

Report for:	Background information to inform place planning in Haringey	Item Number:	
Title:	School Place Planning Report 2023		
Report Authorised by:	Jane Edwards, Assistant Director, Schools and Learning		
Lead Officer:	Nick Shasha, Place Planning Lead		
Ward(s) affected:	All	Report:	noting

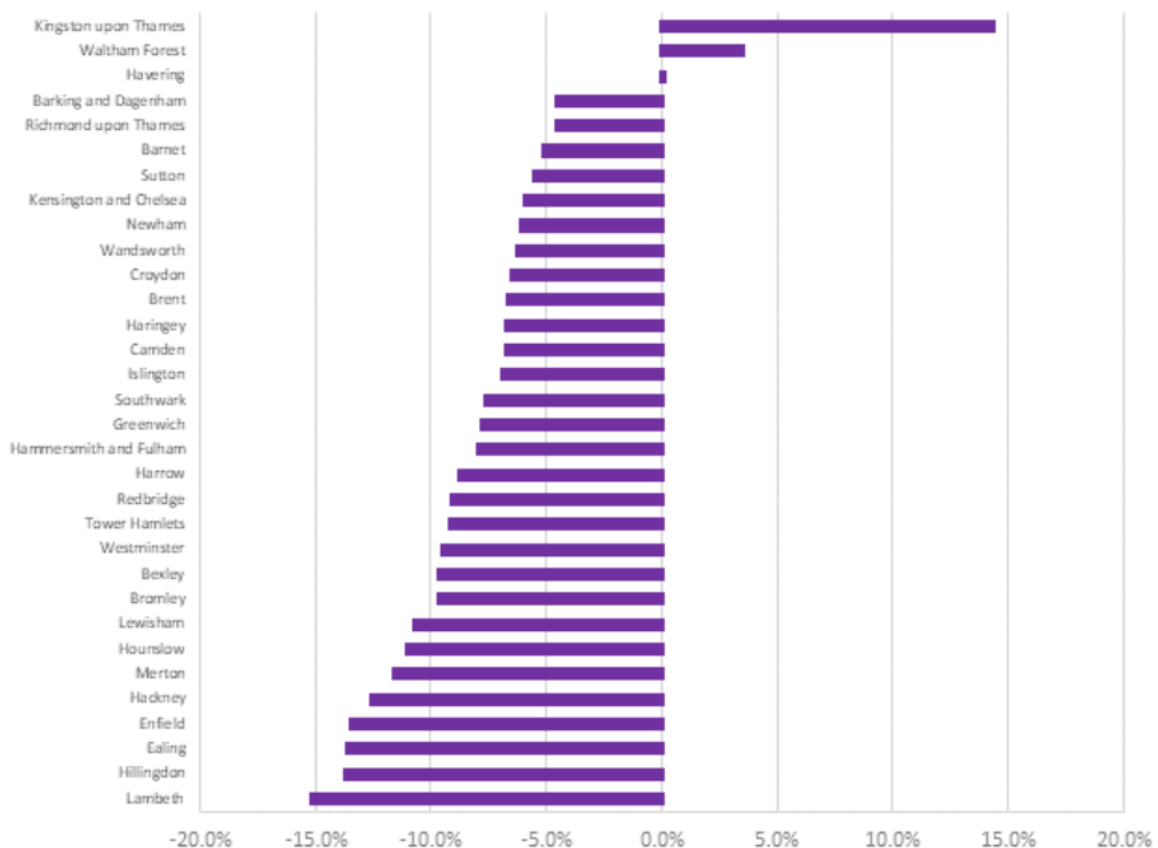
1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1. School Place Planning is carried out by Haringey's Education Services which sits within Schools and Learning. Place planning is essential to ensure sufficiency of places (neither too few nor too many) and to allow for some parental choice and movement across schools. A surplus of more than 2% is not recommended as it can lead to financial pressures within schools.
- 1.2. We use a variety of data, including the Greater London Authority's (GLA) school roll projections to ensure that the number of places available is planned in a timely and measured way, and so that we continue to meet our statutory duty to ensure sufficiency of places. Our projections run until 2030/31.
- 1.3. This, our twentieth School Place Planning Report (SPPR), provides a summary of the data that informs our work across the next (2023/24) 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.
- 2.2. This decline in demand for Reception places has been the prevailing trend for many years now and has started to impact demand for Year 7 (secondary) places as well. The recent London Councils report "[Managing surplus places in London Schools](#)" published London wide data on the **Projected percentage change in demand for Reception student numbers between 2022-23 and 2026-27** (shown below). It shows that all but 3 boroughs (Kingston upon Thames, Waltham Forest and Havering) are anticipating further falls in Reception demand over this period by an average of 4%



- 2.3. For Year 7, all but 7 boroughs (those above plus Richmond upon Thames, Bexley, Sutton and Redbridge) are also expecting falls in demand over this same period by an average of 3.5%

- 2.4. The trends outlined above (2.1 to 2.3) 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, 2021 and 2022. For 2023, only 1 additional bulge class has been provided at Greig City Academy reflecting the gradual fall in demand for secondary places off the back of smaller primary cohorts.
- 2.5. The overall impact of these changes in demand for our schools is set out in more detail below, covering primary, secondary and special schools. The impact of Covid-19 and longer-term issues on demand for school places is dealt with in 4.0 below.

3. Demand for reception places in our borough

- 3.1. Peak years for the number of first place reception preferences received were 2012 (3,163) and 2014 (3,116)¹. Demand for reception places has been lower for several years since and is projected to continue to be lower still for the next few years. Data for first place reception preferences received for September 2022 were at 2,658, significantly lower than the September 2020 figure of 3,039. First place preferences for September 2023 have picked up very slightly to 2,688 but are still at a very low level compared to the period since 2011. Exploration as to why the figures have dipped is set out in para 4 below.
- 3.2. The following proposed or agreed decisions helped to reduce the surplus of reception school places across the borough since 2020:
- An amalgamation between Stamford Hill Primary School and Tiverton Primary School was implemented in September 2020 and which removed 1 form of entry from the overall borough PAN.
 - St Peter in Chains 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 reduced its PAN from 3fe to 2fe in September 2020
 - There were 1fe PAN reductions at the 7 following schools in 2021: 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.
 - For September 2022 we made 1fe (1 form of entry) PAN reductions at the following schools: Lordship Lane, Risley Avenue, St Francis de Sales, St Mary's Priory and The Mulberry.

¹ Reception 2011-19 Entry preference information

- For September 2023 1fe (1 form of entry) PAN reductions were made at the following schools: Seven Sisters and St Ignatius Catholic Infant.
- 3.3. In 2022 and 2023, Haringey, in common with most London boroughs continued to suffer growing surpluses across the primary estate despite the measures undertaken in 3.2 and 3.3. To imbue greater stability across the estate and ensure all parts of the borough continue with a varied primary offer, we have made permanent reductions in capacity at schools in most planning areas. This is being undertaken as part of a fully collaborative process with all stakeholders and with two specific guidelines: a) that parental preference will not be undermined and b) that any school that reduces PAN “permanently” will be able to immediately revert to their substantive PAN should local demand warrant it.
 - 3.4. In 2022 we held workshops at all planning areas across the borough and in slighter smaller geographies or clusters (6). Presenting the latest data on projections and historical trends, we also worked alongside the Isos Partnership to recommend to schools the most appropriate way to reduce capacity over the next several years. We will again be meeting within the school cluster groups from September 2023 to outline our approach in light of the latest 2023 projections.
 - 3.5. A public consultation on our Admission arrangements and on proposed PAN reductions Was conducted towards the end of 2022: in addition, a Primary School Capacity Working Group has been established consisting of 10-15 Headteachers, representatives from the Anglican and Catholic Dioceses, officers from Schools and Learning, Schools HR and Finance Officer, Capital Project colleagues and SEN/Early Years colleagues. The key outcome from this consultation has been permanent reductions in PAN at several schools across Haringey including some shifting from 3fe to 2fe (Risley Avenue, St Francis de Sales, The Mulberry and Lordship Lane) and from 2fe to 1fe (Earlham, Seven Sisters, St Mary’s Priory Catholic and Bruce Grove).
 - 3.6. Additional meetings with schools across the 6 clusters will take place in September and October 2023 with the aim of explaining the latest intelligence on projected future demand and how to reduce capacity further to match it.
 - 3.7. 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 projected to continue to fall.

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	7.90%	261	9fe
2019/20	2,952 (actual)	3,296	10.40%	344	12fe
2020/21	2,934 (actual)	3,236	9.3%	302	10fe
2021/22	2683 (actual)	3,088	13.1%	405	15fe
2022/23	2,720 (actual Jan 2023)	3,026*	10.1%	306	10fe
2023/24	2,589	3,056	15.3%	467	16fe
2024/25	2,530	2,936	13.8%	406	14fe
2025/26	2,446	2,936	16.7%	490	16fe
2026/27	2,483	2,936	15.4%	453	15fe
2027/28	2,434	2,936	17.1%	502	17fe
2028/29	2,480	2,936	15.5%	456	15fe
2029/30	2,503	2,936	14.7%	433	14fe
2030/31	2,508	2,936	14.6%	428	14fe

Source: 2018-2023 January PLASC counts and GLA 2023 School roll projections – 10 year constrained 3/4 model

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

4. Longer-term factors impacting demand for school places since 2020

- 4.1. Since Quarter 1 (Q1) 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on the demand for primary (and to a lesser extent) secondary school places in Haringey and across London. Initial findings from a variety of sources in early 2021 suggested that Covid-19 also had a significant impact on out-migration from London.
- 4.2. Anecdotal housing data last year also suggested an additional domestic out-migration from London. This was considered significant since it could represent a further erosion of population affecting London *specifically*. At that time the Financial Times (FT) reported on falling central London rents of between 7% and 15% as evidence of exodus. Most recently London rents have increased sharply whilst house prices have started to fall following sustained interest rate rises.
- 4.3. This scenario of sharply rising housing costs either in terms of higher mortgage payments (due to interest rate rises) or escalation in rent prices is likely to have an additional push factor on young families and potential families in Haringey, encouraging many to continue the out-migration from London seen in recent years.

The [Institute for Fiscal Studies](#) have recently drawn attention to this “ticking timebomb” of mortgage costs related to people gradually coming out of cheaper

fixed rate mortgages. The greatest impact is likely to be borne by Londoners who will see average increase in mortgage payments of £520 per month, equivalent to 12% of disposable income.

- 4.4. The latest (July 2023) [data](#) on patients registered at a GP practice by single year of age implies continuous falls in the 0 to 4 cohort over several years. Though not a direct proxy for population (the GP register tends to inflate estimates) it is nonetheless a useful source. The downward trend shown below is consistent with ONS data showing falls in birth rates and the experience of shrinking Reception cohorts in schools across London and Haringey.

Cohort	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
0 to 4	17,890	17,396	16,408	15,948	15,798
Age 0	3,310	3,200	3,036	2,984	2,892

Source: NHS Digital via the GLA Datastore

- 4.5. Data on first place preferences for Reception places for September 2023 compared to September 2022 show modest growth and some evidence of a post-Covid rebound as suggested in the 2022 School Place Planning report. However this rebound is very small in impact (only 1fe) and still notably lower than the number of first place preferences received in recent years.

Planning Area ²	PAN	2021	2022	2023
PA1	540	537	558	554
PA2	600	582	604	536
PA3	450	351	348	365
PA4	810	578	599	608
PA5	626	514	549	625
Totals	3,026	2,562	2,658	2,688

- 4.6. The data on first place preferences for secondary Y7 entry showed a far less pronounced Covid-19 impact in 2021. First place preferences for Y7 entry this year (2023) fell to 2,542 from 2,606 in 2022. This is lower than applications received for 2020, 2019 and 2018:

First place preferences (Y7)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	2,694	2,725	2,670	2,490	2,606	2,542

5. The selected GLA projection methodology for 2023

- 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).

² See section 7.1 for more on the definition of Planning areas

5.2. For migration, the GLA offers three options which reflect past migration patterns:

5 year constrained - This projection is based on 5 years of past local migration patterns and constrained to match the 5-year trend projection results at subregional (NUTS2) level. Migration trends during this period (mid-2016 to mid-2021) were dominated by the effects of Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic and this projection represents a pessimistic scenario of future population growth in London.

10 year constrained - This projection is based on 10 years of past local migration patterns and constrained to match the 10-year trend projection results at subregional (NUTS2) level. The period (mid-2011 to mid-2021) used to determine future migration trends covers five years of high levels of population growth in London and five years of low growth impacted by Brexit and the pandemic. The results typically lie between those of the 5-year and 15-year projections.

15 year constrained - This projection is based on 10 years of past local migration patterns and constrained to match the 15-year trend projection results at subregional (NUTS2) level. The 15-year period (mid-2006 to mid-2021) includes a decade of high population growth in London which offsets the subsequent years of lower growth in the trends projected forward. This is the most optimistic scenario of the 2021-based outputs, but still shows lower growth than previous rounds of projections.

For 2023, the 10 year constrained model has been chosen to best reflect a middle range between a historic period of high population growth and 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 (2020-2022) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2023 roll
- four years of school-level rolls (2020-2023) to calculate the size of the new intake in projected years

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 (2020-2022) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2023 roll
- one year of school-level rolls (2023) to calculate the size of the new intake

This setup is an appropriate choice when there have been changes in your schools over the past year which are not population driven, for example a change in popularity or a school opening or closing in a neighbouring borough which affects your boroughs rolls. This variant uses three years of data 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 (2022) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2023 roll
- one year of school-level rolls (2023) to calculate the size of the new intake

The 1/1 option is based off the most recent data and is the most susceptible to change. It can be useful where there has been a big change in the patterns of pupil residence to school flow patterns in the last year, for example if there has been a lot of development in the borough.

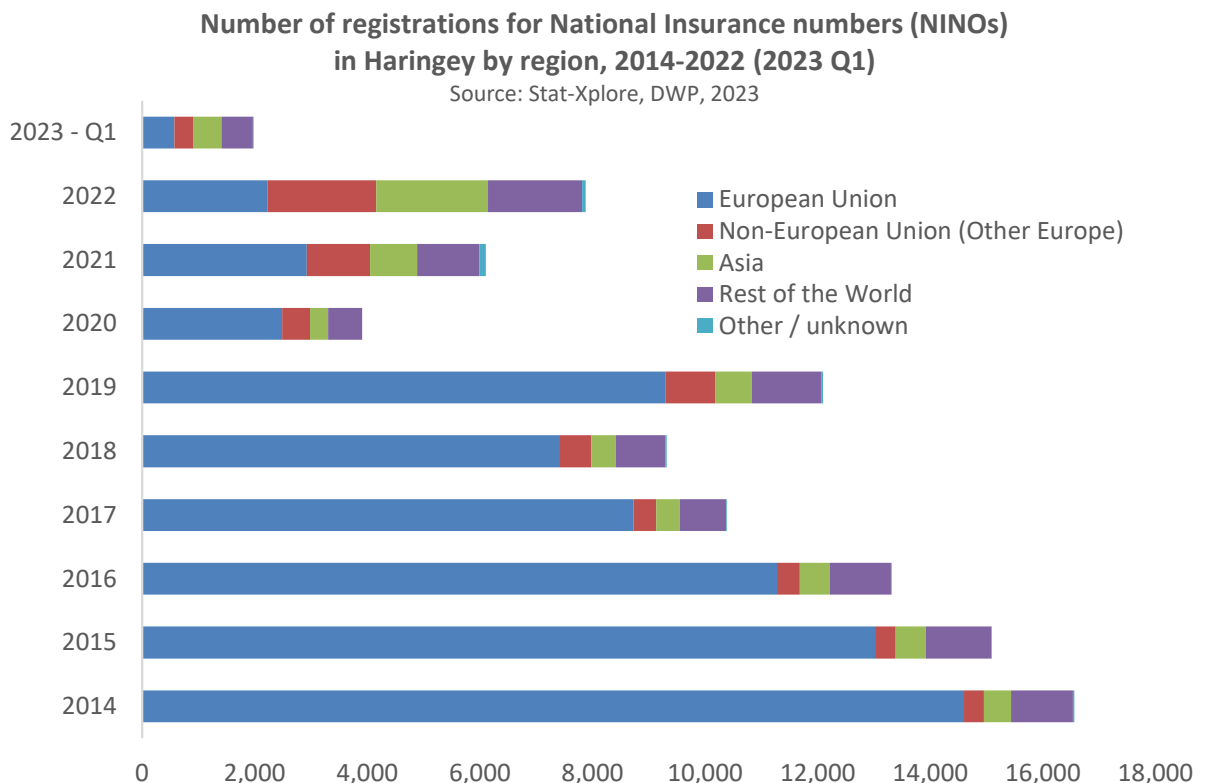
- 5.4. For the 2023 School Place Planning report the **3/4** option was selected for our primary projections (Year R to Year 6) and our secondary projections (Year 7).
- 5.5. Recent GLA school roll projections have under-counted Year 7 projections to the extent that alternative experimental projections were developed in-house for the first time in the 2018 SPPR. These have been continued for the 2023 SPPR for the sake of consistency.

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

- 6.1. As of 2023, 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 regarding the potential future usage of council offices on River Park road and other landholdings.
- 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 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. Work has commenced on The Chocolate Factory site.

- 6.3. Other factors - There are other additional factors that could also continue to impact upon demand for reception places from 2023 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.
- 6.4. 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 saw a peak of 16,560 in Haringey. That number has been in decline since - 2015 (15,095), 2016 (13,315) 2017 (10,386) 2018 (9,310). There was a small post Brexit vote rise in 2019 (12,096) but the years since 2019 have shown significant changes. Covid-19 had a rather obvious and significant impact on migration into the UK in 2020 (3,907) and the rates in 2021 (6,101) and 2022 (7,882) also seem likely to illustrate both the enduring impact of Covid-19 and the withdrawal from the European Union.



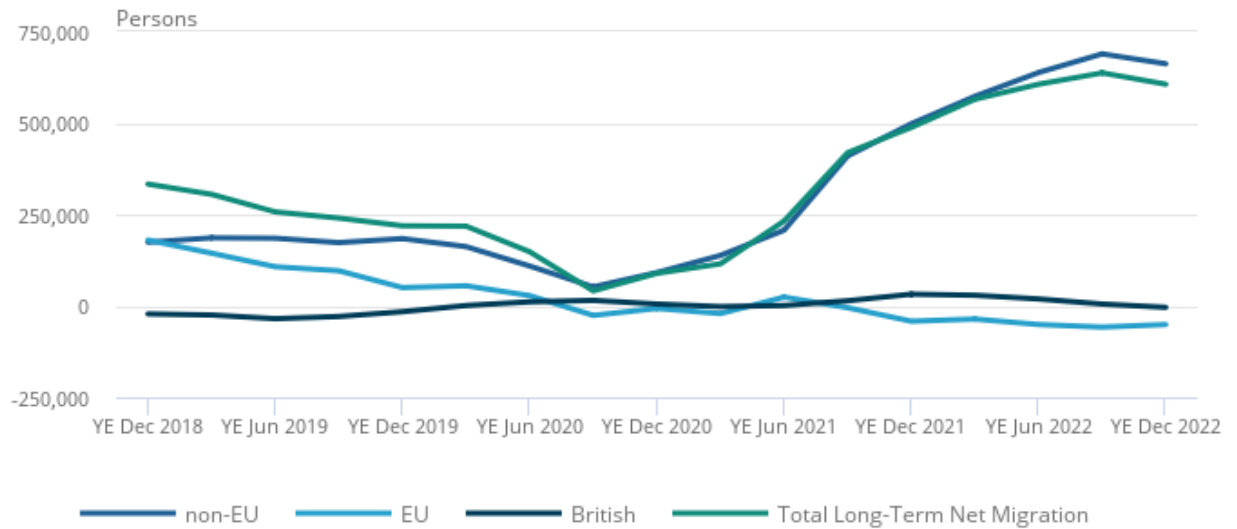
- 6.5. The data above illustrates the profound change of scale and composition in those requesting National Insurance numbers (NINO) in Haringey between 2014 and 2022. It shows a fall from a high point of around 16,500 in 2014 to under 8,000 in 2022. It also shows a sharp change in the origin of those seeking NI numbers. In 2014 the vast majority (88%) were from the European Union. By

2022 and following Brexit this proportion has fallen to around a quarter or 28% whilst arrivals from the Non-European Union (Other Europe), Asia and Rest of World occupy similar proportions, roughly a quarter each.

- 6.6. Perhaps reflecting the changes seen in the NINO data above are data on applicants for Haringey school places from overseas that have been recently collated on a consistent basis. They show that of the top ten countries only 3 are from the European Union (EU) and from the top twenty, only 5. The top 5 countries since June 2022 are Bulgaria (107), Ukraine (91), Brazil (85), Spain (69) and Nigeria (67).
- 6.7. The [latest estimates](#) of long-term international migration from the ONS are experimental and have a large degree of uncertainty around them reflecting both new techniques of analysis and many unique events such as the lifting of restrictions post Covid and the war in Ukraine.
- 6.8. Overall for the UK, total long-term immigration was estimated at 1.2 million in 2022, and emigration 557,000, which means migration continues to add to the population with net migration at 606,000. Most arriving to the UK were non EU-nationals (925,000) followed by EU (151,000) and British (88,000).
- 6.9. Figure 7 below shows since 2018, the decline in EU migration, the status of British migration and the rise of both non-EU and overall long-term net migration.

Figure 7: Long-term net migration in 2022 was largely driven by non-EU nationals

Net migration of non-EU, EU, and British nationals in the UK, between 2018 and 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions, Home Office

- 6.10. 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.
- 6.11. 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.

- 6.12. 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.

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) would ordinarily be expected to create demand for school places from 2022 onwards. However the 2023 projections suggest Reception demand falling slightly in this planning area as other demographic and economic factors take precedence. This data 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 local demand is expected to meet or exceed local supply and also giving an indication where we 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. Planning Area 1 (PA1)

PA 1 incorporates the following wards: Alexandra, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill, 50% of Bounds Green and 20% of Hornsey. 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.

- 7.4. Current projections show that supply is projected to outstrip local demand by approximately 1-2fe in 2023/24 and between 3 to 4fe between 2024/25 and 2030/31. We are therefore continuing to consider how we reduce the supply of places locally³. 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. At the current time, rolls in this PA are, broadly speaking, not giving cause for concern.

³ For all Planning Areas we only control the PAN of community schools. VAVC (faith), foundation and academy schools determine their own PAN and are outside of LA control in this regard

- 7.5. There have been two major planned residential developments in PA1 since April 2019 for 30 residential units at 1-6 Crescent Mews in Alexandra ward and 23 units at 26 Brownlow road, Bounds Green.
- 7.6. Planning Area 2 (PA2)
PA2 incorporates the following wards: Crouch End, Highgate, Stroud Green and 80% of Hornsey. 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.
- 7.7. Current projections show a surplus of places equivalent to around 2-3fe is projected for 2023/24 then grow to 3-4fe by 2030/31. 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. However Islington is also reporting sharp projected falls in future Reception demand of around 7.5% between now and 2026/27⁴. We will need to monitor the impact of the Heartlands area regeneration on the uptake of places in PA2, particularly at schools like St Mary's CE which draws pupils from PA2 but also from PA5 as a result of accessibility via the New River development. Since 2020 138 units on Major schemes have completed in this area.
- 7.8. Large sites in PA2 that are expected to complete in the next 3 to 4 years account for up to an additional 276 dwellings (about half of which have been completed in 2023) – see Large sites table in Appendix 1 Future housing in the borough below (Figure 1.2b).
- 7.9. Planning Area 3 (PA3)
PA3 incorporates the following wards: Hermitage & Gardens, St Ann's, 50% of Harringay, 50% of Seven Sisters and 40% of South Tottenham. From September 2023 the PAN in this planning area is decreasing to 420 from due to reductions in PAN at Seven Sisters and St Ignatius.
- 7.10. A surplus of around 1-2fe is projected for 2023/24 and thereafter to stay around 2fe until 2030/31.
- 7.11. The large-scale regeneration of Hackney's Woodbury Down Estate has meant that we continued to carefully monitor this PA for any unmet demand resulting from the close juxtaposition of this neighbouring regeneration though it should be noted that most neighbouring boroughs including Hackney are experiencing falls in demand for school places despite additional housing development. Within Haringey, significant residential development has been approved as part of the partial redevelopment of the St Ann's Hospital site (circa 995 units). This

⁴ London Councils, Managing surplus places in London Schools, January 2023 – see full data on page 2 above

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. Large scale developments that have completed over the last year include 133 units at the former Hawes and Curtis site on Green Lanes.

7.12. 88 units have received consent in St Anns ward at 432-435 West Green road since the 2019 SPPR and are expected to complete in the next 3 to 4 years to account for up to an additional 88 dwellings. This development is still under construction as at 2023. – see Large sites table in Appendix 1 Future housing in the borough below.

7.13. However Hackney is also reporting sharp projected falls in future Reception demand of around 13% between now and 2026/27 so we are not anticipating greater cross-borough demand from Hackney pupils despite these developments – see data and chart from London Councils on page 2 above.

7.14. Planning Area 4 (PA4)

PA4 incorporates the following wards: Bruce Castle, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Central, Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Northumberland Park, 80% of White Hart Lane, 60% of South Tottenham and 50% of Seven Sisters. We currently provide a total of 840 reception places in this PA though are planning to reduce this to 780 from September 2024 with reductions in PAN at Bruce Grove and Risley Avenue.

7.15. Current projections suggest a surplus of 5-6fe is projected by 2023/24 Planned reductions in PAN aim to reduce this to 3-4fe between now and 2030/31. Large scale development in this planning area could impact this surplus though given the current and historic levels of surplus capacity the current focus is on reducing capacity.

7.16. We therefore need to continue monitoring with the view to amending PANs to provide additional places as and when required.

7.17. Large sites in PA4 that are expected to complete in the next 3 to 4 years account for up to an additional 1,691 dwellings – see Large sites table in Appendix 1 Future housing in the borough below. Hale Wharf is now largely complete (circa 500 units) and Monument Way including the Welbourne Centre are also nearing completion.

7.18. Planning Area 5 (PA5)

PA 5 incorporates the following wards: Noel Park, West Green, Woodside, 50% of Bounds Green, 50% of Harringay and 20% of White Hart Lane. There is currently a total of 626 reception places though this is planned to reduce to due to 596 by September 2024 with PAN reductions at Earlham and Lordship Lane.

7.19. Projections show a 4fe surplus in 2023/24 reducing to 2-3fe following planned PAN reductions between 2024/25 and 2030/31. Again, this may be impacted

upon by expected regeneration in the Heartlands regeneration area.

7.20. Large scale developments that were completed in PA5 over the last year include 227 dwellings – see Major developments table in Appendix 1 Future housing in the borough below.

7.21. Large sites in PA5 that are expected to complete in the next 3 to 4 years account for up to an additional 1,145 dwellings – see Large sites table in Appendix 1 Future housing in the borough below.

7.22. Comparing the 2022 projections against the 2023 projections

Figures 2 and 3 below compare the differences in reception projections between the 2022 and 2023 SPPRs. Planning areas 1 and 2 roughly correspond with the western wards in the borough whilst Planning areas 3, 4 and 5 roughly correspond with the eastern wards in the borough.

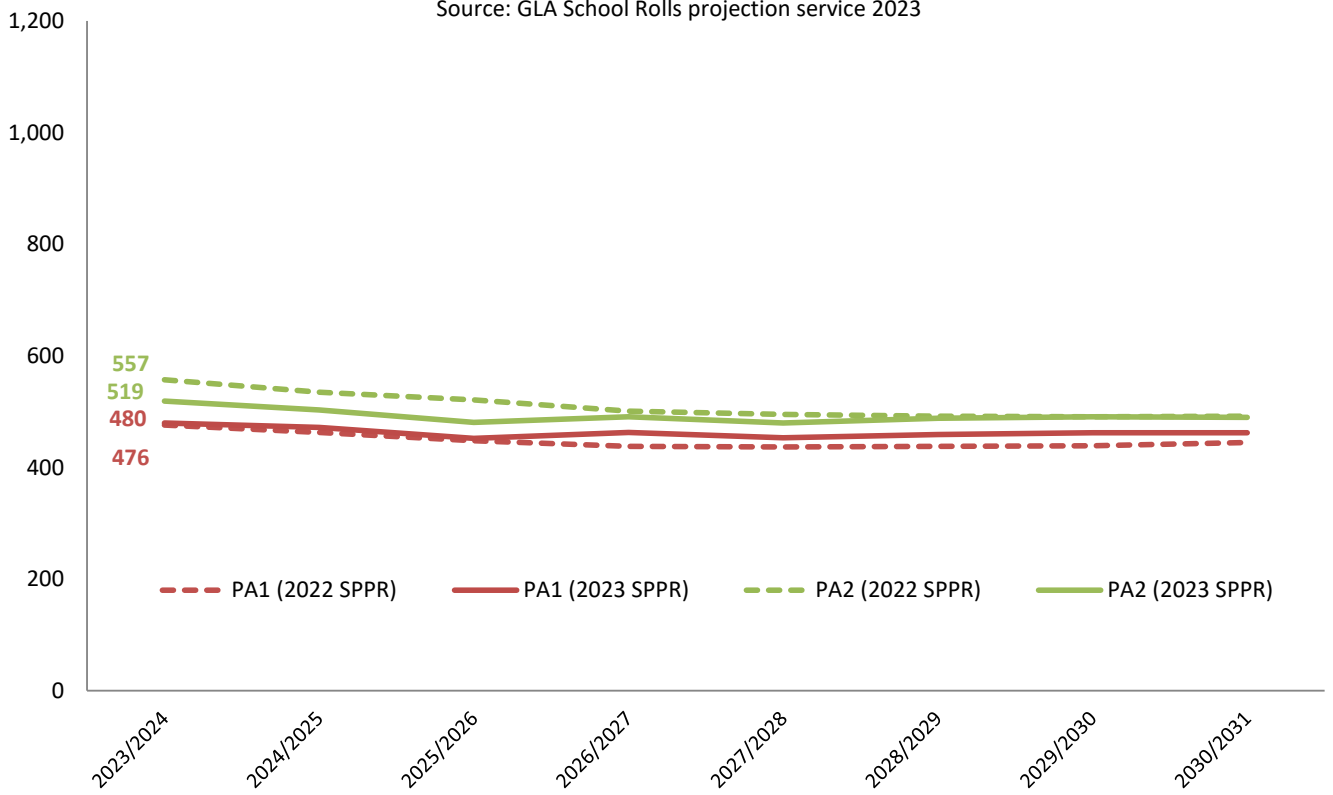
7.23. There are two key observable trends to note when comparing the 2022 projections with the 2023 projections:

7.24. The first trend is that demand for places appears to have stayed broadly static in planning area 1 with planning area 2 showing a slight fall between now and 2026/27.

7.25. The second trend are declines in projected demand in planning areas 3 and 4 and 5. Planning area 4 shows the greatest fall.

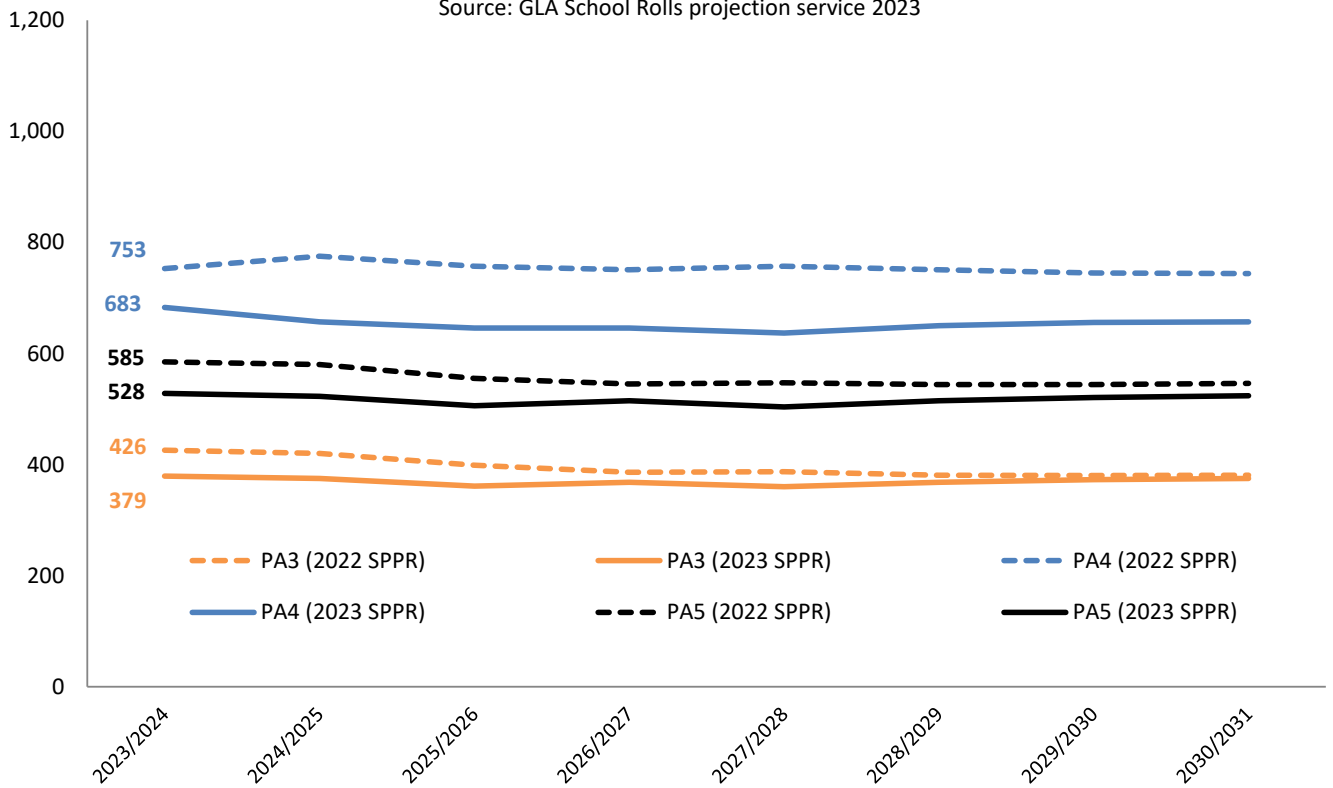
Figure 2 - Projected reception aged pupils by PAs 1 and 2, 2023/24 to 2030/31 (projected)

Source: GLA School Rolls projection service 2023



**Figure 3 - Projected reception aged pupils by PAs 3,4 and 5
2023/24 to 2030/31 (projected)**

Source: GLA School Rolls projection service 2023



8. Demand for secondary places in our borough

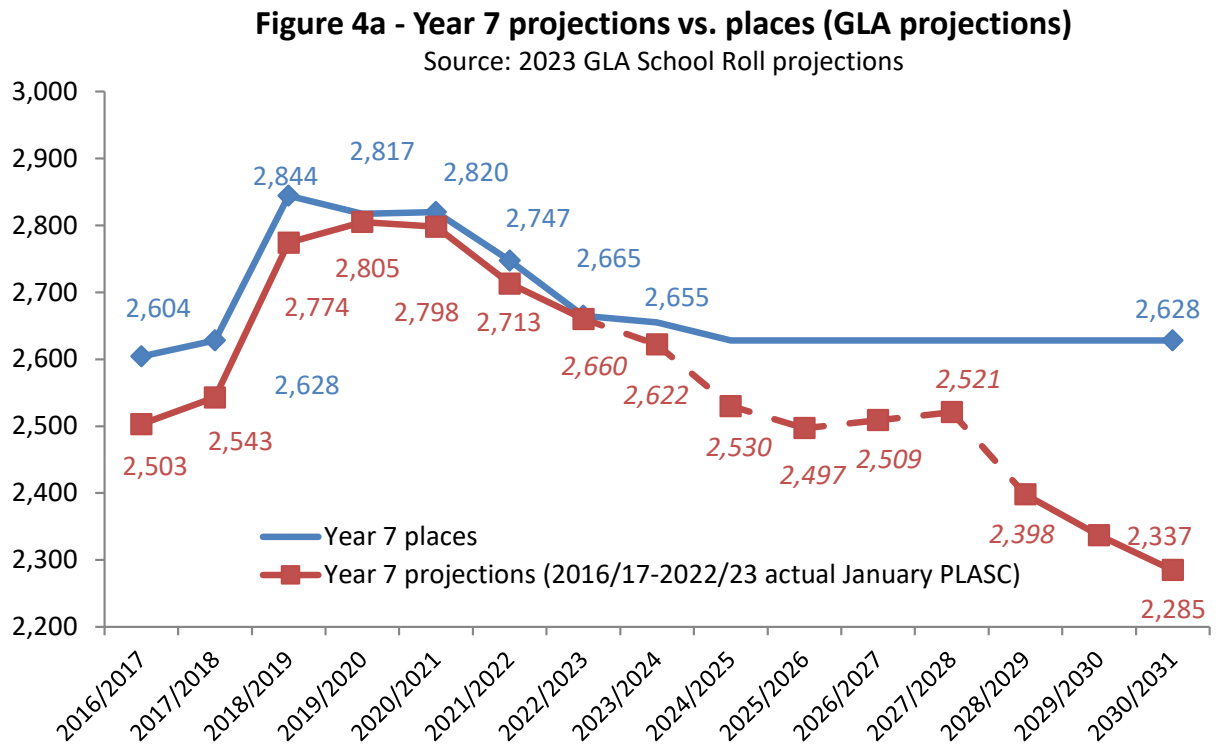
- 8.1. For several years there was an upward trend in the demand for places in the borough based on the larger cohorts working their way through the primary phase and into the secondary phase.
- 8.2. This trend has begun to recede over the last two years reducing the number of additional bulge classes 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 had 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	2,820	3,069	2,798	22	0.8%
Actual	2021/2022	2,747	2,874	2,713	34	1.2%
Actual	2022/2023	2,665	2,863 (actual Jan 2023)	2,660 (actual Jan 2023)	5	0.2%
Projection	2023/2024	2,655*	2,846	2,622	33	1.2%
Projection	2024/2025	2,628	2,823	2,530	98	3.7%
Projection	2025/2026	2,628	2,867	2,497	131	5.0%
Projection	2026/2027	2,628	2,860	2,509	119	4.5%
Projection	2027/2028	2,628	2,696	2,521	107	4.1%
Projection	2028/2029	2,628	2,633	2,398	230	8.8%
Projection	2029/2030	2,628	2,530	2,337	291	11.1%
Projection	2030/2031	2,628	2,468	2,285	343	13.1%

Source: 2018-2023 PLASC counts and GLA 2023 School Roll projections 10 year constrained and 3/4 Model * For September 2023 Greig City Academy is providing 27 additional Year 7 places via a bulge class.

Figure 4 - Year 7 places vs. projections, 2016/17-2030/31 (Original GLA Projections)



- 8.4. An additional bulge class at year 7 has been provided at Greig City Academy for entry into Y7 in September 2023.
- 8.5. In terms of in-year capacity we have less than 1 form of entry across all year groups between Year 7 and Year 11.
- 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. Appendix 11 has more information on historic inter-borough migration.
- 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 2022 this drop was 9.1% (2,929 Y6 in January vs. 2,663 Y7 in October).

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

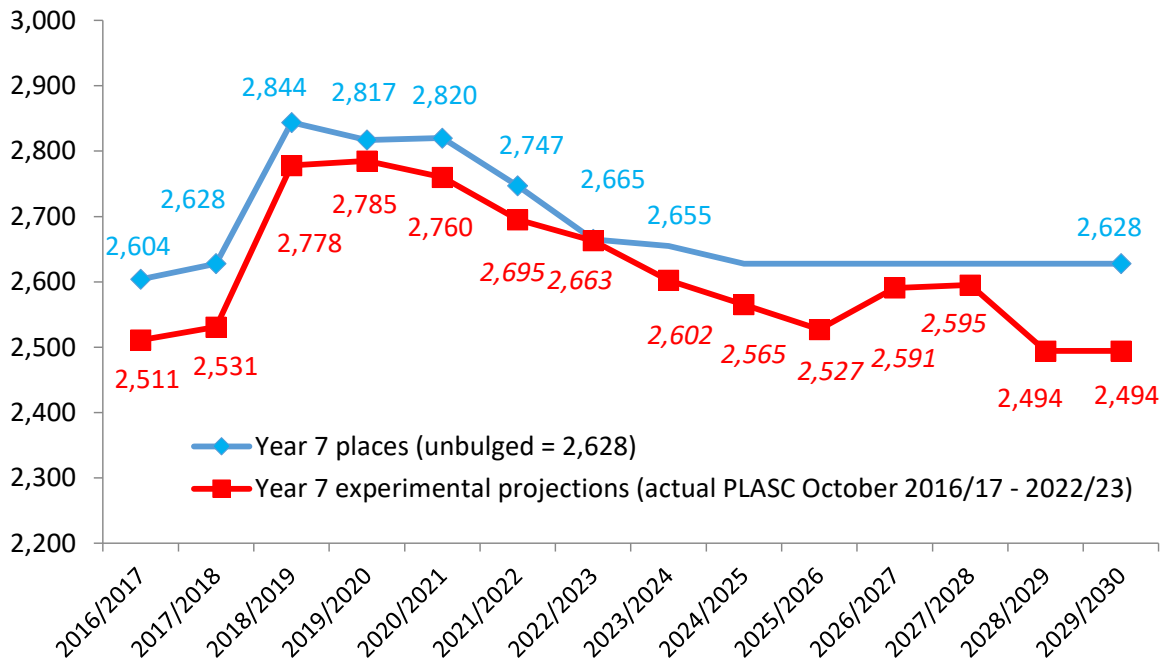
	Year	Number of year 7 places	Number of year 6 pupils in January	Number of year 7 pupils in October	year 7 place shortfall / surplus	% of year 7 surplus places
Actual	2016/2017	2,604	2,951	2,511	93	3.6%
Actual	2017/2018	2,628	2,910	2,531	97	3.7%
Actual	2018/2019	2,844	3,168	2,778	66	2.3%
Actual	2019/2020	2,817	3,160	2,785	32	1.1%
Actual	2020/2021	2,820	3,069	2,760	60	2.1%
Actual	2021/2022	2,747	3,051	2,695	52	1.9%
Actual	2022/2023	2,665	2,929	2,663	93	3.5%
Projection	2023/2024	2,655*	2,863	2,602	53	2.0%
Projection	2024/2025	2,628	2,822	2,565	63	2.4%
Projection	2025/2026	2,628	2,780	2,527	101	3.8%
Projection	2026/2027	2,628	2,850	2,591	37	1.4%
Projection	2027/2028	2,628	2,855	2,595	33	1.3%
Projection	2028/2029	2,628	2,744	2,494	134	5.1%
Projection	2029/2030	2,628	2,744	2,494	134	5.1%

Source: 2016-2022 PLASC counts (Haringey Education Services)

* For September 2023 Greig City Academy is providing 27 additional Year 7 places via a bulge class.

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

Source: Haringey Education Services



1. In year Fair Access Protocol (FAP)

- 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 FAP 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 FAP 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 FAP and a very small number (less than 5 children) through primary FAP. 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. We appear to be reaching close to capacity with our post 16 places 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	2021/22 Capacity	2022/23 Capacity	Jan 22 Census	Jan 23 Census
Alexandra Park School	550	550	689	652
Fortismere School	450	450	493	479
Grieg City Academy	250	250	203	195
Highgate Wood school	320	320	281	285
St Thomas More School	300	300	289	257
London Academy of Excellence	550	550	554	607
Haringey Sixth Form College	1,400	1,250	1,146	1,164**
Harris Academy Tottenham	100	125*	132	136
ADA Digital skills college	150	150	157	122**
Total	4,070	3,945	3,944	3,897

Source: January 2023 School census (PLASC) & sixth form colleges

* As stated by [Harris Academy Admissions code](#)

** Approximate

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 2,791 children with a EHCP in our schools compared with 1,262 young people with statements in 2009. The number of Children and Young people with EHCPs maintained by Haringey are between 156 and 189 in every year's cohort between Y3 and Y14. Reception, Y1 and Y2 have cohort sizes of 105, 135 and 167 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. The Local Authority received additional funding from DfE to support plans in the Haringey Safety Valve programme to increase education sufficiency and increase places for children and young people with ASC by developing resource provisions for children and young people with ASC, SEMH and Complex Needs. See: [Haringey Safety Valve Programme | Haringey Council](#)
- 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 109 by September 2022 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.

Further work is being undertaken to create:

- **ASC Resource Provision (Primary)**
- **ASC Resource Provision (Secondary)**
- **SEMH Resource Provision (Primary)**
- **SEMH Resource Provision (Secondary)**
- **Primary and Secondary Complex Needs places**

School Place Planning Data 2023

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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 (fe)
2018/19	4,119 (actual births in 2014/15)	3,029 (actual)	3,290	7.90%	261	9fe
2019/20	4,148 (actual births in 2015/16)	2,952 (actual)	3,296	10.40%	344	12fe
2020/21	3,893 (actual births in 2016/17)	2,934 (actual)	3,236	9.3%	302	10fe
2021/22	3,807 (actual births in 2017/18)	2683 (actual)	3,088	13.1%	405	15fe
2022/23	3,655 (actual births in 2018/19)	2,720 (actual Jan 2023)	3,026*	10.1%	306	10fe
2023/24	3,470 (actual births in 2019/20)	2,589	3,056	15.3%	467	16fe
2024/25	3,383 (actual births in 2020/21)	2,530	2,936	13.8%	406	14fe
2025/26	3,229 (projected births in 2021/22)	2,446	2,936	16.7%	490	16fe
2026/27	3,306 (projected births in 2022/23)	2,483	2,936	15.4%	453	15fe
2027/28	3,360 (projected births in 2023/24)	2,434	2,936	17.1%	502	17fe
2028/29	3,427 (projected births in 2024/25)	2,480	2,936	15.5%	456	15fe
2029/30	3,480 (projected births in 2025/26)	2,503	2,936	14.7%	433	14fe
2030/31	3,518 (projected births in 2026/27)	2,508	2,936	14.6%	428	14fe

Source: 2018-2023 January PLASC counts and GLA 2023 School roll projections – 10 year constrained 3/4 model

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

* 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.

2. Changes to the most recent School Roll Projections

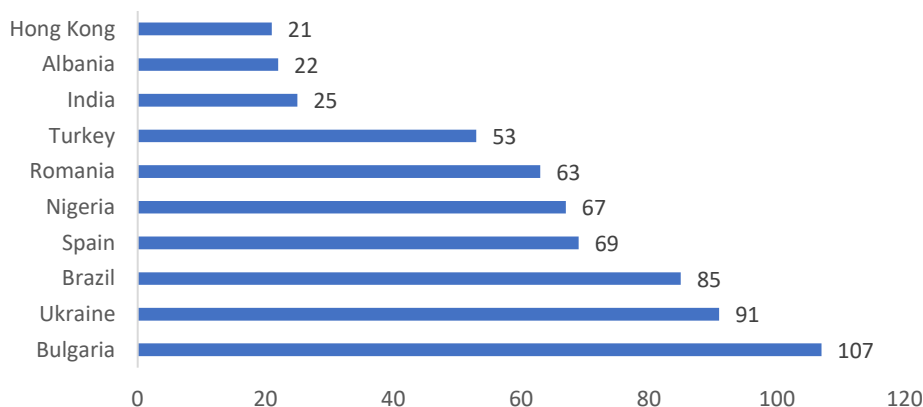
- 2.1. Haringey’s annual school roll projections, produced for us by the GLA (Greater London Authority) take account of actual schools rolls and birth rate data as well as future housing development (in the form of a Housing Trajectory) to project school rolls for up to ten years ahead.
- 2.2. Changes 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 short and long-term impacts of Covid-19 have further added uncertainty to projections, a picture seen across the Capital.
- 3.2. Drops in birth rates across the UK and globally in recent years have continued to put downward pressure on demand for school places.
- 3.3. A small counter to these themes has been political instability in Hong Kong and more significantly war in Ukraine which has led to the greatest population exodus in Europe since World War 2 of around 8 million people⁵. The impact of the Ukraine war in demand for school places in Haringey has so far been consistent with up to 158 applications received up until August 2022⁶. More recently data has been collated from all countries and the most recent data is shown below⁷.

Top ten applicants for school places from recent arrivals,
June 2022 to July 2023.
Source: Haringey Education Services



- 3.4. 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.
- 3.5. Consistently falling birth rates and roll numbers in primary schools have reduced some of the recent pressure on secondary school places as predicted in previous editions of the School Place Planning report.

⁵ [UNHCR](#)

⁶ Across England around 14,200 pupils from Ukraine have been offered school places with 15,700 having currently applied. This compares to 6,700 (6,900) from Afghanistan and 9,700 (10,500) from Hong Kong.

⁷ School applicants from abroad between June 2022 and July 2023, Haringey Education Services

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.
- 4.3. **Note:** Pages 27 to 30 will be updated in August/September 2023 when the latest completions and starts data is produced.

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

Scheme	Permission Type	Net Dwellings completed in 2019/20	Planning Area
HGY/2016/3482, Coppetts Wood Hospital	Full	60	PA1
HGY/2018/1874, 163 Tottenham Lane	Full	26	PA2
HGY/2016/1807, Hawes and Curtis, Green Lanes	Full	133	PA3
HGY/2016/2621, Templeton Hall Garages	Full	11	PA3
HGY/2017/2045, Ashley Gardens / Rosa Luxembourg Apartments	Full	171	PA4
HGY/2016/3932, 1 Station Square	Full	128	PA4
HGY/2016/4095AM, St Johns Church	Full	32	PA4
HGY/2017/3117, Haringey Heartlands	Full	227	PA5
HGY/2015/2321, 255 Lordship Lane	Full	31	PA5
Total		819	

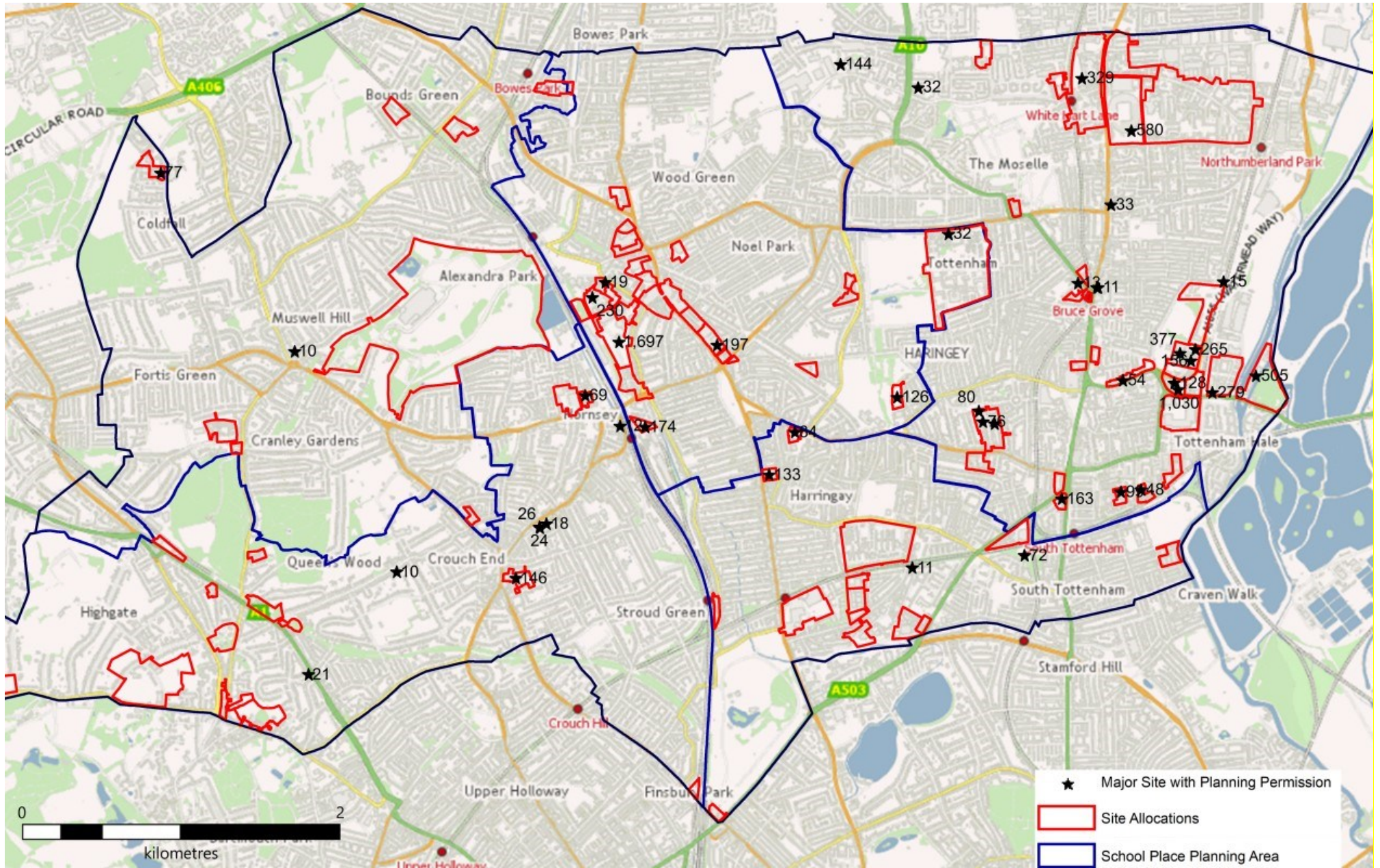
Figure 1.2b – Large sites that are expected to be completed in the next 3 to 4 years

Site name	Net dwellings	Description	Planning Area
Coppetts Wood Hospital (SA54) (HGY/2016/3482)	80	The majority of this site is now complete – final fitout and units due to complete late 2022	PA1
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
Hornsey Town Hall (SA48) (HGY/2010/0500 / HGY/2017/2220)	146	Preparatory works have started on site. Target to complete is Q3 2021.	PA2
HGY/2020/1724	50	Demolition of existing buildings and erection of two buildings of six storey (Block B) and five storey (Block A) comprising flexible commercial floorspace (Use Class A1, A2, B1(a-c), B8, D1 and D2) at ground floor level of Block A and 50 residential units. Construction started in 2022	PA2
HGY/2018/1806	88	Demolition of existing buildings and erection of three buildings up to a maximum 6 storeys in height, and extension and conversion of former public house for use of the relocated Church and nursery plus a cafe, to provide a total of 88 residential units (including 46 social rented units), associated car and cycle parking spaces (including within new basement) and improvements to adjacent park.	PA3
Red House, West Green Road	88		PA3

Hale Wharf (TH9) (HGY/2016/1719)	285	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
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
Tottenham F.C redevelopment HGY/2015/3000	580	Tottenham Stadium redevelopment – remaining phases including two towers of residential accommodation totalling 580 units	PA4
Cannon Factory and Ashley House HGY/2016/4165	265	Demolition of the existing buildings at Ashley House and Cannon Factory and erection of three buildings to provide up to 3,600sqm of commercial floorspace (GEA) (Class A1/A3/B1/D1), up to 265 residential units (Class C3), new public realm, landscaped amenity space, car and cycle parking and all associated works. (Outline planning application).	PA4
HGY/2017/3584 Bernard Works	99	Demolition of existing buildings and erection of a part 1,3,4,5,6,7 storey mixed use development comprising 25 Commercial Units (B1/B2), music rehearsal space (Sui Generis), café (A3), exhibition space (Sui Generis) (commercial spaces totalling 2446.9m2 gross), and 99 Residential Units (C3) including 12 apartments tethered to the commercial space, plus site access, replacement open space, landscaping, plant and other associated development	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	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

Road East and Ashley Road West Station Road N17			
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)	912	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
Former Petrol Station, Mayes Road HGY/2020/0795	75	Redevelopment of the site to provide a single building of between 4 and 9 storeys in height, comprising 75 residential units (C3) and 953 sqm of flexible commercial floorspace (Use Classes A1-A5, B1 and B8), with associated cycle parking, plant, refuse and recycling provision, landscaping and all necessary ancillary and enabling works	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

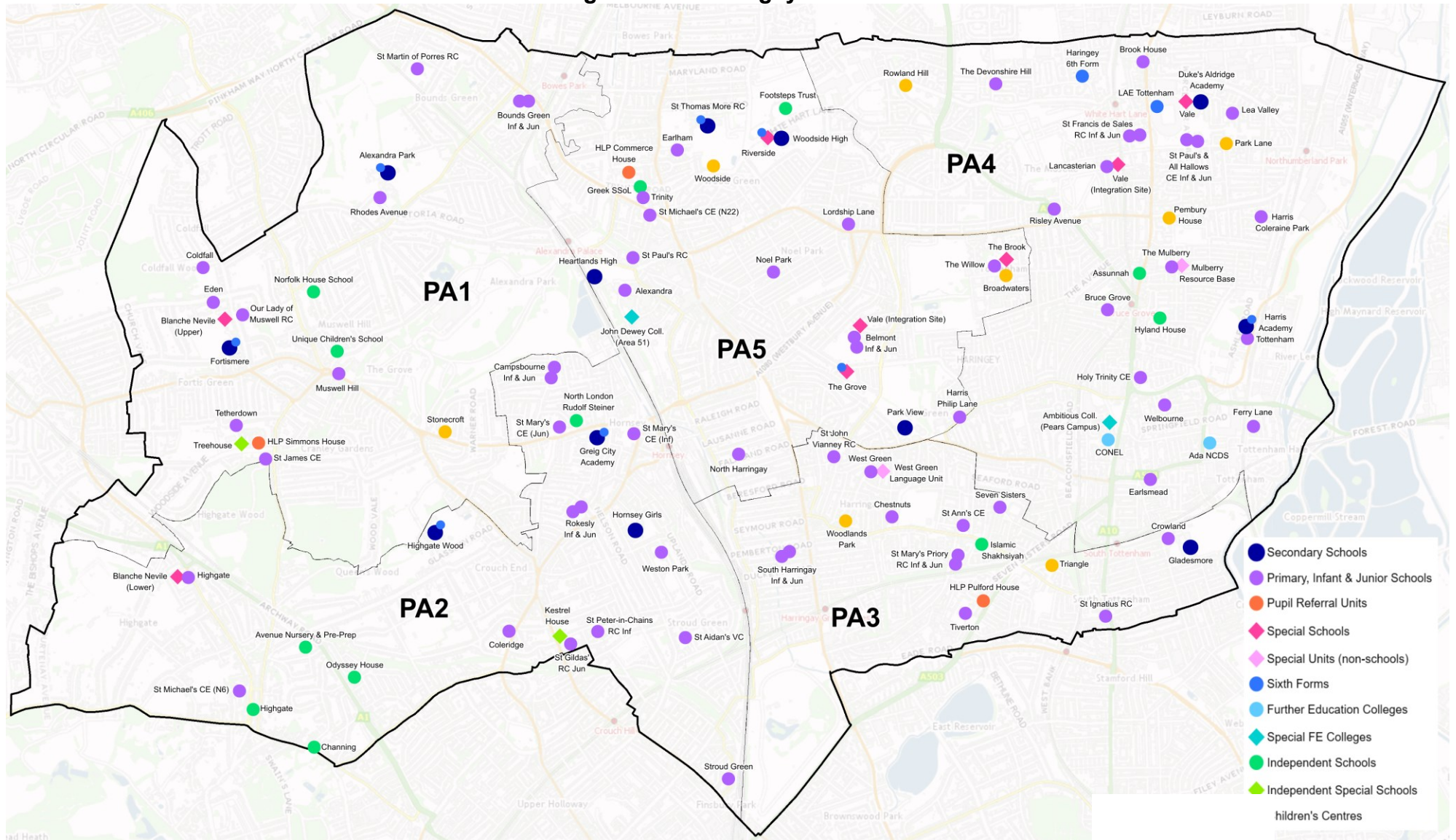
1. We use five Planning Areas (PAs) for the purpose of our place planning to allow us to plan more effectively to meet local demand. PAs provide a useful framework to compare admissions application data, pupil projections, school roll information and housing developments across the borough. The 2023 School Place Planning report shows the new 2022 wards following the boundary changes introduced in May 2022. This doesn't impact the Planning Areas just the name of wards contained within them. Please see more information [here](#). 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, Bounds Green ward (50%), Fortis Green, Hornsey (20%), Muswell Hill
PA 2	Crouch End, Highgate, Hornsey (80%), Stroud Green
PA 3	Haringay ward (50%), Hermitage & Gardens, St Ann's, Seven Sisters (50%), South Tottenham (40%)
PA 4	Bruce Castle, Northumberland Park, Seven Sisters (50%), South Tottenham (60%), Tottenham Central, Tottenham Hale, White Hart Lane (80%)
PA 5	Bounds Green (50%), Haringay (50%), Noel Park, West Green, White Hart Lane (20%), Woodside

Appendix 3: Planning area map

Figure 3.1 – Haringey schools



Appendix 4: Planning Area Headlines

- 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. Tables 4.2 and 4.3 have been amended this year to reflect future anticipated levels of demand and capacity rather than retrospective.

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

Planning Area	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Planning area 1	1.06	1.14	1.12	0.99	1.03	1.03
Planning area 2	0.91	0.92	1.09	0.97	1.01	0.89
Planning area 3	0.85	0.76	0.94	0.78	0.77	0.87
Planning area 4	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.71	0.74	0.72
Planning area 5	0.86	0.91	0.91	0.78	0.88	0.95
Haringey Total	0.87	0.88	0.94	0.84	0.88	0.88

- Table 4.2 shows that overall projected Reception surpluses between now and 2028/29 between 10% and 20% due to further falls in anticipated demand. Table 4.3 shows that despite planned falls in Reception to Year 6 between now and 2028/29 more reductions in capacity are required.

Assumed Reception PANs for Table 4.2	Reception only					
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Planning area 1	540	540	540	540	540	540
Planning area 2	600	600	600	600	600	600
Planning area 3	420	420	420	420	420	420
Planning area 4	840	780	780	780	780	780
Planning area 5	656	596	596	596	596	596
Haringey Total	3,056	2,936	2,936	2,936	2,936	2,936

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

Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area	Reception only					
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Planning area 1	11.1%	12.6%	16.3%	14.3%	16.1%	15.0%
Planning area 2	13.5%	16.2%	19.8%	18.2%	20.0%	18.7%
Planning area 3	9.8%	10.7%	14.0%	12.4%	14.3%	12.4%
Planning area 4	18.7%	15.8%	17.2%	17.2%	18.3%	16.7%
Planning area 5	19.5%	12.2%	15.1%	13.6%	15.4%	13.6%
Haringey Average	15.3%	13.8%	16.7%	15.4%	17.1%	15.5%

Assumed R-Y6 PANs for Table 4.3	Reception to Year 6					
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Planning area 1	3,780	3,780	3,780	3,780	3,780	3,780
Planning area 2	4,230	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
Planning area 3	3,360	3,270	3,180	3,090	3,000	2,970
Planning area 4	6,270	6,090	5,910	5,760	5,610	5,550
Planning area 5	4,484	4,480	4,446	4,352	4,292	4,262
Haringey Total	22,124	21,820	21,516	21,182	20,882	20,762

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

Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Planning area 1	4.4%	5.8%	8.4%	10.8%	13.4%
Planning area 2	11.1%	12.6%	15.0%	17.3%	20.3%
Planning area 3	17.0%	17.1%	16.3%	15.3%	15.5%
Planning area 4	18.3%	16.9%	15.7%	15.3%	14.3%
Planning area 5	12.6%	13.2%	14.4%	14.6%	15.6%
Haringey surplus	13.2%	13.4%	14.1%	14.7%	15.8%

Appendix 5: Planning Area Detailed Data

Note: The definition of School capacity in Tables 5.1, 5.5, 5.9, 5.13 and 5.17 is theoretical capacity as at mid 2023 (June) in all forms of entry currently offered including bulge classes, if applicable.

1. Planning Area 1

- 1.1. Planning Area 1 incorporates the following wards: Alexandra, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill, 50% of Bounds Green and 20% of Hornsey 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 very slightly since last year from 558 to 554. This is marginally higher than the overall PAN for all schools in PA1 (540) and represents comparatively low demand for schools in PA1 compared to 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 is projected to have a 11.1% surplus in Reception in and 4.4% across the primary estate (reception to year 6) in 2023/24.

1.5. Mobility

This area is characterised by low mobility though this has increased in 2020, 2021 and 2022 possibly as a result of out-migration ⁸.

1.6. Housing Developments

⁸ 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.

The projected reduced schools rolls is a result of a small dip in birth rates which offsets the increased demand as a result of new residential development. Housing growth will be relatively modest in this part of the borough, with only a few large sites forecast to come forward at St Luke’s and Coppetts Wood Hospitals. These will likely be spread across the time period, but be complete by early 2023.

1.7. Summary of supply and demand

High demand for school places from previous years is starting to decline and projected local demand for places is also set to decline further in future years.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	Supply is projected to outstrip local demand by approximately 1-2fe in 2023/24 and between 3 to 4fe between 2024/25 and 2030/31
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Table 5.1: GLA projections for planning area 1 – latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2022/23) & Projection (2023/24-2030/31) 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	540	23
2021/22	449	502	540	38
2022/23	469	506 (Jan 2023)	540	34
2023/24	403	480	540	60
2024/25	399	472	540	68
2025/26		452	540	88
2026/27		463	540	77
2027/28		453	540	87
2028/29		459	540	81
2029/30		462	540	78
2030/31		462	540	78

Source: 2018-2023 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2023, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area.

Table 5.2: First place preference information

School	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Bounds Green	88	77	102	102	110	95	89	102
Coldfall Primary	106	93	108	99	117	89	97	73
Eden Primary	31	37	31	32	27	23	31	33
Muswell Hill Primary	92	59	57	81	91	88	83	64
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	33	34	34	40	36	36	35	44
Rhodes Avenue Primary	138	132	132	153	140	126	133	142
St James' CE Primary	30	30	30	21	19	21	15	33
St Martin of Porres RC	19	26	21	19	15	17	19	15
Tetherdown Primary	64	85	55	71	51	42	56	48
Total	601	573	570	618	606	537	558	554

Note: On time applications as at 22/2/2023

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2023)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Bounds Green Infant & Junior school	600	535	538	561	588	626
Coldfall Primary	630	629	629	628	625	627
Eden Primary	210	207	205	193	196	203
Muswell Hill Primary	420	420	420	420	420	415
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	420	379	382	377	377	380
Rhodes Avenue Primary	630	633	632	630	631	630
St James' CE Primary	240	251	248	244	219	193
St Martin of Porres RC	210	201	177	159	158	151
Tetherdown Primary	420	418	421	413	411	418
Totals	3,780	3,673	3,652	3,625	3,625	3,643
Total Capacity	3,780	3,750	3,750	3,780	3,780	3,780
Percentage of Surplus capacity		2.1%	2.6%	4.1%	4.1%	3.6%

Table 5.4: 2018-22 Mobility from Analyse School Performance online⁹

School	2018% mobility	2019% mobility	2020% mobility	2021% mobility	2022% mobility
Bounds Green Infant	2.7	6.2	14	15	15
Bounds Green Junior	12.3	10.0	6	7	8
Coldfall Primary	7.4	6.5	8	8	10
Eden Primary	10.3	16.4	18	17	12
Muswell Hill Primary	8.6	7.5	14	17	11
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	16.5	20.1	30	29	31
Rhodes Avenue Primary	5.7	5.7	8	8	9
St James' CE Primary	12.4	15.3	24	24	30
St Martin of Porres RC	14.3	15.7	18	20	15
Tetherdown Primary	13	14.2	27	24	27

⁹ Analyse School Performance via DfE

2. Planning Area 2

- 2.1. Planning Area 2 incorporates the following wards: Crouch End, Highgate, Stroud Green and 80% of Hornsey 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 slightly this year from 604 (2022) to 536 (2023).

2.3. School Roll

Overall, the school rolls in PA2 have decreased since 2016 reaching a low of 3,811 in January 2023. Planning area 2 is projected to have a 13.5% surplus in Reception in and 11.1% across the primary estate (reception to year 6) in 2023/24.

2.4. Mobility

This area has fluctuating mobility, with some schools experiencing much higher levels of pupil mobility than others though 2020, 2021 and 2022 saw most schools facing increasing mobility compared to earlier years.

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 2023 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 for 2023/24 then grow to 3-4fe by 2030/31
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Table: 5.5 GLA projections for planning area 2

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2022/23) & Projection (2023/24-2030/31) 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	600	14
2021/22	659	565	600	35
2022/23	646	536 (Jan 2023)	600	64
2023/24	559	519	600	81
2024/25	580	503	600	97
2025/26		481	600	119
2026/27		491	600	109
2027/28		480	600	120
2028/29		488	600	112
2029/30		491	600	109
2030/31		490	600	110

Source: 2018-2023 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2023, 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 5.6: First place preference information

School	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Campsbourne Infants	54	54	53	69	64	63	58	60
Coleridge Primary	175	139	149	162	188	173	187	160
Highgate Primary School	45	52	49	52	69	47	54	47
Rokesly Infants	80	86	92	64	78	63	52	48
St Aidan's	53	52	51	47	40	37	29	24
St Mary's CE Infant	57	46	54	56	59	42	38	34
St Michael's CE Primary N6	60	57	59	72	70	66	89	61
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	42	46	26	17	24	17	21	8
Stroud Green	28	38	35	38	34	51	48	65
Weston Park	33	25	30	24	30	23	28	29
Totals	627	595	598	601	656	582	604	536

Note: On time applications as at 22/02/2023

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2023)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Campsbourne Infants / Junior	420	390	397	391	388	386
Coleridge Primary	840	836	832	833	830	831
Highgate Primary School	420	420	415	414	408	403
Rokesly Infants / Junior	630	611	590	575	560	541
St Aidan's	210	205	205	201	202	196
St Gildas' RC Junior	240	205	194	173	146	121
St Mary's CE Infant / Junior*	480	501	466	464	419	376
St Michael's CE Primary N6	420	408	397	396	405	398
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	90	119	89	75	73	64
Stroud Green	420	285	265	282	298	307
Weston Park	210	254	226	194	188	188
Totals	4,380	4,234	4,076	3,998	3,917	3,811
Total Capacity	4,380	4,590	4,560	4,440	4,380	4,286
Percentage of Surplus capacity		4.3%	7.8%	10.0%	10.6%	11.1%

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: 2018-22 Mobility from Analyse School performance online

School	2018% mobility	2019% mobility	2020% mobility	2021% mobility	2022% mobility
Campsbourne Infants	5.4	9.7	12	12	14
Campsbourne Junior	10.1	11.9	13	8	6
Coleridge Primary	9.1	9.5	15	15	18
Highgate Primary School	25.3	22.5	29	27	27
Rokesly Infant	7.3	2.3	8	8	11
Rokesly Junior	7.6	8.6	9	8	8
St Aidan's	13.7	14.9	16	15	14
St Gildas' RC Junior	4.6	6.3	5	7	8
St Mary's CE Primary	19.3	17.7	21	21	20
St Michael's CE Primary N6	17.5	18.1	23	27	24
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	2.9	2.2	20	4	14
Stroud Green	17.6	11.3	21	16	20
Weston Park	7.9	10.3	19	16	15

3. Planning Area 3

3.1. Planning Area 3 incorporates the following wards: Hermitage & Gardens, St Ann's, 50% of Haringay, 50% of Seven Sisters and 40% of South Tottenham 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 fell sharply from 477 (2020) to 351 (2021) and 348 (2022). In 2023 they have risen very slightly to 365 but still much lower than in previous years

3.3. School Roll

Planning area 3 experienced a decreasing school roll population since 2016 reaching a low of 3,002 in 2021 and below 3,000 in 2022 (2,872) and 2023 (2,786). This is a planning area that has historically carried large surpluses. Planning area 3 is projected to have a 9.8% surplus in Reception in and 17% across the primary estate (reception to year 6) in 2023/24.

3.4. Mobility

This area is characterised by high mobility, a trend that has increased across most schools in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

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	A surplus of around 1-2fe is projected for 2023/24 and thereafter to stay around 2fe until 2030/31
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Table 5.9: GLA projections for planning area 3 – latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2022/23) & Projection (2023/24-2030/31) 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	510	49
2021/22	630	377	450	73
2022/23	608	392 (Jan 2023)	450	58
2023/24	619	379	420	41
2024/25	647	375	420	45
2025/26		361	420	59
2026/27		368	420	52
2027/28		360	420	60
2028/29		368	420	52
2029/30		373	420	47
2030/31		375	420	45

Source: 2018-2023 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2023, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area. Tiverton has set the PAN to 30 for entry from September 2020. From September 2020 Stamford Hill and Tiverton primary schools amalgamated taking 1 form of entry out of planning area 3. For September 2022 St Mary's Priory is temporarily reducing it's PAN to 30.

Table 5.10: First place preference information

School	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Chestnuts Primary	78	88	74	74	97	73	61	61
Crowland	47	53	58	37	61	32	44	52
Seven Sisters Primary	27	46	46	40	33	25	28	18
South Haringay Infant	63	64	47	77	82	72	71	67
St Ann's CE Primary	33	30	18	19	18	16	18	26
St Ignatius RC Primary	41	42	42	27	43	25	32	23
St John Vianney RC	40	31	32	33	32	24	22	32
St Mary's RC Infant	41	55	41	39	51	40	27	35
Stamford Hill Primary	18	20	27	17	2	-	-	-
Tiverton Primary	31	29	26	25	40	24	23	28
West Green Primary	18	15	21	25	18	20	22	23
Total	437	473	432	413	477	351	348	365

Note: On time applications as at 22/2/2023

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2023)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Chestnuts Primary	420	410	410	404	394	390
Crowland	420	380	396	371	348	366
Seven Sisters Primary	300	323	306	272	257	244
South Haringay Infant	180	174	171	200	210	176
South Haringay Junior	240	205	210	167	175	210
St Ann's CE Primary	210	186	181	172	171	181
St Ignatius RC Primary	420	360	343	341	301	268
St John Vianney RC	210	207	208	203	200	198
St Mary's RC Infant	180	154	146	131	126	108
St Mary RC Junior	240	234	223	218	192	171
Stamford Hill Primary*	240	165	79	-	-	-
Tiverton Primary*	390	307	310	327	297	271
West Green Primary	210	202	202	196	201	203
Totals	3,420	3,307	3,185	3,002	2,872	2,786
Total Capacity	3,420	3,750	3,720	3,630	3,420	3,450
Percentage of Surplus capacity		9.9%	11.8%	17.3%	16.0%	19.3%

* Tiverton has set the PAN to 30 for entry from September 2020. From September 2020 Stamford Hill and Tiverton primary schools amalgamated taking 1 form of entry out of planning area 3. For September 2022 St Mary's Priory is temporarily reducing it's PAN to 30.

Table 5.12: 2018-22 Mobility from Analyse School performance online

School	2018% mobility	2019% mobility	2020% mobility	2021% mobility	2022% mobility
Chestnuts Primary	15.6	14.8	21	22	21
Crowland	24.1	22.0	34	31	31
Seven Sisters Primary	34.2	31.0	37	32	30
South Haringay Infant	8.8	8.7	12	14	15
South Haringay Junior	13.6	17.6	15	13	20
St Ann's CE Primary	18.7	18.2	28	28	30
St Ignatius RC Primary	16.8	21.1	31	30	29
St John Vianney RC	9.7	14.1	16	16	20
St Mary's RC Infant	3.7	10.9	13	15	14
St Mary's RC Junior	4.6	6.0	9	8	5
Stamford Hill Primary	30.4	26.8	-	-	-
Tiverton Primary	19.4	22.9	39	38	45
West Green Primary	32.6	31.8	45	40	38

4. Planning area 4

- 4.1. Planning Area 4 incorporates the following wards: Bruce Castle, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Central, Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Northumberland Park, 80% of White Hart Lane, 60% of South Tottenham and 50% of Seven Sisters and includes the following schools: Brook House Primary School, Bruce Grove Primary School, Devonshire Hill, Earlsmead, Ferry Lane Primary, Harris Academy Tottenham, 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 fell significantly in 2021 (578) and 2022 (599) compared to 2018 to 2020 when over 700 were received. In 2023 608 first place preferences were received. 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 5,214 in 2023. Planning area 4 is projected to have a 18.7% surplus in Reception in and 18.3% across the primary estate (reception to year 6) in 2023/24.

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, 2021 and 2022.

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. The 2022 School Place Planning report suggested that Planning Area 4 would no longer expect to see a deficit of primary school places in future years due to child yield from developments. The 2023 projections reiterate this finding with demand now expected to fall below 700 in future years. Large scale regeneration has so far failed to result in significant additional demand for local school places.

- 4.7. Given the large scale developments planned for this area, we will nonetheless continue to closely monitor this PA to ensure that demand does continue 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 4.8.
- 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 though Enfield have claimed that no additional demand for primary places has yet been observed. 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. The 2023 projections suggest further falls in PAN are required.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	A surplus of 5-6fe is projected by 2023/24 Planned reductions in PAN aim to reduce this to 3-4fe between now and 2030/31.
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Table 5.13: GLA projections for planning area 4 – latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2022/23) & Projection (2023/24-2030/31) 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	930	176
2021/22	1,250	695	840	145
2022/23	1,180	706 (Jan 2023)	810	104
2023/24	1,129	683	840	157
2024/25	970	657	780	123
2025/26		646	780	134
2026/27		646	780	134
2027/28		637	780	143
2028/29		650	780	130
2029/30		656	780	124
2030/31		657	780	123

Source: 2018-2023 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2023, 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 had PAN reductions of 1fe approved: Bruce Grove, Devonshire Hill and St Francis de Sales.

Table 5.14 First place preference information

School	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Brook House Primary School	28	32	27	57	52	26	48	46
Bruce Grove Primary School	44	45	33	44	42	21	40	38
Devonshire Hill	40	45	65	28	47	31	36	36
Earlsmead	68	38	54	50	36	38	36	39
Ferry Lane Primary	26	12	15	24	14	9	18	17
Harris Academy Tottenham	20	12	21	42	33	35	25	37
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	61	55	57	60	62	61	67	52
Holy Trinity	22	26	29	15	25	19	17	21
Lancasterian Primary	61	66	51	56	41	44	47	69
Lea Valley Primary	53	60	56	58	55	30	45	36
Mulberry Primary	68	63	70	62	70	72	46	52
Risley Avenue	58	37	64	71	63	62	49	55
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	84	81	93	88	69	58	49	41
St Paul's and All Hallows CE Infants	27	35	23	28	27	25	9	21
Welbourne	70	69	68	48	67	47	67	48
Totals	730	676	726	731	703	578	599	608

Note: On time applications as at 22/2/2023

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2023)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Brook House Primary School	420	405	418	384	390	398
Bruce Grove Primary*	390	387	353	329	300	299
Devonshire Hill*	390	378	368	347	300	305
Earlsmead	420	435	384	371	385	392
Ferry Lane Primary	210	160	149	133	128	125
Harris Academy Tottenham	270	123	171	201	208	232
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	420	398	409	416	421	412
Holy Trinity Primary	210	187	168	163	155	163
Lancasterian Primary	420	397	396	369	342	357
Lea Valley Primary	420	414	423	394	375	385
Mulberry Primary	630	612	595	590	555	540
Risley Avenue	600	576	564	499	488	495
St Francis de Sales RC Infants & Junior	579	600	596	567	516	492
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	180	113	107	89	82	83

St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	240	184	173	150	138	126
Welbourne	570	525	513	466	438	410
Totals	6,369	5,894	5,787	5,468	5,221	5,214
Total Capacity	6,369	6,510	6,480	6,600	6,369	6,388
Percentage of Surplus capacity		9.5%	10.7%	17.2%	18.0%	18.4%

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

Table 5.16: 2018-22 Mobility from Analyse School performance online

School	2018% mobility	2019% mobility	2020% mobility	2021% mobility	2022% mobility
Brook House Primary	46.5	40.7	58	45	38
Bruce Grove Primary	25.4	24.9	29	29	32
Devonshire Hill	20.0	21.4	29	30	28
Earlsmead	19.2	19.4	22	22	28
Ferry Lane Primary	20.8	20.7	25	23	27
Harris Academy Tottenham	12.7	12.7	12	13	14
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	26.6	24.8	30	27	25
Holy Trinity	12.1	15.9	24	20	18
Lancasterian Primary	21.9	22.2	26	21	23
Lea Valley Primary	13.6	14.1	23	23	25
Mulberry Primary	8.6	25.1	35	34	36
Risley Avenue	21.8	23.5	30	28	30
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	5.3	5.7	11	8	8
St Francis de Sales RC Juniors	7.8	9.6	10	6	6
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	4.5	7.1	27	16	11
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	13.5	10.3	10	7	8
Welbourne	13.2	13.6	24	21	22

5. Planning area 5

5.1. Planning Area 5 incorporates the following wards: Noel Park, West Green, Woodside, 50% of Bounds Green, 50% of Haringay and 20% of White Hart Lane and includes the following schools: Alexandra Primary, Belmont Infant, Earlham, Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane, Lordship Lane, Noel Park Primary, North Haringay Primary, St Michael's CE Primary N22, St Paul's RC Primary, The Willow and Trinity Primary Academy.

Summary of Planning Area 5

5.2. Applications

First place preference applications for schools in planning area 5 fell sharply in 2021 to 514 but have rebounded slightly to 549 in 2022 and have increased again in 2023 to 625.

5.3. School Roll

This PA has historically carried large amounts of surplus capacity. School rolls have fallen since 2016 and went below 4,000 in January 2022 (3,950) and January 2023 (3,962). Planning area 5 is projected to have a 19.5% surplus in Reception in and 12.6% across the primary estate (reception to year 6) in 2023/24.

5.4. Mobility

This area is characterised by high mobility. This has increased further in 2020 and 2021 and is still at around 27% average in 2023.

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. 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 though our 2023 projections only indicate very modest growth from 2028 onwards. 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

<p>Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity</p>	<p>Projections show a 4fe surplus in 2023/24 reducing to 2-3fe following planned PAN reductions between 2024/25 and 2030/31.</p>
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Table 5.17: GLA projections for planning area 5 – latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2022/23) & Projection (2023/24-2030/31) 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	686	95
2021/22	819	525	628	103
2022/23	752	580 (Jan 2023)	626	46
2023/24	760	528	656	128
2024/25	730	523	596	73
2025/26		506	596	90
2026/27		515	596	81
2027/28		504	596	92
2028/29		515	596	81
2029/30		521	596	75
2030/31		524	596	72

Source: 2018-2023 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2023, 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 reduced their PAN to 30 and 60 respectively.

Table 5.18: First place preference information

School	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Alexandra Primary	44	42	46	44	36	35	28	39
Belmont Infant	78	80	57	95	80	75	83	80
Earlham	32	25	36	32	33	24	31	36
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	56	37	37	47	74	74	78	73
Lordship Lane	75	73	65	67	60	55	38	61
Noel Park Primary	61	49	56	60	66	49	72	80
North Harringay Primary	64	54	74	60	65	47	53	40
St Michael's CE Primary N22	14	12	13	9	8	9	9	14
St Paul's RC Primary	31	25	29	22	27	15	23	20
The Willow	80	50	87	74	84	72	73	107
Trinity Primary Academy	39	70	66	85	66	59	61	75
Total	574	517	566	600	599	514	549	625

Note: On time applications as at 22/2/2023

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2023)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Alexandra Primary	420	389	383	366	358	379
Belmont Infant	168	171	174	176	171	177
Belmont Junior	240	230	228	222	211	222
Earlham*	330	341	313	286	262	271
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	420	396	400	399	404	403
Lordship Lane	600	596	590	545	479	462
Noel Park Primary	570	485	511	528	537	536
North Haringay Primary	420	402	407	399	387	391
St Michael's CE Primary N22	210	176	160	149	137	126
St Paul's RC Primary	210	203	194	190	179	167
The Willow	420	401	407	402	386	389
Trinity Primary Academy**	450	410	436	427	439	439
Totals	4,458	4,200	4,203	4,089	3,950	3,962
Total Capacity	4,458	4,460	4,518	4548	4,458	4,484
Percentage of Surplus capacity		6.5%	5.8%	10.1%	11.4%	11.6%

* 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: 2018-22 Mobility from Analyse School performance online

School	2018% mobility	2019% mobility	2020% mobility	2021% mobility	2022% mobility
Alexandra Primary	23.9	24.6	35	32	35
Belmont Infant	6.2	0.9	12	11	6
Belmont Junior	12.2	13.0	10	8	10
Earlham	29.8	33.8	42	38	37
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	21.7	21.8	28	28	29
Lordship Lane	20.1	20.3	27	27	27
Noel Park Primary	25.0	23.4	34	32	32
North Haringay Primary	22.3	23.4	27	26	26
St Michael's CE Primary N22	27.3	35.1	49	51	50
St Paul's RC Primary	11.0	14.4	21	18	17
The Willow	16.0	17.4	25	26	22
Trinity Primary Academy	27.7	24.0	33	26	28

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 2023 PLASC count.
Data Source: Admissions data and 2023 PLASC count
- Total school roll trends and surplus capacity.
Data Source: January PLASC 2019 – 2023
- 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 17th May 2023
- GLA projections:
Data source@ GLA school roll projections 2023 10 year constrained 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. 19-20.
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 (2018/19 – 2022/23) and planned places (2023/24 – 2030/31)	Number of 11-15 year old pupils (projections from 2023/24 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	13,893	13,814	79	0.6%
2023/24	13,704	13,636	68	0.5%
2024/25	13,515	13,341	174	1.3%
2025/26	13,323	13,006	317	2.4%
2026/27	13,204	12,720	484	3.7%
2027/28	13,167	12,560	607	4.6%
2028/29	13,140	12,324	816	6.2%
2029/30	13,140	12,124	1,016	7.7%
2030/31	13,140	11,918	1,222	9.3%

Source: 2018-2023 PLASC counts and GLA 2023 School Roll projections 10 year constrained and 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	2,820	3,069	2,798	22	0.8%
Actual	2021/2022	2,747	2,874	2,713	34	1.2%
Actual	2022/2023	2,665	2,863 (actual Jan 2023)	2,660 (actual Jan 2023)	5	0.2%
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2023/2024</i>	<i>2,655*</i>	<i>2,846</i>	<i>2,622</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>1.2%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2024/2025</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,823</i>	<i>2,530</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>3.7%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2025/2026</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,867</i>	<i>2,497</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>5.0%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2026/2027</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,860</i>	<i>2,509</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>4.5%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2027/2028</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,696</i>	<i>2,521</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>4.1%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2028/2029</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,633</i>	<i>2,398</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>8.8%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2029/2030</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,530</i>	<i>2,337</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>11.1%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2030/2031</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,468</i>	<i>2,285</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>13.1%</i>

Source: 2018-2023 PLASC counts and GLA 2023 School Roll projections 10 year constrained and 3/4 Model. * For September 2023 the following schools have supplied additional Year 7 capacity: Greig City Academy (27).

Appendix 7: Post 16 projections and tables

1. Post 16 Destinations in Haringey

- 1.1. There were 2,713 pupils educated in Haringey schools or education centres who completed Year 11 in the summer of 2022.
- 1.2. 93.6% of Year 11 leavers are participating in Education or training, a decrease of 2.3%. 93.0% are in full time education, a decrease of 0.4% from 2021. NEET totals are 1% an increase from 0.2% from 2021. The no response rate or 'not knows' is 5% an increase from 0.6% for 2021.
- 1.3. For those remaining in full time education 48.9% studied in Haringey while 51.1% studied out of borough. This is an increase in the numbers studying out of borough of 2.2%. Of those remaining in education in Haringey 11.6% are studying at Haringey Sixth Form College while 5.6% are studying at CONEL.
- 1.4. The most popular out of borough institutions are City and Islington College 20.4%, Sir George Monoux (10.2%) and Waltham Forest college (9.1%).
- 1.5. Of the 93% in full time education 1,259 (49.9%) were male and 1,265 (50.12%) were female. Of the 7% leaving full time education 105 were male and 84 were female.
- 1.6. The NEET/Not Known totals are 27 of which 18 were male and 9 were female.
- 1.7. The council is working with schools to review procedures for collecting destination data.

2. Gender

- 2.1. While the numbers of males and females engaged in full time education is very similar for those studying GCE A Level there are more females (727) than males (602). For Level 3 vocational BTEC courses or qualifications there are more females than males, 242 females vs. 238 males. Level 2 courses have 195 male and female whilst Level 1 has far more males (126) than females (46).

3. School sixth forms

- 3.1. School sixth forms account for 38.8% of those in full time education, while Further Education Colleges accounts for 37.7%. Sixth Form Colleges are attended by 23.3% of the total. The most attended schools and colleges attended out of borough can be found in Waltham Forest 25%; Islington 23.1%; Barnet 15.5%; Camden 9.6% and Enfield 9.3%.

4. Breakdown of in borough choices

4.1. There are 1,234 students studying in borough in Year 12 of which 68.2% are studying A Level. A further 16.3% are studying BTEC Level 3 vocational qualification. The remaining 15.5% are studying below Level 3 or other qualifications.

Staying in borough at CONEL or Haringey Sixth Form	No	% of total
Haringey Sixth Form College	143	11.6%
CONEL	69	5.6%
Staying in school/Other (see below)	1,022	82.8%
Total	1,234	100%

Staying in school in borough	No	% of total
Alexandra Park School	256	25.1%
Fortismere School	208	20.4%
Highgate Wood School	135	13.2%
London Academy of Excellence Tottenham (Haringey)	113	11.1%
St Thomas More RC School	113	11.1%
Greig City Academy	93	9.1%
Harris Academy Tottenham	40	3.9%
Ada National Digital Skills College	29	2.8%
Riverside School	6	0.6%
Duke Aldridge Academy	6	0.6%
The Octagon Academy	4	0.4%
Educated with home tuition – Haringey	4	0.4%
The Vale School	3	0.3%
Park View School	3	0.3%
Heartlands High School	3	0.3%
Blanche Nevile School	2	0.2%
Woodside High School	1	0.1%
Gladesmore Community School	1	0.1%
The Treehouse Trust School	1	0.1%
Highgate School	1	0.1%
Total	1,022	100%

Source: Haringey Activity Survey Report 2022

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

5. Vocational courses

5.1. While 68.2% 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 487 (37.8%) studying A level. 21.6% are studying the vocational BTEC Level 3 whilst 40.5% are studying any vocational qualification or course at Level 2 or below. Therefore of the 1,290 young people studying out of borough, 487 are leaving to study A Level while 803 are not.

- 5.2. The most popular BTEC vocational courses taken are Business Management, Retailing and Wholesaling, Health and Social Care, IT and Electronic Services, Media, publishing and communication and construction, building services and crafts.

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
WKCIC - City and Islington College	263	20.4%
Sir George Monoux 6 th Form College	131	10.2%
Waltham Forest FE College	117	9.1%
WKCIC - Westminster Kingsway College (King's Cross)	83	6.4%
Barnet and Southgate College (Wood Street)	80	6.2%
Woodhouse 6 th Form College	78	6.0%
Barnet and Southgate College (Southgate)	55	4.3%
Educated outside area – school/college not listed	51	4.0%
Big Creative Education	45	3.5%
The London Screen Academy	31	2.4%
Leyton 6 th Form College	29	2.2%
La Swap Sixth Form Consortium	26	2.0%
Winchmore School	25	1.9%
The Compton School	24	1.9%
Various others –1.5% or less attending	252	19.1%
Total	1,290	100%

6. Employment and Training

- 6.1. 11 people are employed on apprenticeships, 5 in full time training and 10 are in employment without training.

7. Not participating (NEETS)

- 7.1. 27 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 (2022/23) has 3,945 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	2021/22 Capacity	2022/23 Capacity	Jan 22 Census	Jan 23 Census
Alexandra Park School	550	550	689	652
Fortismere School	450	450	493	479

Grieg City Academy	250	250	203	195
Highgate Wood school	320	320	281	285
St Thomas More School	300	300	289	257
London Academy of Excellence	550	550	554	607
Haringey Sixth Form College	1,400	1,250	1,146	1,164**
Harris Academy Tottenham	100	125*	132	136
ADA Digital skills college	150	150	157	122**
Total	4,070	3,945	3,944	3,897

Source: January 2023 School census (PLASC) & sixth form colleges

* As stated by [Harris Academy Admissions code](#)

** Approximate

Note: Data not shown for Haringey Tuition service or CONEL

9. Conclusions

- 9.1. There were 2,524 Year 11 'leavers' in 2022 who continued in full time education. Attending school sixth forms whether in borough or out of borough remains popular at 979.
- 9.2. 951 students attended an FE college the majority taking a vocational qualification.
- 9.3. Of those that attended a sixth form college out of borough the most popular were WKCIC City & Islington college (263), Sir George Monoux College (131), Waltham Forest college (117) and WKCIC Westminster Kingsway College King's Cross (83), Barnet and Southgate College (80) and Woodhouse 6th Form College (78). 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. 315 students studied a vocational course in borough of which 201 was at Level 3 and 114 at Level 1-2. This compares with 727 students studying a vocational course out of borough of which 279 study Level 3 and 448 study Level 1-2.
- 9.5. As there are around twice 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 2022.

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 fourteenth 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 2023, there were 2,791 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 2022. 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 5.2% from 2,654 (in 2022) to 2,791 (2023).

Table 8.1a: Number of children with statements and percentage increase (2009-2023)

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%
2022	2,654	5.6%
2023	2,791	5.2%

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. Table 8.1b shows the number of children with either statements or plans maintained by Haringey as at March 2023.

Table 8.1b: Total number of Children & Young People with statements or plans maintained by Haringey, Mar 2023:

Year	Totals	Year	Totals
Pre-School/Nursery	49	Year 9	156
Reception	105	Year 10	186
Year 1	135	Year 11	180
Year 2	167	Year 12	158
Year 3	157	Year 13	159

Year 4	161	Year 14	129
Year 5	175	Year 15	115
Year 6	176	Year 15 plus	211
Year 7	183	Totals	2,791
Year 8	189		

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 (+474). In the secondary sector diagnoses of autism has increased every year since 2009 (+440). All other primary needs have remained comparatively stable except speech, language and communication needs which have grown since 2015 (across primary and secondary children) and social, emotional and mental health needs (secondary, +117).

Figure 8.1: Number of Primary children with statements by need (Pre-school/Nursery to Year 6, 2009 to 2023)

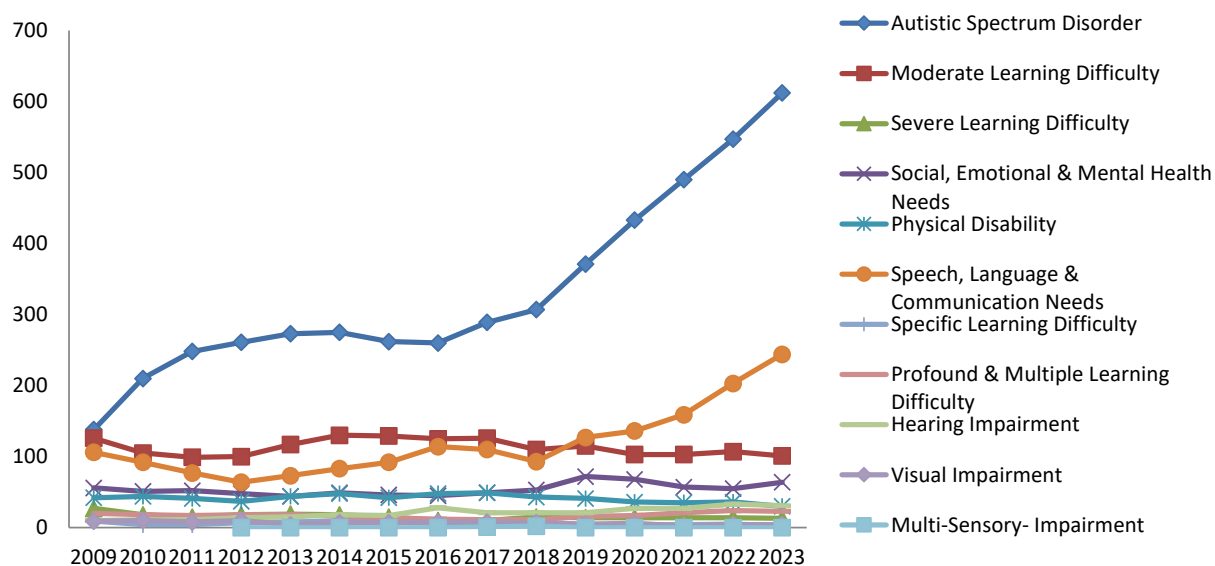
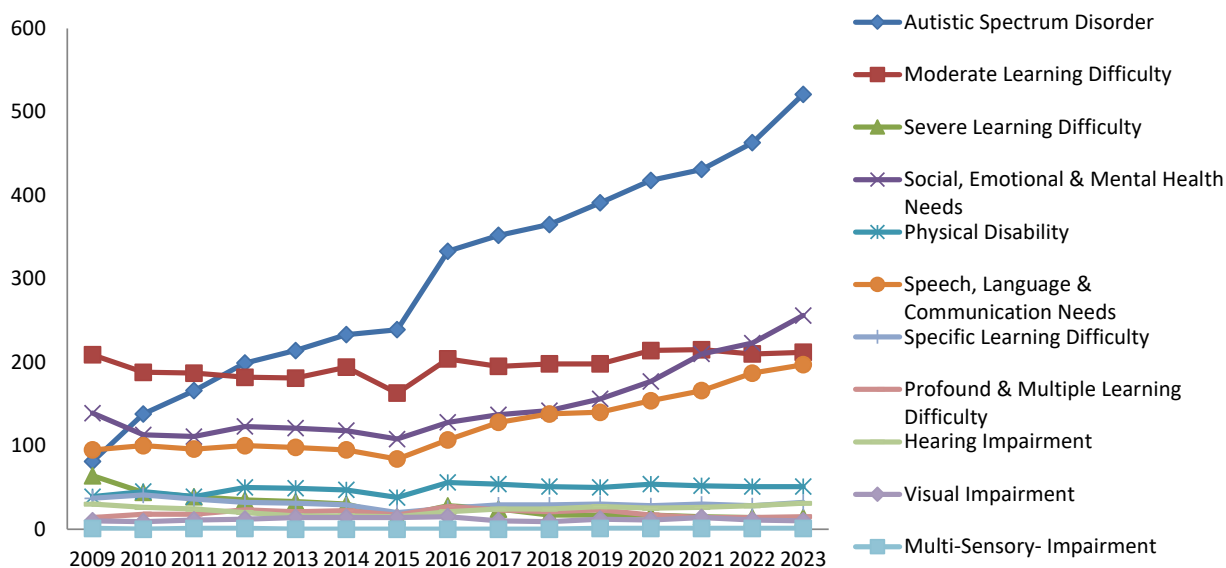


Figure 8.2: Number of Secondary children with statements by need (Year 7 to Year 14, 2009 to 2023)



Source: Haringey SEN 2023

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 delivering its SEND transformation programme described in the SEND Strategy and supported by the implementation of the Safety Valve programme.
- 4.2. A current assessment of SEN provision across the borough shows that 45.7% all provision caters for children with autism. The amount of provision generally reflects the current needs identified within the borough, however, the projected growth demands indicate that the Local Authority should be proactively developing new provision to keep pace with demand and therefore is developing 2 new Resource Provisions within existing primary and secondary schools.
- 4.3. 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. Therefore, Haringey is developing new SEMH resource provisions in partnership with primary and secondary schools in Haringey.

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	1,027	49.1%	249	35.7%
Hearing Impairment	43	2.1%	23	3.3%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	270	12.9%	108	15.5%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	3	0.1%		0.0%
Physical Disability	72	3.4%	26	3.7%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	31	1.5%	16	2.3%
Severe Learning Difficulty	19	0.9%	19	2.7%
Social, Emotional & Mental Health	223	10.7%	135	19.3%
Specific Learning Difficulty	24	1.1%	18	2.6%
Speech, Language and communication Needs	370	17.7%	97	13.9%
Visual Impairment	11	0.5%	7	1.0%
Grand total (2,791)	2,093	100%	698	100%

Source: Data extracted from the SEN Database as at March 2023, 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 2023 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).

Table 8.3: January 2023 PLASC count

School Name	Total roll	No. of planned places
Mulberry provision for children with Autism	24	18
The Grove	122	104
The Brook Special School	128	110
Riverside School	127	127
Riverside Learning Centre post 16	30	12
Blanche Neville	67	68
Vale	107*	105
Haringey 6 th Form	125**	70 in the specialist provision and 42 in the cross centre or mainstream

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

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 special school places. 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 2022 (110 to 730). Independent provision has stayed broadly static in percentage terms (7-9%) between 2015 and 2023 whilst maintained provision has fallen from 81% to 65% as many of the needs of young people in the older age ranges are met by independent or out of borough providers.
- 6.2. 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 218 children who with statements or EHC's who received specialist independent provision, some 190 go out of borough with 28 remaining in-borough.

Table 8.4a: Number of children with education health and care plans by type of provision and location (March 2023)

	Type of Specialist Provision	2023			2022			2021		
		In borough	Out borough	Total	In borough	Out borough	Total	In borough	Out borough	Total
Maintained	Special Maintained	373	53	426	354	48	402	345	47	392
	Maintained Mainstream/Maintained Academies	1018	138	1,156	933	129	1,062	835	106	941
	Resourced Units	18	10	28	14	5	19	15	7	22
	Academies – Special		22	22		20	20		19	19
	Academies - Pupil Referral Unit / Alternative Provision	8		8	10		10	8	2	10
	Free School - Mainstream	57	8	65	45	4	49	33	4	37
	Free School - Alternative Provision		4	4		7	7		7	7
	Free School - Special School	109	7	116	100	6	106	85	8	93
Sub-total (number)		1,583	242	1,825	1,456	219	1,675	1,321	200	1,521
Sub-total (percentage)				65%			63%			61%
Independent	Special Independent (Day)	16	85	101	13	75	88	10	71	81
	Special Independent (Residential)		8	8		11	11		17	17
	Independent Mainstream	11	98	109	15	89	104	15	68	83
Sub-total (number)		27	191	218	28	175	203	25	156	181
Sub-total (percentage)				8%			8%			7%
Other	Other			100			76			60
	Nursery			41			24	20		20
Sub-total				141			100	20	0	80
Sub-total (percentage)				5%			4%			3%
Post 16	Post 16 total (see Table 8.4b for detail)	378	229	607	396	280	676	506	225	731
Sub-total				607	506	396	280	506	225	731
Sub-total (percentage)				22%			25%			29%
Grand Total				2,791			2,654			2,513

Table 8.4b: Number of children with EHCP's by type of provision and location as at 2023 (Post 16 provision)

	Type of Specialist Provision	2023		
		In borough	Out borough	Total
Maintained	Haringey Sixth Form College	125	-	125
	Colleges	39	147	186
	Sixth Form Colleges	2	-	2
	Special Post 16 Institution - Day	10	16	26
	Special Post 16 Institution - Residential	-	4	4
	Other day places	35	62	97
	NEET	167	-	167
Sub-total		378	229	607
Sub-total (percentage)		62%	38%	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 2023)

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	21	75%	53	28%	74	34%
Hearing Impairment			6	3%	6	3%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	2	7%	33	17%	35	16%
Physical Disability			4	2%	4	2%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty			4	2%	4	2%
Severe Learning Difficulty			7	4%	7	3%
Social, Emotional & Mental Health	4	14%	44	23%	48	22%
Specific Learning Difficulty		0%	7	4%	7	3%
Speech, Language and communication Needs	1	4%	32	17%	33	15%
Visual Impairment		0%		0%	0	0%
Grand Total	28	100%	190	100%	218	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 Condition 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 ASC and no learning difficulty ('high functioning' or 'academically able' cohort). Which is being addressed by developing new ASC resource provisions.
- 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. 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.

- 7.5. 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. Conclusion

- 8.1. 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
 - 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

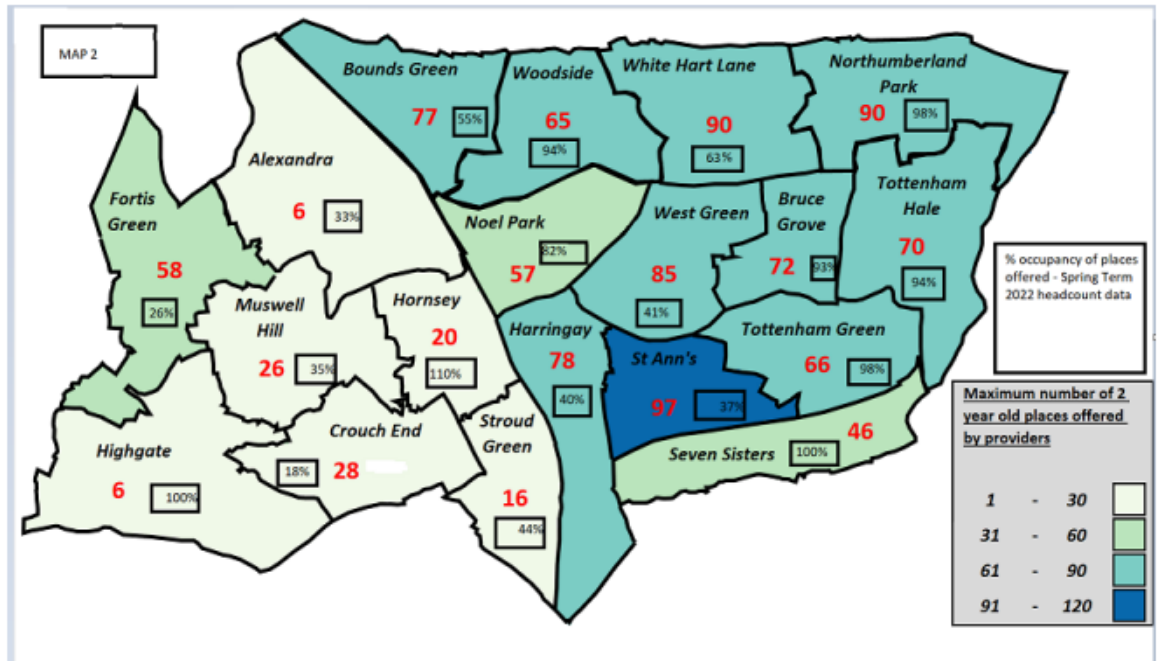
1. Background

1.1. This is the sixth 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 report 2021/22](#) and early year (0-3) specific population projections. Please read the Sufficiency report itself for far more contextual information and data.

1.2. **Summary of Finding:** The table below highlights some key findings:

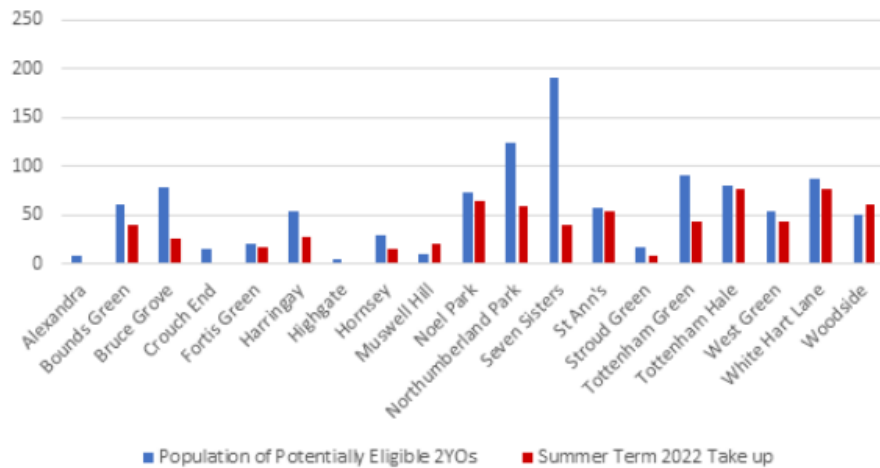
Indicator	2021-22
Sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of children with special educational needs and disabilities	The number of children with needs are rising, with a high number of under-fives with an Education Health Care Plan (EHP). Funding is available for children with identified needs; however this is not equally distributed across the borough. Northumberland Park ward is reaching capacity to support children with SEND. There is a lack of wrap around and holiday care for children with SEND.
Sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of children from families in receipt of the childcare element of Working Tax Credit or Universal Credit	There is sufficient supply of Free Early Education Entitlement places across the borough. Some areas are close to capacity and work is being done to increase supply. Support, advice and targeted outreach for children of families in receipt of the childcare element of Working Tax Credit or Universal Credit is provided from children centres and LA officers. This support is available in a range of methods.
Sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of children aged two, three and four taking up free places	Continue with promotions for free entitlement. Encourage families to take up a place. Work with local planning department on the implementation of local placement plans. An increase in the number of culturally appropriate Orthodox Jewish places. An increase in the amount of childminders delivering entitlements.
Sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of school age children; and children needing holiday care.	Monitor school clubs. Develop provision where required.
Information about the current and projected supply and demand of childcare for particular age ranges of children, and the affordability and quality of provision.	Termly sufficiency monitoring if supply and demand. Plan for annual cost of childcare survey to support parents with average childcare costs and support new providers entering the market.

1.3. Number of provider places available for 2 year-old children and take up of places by 2 year olds



- Indicates the number of provider places available for 2-year-old children within a Haringey ward.
- The numbers in squares represent the percentage of occupied places within a Haringey ward.
- Hornsey, Seven Sisters, Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Bruce Grove, Northumberland Park, Woodside and Highgate are nearing capacity, therefore priority should be given to these wards in increasing capacity.
- The darker shaded areas within the map represent the ward with the highest number of places available for 2-year-olds.

Summer Term 2022 take up against potential eligible families



1.4. **Supply of early education and childcare provision**

Across the reporting period, the supply of childcare has increased, with more providers joining the market.

Four new registered day nurseries have opened, creating 169 childcare places. The number of pre-schools has decreased by two, depleting 42 childcare places. Overall, the number of places has risen by 127.

Within the reporting period, the number of childminders in Haringey has fallen by 9, equating to a loss of 54 childcare places. Whilst there is sufficient childcare, we will be attending Childminder drop in sessions where we will promote the entitlements and encourage them to take on children who qualify for the offers.

Early Education and Childcare in Haringey

Type of provision	Number
Childminding	161
Day nursery	83
Pre-school	11
School nursery classes (including academies and independent)	73
Maintained nursery school	3
Children's centres	9
After school club	46
Breakfast club	39
Holiday club	20
Overall	445

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 2023/24 and 2030/31. They show that overall wards in the East and West of the borough are projected to have only a small amount of growth in their 0-3 population between now and 2030/31.
- 2.2. The 0-3 population in Haringey's eastern wards is projected to increase from 8,396 (2023/24) to 8,585 (2030/31), an increase of 189. In Haringey's western wards the 0-3 population is also actually projected to increase slightly from 3,403 to 3,497 over the same period, an increase of 94.

2.3. In the East, the following wards are projected to see the greatest growth in their 0-3 population; Noel Park (106), Hermitage & Gardens (79) and Bruce Castle (58). Northumberland Park ward is projected to see the greatest decline of -48

2.4. In the West, the following wards are projected to see the greatest increase in their 0-3 population; Fortis Green (46), whilst Crouch End (19) and Highgate (18) whilst Hornsey is projected to decrease slightly (-13).

Figure 12 - Projections of 0-3 year olds by Eastern Haringey wards, 2023 - 2030)

Source: GLA 2023 School roll projections 10 year constrained and 3/4 model

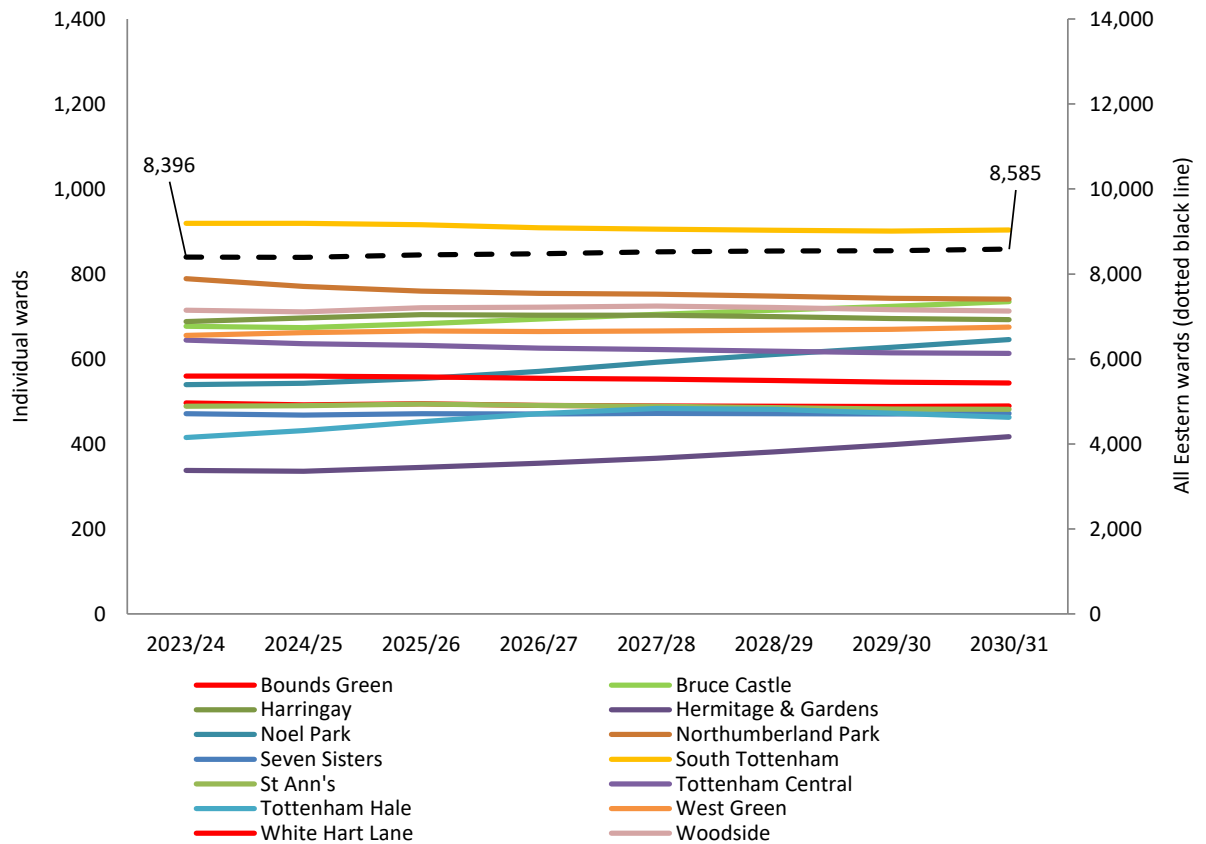
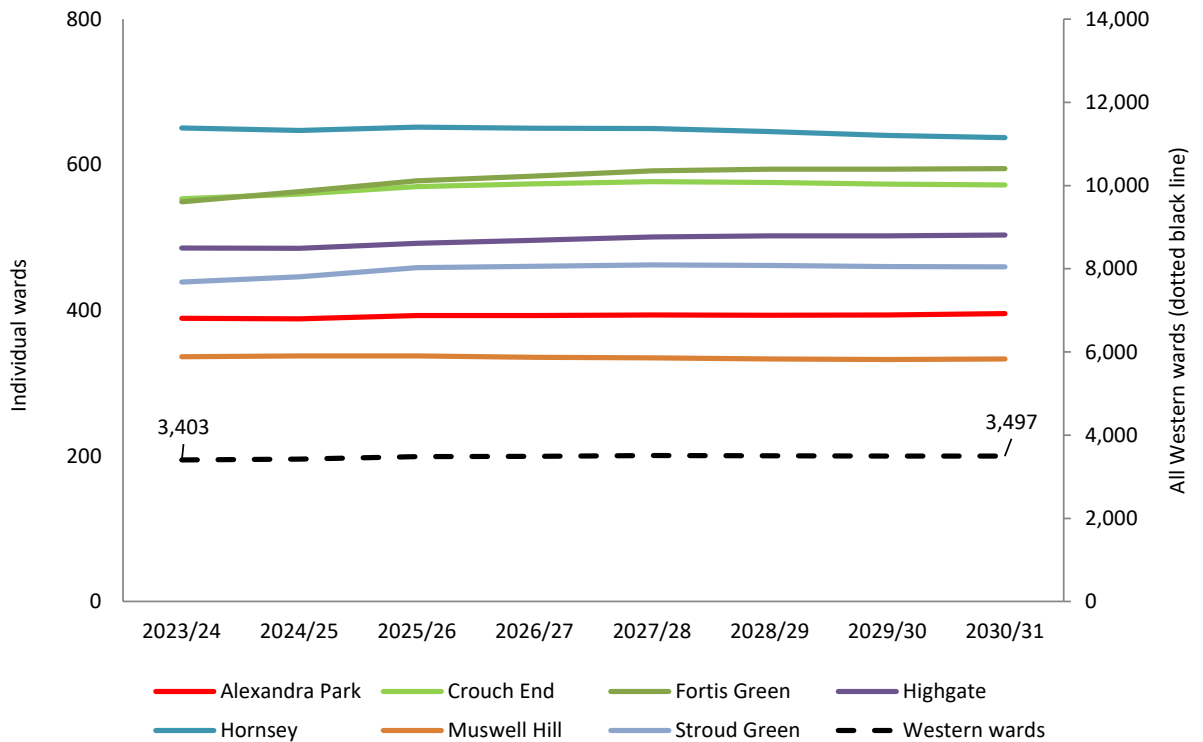


Figure 13 - Projections of 0-3 year olds by Western Haringey wards, 2023 - 2030)

Source: GLA 2023 School roll projections 10 year constrained and 3/4 model



2.5. The projections highlight the need for us to consider an approach to planning for sufficient early education across the borough taking into account generally small projected changes between now and 2030/31.

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) 2023: Barnet has seen a decrease in demand for Reception places

- **4,396** Barnet Reception places were available on National Offer Day 2023
- **3,915** on-time applications received from Barnet residents, **-137 (-3.38%)** compared to last year
- **100%** on-time Barnet applicants received an eligible offer on 17 April 2023, Primary National Offer Day, with **10% surplus places**
- **85.44%** on-time Barnet applicants received a **first preference offer** (1.56% higher than the previous year)
- **96.07%** on-time Barnet applicants received an offer from one of their **top three choice** schools (**0.71% higher** than the previous year)
- **771** out-borough applicants applied for a Barnet school place, **+14** compared to the previous year
- **4,686** total on-time applications received for Barnet school places, **-123** compared to last year
- **322** Barnet children were offered a place at a school in another borough, whilst **262** out-borough children were offered a place at a Barnet primary school.

1.2. Changes to primary Provision for 2022/23

- Grasvenor Avenue Infant Academy (1FE) – closed on 31/08/2022
- January 2023 DfE school census shows Reception surplus as 7.7% (compared to 8% in Jan 2022)

1.3. Primary – proposed new future provision

Saracens Primary, new 2FE provision in Colindale has DfE consent to open as planned; date is still under review

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

Secondary

Secondary National Offer Day 2023

1.4. The demand for Barnet secondary places was lower than the previous year.

- **4,894** Barnet secondary places were available on National Offer Day 2023, with **0.7% surplus places**
- **4,406** on-time applications received from Barnet residents; **- 9** compared to the previous year)
- **100%** on-time applicants received an eligible offer on 1 March 2023, Secondary National Offer Day, with **0.7% surplus** places remaining
- **3,458** on-time applications received from out-borough children; **-172** compared to the previous year
- **7,864** – total number of on time applications; **-181** compared to the previous year
- **3,160 (71.72%)** on time Barnet applicants received an offer from their **top choice** school (**0.92% lower** than the previous year)
- **3,924 (89.06%)** were offered a place at one their **top three** choice schools (**0.92%) lower** than the previous year)
- **1,076** children from other boroughs were offered a Barnet school place in comparison, **771** Barnet children were offered a school place in another borough

1.5. Secondary – new proposed provision / changes

- There were no planned changes for the Year 7 2023 provision
- Some Barnet secondary schools and academies are continuing to offer places in excess of their published admission numbers in response to demand
- St James Catholic High (302/5407) in Colindale has consulted on a decrease in PAN from 8FE to 7FE, effective from September 2024/25
- there are no other planned changes to secondary mainstream provision for the foreseeable future, in Barnet
- January 2023 DfE school census year 7 surplus as 3% (compared to 5.7% last year)

2. Enfield

- 2.1. Generally, as in most of North London the primary rolls are in surplus, particularly reception around 14%, a position that is likely to remain until 2027 when a modest increase is projected. However, there is some demand still evident in the South West in the Palmers Green area, a bulge class was necessary to meet localised demand. School rolls are likely to continue to fall in the medium term.
- 2.2. The control of future provision of secondary places has been taken over by the ESFA with the approval of the now open Wren Academy at 6FE on the Chase Farm hospital site.
- 2.3. **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. Meridan Water Phase 1 is in construction but we are not experiencing an increase in demand for additional school places yet.**
- 2.4. One Degree Academy, All Through – primary phase is open and sited on the Chase Farm Hospital. There are no sites available for the secondary phase.
- 2.5. Enfield pupil place strategy is still focused on the special school sector with expansions at Fern Academy) SEMH, school now open. Enfield has a new SEMH Free School Autistic secondary Special School, Salmons Brook Special School located in the Enfield Highway area. Enfield was successful in bidding for a new Autistic Spectrum primary school to be situated in Enfield Town.

3. Islington – The following section has been obtained from the Islington School Organisation Plan 2022-25

- 3.1. Falling rolls in Reception: Falling rolls is a pressing issue and is leading to a decline in funding for some schools. Across 46 Islington primary schools, almost one in five reception places remained unfilled as of January 2022 (18%). Admissions arrangements for 2022-23 may temporarily bring surplus reception places down, however falling births will mean the surplus will likely rise again the following year if no further action is taken.
- 3.2. Focusing on Reception entry is important to understand demand for future places and October to November 2022 is the admissions consultation period for the Reception 2024-25 entry. There is a broader issue of capacity across all year groups, and figures based on the sum of Planned Admission Numbers (PANs) do not fully reflect actual building space as determined by net capacity assessments.
- 3.3. Primary roll (Reception to Year 6): In the last year, the primary roll has dropped by over 300 pupils (across all year groups), about 2 in 100 of the whole school cohort; continuing the declining trend seen in the previous year. There is a rising surplus of places across all primary year groups, 18% as of January 2022

(around 2,800 places). There is an above 30% surplus at six primary schools, with two more schools approaching 30% and having high vacancy rates in Reception.

- 3.4. Secondary rolls: Reductions agreed at two schools will help manage a growing surplus of secondary places, and projections are relatively stable with a surplus just above 10% projected over the next five years. As of January 2022, there is a surplus of 14% of places across all secondary year groups (around 1,000 places), and 13% in Year 7.
- 3.5. Strategy for managing surplus places: Our strategy for managing surplus places is crucial to meeting our ambition for children. It sets out how we will confidently manage surplus capacity in our schools to ensure the best outcomes for our children and young people. For each planning area we will consider all the possible options available to effectively manage surplus places. These are summarised under eight headings: 1. Reduce the Published Admission Number (PAN) 2. Maximise Pupil Numbers 3. Make better use of school sites with spare capacity 4. Vacant Premises Managers Houses 5. Including children with SEND 6. Collaboration and Federation to achieve economies of scale 7. Amalgamate schools 8. Close schools.
- 3.6. 1. Reduce the Published Admission Number (PAN). Any proposal to reduce the Published Admission Numbers across Islington primary schools for admission in September 2024 would be through the formal consultation process in autumn 2022. We anticipate that we will consult on several PAN reductions to reduce the overall PAN for Islington by 105: equivalent to removing 3.5 forms of entry from Islington primary schools. As of September 2022, there are fifteen one-form entry (FE) primary schools in Islington and nine 1.5 FE primary schools out of a total of 45 primary schools.
- 3.7. 2. Maximise Pupil Numbers. Data demonstrates that in Islington, 90% of Islington children attend primary schools in Islington but this figure reduces to 70% in Secondary school. An objective of the Education Board is to reverse the trend at secondary through an ambitious communication strategy that will re brand our Secondary Schools and enhance the reputation of education overall in Islington so that parents and carers make active choices to educate their children in Islington. This will include: Greater social media presence – Twitter/Instagram - role of Education Board to support and promote; Secondary School Fair – Assembly Hall; Target secondary school assemblies to those primary schools with the greater exodus to out of borough schools; Local paper/Islington Life articles on a rotation
- 3.8. 3. Make better use of school sites with spare capacity. We will explore opportunities to use spare space in schools effectively. This is the case in several schools where PAN reductions have meant there are less pupils occupying the space where the school was originally designed to accommodate more pupils. In order to take this forward we are: Planning to further co-locate public and community related services where this will enable us to offer services for the locality whilst complementing the school offer; Exploring the feasibility at a

number of school sites for commercial leasing arrangements with due consideration of the regulatory consent framework for any such arrangement; Working with our property management team who can assist with commercial requirements and confirming current rental rates.

- 3.9. 4. Vacant Premises Managers Houses. We have completed a property survey of Premises Managers Houses across Islington. The findings of this will be used to inform the approach to maximising the potential and opportunity of these assets for the benefit of schools and the Local Authority in meeting our vision for children. There is potential to release capital funding or reconfigure these properties for alternative uses to support the financial sustainability of schools.
- 3.10. 5. Including children with SEND. 520 Islington resident children and young people attend special school either in Islington or in other boroughs. Conversations with parents, schools and partners reflect a perception that too many of our children and young people go to special schools to have their education, health and care needs met because the right provision, skills and appropriate level of funding are not available in mainstream. By strengthening our mainstream offer, including the development of Additionally Resourced Provision, we estimate that we could retain up to 70 more children at primary and 40 more children in Secondary schools, and that this number may increase as parents and schools become more confident that local provision can meet need.
- 3.11. 6. Collaboration and Federation to achieve economies of scale We expect all schools to be viable and provide a high quality of education so that every child in Islington has the same opportunity and ambition to reach their educational potential in a good Islington school. We will develop a collegiate approach in the school led system where resources, capacity and expertise are shared between schools to support quality teaching through a diverse curriculum in all schools. This will be achieved through informal and formal collaborations; further developing and extending our good collaborative practice. It is particularly important that our 1 Form of Entry schools adopt this approach, and meet the following conditions:
- The school is full in all year groups 18
 - A sufficient staffing structure to manage the school's statutory duties as well as needs of the pupils
 - A mix of qualified and Early Career Teachers – not all to be on upper pay scales as this would be too costly
 - Sharing of, across other schools:
 - o specialist teachers
 - o administration, and potentially, premises staff
 - o SENCO
 - o Pastoral care
 - Maximised Income generation e.g., market and community-based lettings
 - Review of annual contracts, ensuring best value and potentially procuring across multiple schools ensuring efficient and effective purchasing power
 - Effective use of TAs, not simply one in each class or one for every EHCP child (unless required)
- 3.12. 7. Amalgamate Schools. School amalgamation brings together two (or more) schools as one single school, located on the same site and under the same leadership and governance. We will only consider school Amalgamation where it is in the best interest of children to do so. Where it is necessary to reduce the number of schools to achieve our vision for education in Islington, amalgamation, rather than closure, is the preferred option as this allows children to move

together at one time to another school; to stay with their cohort and familiar staff; and reduces the risk of redundancy for staff.

3.13. 8. Close Schools. We will only consider school closure as a very last resort where it is in the best interest of children to do so. The Department for Education guidance on school closures includes a presumption not to close. All options will have been exhausted to avoid school closure although ultimately, where there is no alternative long-term option, this may have to be considered

4. Hackney – the section below is selected highlights from the Hackney School Organisation Plan 2020-25

4.1. Reception place surplus development: The table below shows for the current academic year (2022/23) 2284 reception pupils on roll against a total number of 2900 places available. This equates to 616 surplus reception places (21%). Surplus reception places are usually maintained at a 5 to 10% level. The current surplus is the highest level recorded, despite reductions to the published admission number (PAN) made in the academic years 2019/20 and 2022/23.

Number of surplus reception places compared to number of available places (January Census)

Academic year (Jan census)	No of children on roll	No. of reception places available	No. of surplus reception places	% of surplus reception places
2015/16	2,805	3,080	275	9%
2016/17	2,757	3,170	413	13%
2017/18	2,635	3,155	520	17%
2018/19	2,565	3,155	590	19%
2019/20	2,599	3,035	436	14%
2020/21	2,530	3,035	505	17%
2021/22	2,398	3,035	637	21%
2022/23	2,284	2,900	616	21%

4.2. Data from the PAN London admissions coordination scheme shows that Hackney received 6% fewer on-time reception applications for September 2023 entry, when compared to 2022. Falling reception rolls continue to be reported across a majority of local authorities in London.

4.3. Making changes to school organisation to manage surplus places: Low school rolls can cause logistical, staffing and financial pressures for schools, affecting schools’ ability to plan effectively. For small schools (defined as primary schools with fewer than 210 pupils on roll and/or a building capacity of not more than 210 places, and secondary schools with relatively undersized rolls, sixth forms or both), the financial challenges are more acute as small schools do not benefit from economies of scale.

Finding the right balance between providing an adequate number of surplus places and reducing the current high levels of surplus is challenging. However, Hackney Education has taken steps to address this by reducing published

admission numbers (PANs), either temporarily or permanently.

Temporary PAN reductions are an informal reduction in PAN arranged with schools in the short term, which allows the school to reduce staffing costs and manage budgets more effectively. Schools that temporarily reduce PANs are aware that should parents apply for a place at the school, the school has a statutory duty to admit the child in line with the permanent PAN. Temporary PAN reductions have been implemented across twelve schools over four years (2019/20-2022/23; see Appendix 1).

Permanent or formal PAN reductions are carried out in consultation with a school and its governing body and published every year as part of the local authority's determined admission arrangements. It should be noted that PAN reductions do not reduce the physical space available in schools. Instead, they allow schools to limit the number of children that they are legally obliged to admit. The school building will therefore operate under capacity. PAN reductions do not change the physical capacity of schools and as such, should future demand for reception places suddenly increase, there is existing capacity within schools to cater for additional children.

4.4. Permanent PAN reductions from 2023/24

School	PAN prior to 2023/24	New PAN from 2023/24	No. of reception places permanently removed
Daubeney	90	60	30
Gainsborough	60	30	30
Mossbourne Parkside	60	30	30
Sir Thomas Abney	60	30	30
Total number of places permanently removed			120

4.5. Projections – Primary school demand.

School roll projections are commissioned from the Greater London Authority (GLA) to ensure that we plan future places effectively.

Academic year	Reception projections based on January census	Number of places available based on PAN	Projected surplus places based on PANs	% surplus places based on PANs
2023/24	2,256	2,780	524	19%
2024/25	2,185	2,780	595	21%
2025/26	2,146	2,780	634	23%
2026/27	2,168	2,780	612	22%
2027/28	2,162	2,780	618	22%
2028/29	2,207	2,780	573	21%
2029/30	2,225	2,780	555	20%
2030/31	2,222	2,780	558	20%
2031/32	2,221	2,780	559	20%

4.6. Year 7 projections: Planning secondary places is undertaken by comparing all available data about the number of Year 6 children on roll in Hackney schools and Hackney resident Year 6 children attending out-borough schools. An

assessment is also made about the number of children likely to obtain a place at a Hackney secondary school due to their home address (these children typically live close to the Hackney border).

Secondary projections are based on providing places for 86% of the Hackney secondary transfer cohort, which is broadly in line with the number of parents that express a first preference for Hackney schools. There is no division of secondary schools by planning area when planning secondary places, as secondary aged pupils are expected to travel further than primary aged pupils to attend school.

The latest secondary projections based on January 2023 primary census data suggest a steady increase of surplus places from 4 forms to 9 forms (1 form is the equivalent of 30 places) is forecast between 2023 and 2025. For 2026 a 6 form surplus is forecast. This surplus is expected to then increase to 8, 10 and 13 forms in 2027, 2028 and 2029. The projections indicate that there will be at least 128 surplus year 7 places each year between 2023 and 2029, with the highest number (392) occurring in September 2029. Hackney Education continues to analyse each release of primary rolls as well as Greater London Authority projections to determine the likely effect on future secondary places.

5. Waltham Forest

- 5.1. Borough-wide there will be a surplus of 330 reception places (8.7%) for September 2023. 2 schools will be permanently reduced as from 2024/25 where there is a clear local surplus.
- 5.2. In secondary there is a growing demand for year 7 places and this is expected to continue to rise until 2024/25. For September 2023 there will be a surplus of around 130 year 7 places (4.1%). Year 7 places have increased by 6FE across 5 schools since 2019. 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 (selected extracts from the 2021 Annual School Place Planning Report published in October 2021) – This section is unchanged from last year.

- 6.1. **Primary:** The surplus over the reception year admission number is estimated to increase from 15% in 2020/21 to 25% by 2030/31. National reception offers data for Camden total applicants at 1,988 in 2021/22 is lower compared to last year at 2,102. The number of Camden residents decreased, mirroring a fall in Camden births for this cohort of children
- 6.2. **Secondary:** The Secondary Year 7 surplus is estimated to increase from 9% in 2020/21 to 19% by 2030/31). National year 7 offers data for Camden total applicants in 2021/22 decreased to 2,962 compared to last year at 3,046. The number of Camden residents increased slightly as expected in the pupil number projections.

- 6.3. **SEND:** Following the passing of the 2014 Children and Families Act, the number of pupils with an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP) has increased significantly both within Camden and across England. Specifically, within Camden the number of school age children with an EHCP has, since January 2014, risen by 15.7% from 969 to 1,121 pupils. The growth is not uniform across areas of need, with the most significant rise being within pupils with a diagnosis of Autism that rose by 109% over the same 7 year timescale. It is important to understand the changing need profile of this group of children in line with our existing provision and future planned provision so that the Council and schools can ensure needs are met effectively and sustainably in the best interests of children.
- 6.4. **Changes to supply of Primary places:** Camden has reviewed provision at a number of schools with unsustainable levels of surplus places. The Council has, with the support of schools, taken a number of difficult decisions to remove or reduce pupil numbers. St Aloysius RC 2FE primary school (PA4) closed in December 2019, the school had 63% surplus reception places in 2018/19. St Aloysius pupils were accommodated at the nearby Our Lady's RC primary (PA4) in available school places and a temporary classroom, whilst others took up school offers in other local schools. Following significant consultation Carlton primary school (PA2) closed as a legal entity in July 2021, the school had 72% reception surplus in 2020/21, merging under the leadership of nearby 2FE Rhyl primary (PA3), the Carlton site remains open for education and community use. In addition Kingsgate (PA1) has reduced by 1FE.
- 6.5. Following consideration by Cabinet in September 2020 changes listed below will also reduce entry by 2.5 further forms of entry. Operationally these changes came into effect in 2021 but will be formally removed in 2022:
- With support of the Westminster Diocese, to reduce entry at St Dominic's primary school (PA2) from 1.5FE to 1FE (0.5FE reduction);
 - Merge the provision of St Michael's CofE primary school (PA4) with that of Our Lady's Catholic school (PA4) through the formal closure of St Michael's 1FE school as a legal entity. The newly merged provision would provide 1FE of school places (1FE reduction);
 - Reduce entry at Netley primary school (PA4) from 2FE to 1.5FE (0.5FE reduction);
 - Reduce entry at Argyle primary school (PA5) from 2FE to 1.5FE (0.5FE reduction)
- 6.6. This brings the total reduction in the period up to 2021 of 7.5FE across all Camden Primary Schools.
- 6.7. **Secondary:** Haverstock school permanently reduced PAN by 1FE from 2018/19 due to changes in parental/student preferences resulting in lower school rolls; the school currently operates as 6FE provision. Consultation has been undertaken to remove a further 1.5FE taking effect from September 2022. The Council is working with the Secondary sector to consider the existing pattern of school provision and will bring forward, where appropriate, proposals to reduce provision to take account of the existing forecasts, migration and school preference

patterns

6.8. Extracts below are from the two Camden Planning areas closest to Haringey:

Planning Area 1, North West Camden: PA1. The latest GLA SRP 2021 anticipate a decrease in 2021/22, plotting a downward trajectory over the whole reporting period to 2030/31, with forecasts below those reported previously. PAN capacity has been reduced by 1FE, although PAN surplus is estimated to increase from 8% in 2020/21 to a potentially very significant 31% or 4.1FE by 2030/31. The GLA SRP 2021 for 4–10- year-olds also indicate a lower forecast over the whole reporting period to 2030/31 plotting a downward trajectory, and lower compared to previously reported forecasts. This is a significant departure from recent forecasts and links to forecast reductions in births and migration that have not been experienced in this area to this point.

- 6.9. Planning Area 2, North East Camden: PA2 reception school rolls have fallen from the last relative high in 2015/16, with surplus the highest of any other planning area in 2020/21. Actual reception school rolls fell by just under 2.5FE from 2015/16. In response the Council, after significant consultation took the difficult decision to close Carlton primary school (2FE) in July 2021, with St Dominic's also reducing its PAN permanently by 0.5FE. The surplus based on PAN and accounting for agreed changes is anticipated to decrease from 23% in 2020/21, to 7% in 2021/22 before potentially increasing to 21% in 2030/31 equivalent to 2.2FE.

Appendix 11: Additional intelligence on inter-authority migration

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. Increases in demand for Y7 places 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. Declines in primary rolls since then have begun to show with reduced demand for Year 7 places in 2021, 2022 and 2023.
- 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 2023 this trend appears to have continued for the third year in a row with Haringey attracting more (importing) pupils than it is losing (exporting) at secondary transfer by a margin of 63 pupils (3fe) across neighbouring boroughs.
- 2.5. At the same time the number of Haringey resident pupils leaving Haringey at Y7 has decreased between 2014 and 2023 from 489 to 345 – see Figure 16.
- 2.6. It seems entirely plausible that underpinning the increase of inflows and decrease of outflows is that all Haringey secondary school settings are Ofsted rated Outstanding (33.3%) or Good (67.7%) (July 2023) with none Requires Improvement or Inadequate.

Figure 14 - Net flow at Year 7 secondary transfer, 2014-2023

Source: Haringey Education Services (2023)

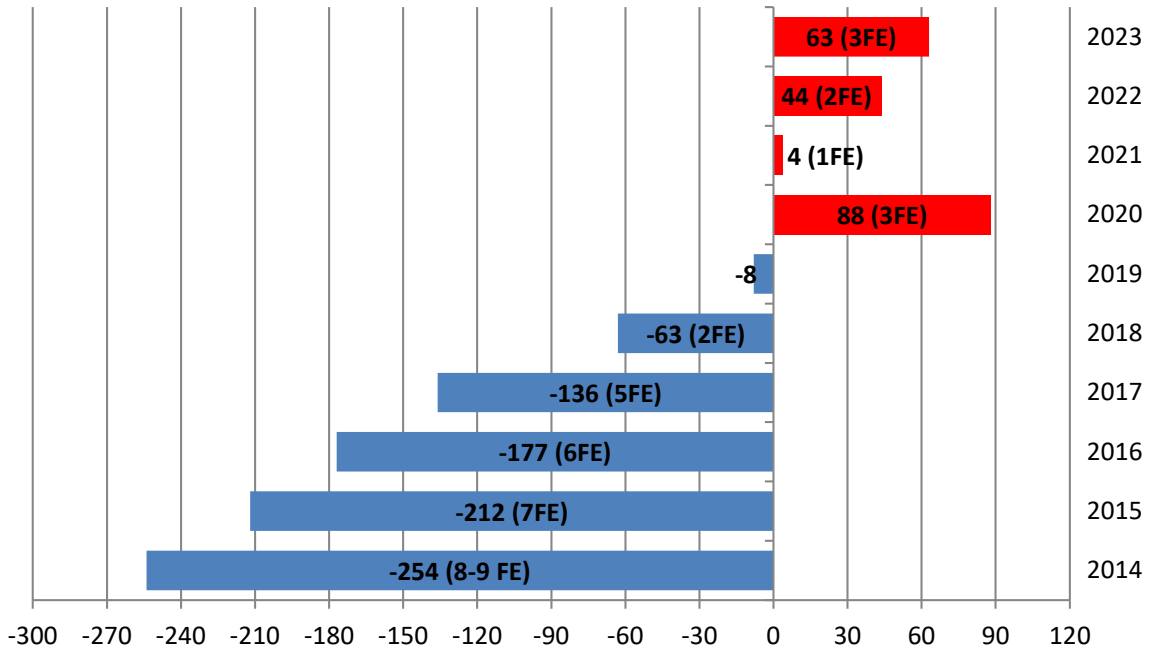
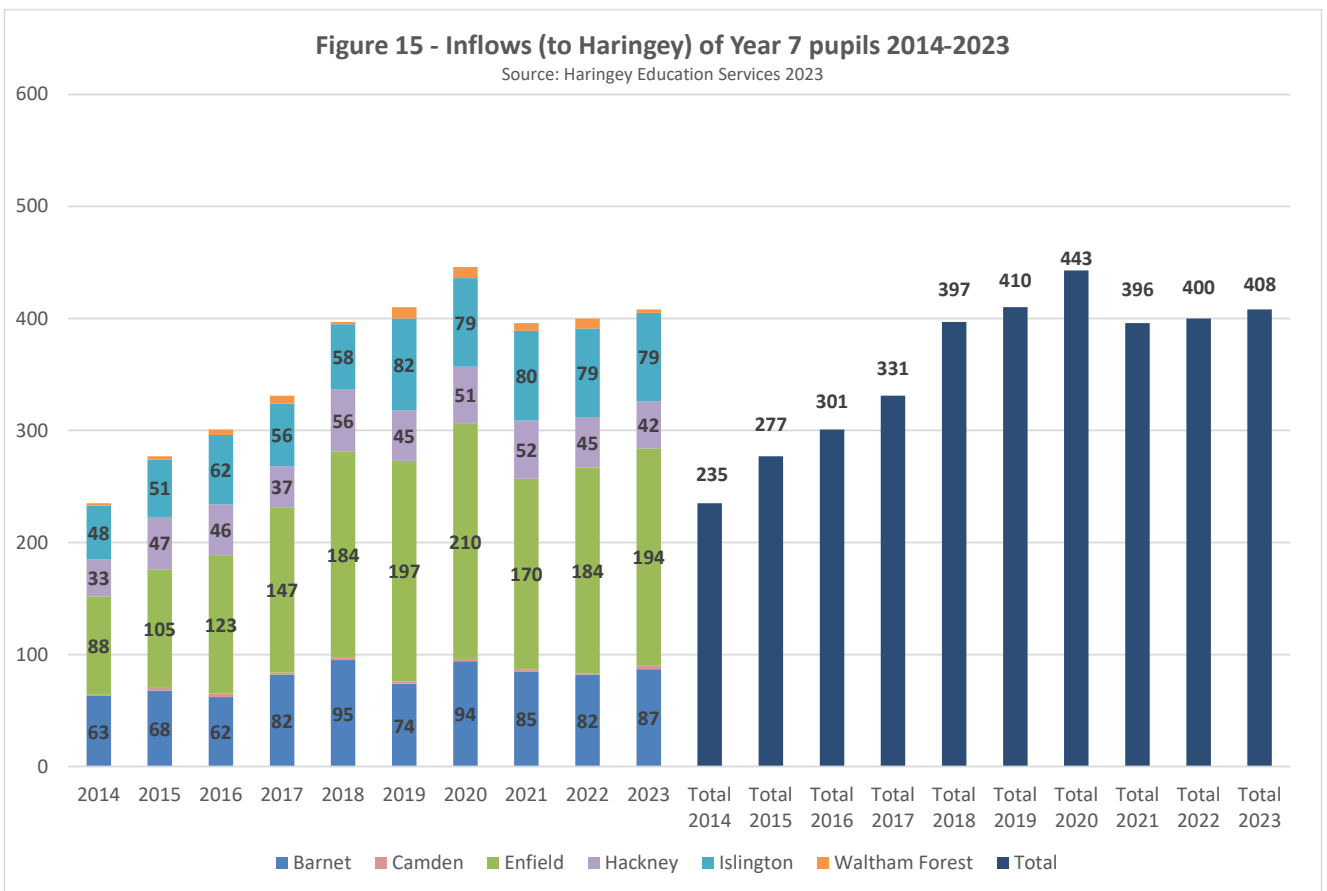
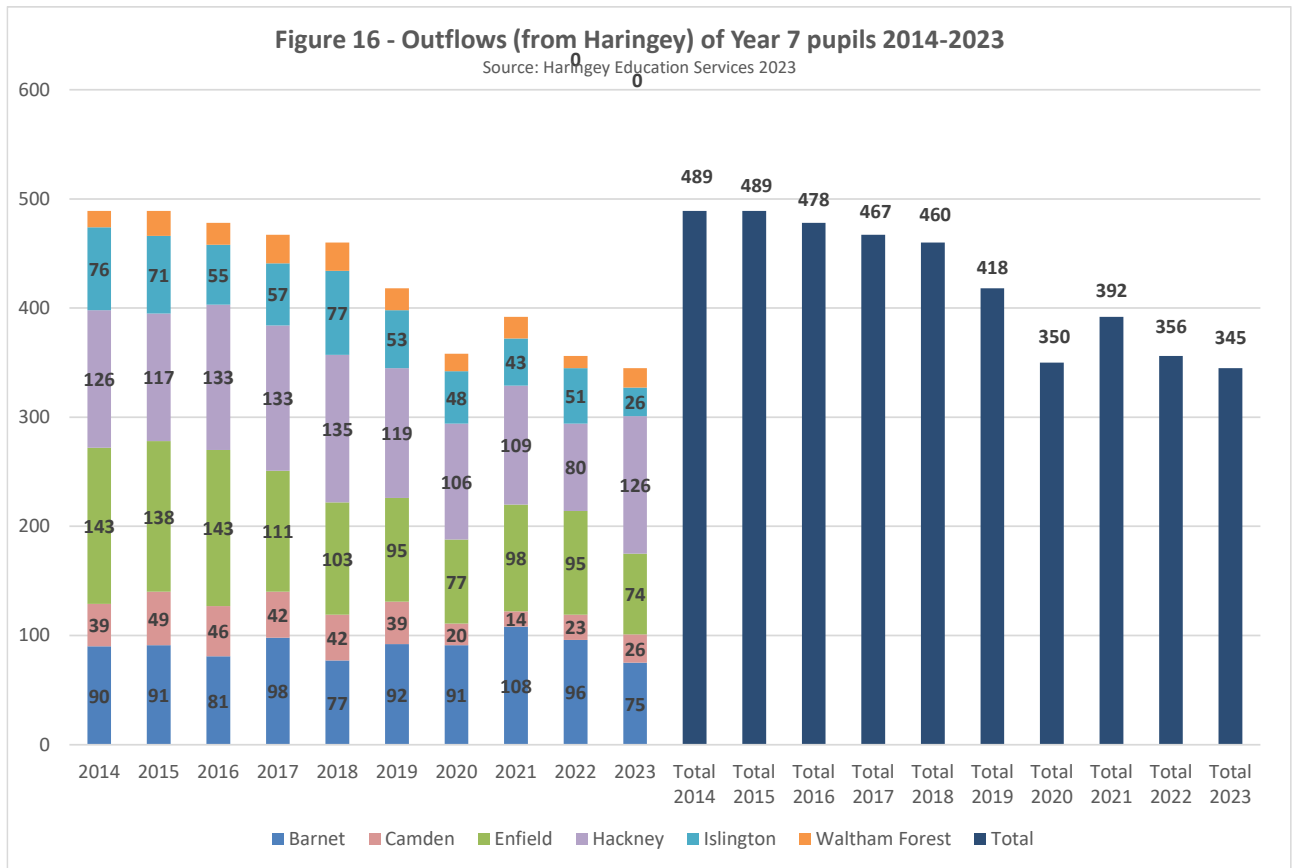


Figure 15 - Inflows (to Haringey) of Year 7 pupils 2014-2023

Source: Haringey Education Services 2023





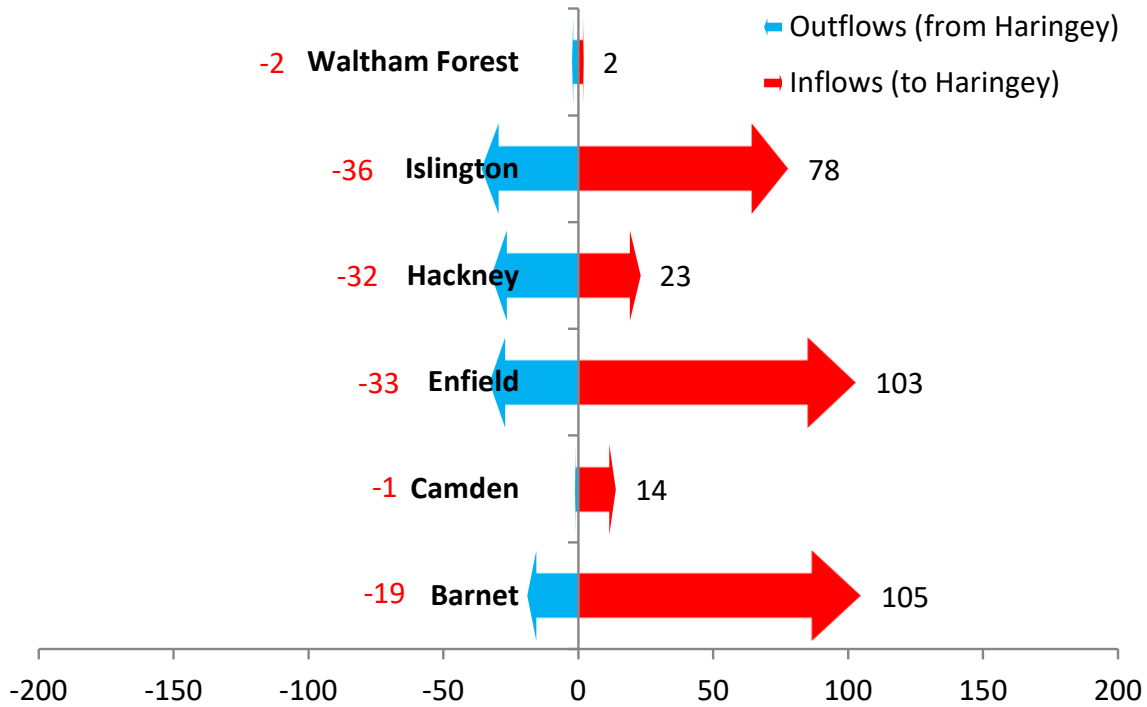
3. Inward and Outward migration at reception for 2023

3.1. Figure 17 below shows that as at national offer day (April 2023), Haringey imported more reception aged pupils (325) than it exported (123). Barnet children took up the largest portion of these places (105), followed by Enfield (103) and Islington (78).

3.2. The net difference between imports and exports is 202 which is equivalent to 6-7 forms of entry ($7 \times 30 = 210$).

Figure 17 - Balance of Reception offer transfers (April 2023)

Source: Education Services, Haringey 2023



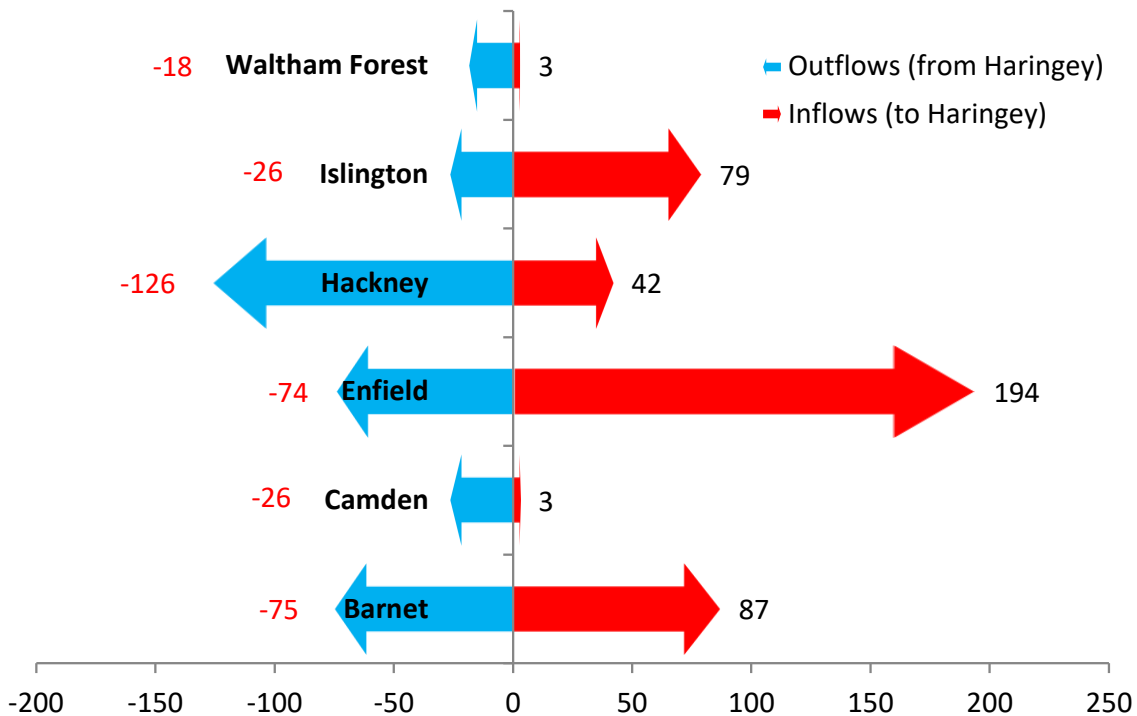
4. Inward and Outward migration at secondary transfer

4.1. Figure 18 below shows that as at national offer day (March 2023), Haringey imported more year 7 pupils (408) than it imported (345). The borough with the highest number of Haringey children accessing a school place out of borough was Hackney (126), followed by Barnet (75) and Enfield (74).

4.2. The net difference between imports and exports is a loss of 63 places or the equivalent of 3 forms of entry.

Figure 18 - Balance of Secondary offer transfers (March 2023)

Source: Education Services, Haringey 2023



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 2021. 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 2021 from 3,731 (2002) to 3,376 (2021). Between 2016 and 2021 a large fall in births occurred from 4,114 to 3,376. 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 2021. However, since 2016 births have consistently dropped across both Eastern and Western wards.

Data Source: [ONS Calendar Year Births 2013 to 2021](#)

Figure 16- Births in Haringey, 2002 to 2021

Source: ONS Birth data (2002-2021)

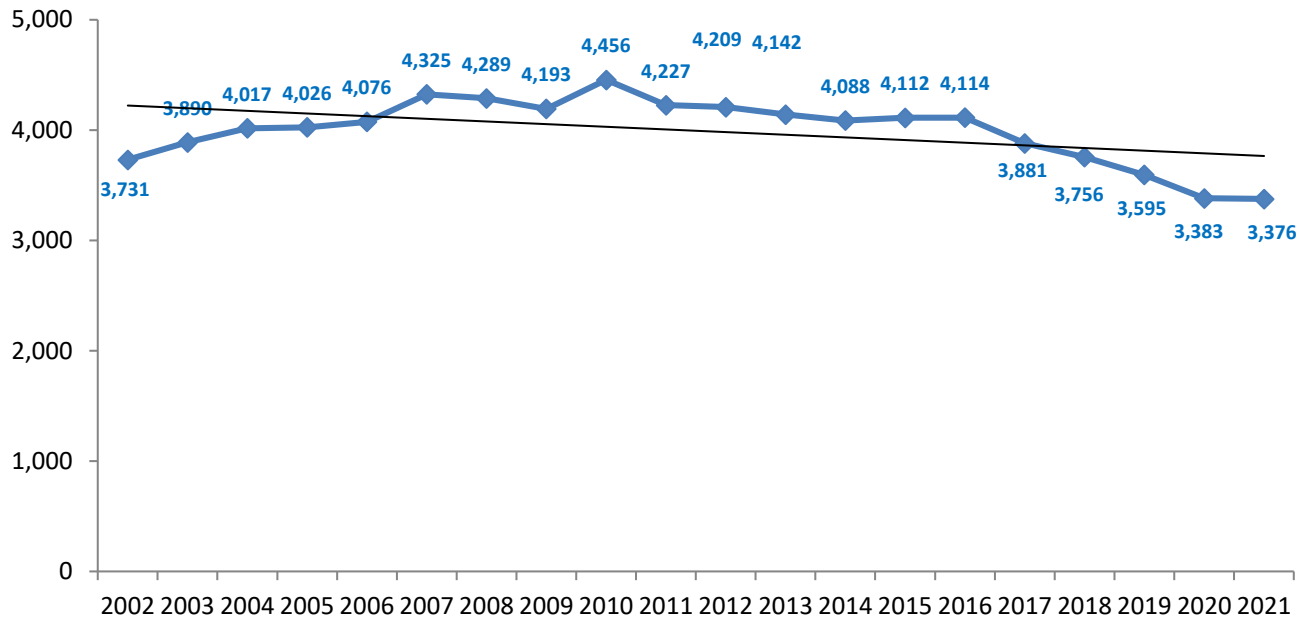
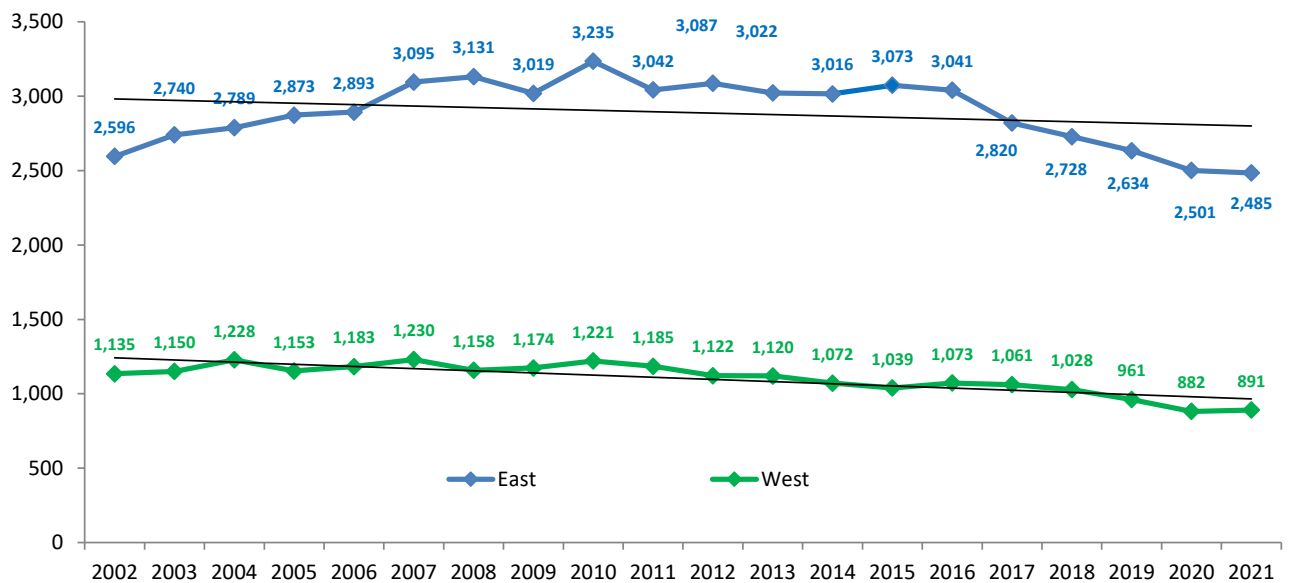


Figure 17 - Births in East and West wards of Haringey, 2002 to 2021

Source: ONS Birth data (2002-2021)



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 2023 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.