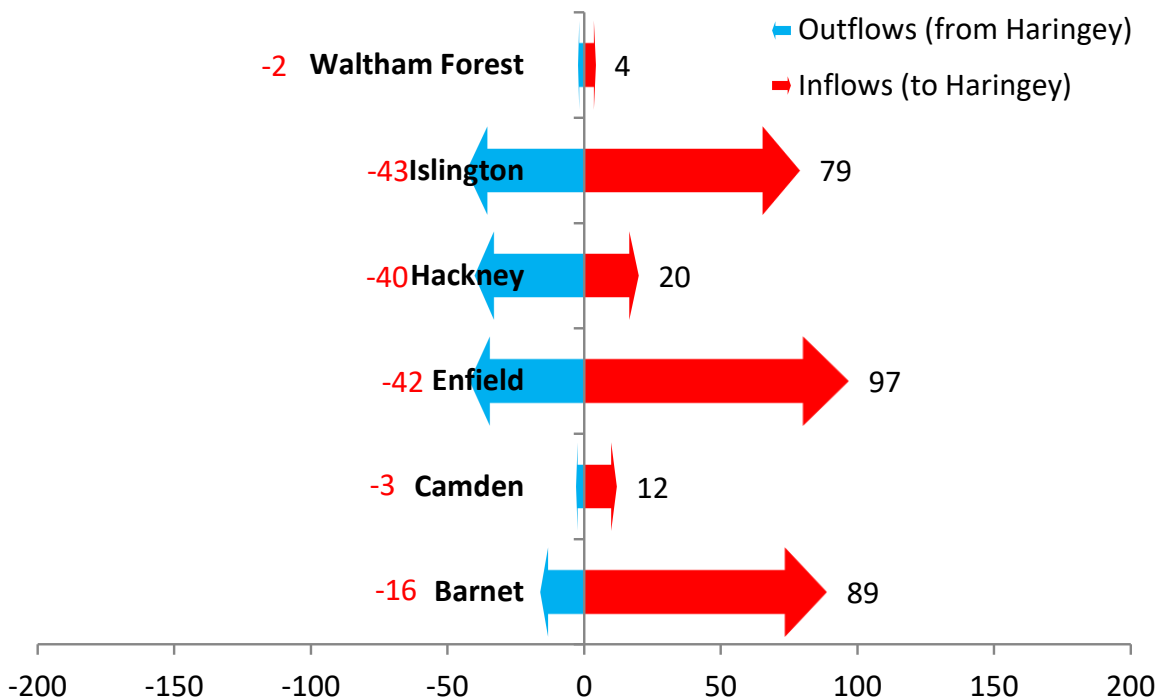
3. Inward and Outward migration at reception for 2021

3.1. Figure 17 below shows that as at national offer day (April 2021), Haringey imported more reception aged pupils (301) than it exported (146). Enfield children took up the largest portion of these places (97), followed by Barnet (89) and Islington (79).

3.2. The net difference between imports and exports is 155 which is equivalent to 5-6 forms of entry ($5 \times 30 = 150$).

Figure 17 - Balance of Reception offer transfers (April 2021)

Source: Education Services, Haringey 2021



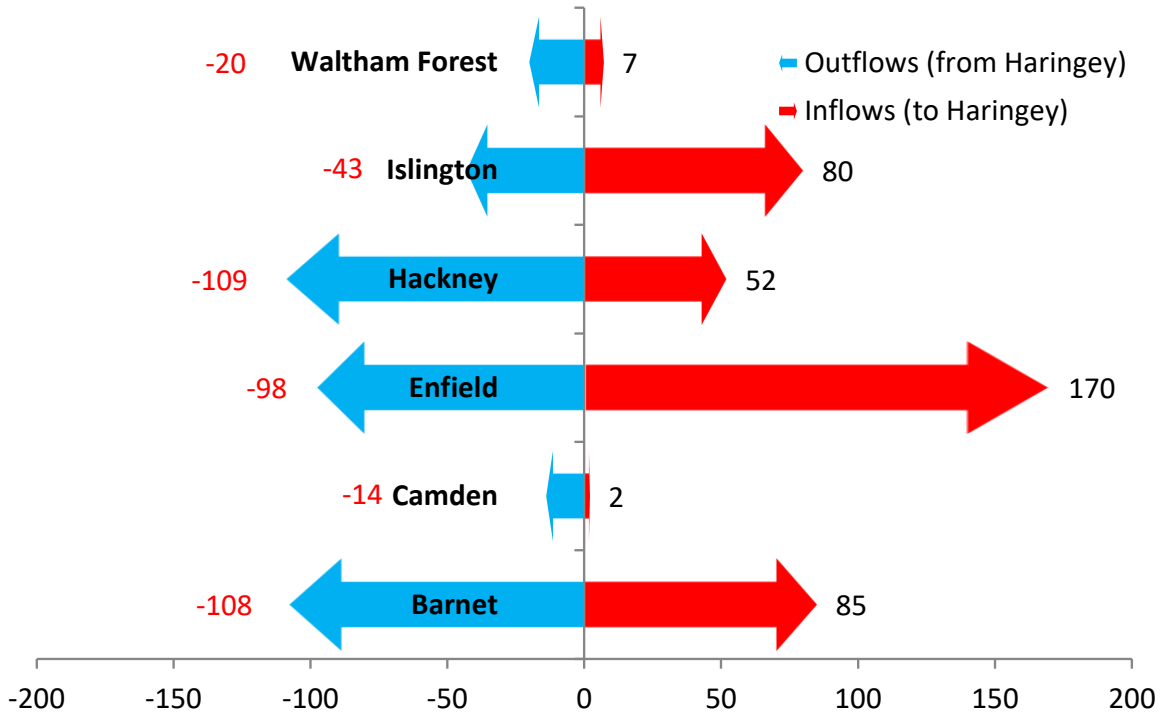
4. Inward and Outward migration at secondary transfer

4.1. Figure 18 below shows that as at national offer day (March 2021), Haringey imported more year 7 pupils (396) than it imported (392). The borough with the highest number of Haringey children accessing a school place out of borough was Hackney (109), followed by Barnet (108) and Enfield (98).

4.2. The net difference between imports and exports is a loss of 4 places or the equivalent of 1 form of entry.

Figure 18 - Balance of Secondary offer transfers (March 2021)

Source: Education Services, Haringey 2021



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

5.1. Figures 17 and 18 illustrate that pupil movement to and from our neighbouring boroughs for the purposes of accessing a school place has a significant impact on school place planning in Haringey. The Greenwich judgement 1989 makes it illegal for a council or school to allow any preference in admissions to a family living in their borough.

5.2. Changes in Ofsted ratings, along with the closure and opening of schools, desire for a church or faith school, neighbouring developments and parental perception of schools all have scope to alter the movement of children into and out of the borough for the purposes of accessing a school place.

Appendix 12: Birth rate data

1. Historic birth rates in Haringey

- 1.1. Appendix 12 considers evidence on historic birth rates across the borough and the likely implications of this for future demand.
- 1.2. Figures 16 and 17 below show historic births data for Haringey and east and west Haringey between 2002 and 2020. This data helps us understand the allocation of school places throughout Haringey and the different birth trajectory that each part of the borough experiences.
- 1.3. Figure 16 shows that the number of annual births saw an overall decrease between 2002 and 2020 from 3,731 (2002) to 3,383 (2020). Between 2016 and 2020 a large fall in births occurred from 4,114 to 3,383. See the straight linear line in the graph for the trajectory of this data over this period.
- 1.4. Figure 17 shows the same data as Figure 16 but with the wards of Haringey split between east and west. The linear (straight line) shows that generally births were on a slight upward trajectory in Eastern wards versus a slight downward trajectory in Western wards between 2002 and 2020. However, since 2016 births have consistently dropped across both Eastern and Western wards.

Data Source: [ONS Calendar Year Births 2013 to 2020](#)

Figure 16- Births in Haringey, 2002 to 2020

Source: ONS Birth data (2002-2020)

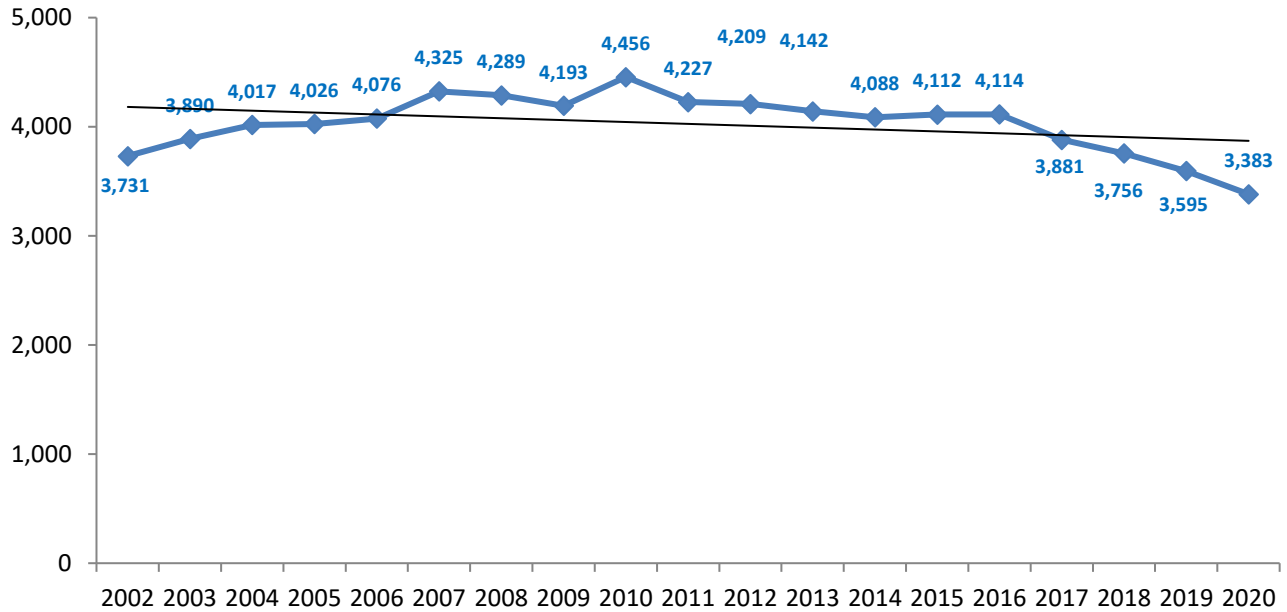
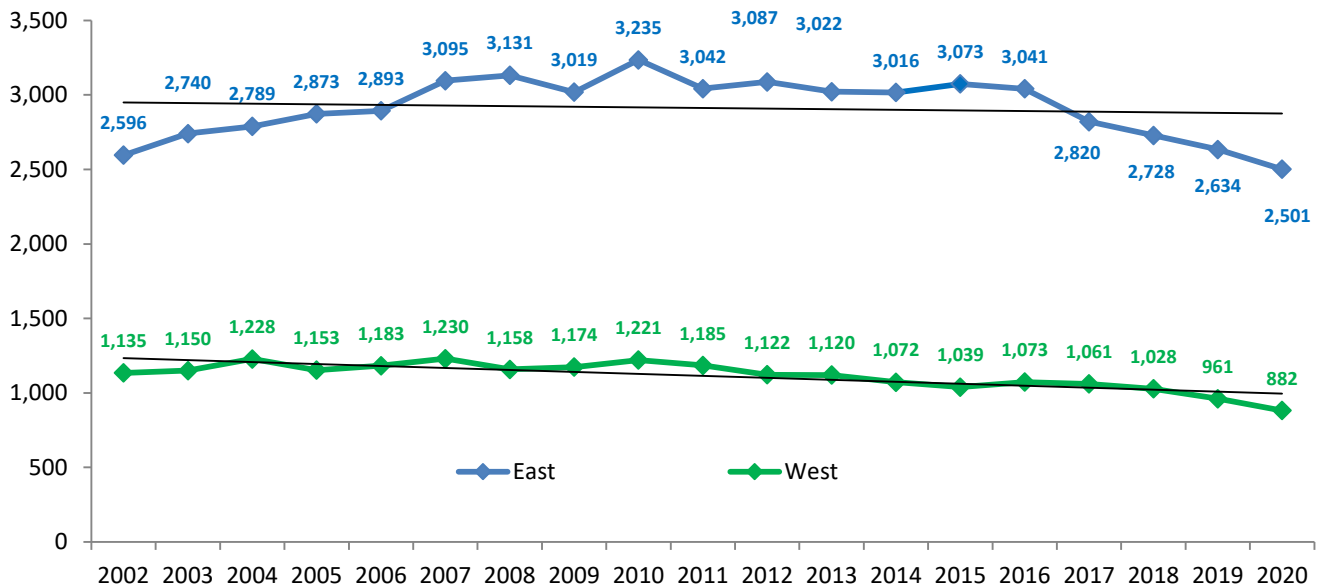


Figure 17 - Births in Eastern and Western wards of Haringey, 2002 to 2020

Source: ONS Birth data (2002-2020)



Appendix 13: How we calculate school roll projections

- School place demand is dynamic. In addition to birth rates and population movements, it is affected by factors including but not limited to school standards, leadership, Ofsted ratings, surrounding schools and their performance/leadership, parent/carer perceptions, popularity of individual schools, borough location, mobility and new housing developments. For these reasons, school roll projections and plans are re-visited annually and adjustments made where required to ensure that the roll projections are as accurate as they can be and based on the latest available data sets.
- Haringey Council commissions the Greater London Authority (GLA) to provide the roll projections for Haringey.
 - The data used to inform the 2021 GLA projections includes: birth rate and population data from the ONS (Office for National Statistics), migration (national and international) and the potential child yield from known new residential schemes (both developments which have started and those that are projected to start on site, plus either housing trajectory data provided by local authorities or any revisions to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)).
- All projections use a common 'ward model' to distribute borough-level population between wards. The ward model is based on cohort component methodology. Annual migration estimates are not available at this geographic level, so proxy flows are generated based on the housing trajectory and census data. The impact of development in a particular ward is dependent upon the characteristics of migrants to and from the ward and the historic ratio of adults per dwelling.
- The Borough Preferred Option (BPO) model uses a net change in dwellings forecast for Haringey to distribute population growth. For years where no housing data is provided the London SHLAA trajectory is used up to 2050 (the SHLAA trajectory assumes the level of development remains constant for the period 2041-2050). Years 2012 to 2015 incorporate completions from the London Development Database.

Appendix 14: How we determine the need for school places (Place Planning Principles)

In 2013 we refreshed our Place Planning Principles to reflect current national and local policies and strategies including the findings of the education commission in their report Outstanding for All. In 2017 we have made slight amendments in light of the contraction in demand for primary school places forecast in the 2015 SPPR. The current principles are:

- 1) Seek to meet demand for places within established, new or emerging local communities, having regard for the role of schools at the heart of sustainable communities;
- 2) Supporting work to make all our schools good or outstanding, ensuring that every child has a place at a good or outstanding school. Where expansion is needed to meet demand for places, we should favour the expansion of schools where there is proven demand and well-established and successful leadership and management at a good or outstanding school;
- 3) Have regard to the impact of any changes on the viability and standards at existing and new schools;
- 4) Bring forward proposals that make best use of scarce capital resources;
- 5) Work with schools to provide the optimum forms of entry appropriate to the capacity of the school site and the level of demand for that particular school, giving each school the capacity to meet our aspirations.
- 6) Where supply of school places exceeds demand undertake a process of research and consultation to establish which planning areas and schools should reduce in PAN on a temporary or permanent basis whilst observing principles 2-5 above.