

Report for:	Background information to inform place planning in Haringey	Item Number:	
Title:	School Place Planning Report 2022		
Report Authorised by:	Eveleen Riordan, 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 for a ten-year period meaning that our current projections (2022) help us to project patterns of demand for school places up to 2030/31.
- 1.3. This, our nineteenth School Place Planning Report (SPPR), provides a summary of the data that informs our work across the next (2022/23) 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. In terms of shortfalls of places, this is most evident in the secondary phase and the London Councils report states that 8,728 new school places will be needed in 2022/23 with 68% of this shortfall concentrated in secondary schools¹. The number of secondary school pupils has grown continuously across the capital since 2014, representing an increase of 11.7%.²
- 2.3. The trends outlined above (2.1 and 2.2) on demand for primary and secondary school places have been observed in Haringey in recent years with particular spikes in reception places required in 2010/11 and 2015/16 though demand for reception places has fallen in the borough since 2016/17 (ahead of the curve across London as a whole). Increases in demand for Year 7 places have been dealt with by the addition of bulge classes in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. For 2022, only 1 additional bulge class has been provided reflecting the gradual fall in demand for secondary places off the back of smaller primary cohorts.
- 2.4. The overall impact of these changes in demand for our schools is set out in more detail below, covering primary, secondary and special schools. The impact of Covid-19 on demand for school places is dealt with in 4.0 below.

3. Demand for reception places in our borough

- 3.1. Peak years for the number of first place reception preferences received were 2012 (3,163) and 2014 (3,116)³. Demand for reception places has been lower for several years since and is projected to continue to be lower for the next few years. Data for first place reception preferences received for September 2021 were at 2,562, significantly lower than the September 2020 figure of 3,039. First place preferences for September 2022 have picked up very slightly to 2,658 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.

¹ Do the Maths states that the shortfall by 2022/23 will be 5,938 in secondary and 2,790 in primary (8,728 in total). It also states that “the pressure for places maybe felt in particular area of the borough” Obviously there are parts of London that will face some deficiency in local places despite a general surplus across the whole of London.

² London Councils - Do the Maths 2020: London's school places challenge (page 9)

³ Reception 2011-19 Entry preference information

- 3.2. We have been in discussion with our primary schools for several years about their potential for making temporary reductions to their PAN to balance against the more recent lower and projected demand for reception places. To respond to the inevitable peaks and troughs in demand for reception places, we proposed a series of temporary reductions in PAN rather than permanent changes. Such an approach avoided ceding any educational buildings to allow for a response if and when numbers rise once again, and also allows us to look at if and how educational buildings might be used to continue to support demand from other educational areas including alternative and SEN provision as required, as well as to be able to expand the offer we are currently able to make to our children and young people.
- 3.3. The following proposed or agreed decisions helped to reduce the surplus of reception school places across the borough in 2020 and 2021:
- 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.
- 3.4. For 2022, Haringey, in common with most London boroughs, has 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 are now looking at making 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.
- 3.5. We have 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 have also worked alongside the Isos Partnership to recommend to schools the most appropriate way to reduce capacity over the next several years. For September 2022, we have 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.

3.6. A public consultation on our Admission arrangements and on proposed PAN reductions is due to commence in November 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.

3.7. The working group is tasked with:

- identifying schools suitable for a temporary reduction in PAN (published admission number) recommending other relevant strategies in support of financial and organisational efficiencies such as federations / amalgamation;
- providing an understanding of local context and impact on demand across our five place planning areas and six consultation clusters;
- working collaboratively with admission authorities across Haringey to address the current oversupply of reception places;
- regularly reviewing and monitoring the demand for school places from data supplied by the LA, any relevant 'soft' intelligence and that data set out in the annual [School Places Planning Report](#);
- challenging proposals put forward by the LA in view of the local context;
- challenging decisions made by admission authorities in favour or against a reduction;
- supporting an overall reduction in surplus places to benefit of all our schools.

3.8. 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 Jan 2022)	3,088	7.8%	375	13fe
2022/23	2,810	3,026*	7.1%	216	7fe
2023/24	2,798	3,176	11.9%	378	12fe
2024/25	2,770	3,176	12.8%	406	14fe
2025/26	2,678	3,176	15.7%	498	17fe
2026/27	2,621	3,176	17.5%	555	19fe
2027/28	2,624	3,176	17.4%	552	18fe
2028/29	2,608	3,176	17.9%	568	19fe
2029/30	2,600	3,176	18.1%	576	19fe

2030/31	2,608	3,176	17.9%	568	19fe
---------	-------	-------	-------	-----	------

Source: 2018-2022 January PLASC counts and GLA 2022 School roll projections – Scenario 1 3/4 model (Standard migration assumptions for the covid period; Higher domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term (5-year average))

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

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

* For September 2022 we have made 1fe PAN reductions at the following schools: Lordship Lane, Risley Avenue, St Francis de Sales, St Mary’s Priory and The Mulberry

4. Longer-term factors impacting demand for school places

- 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*. The Financial Times (FT) has reported on falling central London rents of between 7% and 15% as evidence of exodus⁴ and Rightmove has also reported that rents across two thirds of London are lower than 5 years ago⁵. Since then, rents and house prices in particular have picked up strongly, though this seems incongruous to demand for school places particularly at primary where shrinking rolls are most visible.
- 4.3. Last year, the GP register data for January 2021 showed a significant fall in the number of females aged 20-44 years (i.e. those who might have children) of 1,789 since January 2020⁶. GP Register data also showed a fall in the number of 3-year-olds resident in Haringey since January 2020 (3,636), July 2020 (3,383) and January 2021 (3,286).
- 4.4. The latest (July 2022) update from the GLA on birth rates across London using experimental outputs shows a tentative increase in births which may be indicative of an element of “catch-up” post pandemic. The GLA clearly state that “it is too early to draw firm conclusions”.
- 4.5. Data on first place preferences for Reception places for September 2022 compared to September 2021 show modest growth and some evidence of a post-Covid rebound as suggested in the 2021 School Place Planning report. However this rebound is small in impact (only 3fe) and still notably lower than the number of first place preferences received in recent years.

⁴ [What London’s falling population means for the housing market - Google Search](#)

⁵ [Rents across two thirds of London lower than five years ago - Rightmove Press Centre](#)

⁶ Mothers aged 20-44 gave birth to 97% of all Haringey births (2019 ONS Live Births data)

Planning Area ⁷	PAN	2021	2022
PA1	540	537	558
PA2	600	582	604
PA3	450	351	348
PA4	810	578	599
PA5	626	514	549
Totals	3,026	2,562	2,658

4.6. The data on first place preferences for secondary Y7 entry showed a far less pronounced Covid-19 impact last year. Applications for Y7 entry this year (2022) show some rebound to 2,606 from 2,490. This is still lower than applications received for 2020, 2019 and 2018

5. The selected GLA projection methodology for 2022

5.1. As in recent years the GLA has two configurable options available to users of the school roll projection service. The first of these relates to levels of **migration**. The second accounts for the relationship between **back data** (historic pupil rolls) and the **new intake** (latest pupil rolls).

5.2. For migration, the GLA offers two options which have been amended to reflect the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic:

- Scenario 1 – Standard migration assumptions for the covid period; Higher domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term. (5 year average)
- Scenario 2: Standard migration assumptions for the covid period; Lower domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term. (10 year average))

For 2022, Scenario 1 has been chosen to best reflect the high out-migration seen since the onset of Covid-19.

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

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

- three years of past detailed flow data (2019-2021) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2022 roll
- four years of school-level rolls (2019-2022) 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:

⁷ See section 7.1 for more on the definition of Planning areas

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

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

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 2022 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 2022 SPPR for the sake of consistency.

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

- 6.1. As of 2022, 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.

- 6.3. The potential impact of Crossrail 2- The adoption of Crossrail 2 in Haringey may have some impact on school place provision in the borough. Previous editions of the SPPR showed that when Crossrail 2 was accounted for in our projections, the net impact across the borough was marginal, although there was an increase in demand for reception places of up to five forms of entry in planning area 4 (Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Bruce Grove wards) by the mid 2030's. As of July 2022, there is still no decision on Crossrail 2.
- 6.4. Other factors - There are other additional factors that could also continue to impact upon demand for reception places from 2021 onwards. These include borough regeneration, international migration, EU2 migration, longer-term impacts of the EU exit, the constantly evolving entry criteria for new migrants and the variability in demand for in/out borough primary and secondary schools.
- 6.5. Migration from Hong Kong, Ukraine and Afghanistan specifically: Migration from Hong Kong was initially identified as a potential source of inward migration in the 2020 SPPR. Since then, the DfE has asked all authorities to prepare by reviewing the number of arrivals from Hong Kong and also produces statistics on arrivals from all three countries. Also see Volatility in School Place Planning on pg.25 for the impact of arrivals from these countries on Haringey. (3.3)
- 6.6. International migration – Data on national insurance number registrations (NINOs) can be used as a rough proxy for tracking the size and scale of recent migration. Considering NINO registrations from ALL overseas nationals, 2014/15 saw a peak of 17,549 in Haringey. That number has been in decline since - 2015/16 (15,147), 2016/17 (13,180) 2017/18 (10,306) 2018/19 (10,278) and 11,700 in 2019/20. Covid-19 has had a rather obvious and significant impact on migration into the UK with the latest data for the period 2020/21 showing only 2,557 NINO registrations from overseas.
- 6.7. EU2 migration - Data on NINOs show that the highest number of registrations from the EU2 (Bulgaria and Romania) in Haringey was in 2014/15 (5,838)⁸. Since then though this has fallen to 4,413 for 2015/16, 3,995 in 2016/17 and 2,887 in 2017/18, 2,825 in 2018/19 and 2,914 for 2019/20. Covid-19 has impacted this decline further with the latest data for the year 2020/21 showing 587 registrations from the EU2. It is important to be aware that the number of

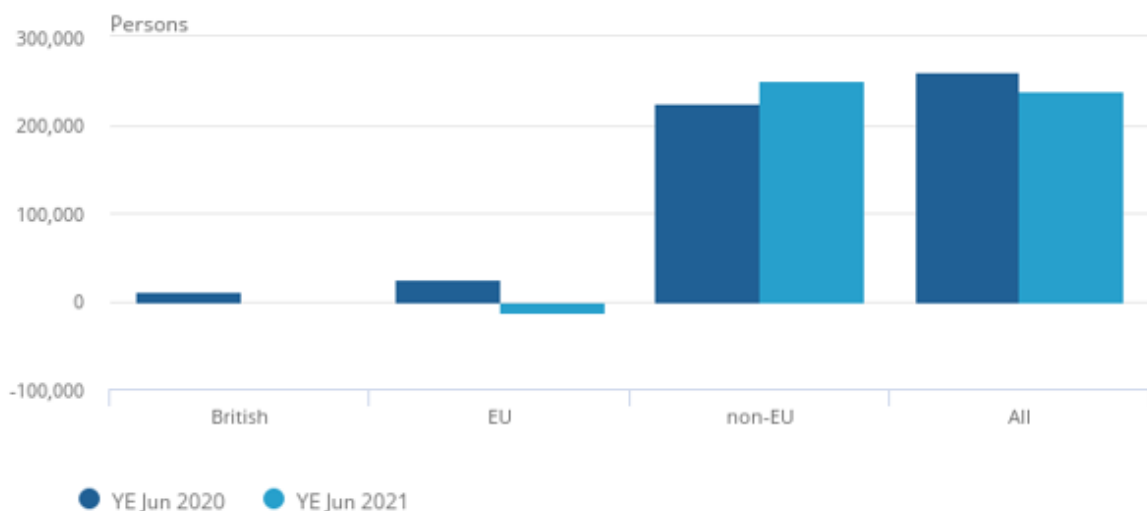
⁸ For 2014/15 there were 2,553 registrations for national insurance numbers from Bulgaria and 3,286 from Romania. NINO's are a crude proxy for migration and do not measure outflows or subsequent moves.

EU2 NINO registrations has been larger than the EU8 since 2014/15⁹.

- 6.8. Significant changes to the way which migration are measured have recently been introduced by the Office for National Statistics. These statistics make greater use of administrative data and less use of the International Passenger survey. This new method does mean that direct comparisons to older statistics are no longer possible.
- 6.9. The [latest](#) summary from the ONS states: “The YE June 2020 (July 2019 to June 2020) and the YE June 2021 (July 2020 to June 2021) were highly unusual. The restrictions associated with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic had a huge impact on travel patterns, with historical migration trends and typical behaviour patterns significantly disrupted. The other major event that occurred, in the year ending June 2021, was the end of the Brexit transition period on 31 December 2020, and the introduction of a new immigration system. The impact of this on migration is difficult to disentangle from the effects of the coronavirus pandemic.
- 6.10. Despite these issues ONS have published their best estimate of net international as shown in the experimental statistics show below. They suggest that total net migration was mainly driven by non-EU nationals in the year ending June 2021.

Figure 1: Total net international migration was mainly driven by non-EU nationals in year ending June 2021

Breakdown of net migration by nationality, year ending June 2020 and year ending June 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics: Department for Work and Pensions – Registration and Population Interaction Database (RAPID); Home Office

⁹ EU8 comprises Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Slovakia and Slovenia

- 6.11. 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.
- 6.12. 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.
- 6.13. As set out above, projections are cognisant of all known future expected housing development and a projected child yield is built into the projections based on assumed housing numbers. This is reflected in the central (Wood Green) and eastern (Tottenham) parts of the borough where the planned regeneration projects correlate with projected unmet demand for school places in the coming years.

7. Overview by Planning Area.

7.1. Introduction

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

- 7.2. For the purposes of planning school places, the borough is divided into five Planning Areas (PAs). A map showing the location of these planning areas and

their ward breakdown is provided at Appendix 3 of this report. The local demand for places is 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)

PA1 comprises the following wards - Alexandra, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill and the north half of Bounds Green ward (50% of the ward). There is currently a total of 540 reception places in this PA each year. In 2016 the PAN in this PA rose permanently 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 locally¹⁰. 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. The latest 2021 projections do indicate that local demographic demand for school places is continuing to fall in PA1 especially from the mid 2020's.

7.5. 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)

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

7.7. Current projections show a surplus of places equivalent to around 1-2fe 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. 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.

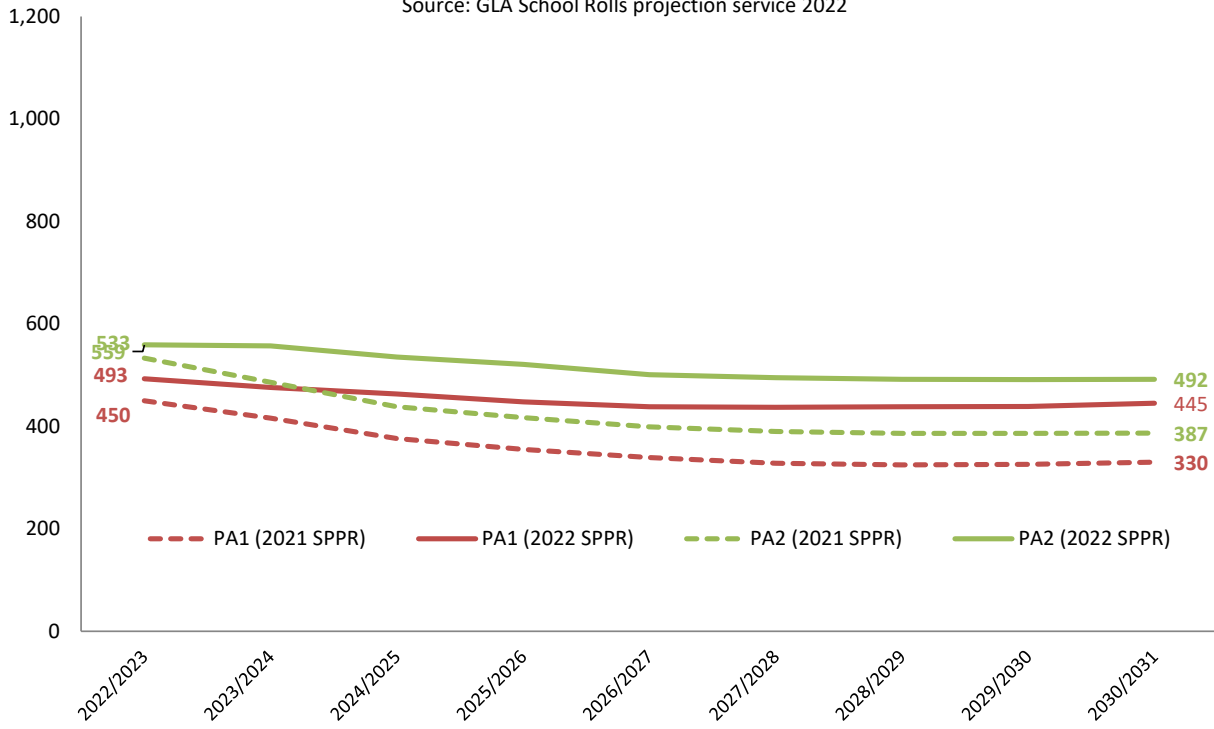
¹⁰ For all Planning Areas we only control the PAN of community schools. VA/VC (faith), foundation and academy schools determine their own PAN and are outside of LA control in this regard

- 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 – see Large sites table in Appendix 1 Future housing in the borough below (Figure 1.2b).
- 7.9. Planning Area 3 (PA3)
This PA comprises the following wards – St Ann’s, Seven Sisters and the southern half of Harringay ward. There is currently a total of 450 reception places in this PA due to a 1fe PAN reduction by St Mary’s Priory for entry into September 2022.
- 7.10. Current projections for PA3 show an A surplus of around 2fe is projected for 2023/24 and thereafter to grow to between 3-4fe by 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. Within Haringey, significant residential development is expected as part of the partial redevelopment of the St Ann’s Hospital site. This development has been taken account of in the Council’s housing trajectory that means that the Greater London Authority, who provide our school roll projections, has factored this additional residential provision into the future demand for school places in this area. 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 – see Large sites table in Appendix 1 Future housing in the borough below.
- 7.13. Planning Area 4 (PA4)
This PA comprises the following wards – Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Bruce Grove wards. We currently provide a total of 810 reception places in this PA due to 1fe reductions in PAN for entry into September 2022 at the following schools: Risley Avenue, St Francis de Sales and The Mulberry.
- 7.14. Current projections show a surplus of 5-6fe is projected by 2023/24 though it is hoped that PAN reductions will reduce this significantly. Without any reduction in capacity surpluses are projected to grow to 5-6fe by 2030/31. Large scale development in this planning area could arrest this decline in demand though given the current and historic levels of surplus capacity the current focus is on reducing capacity.
- 7.15. We therefore need to continue monitoring with the view to amending PANs to provide additional places as and when required.
- 7.16. Large scale developments that were completed in PA4 over the last year include 298 dwellings at 1 Station Square and Ashley Gardens – see Major developments table in Appendix 1 Future housing in the borough below.

- 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.
- 7.18. Planning Area 5 (PA5)
Planning Area 5 incorporates Noel Park, West Green, Woodside, the south half of Bounds Green and the north half of Harringay wards. There is currently a total of 626 reception places due to a 1fe PAN reduction for entry into September 2022 at Lordship Lane.
- 7.19. This PA is projected to see a 2-3fe surplus up by 2023/24 rising to 3-4fe by 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 2021 projections against the 2022 projections
Figures 2 and 3 below compare the differences in reception projections between the 2021 and 2022 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 2021 projections with the 2022 projections:
- 7.24. The first trend is that demand for places appears to have grown in planning areas 1 and 2 compared to the 2021 projections whilst declined further in planning areas 3 and 4. Planning area 5 shows minimal change.
- 7.25. The second trend is that overall demand for Reception places across the borough is shows almost no variance with the 2021 projections.

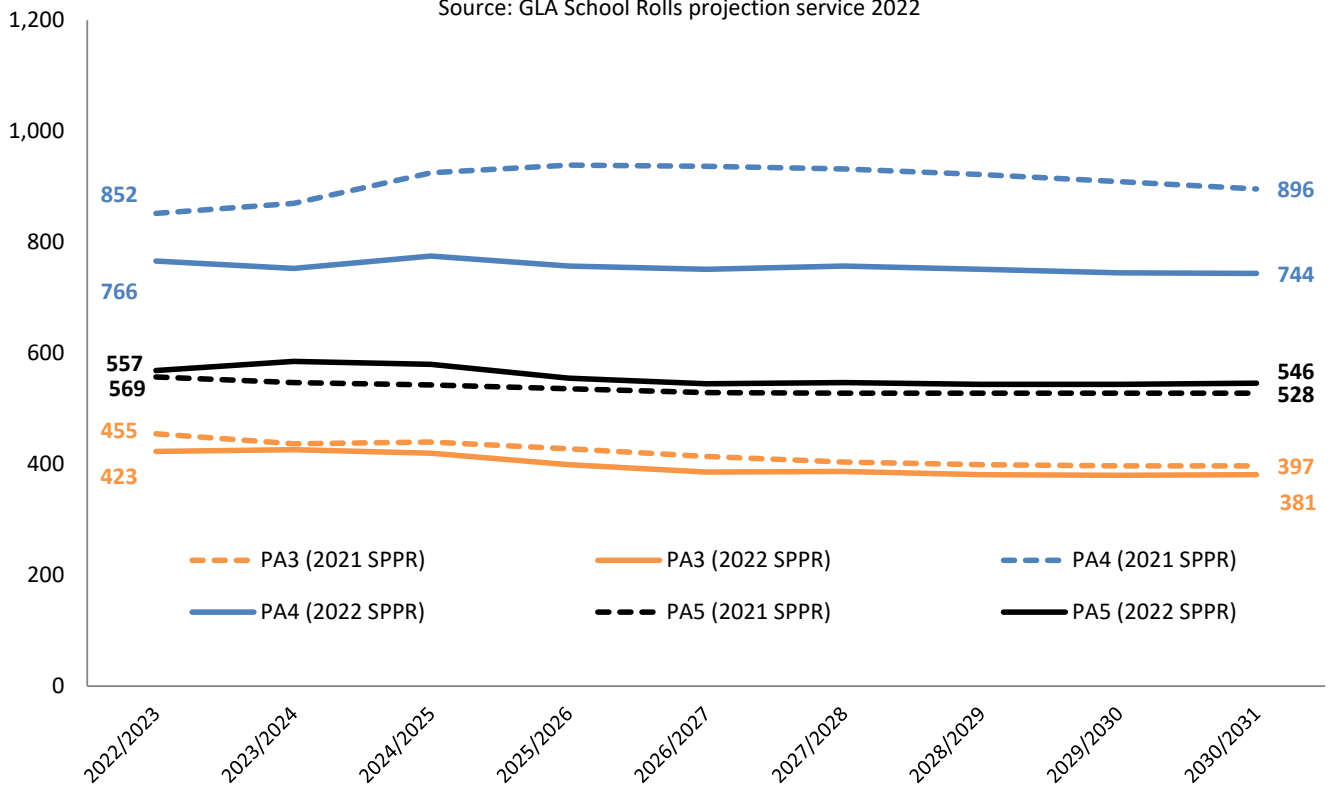
Figure 2 - Projected reception aged pupils by PAs 1 and 2, 2022/23 to 2030/31 (projected)

Source: GLA School Rolls projection service 2022



**Figure 3 - Projected reception aged pupils by PAs 3,4 and 5
2022/23 to 2030/31 (projected)**

Source: GLA School Rolls projection service 2022



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.

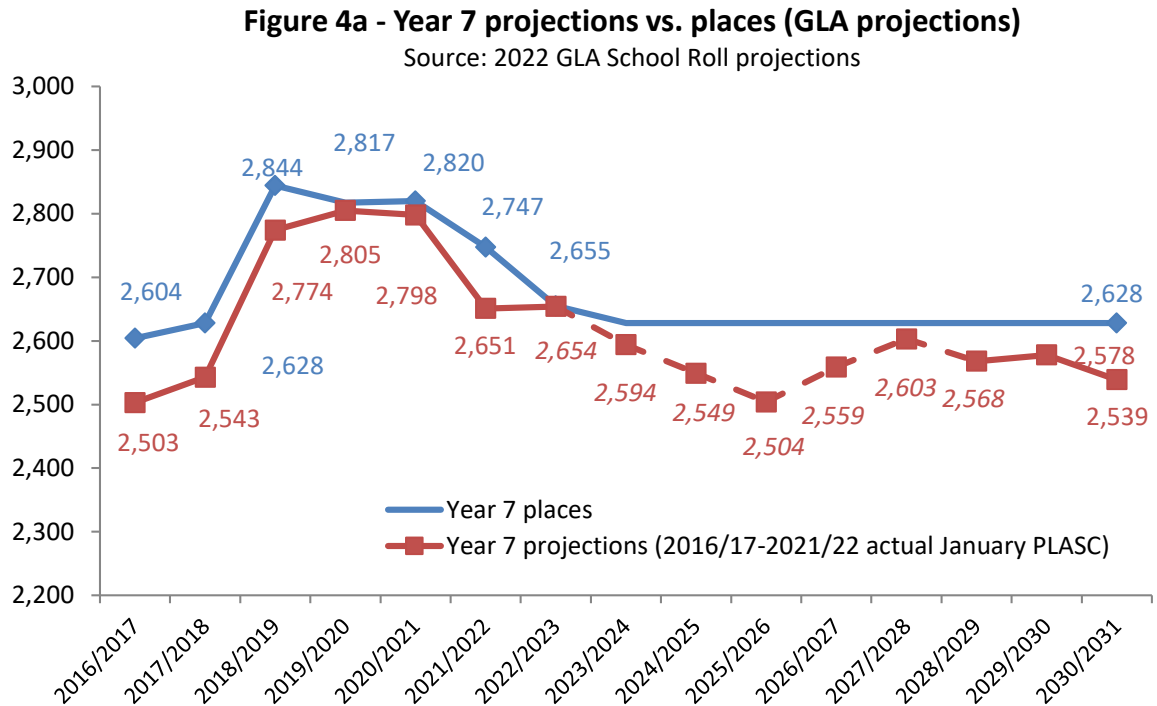
Table 2a - Year 6 and 7 projections and planned places (Original GLA projection data)– latest

	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 (actual Jan 2022)	2,713 (actual Jan 2022)	34	1.2%
Projection	2022/2023	2,665*	2,834	2,654	11	0.4%
Projection	2023/2024	2,628	2,807	2,594	34	1.3%
Projection	2024/2025	2,628	2,792	2,549	79	3.0%
Projection	2025/2026	2,628	2,859	2,504	124	4.7%
Projection	2026/2027	2,628	2,895	2,559	69	2.6%
Projection	2027/2028	2,628	2,682	2,603	25	1.0%
Projection	2028/2029	2,628	2,742	2,568	60	2.3%
Projection	2029/2030	2,628	2,700	2,578	50	1.9%
Projection	2030/2031	2,628	2,643	2,539	89	3.4%

Source: 2018-2022 PLASC counts and GLA 2022 School Roll projections Scenario 1 and 3/4 Model

* For September 2022 the following schools have supplied additional Year 7 capacity: Greig City Academy (27) Duke's Aldridge Academy have also provided an additional 10 Year 7 places.

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 2022. Duke’s Aldridge Academy have also provided an additional 10 Year 7 places.
- 8.5. In terms of in-year capacity we have approximately 2 forms of entry in years 7 and 4 forms of entry in year 11 whilst we have less than a form of entry capacity across Years 8, 9 and 10
- 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 2021 this drop was 12.2% (3,069 Y6 in October vs. 2,695 Y7 in January).

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

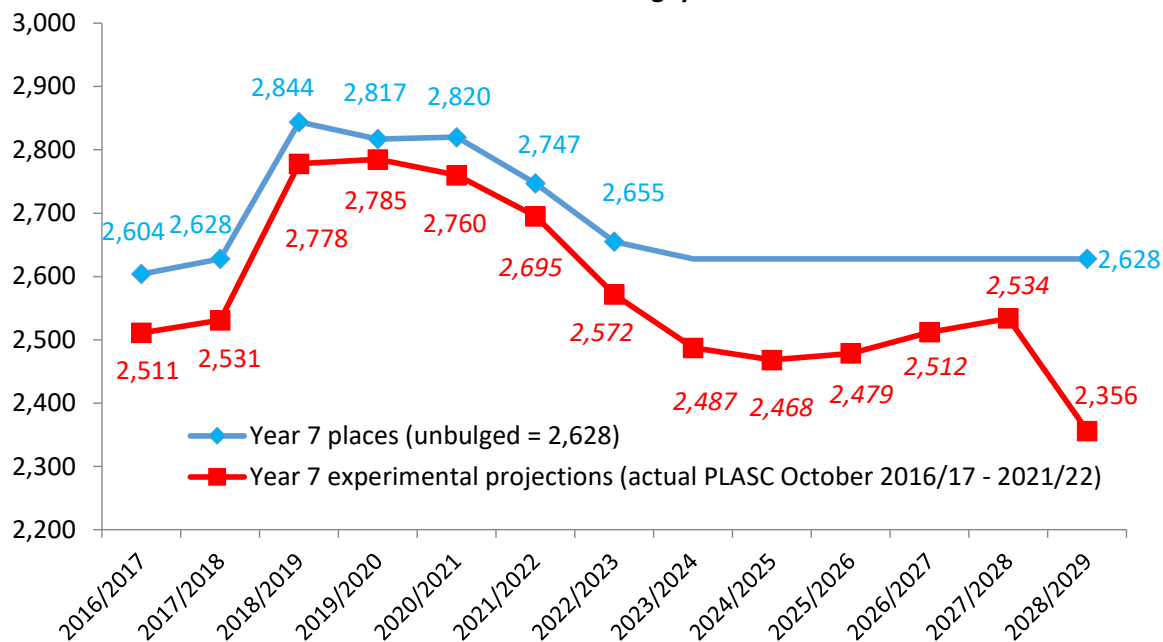
	Year	Number of year 7 places	Number of year 6 pupils in January	Number of year 7 pupils in October	year 7 place shortfall / surplus	% of year 7 surplus places
Actual	2016/2017	2,604	2,951	2,511	93	3.6%
Actual	2017/2018	2,628	2,910	2,531	97	3.7%
Actual	2018/2019	2,844	3,168	2,778	66	2.3%
Actual	2019/2020	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%
Projection	2022/2023	2,665*	2,929	2,572	93	3.5%
Projection	2023/2024	2,628	2,833	2,487	141	5.4%
Projection	2024/2025	2,628	2,811	2,468	160	6.1%
Projection	2025/2026	2,628	2,823	2,479	149	5.7%
Projection	2026/2027	2,628	2,861	2,512	116	4.4%
Projection	2027/2028	2,628	2,886	2,534	94	3.6%
Projection	2028/2029	2,628	2,683	2,356	272	10.4%

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

* For September 2022 the following schools have supplied additional Year 7 capacity: Greig City Academy (27) Duke's Aldridge Academy have also provided an additional 10 Year 7 places.

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 21 Census	Jan 22 Census
Alexandra Park School	550	550	630	689
Fortismere School	450	450	486	493
Grieg City Academy	250	250	200	203
Highgate Wood school	320	320	289	281
St Thomas More School	300	300	238	289
London Academy of Excellence	550	550	485	554
Haringey Sixth Form College [^]	1,400	1,400	1,262	1,146
Harris Academy Tottenham	100	125*	102	132
ADA Digital skills college [^]	150	150	156	157
Total	4,070	4,070	3,848	3,944

Source: January 2022 School census (PLASC) & sixth form colleges

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

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

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 2,654 children with a EHCP in our schools compared with 1,262 in 2009. The number of Children and Young people with EHCPs maintained by Haringey are between 142 and 169 in every year's cohort between Y3 and Y14. Reception, Y1 and Y2 have cohort sizes of 99, 154 and 132 respectively. In terms of specific need, the numbers of children with ASD (autistic spectrum disorder) has shown the biggest increase in numbers, with other primary needs remaining relatively stable. More detail on the breakdown of need is set out in Appendix 8.
- 3.2. Demand for specialist in-borough provision for severe learning difficulties and ASD is close to capacity in the borough. The capacity issue must be seen alongside the recent trend for increasing ASD place demand which has contributed towards reduced capacity. Any provision provided by free schools or academies will be factored into projections for future demand. In 2015, DfE approval was given to the provision of an autism school for high functioning ASD young people at ages 11 – 19. The provider for this base is Heartlands High School. This school opened in temporary accommodation at St Mary's CE Primary in 2018 with a small number of pupils (10-12) but moved to its permanent home in the former PDC building close to Turnpike Lane in September 2019. The school is called The Grove.

3.3. All SEN statements were converted to EHCPs by mid 2018. An EHCP takes children and young people up to the age of 25. It is expected that, with the widening age range to include young people up to the age of 25, the number of children with EHCPs will increase across the borough in the coming years. Rising numbers and the 2014 Code mean that we should plan to provide more in-borough special school places and/or resourced provision to meet the rising needs within the borough with particular emphasis on the following:

- Increased number of places in the primary sector for children with autism, including accommodating more complex needs;
- Increase numbers of places in the secondary sector for children with autism, including accommodating more complex needs.
- Increased numbers of young people accessing the FE sector, is illustrated by spiralling costs, the need for a robust and considered procurement process to ensure appropriate provision is available for young people.

Some of this planning is already being realised, for example with the opening of The Grove (the ASD focused free school provision) on the PDC site In September 2019. The Grove initially offered 62 places, 85 by September 2020 and a full cohort of 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.

School Place Planning Data 2022

Table of contents

<u>Appendix 1: Reception planning for places borough wide</u>	<u>Page 24</u>
<u>Appendix 2: Planning for places in local planning areas</u>	<u>Page 31</u>
<u>Appendix 3: Planning area map</u>	<u>Page 32</u>
<u>Appendix 4: Planning Area Headlines</u>	<u>Page 33</u>
<u>Appendix 5: Planning Area Detailed Data</u>	<u>Page 35</u>
<u>Appendix 6: Other year groups and provision - borough wide secondary place planning</u>	<u>Page 53</u>
<u>Appendix 7: Post 16 projections and tables</u>	<u>Page 55</u>
<u>Appendix 8: Special Educational Needs Provision</u>	<u>Page 59</u>
<u>Appendix 9: Early Years provision</u>	<u>Page 71</u>
<u>Appendix 10: School Place Planning in adjoining boroughs</u>	<u>Page 78</u>
<u>Appendix 11: Additional intelligence on inter-authority migration</u>	<u>Page 87</u>
<u>Appendix 12: Birth rate data</u>	<u>Page 92</u>
<u>Appendix 13: How we calculate school roll projections</u>	<u>Page 94</u>
<u>Appendix 14: How we determine the need for additional places (place planning principles)</u>	<u>Page 95</u>

Appendix 1: Reception planning for places borough wide

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

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

Intake year	Actual & projected births applicable for intake year	Reception aged pupils	Number of school places across borough	% of reception surplus	Deficit/surplus No. of places	Equiv. Form of Entry
2018/19	4,119 (actual births in 2014/15)	3,029 (actual)	3,290*	7.9%	261	9fe
2019/20	4,148 (actual births in 2015/16)	2,952 (actual)	3,296**	10.4%	344	12fe
2020/21	3,893 (actual births in 2016/17)	2,934 (actual)	3,236~	9.3%	302	10fe
2021/22	3,807 (actual births in 2017/18)	2683 (actual Jan 2022)	3,088	7.8%	375	13fe
2022/23	3,655 (actual births in 2018/19)	2,810	3,026	7.1%	216	7fe
2023/24	3,470 (actual births in 2019/20)	2,798	3,176	11.9%	378	12fe
2024/25	3,383 (actual births in 2020/21)	2,770	3,176	12.8%	406	14fe
2025/26	3,229 (projected births in 2021/22)	2,678	3,176	15.7%	498	17fe
2026/27	3,306 (projected births in 2022/23)	2,621	3,176	17.5%	555	19fe
2027/28	3,360 (projected births in 2023/24)	2,624	3,176	17.4%	552	18fe
2028/29	3,427 (projected births in 2024/25)	2,608	3,176	17.9%	568	19fe
2029/30	3,480 (projected births in 2025/26)	2,600	3,176	18.1%	576	19fe
2030/31	3,518 (projected births in 2026/27)	2,608	3,176	17.9%	568	19fe
Source	Actual births: Live Births data from ONS Projected births: GLA 2022 School roll Projections (Scenario 1, 3/4 model)	Actual: PLASC School Census Projected reception aged pupils: GLA 2022 School Roll projections				

Source: 2018-2022 January PLASC counts and GLA 2022 School roll projections – Scenario 1 3/4 model (Standard migration assumptions for the covid period; Higher domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term (5-year average))

* 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

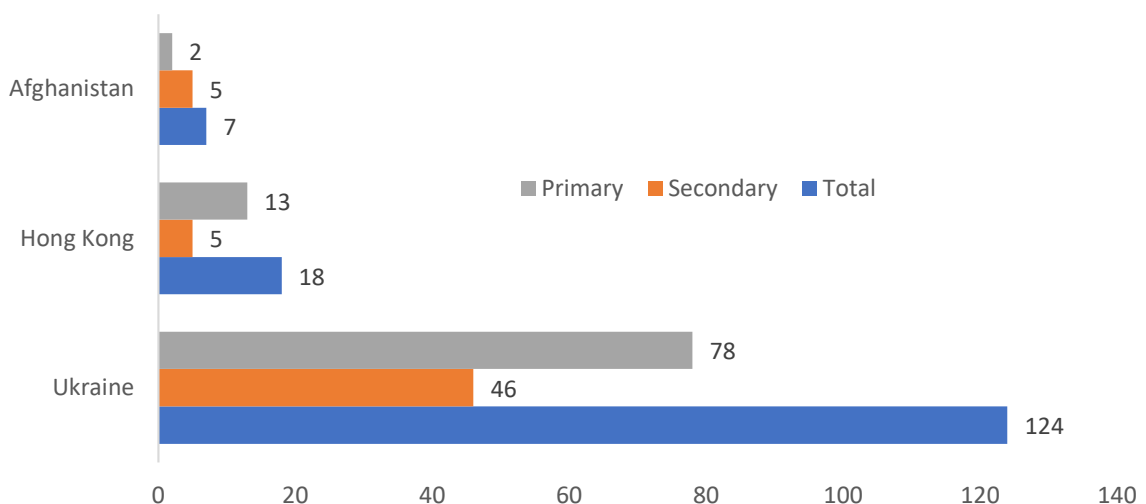
2.1. Haringey's annual school roll projections, produced for us by the GLA (Greater London Authority) take account of actual schools rolls and birth rate data as well as future housing development (in the form of a Housing Trajectory) to project school rolls for up to ten years ahead.

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 subsequent lack of clarity over eventual outcomes has the potential to further impact upon the demand for school places in Haringey both now and in the longer term particularly in light of decisions taken over Brexit and any consequent changes in migration policy. All of this does create some uncertainty in projections, a picture seen across the Capital.
- 3.2. 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 5 million people¹¹. The impact of the Ukraine war in demand for school places in Haringey has so far been subtle but undeniable¹². Data on applications received by specific country as at June 2022 is shown below¹³.



- 3.4. That said it is clear we are now over a recent rise in demand for primary school places and that key future themes are likely to be managing surpluses in primary schools alongside carefully monitoring capacity at Haringey secondary schools.

¹¹ [UNHCR](#)

¹² 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.

¹³ School placements from outside the UK as at June 2022, [DfE data](#)

- 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.

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 are unchanged from the 2021 School Place Planning report and will be updated in August 2022 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	

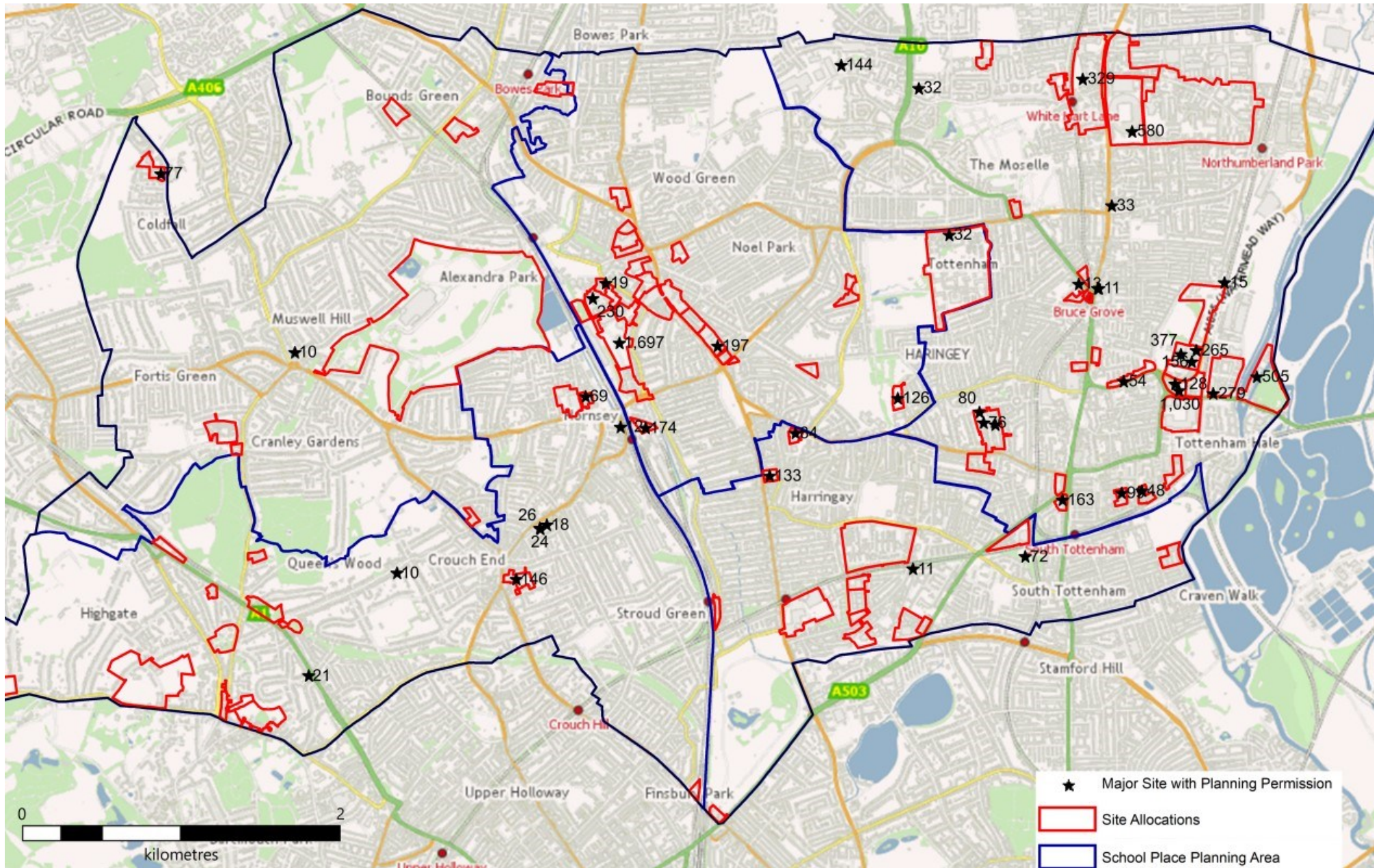
Figure 1.2b – Large sites that are expected to be completed in the next 3 to 4 years

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. This data helps us to identify pressure points in particular parts of the borough. There is natural movement across PA boundaries for parents to access school places and there should not be an assumption that if you live within a PA you will take up a school place in that PA.

Table 2.1 – Haringey Planning Areas

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

Appendix 4: Planning Area Headlines

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

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

Planning Area	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Planning area 1	1.06	1.06	1.14	1.12	0.99	1.03
Planning area 2	0.91	0.91	0.92	1.09	0.97	1.01
Planning area 3	0.88	0.85	0.76	0.94	0.78	0.77
Planning area 4	0.71	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.71	0.74
Planning area 5	0.79	0.86	0.91	0.91	0.78	0.88
Haringey Total	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.94	0.84	0.88

2. Table 4.2 shows that overall Reception surpluses for 2022/23 are projected to fall compared to 2021/22 due to PAN reductions.

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

Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area	Reception only (2022/23 projected)					
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Planning area 1	6.9%	2.2%	3.7%	4.3%	7.0%	8.7%
Planning area 2	10.5%	11.3%	6.8%	1.8%	5.8%	6.8%
Planning area 3	15.4%	9.2%	17.3%	10.0%	16.2%	6.0%
Planning area 4	11.7%	14.0%	16.6%	17.7%	17.3%	5.4%
Planning area 5	12.6%	9.6%	8.7%	9.6%	16.4%	9.1%
Haringey Average	9.5%	9.9%	12.7%	8.7%	12.9%	7.1%

Notes: *Reception projections and Reception PAN in Table 4.2 are as at September 2022

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

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

Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Planning area 1	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%	4.1%	4.1%
Planning area 2	5.1%	4.3%	7.8%	10.0%	10.6%
Planning area 3	9.1%	9.9%	11.8%	17.3%	16.0%
Planning area 4	7.4%	9.5%	10.7%	17.2%	18.0%
Planning area 5	5.1%	6.5%	5.8%	10.1%	11.4%
Haringey surplus	5.5%	6.1%	9.2%	11%	12.6%

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 2022 (June) in all forms of entry currently offered including bulge classes, if applicable.

1. Planning Area 1

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

Summary of Planning Area 1

1.2. Applications

The overall number of first place preferences for schools in Planning Area 1 has increased slightly since last year from 537 to 558. This is lower 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 currently (January 2022) has a 4.1% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and a 7% surplus in the reception cohort.

1.5. Mobility

This area is characterised by low mobility though this increased in 2020 and 2021 possibly as a result of out-migration ¹⁴.

1.6. Housing Developments

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

¹⁴ 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.

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
---	--

Table 5.1: GLA projections for planning area 1 – latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2021/22) & Projection (2022/23-2030/31) 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 (Jan 2022)	540	38
2022/23	469	493	540	47
2023/24	403	476	540	64
2024/25	399	463	540	77
2025/26		448	540	92
2026/27		438	540	102
2027/28		437	540	103
2028/29		438	540	102
2029/30		439	540	101
2030/31		445	540	95

Source: 2018-2022 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2022, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area.

Table 5.2: First place preference information

School	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bounds Green	73	88	77	102	102	110	95	89
Coldfall Primary	116	106	93	108	99	117	89	97
Eden Primary	42	31	37	31	32	27	23	31
Muswell Hill Primary	72	92	59	57	81	91	88	83
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	33	33	34	34	40	36	36	35
Rhodes Avenue Primary	147	138	132	132	153	140	126	133
St James' CE Primary	35	30	30	30	21	19	21	15
St Martin of Porres RC	30	19	26	21	19	15	17	19
Tetherdown Primary	60	64	85	55	71	51	42	56
Total	608	601	573	570	618	606	537	558

Note: On time applications as at 9/2/2022

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2022)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bounds Green Infant & Junior school	600	503	535	538	561	588
Coldfall Primary	630	630	629	629	628	625
Eden Primary	210	204	207	205	193	196
Muswell Hill Primary	420	420	420	420	420	420
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	420	386	379	382	377	377
Rhodes Avenue Primary	630	632	633	632	630	631
St James' CE Primary	240	255	251	248	244	219
St Martin of Porres RC	210	198	201	177	159	158
Tetherdown Primary	420	414	418	421	413	411
Totals	3,780	3,642	3,673	3,652	3,625	3,625
Total Capacity	3,780	3,690	3,750	3,750	3,780	3,780
Percentage of Surplus capacity		1.3%	2.1%	2.6%	4.1%	4.1%

Table 5.4: 2015-21 Mobility from Analyse School Performance online ¹⁵

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

¹⁵ Analyse School Performance via DfE

2. Planning Area 2

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

Summary of Planning Area 2

2.2. Applications

First place preferences for schools in Planning Area 2 grew slightly this year from 582 (2021) to 604 (2022). In the latest intake year there have been around the same number of applications received (604) than places available (600).

2.3. School Roll

Overall, the school rolls in PA2 have decreased since 2016 reaching a low of 3,917 in January 2022. Planning area 2 currently (January 2022) has a 10.6% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and a 5.8% surplus in the reception cohort.

2.4. Mobility

This area has fluctuating mobility, with some schools experiencing much higher levels of pupil mobility than others though 2020 and 2021 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 2022 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 1-2fe is projected for 2023/24 then grow to 3-4fe by 2030/31
---	--

Table: 5.5 GLA projections for planning area 2

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2021/22) & Projection (2022/23-2030/31) 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 (Jan 2022)	600	35
2022/23	646	559	600	41
2023/24	559	557	600	43
2024/25	580	535	600	65
2025/26		521	600	79
2026/27		501	600	99
2027/28		495	600	105
2028/29		492	600	108
2029/30		491	600	109
2030/31		492	600	108

Source: 2018-2022 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2022, 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Campsbourne Infants	49	54	54	53	69	64	63	58
Coleridge Primary	206	175	139	149	162	188	173	187
Highgate Primary School	41	45	52	49	52	69	47	54
Rokesly Infants	91	80	86	92	64	78	63	52
St Aidan's	40	53	52	51	47	40	37	29
St Mary's CE Infant	54	57	46	54	56	59	42	38
St Michael's CE Primary N6	70	60	57	59	72	70	66	89
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	66	42	46	26	17	24	17	21
Stroud Green	42	28	38	35	38	34	51	48
Weston Park	47	33	25	30	24	30	23	28
Totals	706	627	595	598	601	656	582	604

Note: On time applications as at 9/02/2022

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2022)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Campsbourne Infants / Junior	420	390	390	397	391	388
Coleridge Primary	840	836	836	832	833	830
Highgate Primary School	420	422	420	415	414	408
Rokesly Infants / Junior	630	621	611	590	575	560
St Aidan's	210	205	205	205	201	202
St Gildas' RC Junior	240	217	205	194	173	146
St Mary's CE Infant / Junior*	480	511	501	466	464	419
St Michael's CE Primary N6	420	406	408	397	396	405
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	90	148	119	89	75	73
Stroud Green	420	322	285	265	282	298
Weston Park	210	257	254	226	194	188
Totals	4,380	4,335	4,234	4,076	3,998	3,917
Total Capacity	4,380	4,532	4,590	4,560	4,440	4,380
Percentage of Surplus capacity		5.1%	4.3%	7.8%	10.0%	10.6%

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

Table 5.8: 2015-21 Mobility from Analyse School performance online

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

3. Planning Area 3

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

Summary of Planning Area 3

3.2. Applications

First place preference applications have recently fallen sharply from 477 (2020) to 351 (2021) and 348 (2022).

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). This is a planning area that has historically carried large surpluses. Planning area 3 currently (January 2022) has a 16% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and a 16% surplus in the reception cohort.

3.4. Mobility

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

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 2fe is projected for 2023/24 and thereafter to grow to between 3-4fe by 2030/31
---	--

Table 5.9: GLA projections for planning area 3 – latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2021/22) & Projection (2022/23-2030/31) 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 (Jan 2022)	450	73
2022/23	608	423	450	27
2023/24	619	426	480	54
2024/25	647	420	480	60
2025/26		399	480	81
2026/27		386	480	94
2027/28		387	480	93
2028/29		381	480	99
2029/30		380	480	100
2030/31		381	480	99

Source: 2018-2022 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2022, 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Chestnuts Primary	72	78	88	74	74	97	73	61
Crowland	43	47	53	58	37	61	32	44
Seven Sisters Primary	35	27	46	46	40	33	25	28
South Haringay Infant	66	63	64	47	77	82	72	71
St Ann's CE Primary	32	33	30	18	19	18	16	18
St Ignatius RC Primary	34	41	42	42	27	43	25	32
St John Vianney RC	34	40	31	32	33	32	24	22
St Mary's RC Infant	61	41	55	41	39	51	40	27
Stamford Hill Primary	24	18	20	27	17	2	-	-
Tiverton Primary	28	31	29	26	25	40	24	23
West Green Primary	22	18	15	21	25	18	20	22
Total	451	437	473	432	413	477	351	348

Note: On time applications as at 9/2/2022

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2022)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Chestnuts Primary	420	418	410	410	404	394
Crowland	420	395	380	396	371	348
Seven Sisters Primary	300	360	323	306	272	257
South Haringay Infant	180	173	174	171	200	210
South Haringay Junior	240	221	205	210	167	175
St Ann's CE Primary	210	200	186	181	172	171
St Ignatius RC Primary	420	354	360	343	341	301
St John Vianney RC	210	206	207	208	203	200
St Mary's RC Infant	180	168	154	146	131	126
St Mary RC Junior	240	237	234	223	218	192
Stamford Hill Primary*	210	180	165	79	-	-
Tiverton Primary*	390	337	307	310	327	297
West Green Primary	210	209	202	202	196	201
Totals	3,420	3,458	3,307	3,185	3,002	2,872
Total Capacity	3,420	3,840	3,750	3,720	3,630	3,420
Percentage of Surplus capacity		9.1%	9.9%	11.8%	17.3%	16.0%

* 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: 2015-21 Mobility from Analyse School performance online

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

4. Planning area 4

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

Summary of Planning Area 4

4.2. Applications

Overall, first place preferences for schools in Planning Area 4 have fallen significantly in the last two years to 578 (2021) and 599 (2022). 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 5,221 in 2022. Planning area 4 currently (January 2022) has a 18% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and a 17.3% surplus in the reception cohort.

4.4. Mobility

This area is characterised by fluctuating mobility with church schools currently experiencing lower levels of pupil mobility than community schools though mobility has increased at all schools in 2020 and 2021.

4.5. Housing Developments

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

- 4.6. Planning Area 4 is now longer expected to see a deficit of primary school places in future years due to child yield from developments though Table 5.13 suggests demand of around 750 places. 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. The secondary phase is still in discussion.

4.9. **Summary of supply and demand**

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

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	A surplus of 5-6fe is projected by 2023/24 though it is hoped that PAN reductions will reduce this significantly. Without any reduction in capacity surpluses are projected to grow to 5-6fe by 2030/31.
---	---

Table 5.13: GLA projections for planning area 4 – latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2021/22) & Projection (2022/23-2030/31) 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 (Jan 2022)	840	145
2022/23	1,180	766	810	44
2023/24	1,129	753	900	147
2024/25	970	775	900	125
2025/26		757	900	143
2026/27		751	900	149
2027/28		757	900	143
2028/29		751	900	149
2029/30		745	900	155
2030/31		744	900	156

Source: 2018-2022 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2022, 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Brook House Primary School	6	28	32	27	57	52	26	48
Bruce Grove Primary School	41	44	45	33	44	42	21	40
Devonshire Hill	52	40	45	65	28	47	31	36
Earlsmead	63	68	38	54	50	36	38	36
Ferry Lane Primary	25	26	12	15	24	14	9	18
Harris Academy Tottenham	9	20	12	21	42	33	35	25
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	25	61	55	57	60	62	61	67
Holy Trinity	27	22	26	29	15	25	19	17
Lancasterian Primary	56	61	66	51	56	41	44	47
Lea Valley Primary	68	53	60	56	58	55	30	45
Mulberry Primary	72	68	63	70	62	70	72	46
Risley Avenue	72	58	37	64	71	63	62	49
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	76	84	81	93	88	69	58	49
St Paul's and All Hallows CE Infants	40	27	35	23	28	27	25	9
Welbourne	68	70	69	68	48	67	47	67
Totals	700	730	676	726	731	703	578	599

Note: On time applications as at 9/2/2022

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2022)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Brook House Primary School	420	388	405	418	384	390
Bruce Grove Primary*	390	393	387	353	329	300
Devonshire Hill*	390	393	378	368	347	300
Earlsmead	420	438	435	384	371	385
Ferry Lane Primary	210	169	160	149	133	128
Harris Academy Tottenham	270	83	123	171	201	208
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	420	396	398	409	416	421
Holy Trinity Primary	210	185	187	168	163	155
Lancasterian Primary	420	433	397	396	369	342
Lea Valley Primary	420	419	414	423	394	375
Mulberry Primary	630	612	612	595	590	555
Risley Avenue	600	592	576	564	499	488
St Francis de Sales RC Infants*	240	257	265	267	243	198
St Francis de Sales RC Juniors	339	346	335	329	324	318
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	180	129	113	107	89	82
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	240	215	184	173	150	138
Welbourne	570	536	525	513	466	438
Totals	6,369	5,984	5,894	5,787	5,468	5,221

Total Capacity	6,369	6,465	6,510	6,480	6,600	6,369
Percentage of Surplus capacity		7.4%	9.5%	10.7%	17.2%	18.0%

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

Table 5.16: 2015-21 Mobility from Analyse School performance online

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

5. Planning area 5

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

Summary of Planning Area 5

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.

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). Planning area 5 currently (January 2022) has a 11.4% surplus across the primary estate (reception to year 6) and a 16.4% surplus in the reception cohort.

5.4. Mobility

This area is characterised by high mobility. This has increased further in 2020 and 2021.

5.5. Housing Developments

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

5.6. Summary of supply and demand

<p>Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity</p>	<p>Projections show a 2-3fe surplus up by 2023/24 rising to 3-4fe by 2030/31.</p>
--	--

Table 5.17: GLA projections for planning area 5 – latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2021/22) & Projection (2022/23-2030/31) 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 (Jan 2022)	628	103
2022/23	752	569	626	57
2023/24	760	585	656	71
2024/25	730	580	656	76
2025/26		555	656	101
2026/27		545	656	111
2027/28		547	656	109
2028/29		544	656	112
2029/30		544	656	112
2030/31		546	656	110

Source: 2018-2022 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2022, 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alexandra Primary	52	44	42	46	44	36	35	28
Belmont Infant	102	78	80	57	95	80	75	83
Earlham	31	32	25	36	32	33	24	31
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	51	56	37	37	47	74	74	78
Lordship Lane	82	75	73	65	67	60	55	38
Noel Park Primary	53	61	49	56	60	66	49	72
North Harringay Primary	63	64	54	74	60	65	47	53
St Michael's CE Primary N22	24	14	12	13	9	8	9	9
St Paul's RC Primary	44	31	25	29	22	27	15	23
The Willow	56	80	50	87	74	84	72	73
Trinity Primary Academy	27	39	70	66	85	66	59	61
Total	585	574	517	566	600	599	514	549

Note: On time applications as at 9/2/2022

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2022)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alexandra Primary	420	397	389	383	366	358
Belmont Infant	168	170	171	174	176	171
Belmont Junior	240	221	230	228	222	211
Earlham*	330	346	341	313	286	262
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	420	394	396	400	399	404
Lordship Lane	600	596	596	590	545	479
Noel Park Primary	570	524	485	511	528	537
North Haringay Primary	420	403	402	407	399	387
St Michael's CE Primary N22	210	172	176	160	149	137
St Paul's RC Primary	210	202	203	194	190	179
The Willow	420	415	401	407	402	386
Trinity Primary Academy**	450	411	410	436	427	439
Totals	4,458	4,251	4,200	4,203	4,089	3,950
Total Capacity	4,458	4,548	4,460	4,518	4,548	4,458
Percentage of Surplus capacity		5.1%	6.5%	5.8%	10.1%	11.4%

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

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

Table 5.20: 2015-21 Mobility from Analyse School performance online

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

References

For each planning area we show a range of information. Below are details of the data sources used:

- The Planned Admission Number (PAN) compared with current reception numbers from the 2022 PLASC count.
Data Source: Admissions data and 2022 PLASC count
- Total school roll trends and surplus capacity.
Data Source: January PLASC 2014 – 2022
- 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 3rd February 2022
- GLA projections,
Data Source: GLA school roll projections 2022 (Scenario 1 – default 3/4 model)
- Number of births for the equivalent school year
Data Source: ONS Live birth, term time from 1st September to 31st August

Appendix 6: Borough wide secondary place planning

1. The number of planned secondary places (Table 6.1, column 2) corresponds to the total school capacity of all of our secondary schools across years 7 to 11. The definition of School capacity in Table 6.1 is the total of PAN at each school. It does not include any additional pupils taken over the school's stated PAN but does take into account changes in PAN in different year groups.
2. **Please note:** Experimental Year 7 projections can be found in the experimental projections found on pgs. 16-18.
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 – 2021/22) and planned places (2022/23 – 2030/31)	Number of 11-15 year old pupils (projections from 2022/23 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	13,521	372	2.7%
2023/24	13,677	13,392	285	2.1%
2024/25	13,488	13,216	272	2.0%
2025/26	13,296	12,984	312	2.3%
2026/27	13,177	12,883	294	2.2%
2027/28	13,140	12,803	337	2.6%
2028/29	13,140	12,739	401	3.1%
2029/30	13,140	12,730	410	3.1%
2030/31	13,140	12,736	404	3.1%

Source: 2018-2022 PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2022 Scenario 1 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 (actual Jan 2022)	2,713 (actual Jan 2022)	34	1.2%
Projection	2022/2023	2,665*	2,834	2,654	11	0.4%
Projection	2023/2024	2,628	2,807	2,594	34	1.3%
Projection	2024/2025	2,628	2,792	2,549	79	3.0%
Projection	2025/2026	2,628	2,859	2,504	124	4.7%
Projection	2026/2027	2,628	2,895	2,559	69	2.6%
Projection	2027/2028	2,628	2,682	2,603	25	1.0%
Projection	2028/2029	2,628	2,742	2,568	60	2.3%
Projection	2029/2030	2,628	2,700	2,578	50	1.9%
Projection	2030/2031	2,628	2,643	2,539	89	3.4%

Source: 2018-2022 PLASC counts and GLA 2022 School Roll projections Scenario 1 and 3/4 Model

* For September 2022 the following schools have supplied additional Year 7 capacity: Greig City Academy (27) Duke's Aldridge Academy have also provided an additional 10 Year 7 places.

Appendix 7: Post 16 projections and tables

1. Post 16 Destinations in Haringey

- 1.1. There were 2,506 pupils educated in Haringey schools or education centres who completed Year 11 in the summer of 2021.
- 1.2. 95.9% of Year 11 leavers are participating in Education or training, an increase of 0.8%. 92.6% are in full time education, a decrease of 1.8% from 2020. NEET totals are 0.8% a decrease from 0.3% from 2020. The no response rate or 'not knows' is 4.4% an increase from 3.7% for 2020.
- 1.3. For those remaining in full time education 51.1% studied in Haringey while 48.9% studied out of borough. This is an increase in the numbers studying out of borough of 1.3%. Of those remaining in education in Haringey 11.6% are studying at Haringey Sixth Form College while 6.8% are studying at CONEL.
- 1.4. The most popular out of borough institutions are City and Islington College 28.2%, Waltham Forest college 8.9% and Woodhouse 6th Form college 7.8%.
- 1.5. 1.9% of young people left school for work or training.
- 1.6. Of the 94% in full time education 1,254 (50.8%) were male and 1,216 (49.2%) were female. Of the 6% leaving full time education 100 were male and 46 were female.
- 1.7. The NEET/Not Known totals are 24 of which 14 were male and 10 were female.
- 1.8. The council is working with schools to review procedures for collecting destination data.

2. Gender

- 2.1. While the numbers of males slightly exceeds the numbers of females engaged in full time education the reverse is the case for those studying GCE A Level, 639 males vs. 673 females. For Level 3 vocational BTEC courses or qualifications there are more males than females, 283 males vs. 254 females. This is also the case for Level 1 at 72 males vs. 38 females and for Level 2 courses with more females than males at 166 vs. 165.

3. School sixth forms

- 3.1. School sixth forms account for 43.6% of those in full time education, while Further Education Colleges accounts for 38.5%. Sixth Form Colleges are attended by 17.8% of the total. The most attended schools and colleges attended out of borough can be found in Islington 29.8%, Waltham Forest 18.8%; Barnet 14.7%; Camden 9.7% and Enfield 7.6%.

4. Breakdown of in borough choices

4.1. There are 1,262 students studying in borough in Year 12 of which 70% are studying A Level. A further 15.3% are studying BTEC Level 3 vocational qualification. The remaining 14.7% are studying below Level 3 or other qualifications.

Staying in borough at CONEL or Haringey Sixth Form	No	% of total
Haringey Sixth Form College	146	11.6%
CONEL	86	6.8%
Staying in school/Other (see below)	1,030	81.6%
Total	1,262	100%

Staying in school in borough	No	% of total
Alexandra Park School	319	31%
Fortismere School	182	17.7%
St Thomas More RC School	139	13.5%
Highgate Wood School	130	12.6%
Greig City Academy	83	8.1%
London Academy of Excellence Tottenham (Haringey)	78	7.6%
Harris Academy Tottenham	37	3.6%
Ada National Digital Skills College	30	2.9%
Riverside School	9	0.9%
Heartlands High School	7	0.7%
Haringey Tuition service	4	0.4%
Woodside High School	3	0.3%
St Ignatius RC Primary School	2	0.2%
Hornsey School for Girls	2	0.2%
Gladesmore Community School	1	0.1%
The Vale School	1	0.1%
Educated with home tuition – Haringey	1	0.1%
Highgate School	1	0.1%
Duke Aldridge Academy	1	0.1%
Total	1,030	100%

Source: Haringey 2019/20 Year 11 Destinations at 1st November 2021

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

5. Vocational courses

5.1. While 70% 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 429 (35.5%) studying A level. 28.5% are studying the vocational BTEC Level 3 whilst 36% are studying any vocational qualification or course at Level 2 or below. Therefore of the 1,208 young people studying out of borough, 429 are leaving to study A Level while 779 are not.

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

Social Care, Law and Legal Services, ESOL, English, Science, Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy, Mathematics and Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies.

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	341	28.2%
Waltham Forest FE College	108	8.9%
Woodhouse 6 th Form College	94	7.8%
WKCIC - Westminster Kingsway College (King's Cross)	75	6.2%
Sir George Monoux 6 th Form College	67	5.5%
Barnet and Southgate College (Wood Street)	56	4.6%
Barnet and Southgate College (Southgate)	55	4.6%
Educated outside area – school/college not listed	48	4.0%
La Swap Sixth Form Consortium	32	2.6%
Big Creative Education	28	2.3%
B6 – Brooke House Sixth Form College	27	2.2%
City of Westminster College	26	2.2%
Leyton 6 th Form College	20	1.7%
Various others – less than 1.5% attending	231	19.1%
Total	1,208	100%

6. Employment and Training

6.1. 17 people are employed on apprenticeships, 19 in full time training and 8 are in employment without training.

7. Not participating (NEETS)

7.1. 22 young people are NEET (not in education, employment or training).

8. Post 16 Provision in Haringey

8.1. The table below shows that Haringey currently (2021/22) has 4,095 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 21 Census	Jan 22 Census
Alexandra Park School	550	550	630	689
Fortismere School	450	450	486	493
Grieg City Academy	250	250	200	203
Highgate Wood school	320	320	289	281

St Thomas More School	300	300	238	289
London Academy of Excellence	550	550	485	554
Haringey Sixth Form College [^]	1,400	1,400	1,262	1,146
Harris Academy Tottenham	100	125*	102	132
ADA Digital skills college [^]	150	150	156	157
Total	4,070	4,070	3,848	3,944

Source: January 2022 School census (PLASC) & sixth form colleges

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

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

Note: Data not shown for Haringey Tuition service or CONEL

9. Conclusions

- 9.1. There were 2,470 Year 11 'leavers' in 2021 who continued in full time education. Attending school sixth forms whether in borough or out of borough remains popular at 1,076.
- 9.2. 950 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 City & Islington college (314), Waltham Forest college (108) and Woodhouse 6th Form College (94). 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. 310 students studied a vocational course in borough of which 193 was at Level 3 and 117 at Level 1-2. This compares with 668 students studying a vocational course out of borough of which 344 study Level 3 and 324 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 2021.

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 thirteenth 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 2022, there were 2,654 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 5.6% from 2,513 (in 2021) to 2,654 (2022).

Table 8.1a: Number of children with statements and percentage increase (2009-2022)

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%

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

- 2.2. The reason for the significant change in numbers among older students is the introduction of the EHC Plan. For the figures submitted in 2015 fewer of the conversions from statement to EHC plan had been completed. Since January 2015 the numbers of assessment completed with plans has increased and a process of converting a significant number of statements to plans has been undertaken.
- 2.3. Also relevant in explaining the increase in numbers is the fact that previously statements reached the end of their legal life at the end of the academic year when a young person turned 19 or when they left school to attend college. At the end of the academic year 2014/2015 no records are closed as the statements belonging to these young people are being converted to plans. In addition, a number of records have been re-opened for students attending college as we have issued them with education health and care plans. This would account for the increases of older students with ASD as well. Table 8.1b shows the number of children with either statements or plans maintained by Haringey as at March 2022.

Table 8.1b: Total number of Children & Young People with statements or plans maintained by Haringey, Mar 2022:

Year	Totals	Year	Totals
Pre-School/Nursery	35	Year 9	160
Reception	99	Year 10	163
Year 1	154	Year 11	144
Year 2	132	Year 12	165
Year 3	142	Year 13	142
Year 4	145	Year 14	143
Year 5	160	Year 15	98
Year 6	161	Year 15 plus	298
Year 7	169	Totals	2,654
Year 8	144		

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 (+409). In the secondary sector diagnoses of autism has increased every year since 2009 (+382). 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, +84).

Figure 8.1: Number of Primary children with statements by need (Pre-school/Nursery to Year 6, 2009 to 2022)

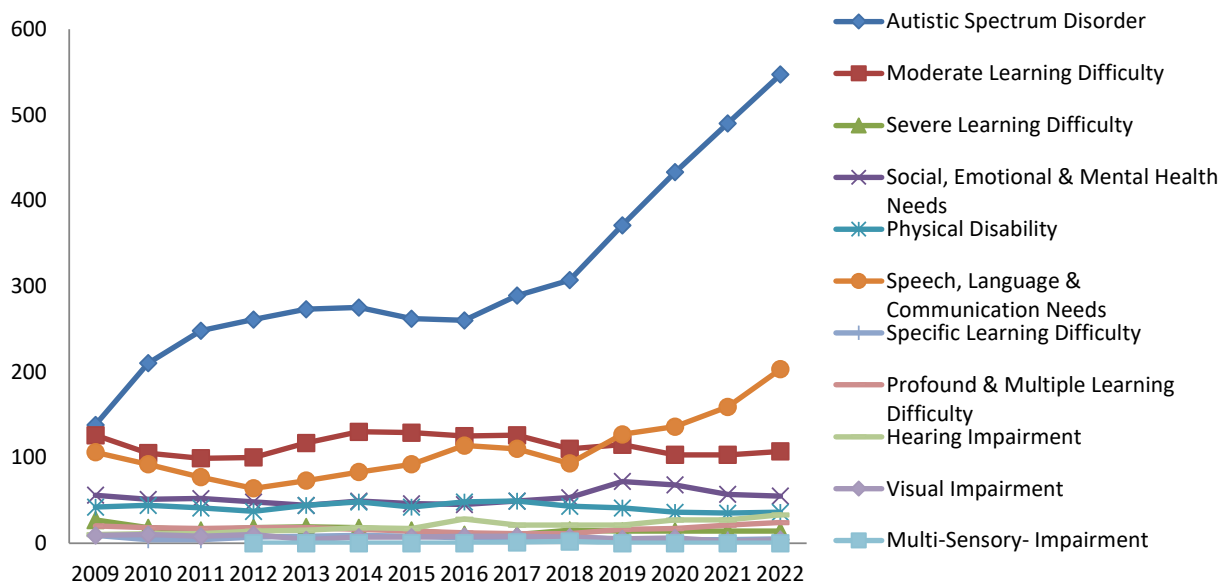
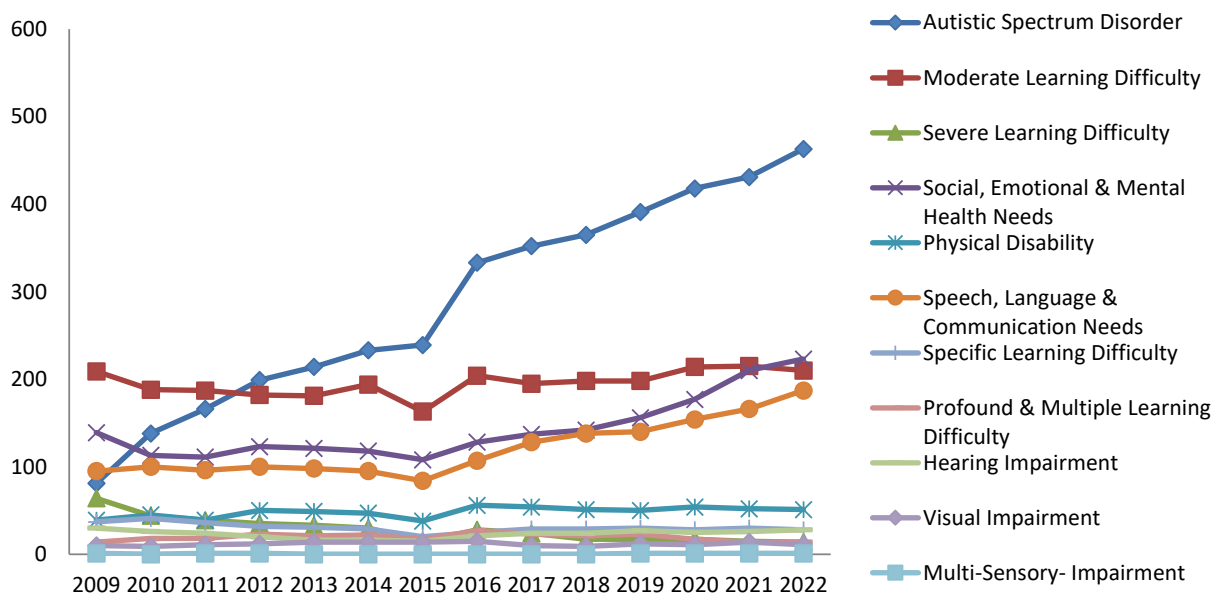


Figure 8.2: Number of Secondary children with statements by need (Year 7 to Year 14, 2009 to 2022)



Source: Haringey SEN 2022

4. Assessment of SEN provision across the borough

4.1. To accommodate the increased numbers of children with SEND in Haringey The Grove school has increased its place numbers to 125 pupils. The Local Authority is currently creating a new SEN strategy and this will involve reviewing its SEN sufficiency needs and will consult on any proposals to create new provision.

- 4.2. A current assessment of SEN provision across the borough shows that 47% all provision caters for children with autism. The amount of provision generally reflects the current needs identified within the borough.
- 4.3. The SEN School Place Review finds that Haringey should be able to provide sufficient ASD special school places, through focused and effective school place planning to meet anticipated demand for both children with complex learning needs and in the ‘academically able’ (ASD, no LD) cohorts.
- 4.4. There is no specific education provision for children and young people with SEMH as a primary need, resulting in the use of expensive independent provision, creating pressure on the high needs block.

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

SEN type	Number of In borough pupils	% - In	Number of Out borough pupils	% - Out
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	930	47.4%	227	32.9%
Hearing Impairment	45	2.3%	28	4.1%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	271	13.8%	129	18.7%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	1	0.05%		0.0%
Physical Disability	82	4.2%	29	4.2%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	36	1.8%	17	2.5%
Severe Learning Difficulty	29	1.5%	18	2.6%
Social, Emotional & Mental Health	192	9.8%	134	19.4%
Specific Learning Difficulty	22	1.1%	20	2.9%
Speech, Language and communication Needs	340	17.3%	83	12.0%
Visual Impairment	15	0.8%	6	0.9%
Grand total (2,654)	1,963	100%	691	100%

Source: Data extracted from the SEN Database as at March 2022, 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 2022 Annual School Census (PLASC) shows that specialist in-borough provision catering for children with Severe Learning Difficulties/Autism and Hearing Impairments are either full or almost at capacity (see table below). The Grove units based at Heartlands High and St Mary’s CE Primary closed in July 2019 and their students formed part of the cohort going into The Grove School in September 2019.

Table 8.3: January 2022 PLASC count

School Name	Total roll	No. of planned places
Mulberry provision for children with Autism	23	18
The Grove	109	104
The Brook Special School	122	110
Riverside School	109	127
Riverside Learning Centre post 16	33	12
Blanche Neville	57	68
Vale	115*	105
Haringey 6 th Form	119**	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 school places. Below are some examples of specialist out of borough provision currently accessed by Haringey children with statements.

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

6.2. Table 8.4 shows the number of children with statements by type of provision educated in both in and out of borough settings. With the introduction of the EHC Plan, coverage now extends to 25 which helps to explain the large growth in post 16 provision between 2015 and 2022 (110 to 676). Independent provision has stayed broadly static in percentage terms (7-9%) between 2015 and 2022 whilst maintained provision has fallen from 81% to 63% as many of the needs of young people in the older age ranges are met by independent or out of borough providers.

6.3. We have looked into the types of needs of children educated in out of borough specialist maintained and independent provision. Table 8.5 shows that this group represents a wide range of needs. Of the 203 children who with statements or EHC's who received specialist independent provision, some 175 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 2022)

	Type of Specialist Provision	2022			2021			2020		
		In borough	Out borough	Total	In borough	Out borough	Total	In borough	Out borough	Total
Maintained	Special Maintained	354	48	402	345	47	392	340	35	375
	Maintained Mainstream/Maintained Academies	933	129	1,062	835	106	941	784	109	893
	Resourced Units	14	5	19	15	7	22	15	9	24
	Academies – Special		20	20		19	19		20	20
	Academies - Pupil Referral Unit / Alternative Provision	10		10	8	2	10	12	3	15
	Free School - Mainstream	45	4	49	33	4	37	26	5	31
	Free School - Alternative Provision		7	7		7	7		3	3
	Free School - Special School	100	6	106	85	8	93	63	11	74
Sub-total (number)				1,675	1,321	200	1,521	1,240	195	1,435
Sub-total (percentage)				63%			61%			62%
Independent	Special Independent (Day)	13	75	88	10	71	81	5	82	87
	Special Independent (Residential)		11	11		17	17		12	12
	Independent Mainstream	15	89	104	15	68	83	5	63	68
Sub-total (number)				203	25	156	181	10	157	167
Sub-total (percentage)				8%			7%			7%
Other	Other			76			60			-
	Nursery			24	20		20			-
Sub-total				100	20	0	80			78
Sub-total (percentage)				4%			3%			3%
Post 16	Post 16 total (see Table 8.4b for detail)	396	280	676	506	225	731	379	258	637
Sub-total		396	280	676	506	225	731	379	258	637
Sub-total (percentage)				25%			29%			27%
Grand Total				2,654			2,513			2,317

Table 8.4b: Number of children with EHCP's by type of provision and location as at 2022 (Post 16 provision)

	Type of Specialist Provision	2022		
		In borough	Out borough	Total
Maintained	Haringey Sixth Form College	119	-	119
	Colleges	31	188	219
	Sixth Form Colleges		2	2
	Special Post 16 Institution - Day	27	19	46
	Special Post 16 Institution - Residential	-	5	5
	Other day places	42	66	108
	NEET	177	-	177
Sub-total		396	280	676
Sub-total (percentage)		59%	41%	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 2022)

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	20	71%	47	27%	67	33%
Hearing Impairment			8	5%	8	4%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	1	4%	35	20%	36	18%
Physical Disability			4	2%	4	2%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty			3	2%	3	1%
Severe Learning Difficulty			7	4%	7	3%
Social, Emotional & Mental Health	3	11%	43	25%	46	23%
Specific Learning Difficulty	1	4%	7	4%	8	4%
Speech, Language and communication Needs	2	7%	21	12%	23	11%
Visual Impairment	1	4%		0%	1	0%
Grand Total	28	100%	175	100%	203	100%
Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding						

7. Meeting current and future demand

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

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

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

8. Free School Proposals

- 8.1. The Local Authority will respond to new Free School provision in our borough as and when it occurs. See 3.2 (page 20) above in relation to HCT New School for Autism.
- 8.2. In creating any additional provision, we need to be mindful that we do not over provide, and that we take into account any Free School proposals.
- 8.3. In addition the LA is a member of the North London Children's Efficiency Programme which continues to monitor pressure for places and any new provisions setting up in neighbouring LAs. Any additional provision will potentially provide an overall greater choice for parents in seeking a school to meet the individual needs of their child.

9. SEN Policy – A Changing Landscape

- 9.1. From September 2014, a new Special Educational Needs AND Disability Code¹⁶ came into effect. The code proposed some changes aimed at putting children, young people and their families at the centre of any discussions about the support they are offered. The main changes are set out below:
 - **Children & young people to be at the heart of the system** – New plans have been formatted (attached and are led by an Education health and care plan co-ordinator using a person centred planning approach.
 - **Education, health and care plans to replace statements** – Under the new rules, SEN statements and learning difficulty assessments (LDAs) have been replaced with education, health and care (EHC) plans for young people up to the age of 25. (all ratified and on the Local Offer)
 - **School Action and School Action Plus no longer exists** - Instead there is a single school-based category, SEN Support, for children who need extra specialist support.

¹⁶ SEND code of practice: 0 to 25 years published 11 June 2015

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

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

10. Conclusion

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

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

- people with complex learning disabilities attached to Riverside School.
- Set out strategy for meeting the needs of children with complex and challenging behaviour without a diagnosis of autism and develop our offer for children with SEMH in local schools

Appendix 9: Early Years Provision

1. Background

- 1.1. This is the fifth year that the School Place Planning report has featured a section on Early Years (0-4) provision in the borough. This section consists of selected highlights from [Haringey's Childcare Sufficiency Annual report 2020/2021](#) and early year (0-3) specific population projections.
- 1.2. **Key themes and Actions over the last year:** (pgs. 15-17 of annual report) to ensure sufficient child care include:
- 1.3. Emerging out of the restrictions in place across 2020-21 and the continuation of the pandemic means that the close tracking the supply and demand of childcare remains an important activity for the Council. Monitoring the supply of childcare, including the closure of providers no longer financially viable continues as a priority in 2021-22. Engaging with parents and carers and gaining regular feedback will assist the Council to maintaining a picture of the 16 demand for childcare, as parents' work patterns continue to evolve and change. 17
- 1.4. Given the impact on parental confidence across 2020-21, it is necessary to continue to promote the early years entitlement offers, the local SEND offer and continue to work in partnership with the childcare market to adapt to changing needs and ensure there is access to high quality childcare information, advice and support for parents and carers.
- 1.5. An early years review undertaken in Autumn 2021, established an early education and childcare task and finish group, with the intention of:
 - working collaboratively, and in partnership, with the sector and key stakeholders to consider how we best meet the early education and childcare needs of children, families, and residents.
 - enabling stakeholders to delve more into the detail and understand where we are now and what we want to achieve.
 - Developing sets of options that seek to address identified priorities.
- 1.6. As part of responding to the outcomes of the 2021 Early Years Review, work has begun with key stakeholders and partners to develop action plans to strengthen the early education and childcare offer within the borough. Initial areas of focus emerging from this task and finish work are:
 - Narrowing the attainment gap - Boys, Black Caribbean, Turkish Kurdish.
 - Equal access to early education and childcare for children with SEND.
 - Improving early identification and intervention
 - Increasing take up of the two-year-old free entitlement as an integral part of our early intervention approach.
 - Increasing and broadening participation in the 3- and 4-year-old free entitlement.

- Retaining sustainable early education and childcare to meet changing demand across the borough in a post pandemic landscape

1.7. We believe that these emerging priorities align with the current childcare action plan and will form part of the review and refresh of the plan, when Haringey's next full Childcare Sufficiency Assessment exercise is completed and reports in Autumn 2022

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

During 2020-21, the supply of early education and childcare has proved to be resilient. Closure remained low, with only 3 settings recorded as having closed because of the pandemic. The settings profile and number by the end of the review period is set out in the figure below:

Type of provision	Number
Childminding	170
Day nursery	72
Pre-school	11
Maintained nursery class	46
Maintained nursery school	3
Children's centre day nursery	4
Nursery unit independent school	8
After school club	43
Breakfast club	39
Holiday club	17
Overall*	413

* Number of registered settings with Ofsted April 2021

1.9. Within the reporting period the number of Childminders in Haringey has fallen slightly (6%) reducing 54 childcare places and nationally the number registered with Ofsted has continued to decrease. There has been an increase in registered Day Nurseries by two creating 89 childcare places and a decrease by two Pre-schools depleting 42 childcare places.

1.10. A stocktake exercise undertaken in 2021, gathered feedback from providers within the early education and childcare market. The summarised feedback below provides some insight into market conditions. Providers reported:

- Increases in running costs
- Some providers, particularly in the west of the borough, deterred from offering 2-year-old places due to the funding rate being below costs.

- Some childminders and maintained nurseries reported experiencing a drop in take up of the 3- and 4-year-old entitlement.
- Increases in the number of children presenting with additional needs.
- Ongoing concerns over workforce recruitment, retaining staff and maintaining adequate staffing levels, funding.

1.11. Particularly enquiry about the impact of the pandemic on operations, generated the following information:

- Demand - Some Private Day nurseries reported an increase in demand. A lower level of demand was reported overall across early years and childcare settings. Decrease in demand overall for paid for hours.
- Evidence of general uncertainty in the market for future demand.
- 5.8% of providers have had to make changes to delivery model i.e. shorter days, fewer hours, some childminders and day nurseries offered more places.
- Vacancy levels - highest amongst childminders and school-based provision.
- Staffing changes - 45 staff furloughed, 22 staff made redundant, 17 settings considered further redundancies.
- Concerns about sustainability, **In term of finances including:**
- 22% lacked confidence in financial sustainability- highest amongst childminders
- 39% projected income insufficient to meet costs - highest in day nurseries and school-based nurseries.
- Reliance for paid for hours was highest amongst childminders and out of school provision
- Reliance of a mixed profile of income was most apparent amongst private day nurseries, with the most typical income split being approximately 44% income from funded free entitlement places and 56% income from fees.
- 29% of settings had cash reserves, with highest rate being amongst preschool settings types.
- 60% of all providers had applied for at least one form of government support.
- 71% of providers expressed business confidence in their financial sustainability over the next 6 months period.

Supply of Early Education and Childcare

1.12. Across 2020-21, the supply of childcare fluctuated due to staffing changes, self-isolation requirements, financial sustainability, and premises restrictions because of the pandemic.

- The most significant gaps lay in the supply of wraparound provision, including provision for families of children and young people with

SEND for the 5-to-11-year age range:

- Before school
- After school
- During school holidays

Age range	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 18 years
Breakfast club	29	18	4	7
After school club	26	16	15	21
Holiday club	3	7	9	4

Take up of Early education and Childcare

Provide ward	% usage Age 2-3		% usage Age 3-4	
	AM	PM	AM	PM
Alexandra	100%	100%	99%	96%
Bounds Green	44%	38%	38%	31%
Bruce Grove	25%	24%	50%	47%
Crouch End	88%	74%	84%	76%
Fortis Green	57%	49%	65%	58%
Harringay	59%	59%	83%	78%
Highgate	N/A	N/A	100%	97%
Hornsey	79%	75%	89%	86%
Muswell Hill	86%	75%	89%	90%
Noel Park	63%	57%	61%	47%
Northumberland Park	73%	58%	76%	66%
Seven Sisters	93%	90%	61%	67%
St Ann's	34%	34%	57%	51%
Stroud Green	92%	92%	61%	54%
Tottenham Green	74%	32%	33%	27%
Tottenham Hale	60%	59%	59%	55%
West Green	56%	55%	78%	79%
White Hart Lane	72%	58%	82%	72%
Woodside	62%	62%	66%	61%

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 2022/23 and 2030/31. They show that overall wards in the East of the borough are projected to have very little growth in their 0-3 population between now and 2030/31 whilst the 0-3 population in the West of the borough are projected to decline.
- 2.2. The 0-3 population in Haringey's eastern wards is projected to increase from 9,074 (2022/23) to 9,232 (2030/31), an increase of 157. By contrast, in Haringey's western wards the 0-3 population is actually projected to decrease from 3,604 to 3,561 over the same period, a decrease of 43.
- 2.3. In the East, the following wards are projected to see the greatest growth in their 0-3 population; Noel Park (227), Tottenham Hale (131) and Northumberland Park (102). Harringay ward is projected to see the greatest decline of **-73**
- 2.4. In the West, the following wards are projected to see the greatest decrease in their 0-3 population; Hornsey (**-38**), Crouch End (**-15**), Muswell Hill (**-10**). Alexandra ward is projected to have small increase (16).

Figure 12 - Projections of 0-3 year olds by Eastern Haringey wards, 2022 - 2030)

Source: GLA 2022 Borough Preferred option (BPO) population projections (Scenario 1)

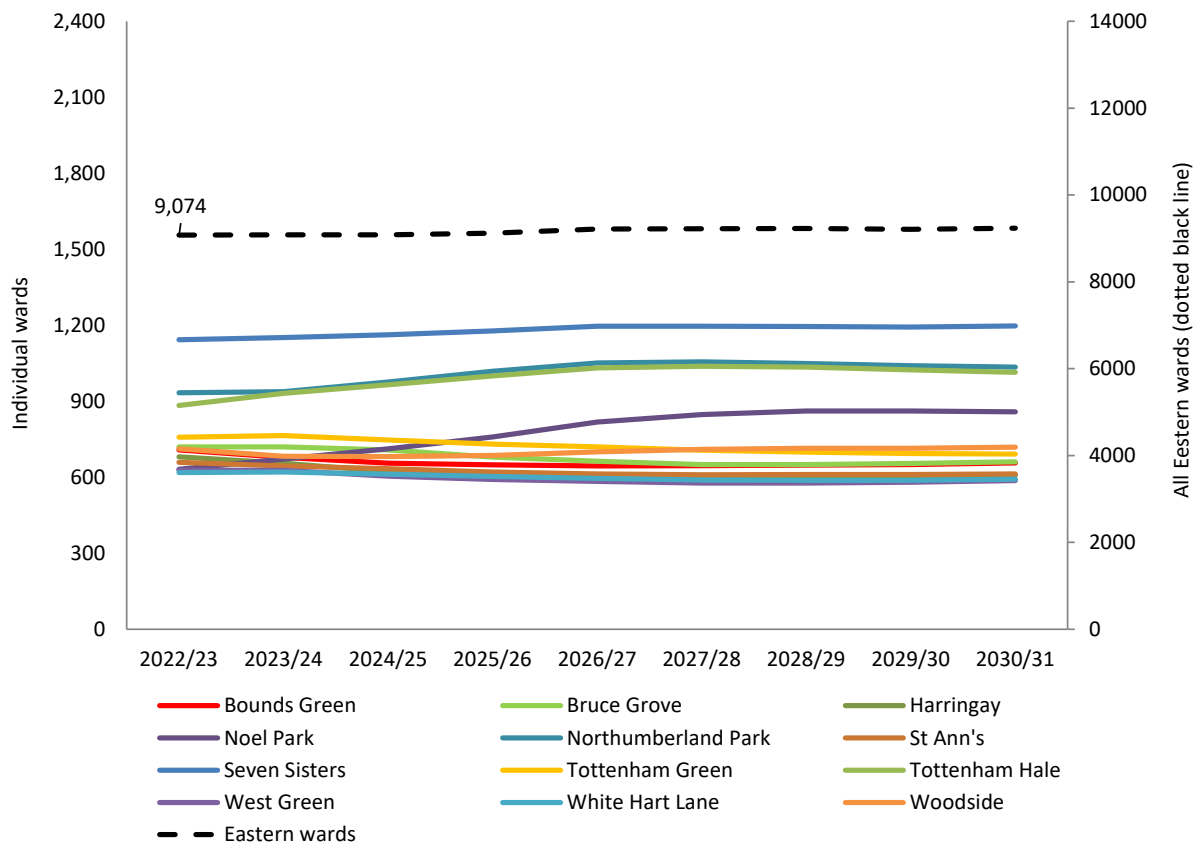
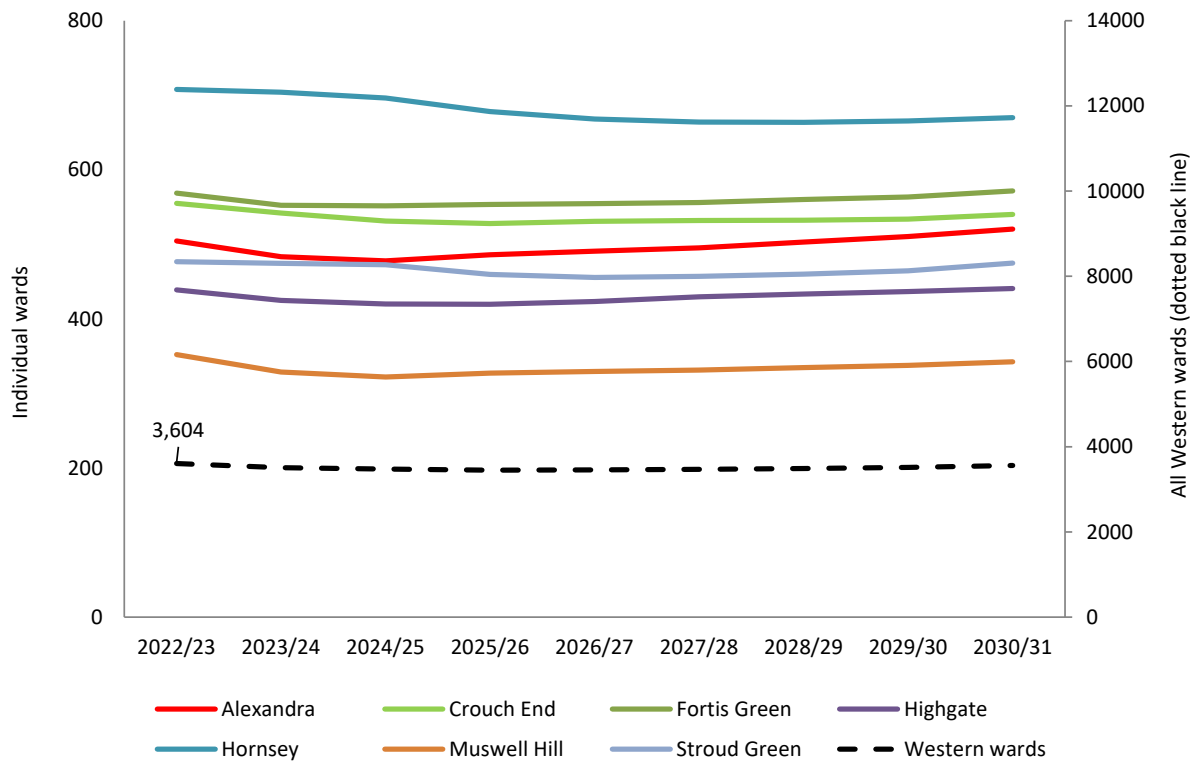


Figure 13 - Projections of 0-3 year olds by Western Haringey wards, 2022 - 2030)

Source: GLA 2022 Borough Preferred option (BPO) population projections (Scenario 1)



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

Appendix 10: School place planning in adjoining boroughs

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

1. Barnet

Primary

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

- **4,420** Barnet Reception places were available on National Offer Day 2022
- **4,052** on-time applications received from Barnet residents, **+8** compared to last year
- **100%** on-time Barnet applicants received a statutory offer
- **83.88%** on-time Barnet applicants received a **first preference offer** (0.88% higher than the previous year)
- **9536%** on-time Barnet applicants received an offer from one of their top three choice schools (**1.86% higher** than the previous year)
- **757** out-borough applicants applied for a Barnet school place, **-28** compared to the previous year
- **4,809** total on-time applications received for Barnet school places, **-20** compared to last year
- **269** children from other boroughs were offered a Barnet school place; the reciprocal figure was **408**

1.2. Changes to primary Provision for 2022/23

- Grasvenor Avenue Infant Academy (1FE) – closing on 31/08/2022
- January 2022 DfE school census reception surplus is 8% (same as the previous year)

1.3. Primary – proposed new future provision

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

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

Secondary

Secondary National Offer Day 2022

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

- **4,415** on-time applications received from Barnet residents; **+ 103** compared to the previous year)
- **100%** on-time applicants received a statutory offer on 1 March 2021
- **3,630** on-time applications received from out-borough children; **-254** compared to the previous year
- **8,045** – total number of on time applications; **-151** compared to the previous year
- **3,207 (72.64%)** on time Barnet applicants received an offer from their top choice school (**2.21% higher** than the previous year)
- **3,957 (89.63%)** were offered a place at one their top three schools (**0.62% higher** than the previous year)
- **1,174** children from other boroughs were offered a Barnet school place in comparison, **756** Barnet children were offered a school place in another borough

1.5. Secondary – new proposed provision / changes

- There were no PAN changes for the Year 7 2022 intake (although some secondary academies have been offering places in excess of their published admission numbers, since the secondary demand started to increase.
- There are no planned changes to secondary mainstream provision for the foreseeable future, in Barnet
- January 2022 DfE school census year 7 surplus is 5.7% (4% last year)

2. Enfield

- 2.1. Generally, as in most of North London the primary rolls are in surplus, particularly reception around 13%, a position that is likely to remain for the next 4-5 years. However, there is some demand still evident in the South West and West (Barnet borders) of the borough. School rolls are likely to continue to fall in the short to medium term.
- 2.2. The control of future provision of secondary places has been taken over by the ESFA with the approval of the Wren Academy at 6FE on the Chase Farm hospital site has been confirmed. A temporary provision is now open at a temporary location at Aim Academy.

- 2.3. **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.**
 - 2.4. One Degree Academy, All Through – primary phase is now also to be sited on the Chase Farm Hospital site opening in 2022. There are no sites available for the secondary phase.
 - 2.5. Enfield pupil place strategy is still focused on the special school sector with expansions at Aylands School (now the Fern Academy part of ELT) SEMH, school. Enfield has an approved new SEMH Free School to be located in the Enfield Highway area opening 2023.
- 3. Islington** – The following section has been obtained from [Islington's 2020 SPPR](#). Islington did not publish a place planning report in 2021 so this section has also been supplemented by data from their annual SCAP return. Those sections in *Italics* are from this section in last year's Haringey SPPR,
- 3.1. *Primary school: falling rolls is a pressing issue, with a 14% surplus across primary places; and 16% surplus in Reception at 2019/20. A series of managed reductions to existing capacity (PAN) proposed for 2022/23 will help bring the surplus in reception down temporarily, with a further rise expected the following year due in large part to declining birth rates.*
 - 3.2. Islington's 2021 SCAP (School Capacity) return shows that demand for Reception places is set to decline from around 1,900 to 1,750 between now and 2026/27.
 - 3.3. *Secondary school and Post-16: reductions agreed at two schools will reduce the growing surplus of secondary year 7 places, from 16% in 2019/20. At secondary phase a surplus over 10% is projected over the next 5 years. Post-16 pupil rolls have fallen in recent years, and this has resulted in surplus places.*
 - 3.4. Islington's 2021 SCAP (School Capacity) return shows that demand for Year 7 places is set to decline from around 1,500 to around 1,400-1,450 between now and 2026/27.
 - 3.5. *Planning Area 1 – Holloway, Junction, St Georges
Planning area 1 has 12% net surplus capacity*

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

The largest amount of development is concentrated around Archway. The Core Site (as identified in Islington's Local Plan) includes the conversion of two office

buildings - Archway Tower and Hill House - that have produced 118 and 147 homes respectively (predominantly studio and one bedroom flats), with a further 72 units at Vorley Rd to be delivered by 2023/24 (36 units will be social housing). To the north and east, Archway Campus, Highgate Hill, N19, and Whittington Hospital ancillary buildings have a combined estimated capacity of around 65 units, but there is considerable delay with both sites.

- 3.6. Islington's 2021 SCAP (School Capacity) return suggests demand for Reception places is set to decline slightly in Planning Area 1 from around 400 to around 375.
- 3.7. *Planning Area 2 – Hornsey
Planning Area 2 has 17% net surplus capacity.*
- 3.8. *Three schools have surplus capacity above the DfE's upper limit of 25%. This includes Poole's Park which had a single-year bulge class that is no longer in place.*
- 3.9. *This area includes the City North Development which has delayed delivery and will provide 335 homes by 2021/22. Other large developments in the area include 44 homes in progress at 107-209 Seven Sisters Road N7 due for completion 2020/21 and 46 units on Ashmount Close to complete in 2019. 640- 648 and 650 Holloway Road has permission for a further 39 units which are under construction due to complete by 2020/21. There are also a number of smaller sites that will add to the number of homes in the area.*
- 3.10. Islington's 2021 SCAP (School Capacity) return suggests demand for Reception places is set to decline slightly in Planning Area 2 from around 400 to around 380.
- 3.11. *Planning Area 3 – Highbury
Planning Area 3 has 11% net surplus capacity.*
- 3.12. *Three schools have a surplus of over 10%, including Highbury Quadrant at 35% surplus. With the school's agreement, Highbury Quadrant's PAN will be reduced to 45 from 2022/23. Drayton Park is already at 45 PAN and St Jude and St Paul's is a small one form entry school.*
- 3.13. *This area has seen large scale development in recent years at Queensland Road. The only other significant site identified is at the BT Telephone Exchange Kingsland Green E8, allocated for housing in the Local Plan with an estimated capacity of 67, this site is expected to deliver housing in the next 10-15 years.*
- 3.14. Islington's 2021 SCAP (School Capacity) return suggests demand for Reception places is set to decline slightly in Planning Area 3 from around 330 to around 290.
- 3.15. *Planning Area 4 – Barnsbury
Planning area 4 has 20% net capacity.*

- 3.16. *Laycock is above capacity, as some children have been admitted as excepted pupils at appeal in line with the school admissions code. Four schools are approaching, or above the DfE limit of 25% surplus, including Copenhagen which has two thirds surplus places.*
- 3.17. *This area includes four schemes that have delivered or are expected to deliver more than 100 homes. Development at 130-154 Pentonville Road providing 118 units was completed in 2018. A further 115 units on King's Cross Triangle (part of the wider King's Cross scheme mostly in Camden) has been delayed and now anticipated in 2022/23. Development at 351 Caledonian Road provides 156 homes with 30% affordable and was completed in 2018; and finally 252 units will be provided at the London Square development at 423-425 Caledonian Road, due to complete in 2020/21 with 40% affordable. There are also a number of smaller sites that will contribute towards further housing delivery in the area.*
- 3.18. *Islington's 2021 SCAP (School Capacity) return suggests demand for Reception places is set to decline slightly in Planning Area 4 from around 230 to around 210.*
- 3.19. *Planning Area 5 – Canonbury
Planning Area 5 has 10% net surplus capacity.*
- 3.20. *Five schools have small surpluses at or below the 5% margin, while two schools have surplus capacity of 10% or more, including The New North Academy which is above the DFE limit of 25%.*
- 3.21. *This planning area has several significant housing schemes contributing to projected housing growth. There is a concentration of development around City Road, EC1 (City Road Basin), with the two schemes that delivered nearly 500 units and a further 99 units completed in 2019 on a development nearby on Wharf Road. 70% of these will be affordable.*
- 3.22. *The redevelopment of the Packington Estate, N1, (previously noted in planning area 4) will see the addition of 269 homes completed in 2019/20. Also in the N1 postcode, the Islington Square development will deliver 251 additional homes. 56 flats were recently delivered as part of an office conversion on Halliford Street (mainly studios). There are also a number of smaller sites that will contribute towards further housing delivery in the area.*
- 3.23. *Islington's 2021 SCAP (School Capacity) return suggests demand for Reception places is set to decline slightly in Planning Area 5 from around 300 to around 270.*
- 3.24. *Planning Area 6 – Finsbury
Planning Area 6 has 15% net surplus capacity*
- 3.25. *Due to previous growth in demand in this area, Moreland expanded from a 1 form entry school in 2015/16, to 45 PAN in 2016/17 and then 2 forms by 2017/18.*

- 3.26. Clerkenwell Parochial school has over 50% surplus capacity. The Chief Executive of the school wrote to parents, staff and Governors in November 2020 to start a process which may lead to the closure of the school by August 2021.
- 3.27. Three other schools have over 10% surplus capacity. This includes Prior Weston; and the City of London Primary Academy Islington (COLPAI), which opened in 2017 as a two form entry free school and agreed to a two-year PAN reduction to 30 places that ended in September 2020 due to delays with moving to a permanent site.
- 3.28. This planning area has a number of sites contributing significantly to housing projections in the EC1 postcode, not least the borough's largest current residential development at City Forum (250 City Road). This scheme has phased delivery of which will add 930 homes which is currently anticipated to complete between the years 2018/19 and 2022/23. Mount Pleasant post office (Calthorpe Street Site) has planning permission with 336 homes due to complete in 2025/26.
- 3.29. Development of 50 homes has been delivered in Central Street, and the Moorfields School development on Bunhill Road provided 65 homes and was completed in 2018. In addition development on the King Square Estate will provide 70 homes and development on the Redbrick Estate will provide 51 homes, both which are anticipated for completion in 2021/22. A total of 132 homes are anticipated at the intended redevelopment of the Finsbury Leisure Centre, half of which will be social housing. There are also a number of smaller sites that will contribute towards further housing delivery in the area.
- 3.30. Islington's 2021 SCAP (School Capacity) return suggests demand for Reception places is set to remain broadly static in Planning Area 6 from at around 250.
- 3.31. *Secondary projections:*
Secondary school rolls have declined over recent years. Although rolls may rise in the short term, this is likely to be temporary and a downward trend will follow after 2022/23.

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

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

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

4. Hackney

- 4.1. Hackney, like many other London LAs, has seen a significant number of primary surplus places in recent years. The January 2022 census shows that there is a surplus of 21% (637 reception places). However, this is expected to decrease as planned PAN reductions are implemented from September 2022 (135 places will be removed), and a year later, in September 2023 when a further 120 reception places will be removed.
- 4.2. Secondary projections based on January 2022 census data shows that falling primary rolls are expected to filter through to the secondary phase from 2023. This data will continue to be closely monitored.

5. Waltham Forest

- 5.1. Borough-wide there will be a surplus of 300 reception places (7%) for September 2022. 6 schools are being permanently reduced in 2022 due to a dip in demand. This will help reduce the surplus closer to the target of around 5%. There are additional schools being considered for a permanent PAN reduction 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. For September 2022 there will be a surplus of around 120 year 7 places (4%). Year 7 places are expanding by 6FE across 5 schools over the next 3 years. It is anticipated that year 7 demand will peak in 2024/25 and then fall after that in-line with the dip in reception 7 years prior. Housing growth may attract new families which could fill this gap however the effect of Brexit / COVID is still being monitored to see changes in population.

6. Camden (selected extracts from the 2021 Annual School Place Planning Report published in October 2021)

- 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 and 2022.
- 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 2022 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 44 pupils (2fe) across neighbouring boroughs.
- 2.5. At the same time the number of Haringey resident pupils leaving Haringey at Y7 has decreased between 2014 and 2022 from 489 to 356 – see Figure 16.
- 2.6. It seems entirely plausible that underpinning the increase of inflows and decrease of outflows is the high proportion of Haringey secondary schools (5 from 11 currently graded or 45%) that are Ofsted rated Outstanding (July 2022).
- 2.7. This contrasts with our neighbours Enfield (20%), Camden (10%), Islington (40%), Hackney (18.8%), Barnet (28%) and Waltham Forest (11.8%) – as at July 2022.

Figure 14 - Net flow at Year 7 secondary transfer, 2014-2022

Source: Haringey Education Services (2022)

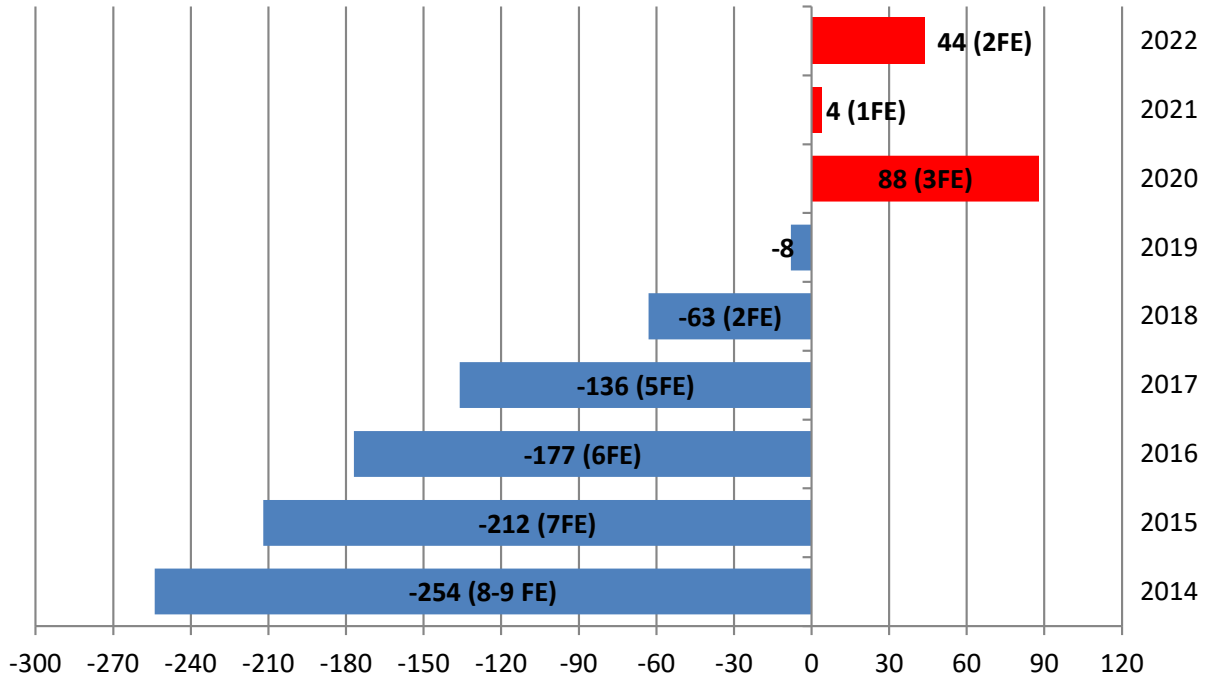
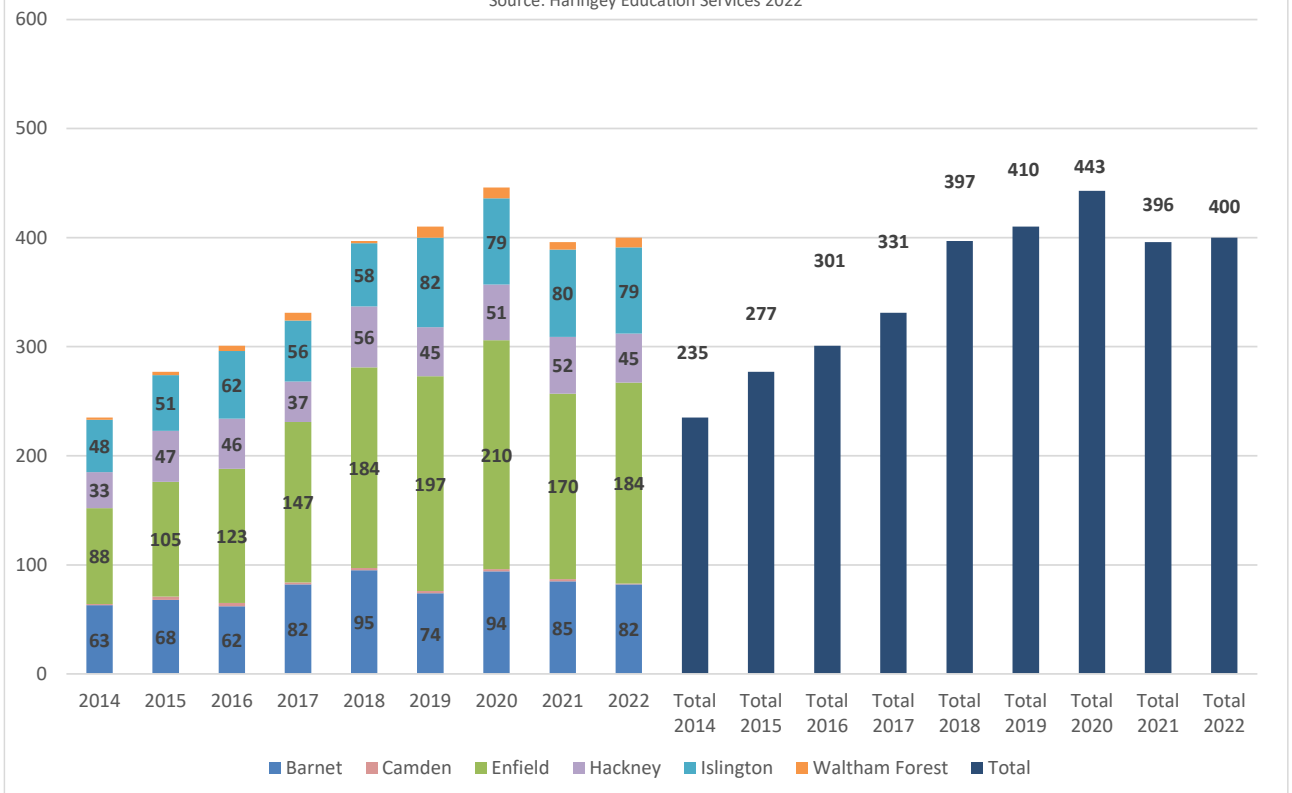
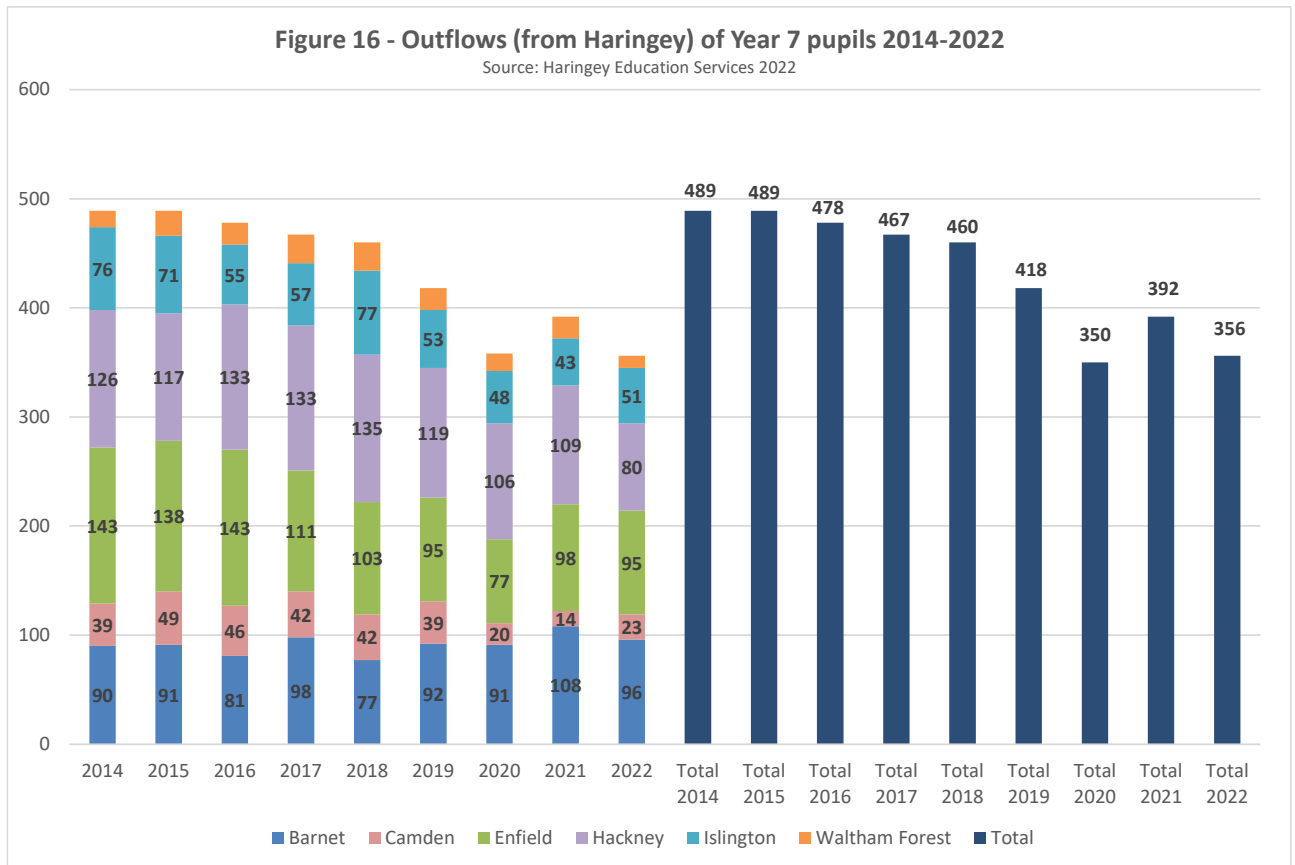


Figure 15 - Inflows (to Haringey) of Year 7 pupils 2014-2022

Source: Haringey Education Services 2022





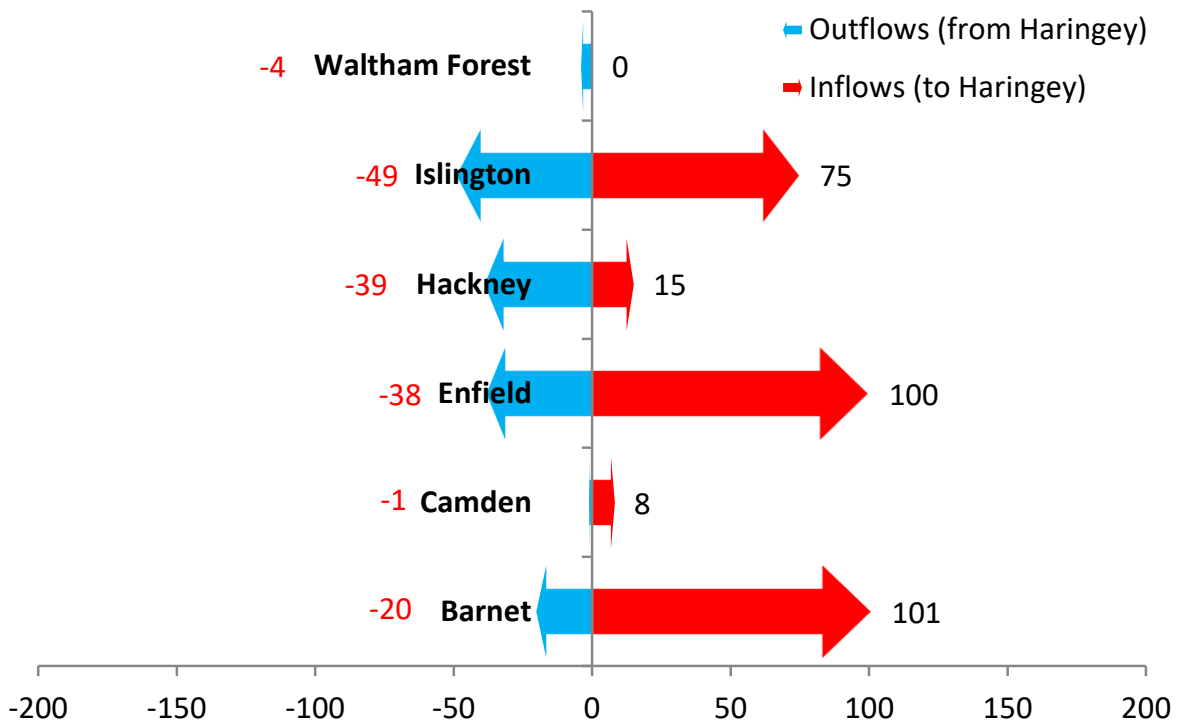
3. Inward and Outward migration at reception for 2022

3.1. Figure 17 below shows that as at national offer day (April 2022), Haringey imported more reception aged pupils (299) than it exported (151). Barnet children took up the largest portion of these places (101), followed by Enfield (100) and Islington (75).

3.2. The net difference between imports and exports is 148 which is equivalent to 5-6 forms of entry ($5 \times 30 = 150$).

Figure 17 - Balance of Reception offer transfers (April 2022)

Source: Education Services, Haringey 2022



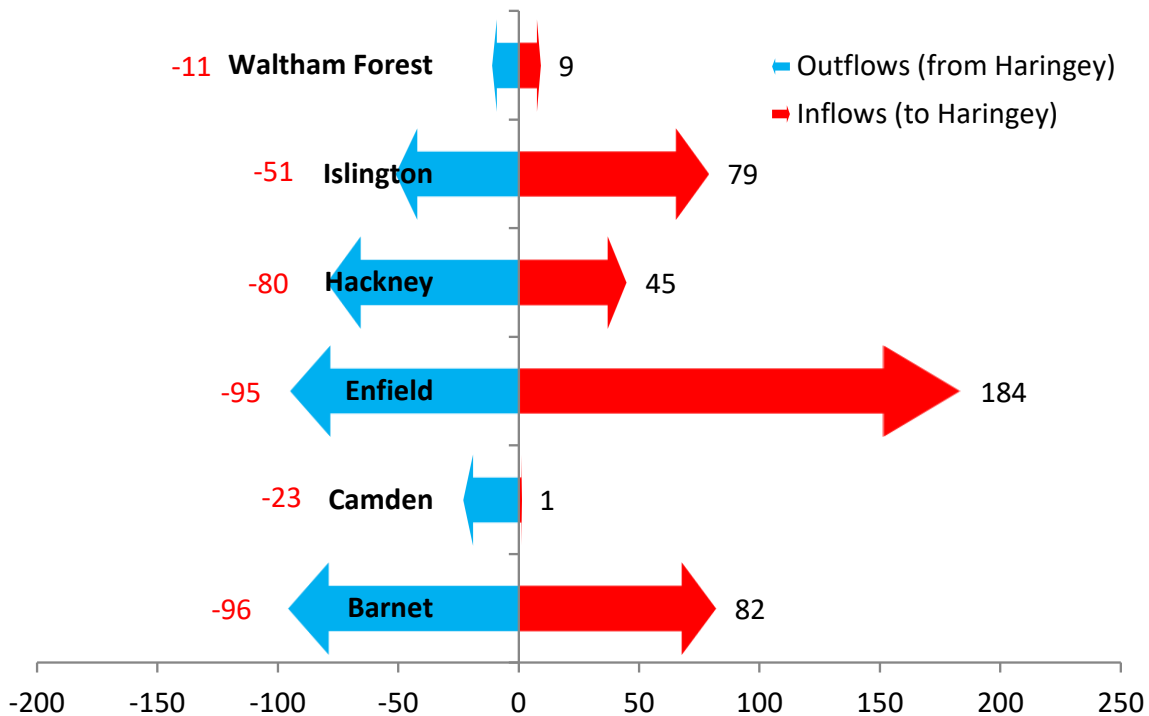
4. Inward and Outward migration at secondary transfer

4.1. Figure 18 below shows that as at national offer day (March 2022), Haringey imported more year 7 pupils (400) than it imported (356). The borough with the highest number of Haringey children accessing a school place out of borough was Barnet (96), followed by Enfield (95) and Hackney (80).

4.2. The net difference between imports and exports is a loss of 44 places or the equivalent of 2 forms of entry.

Figure 18 - Balance of Secondary offer transfers (March 2022)

Source: Education Services, Haringey 2022



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)

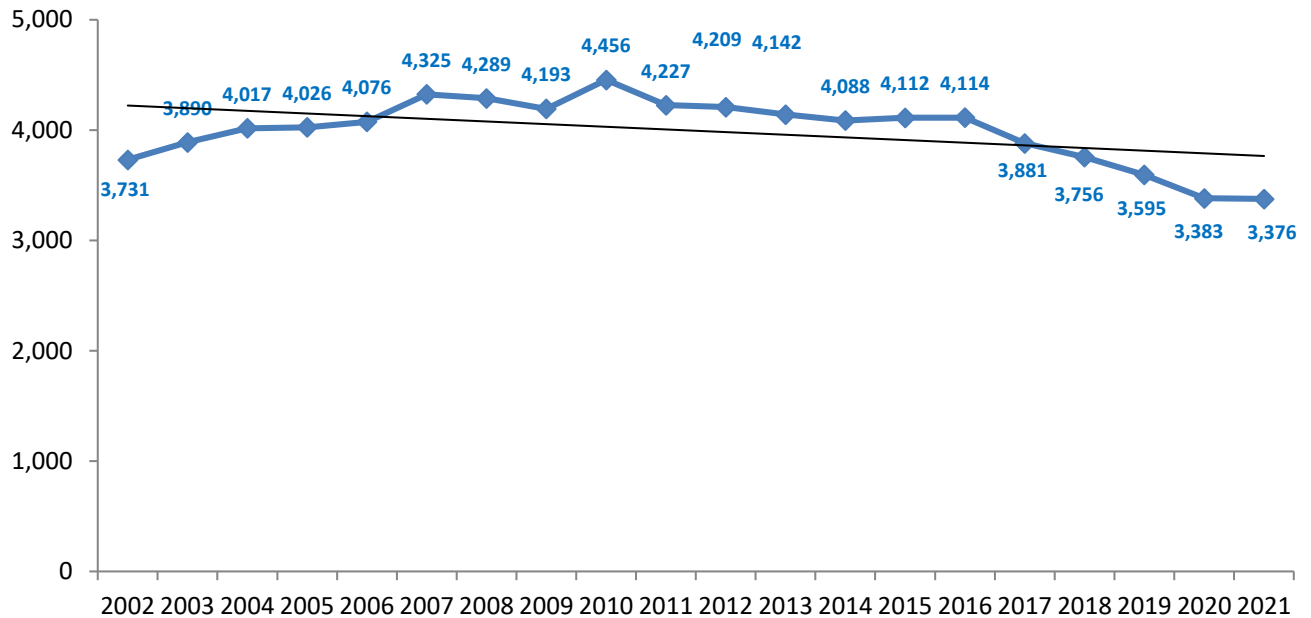
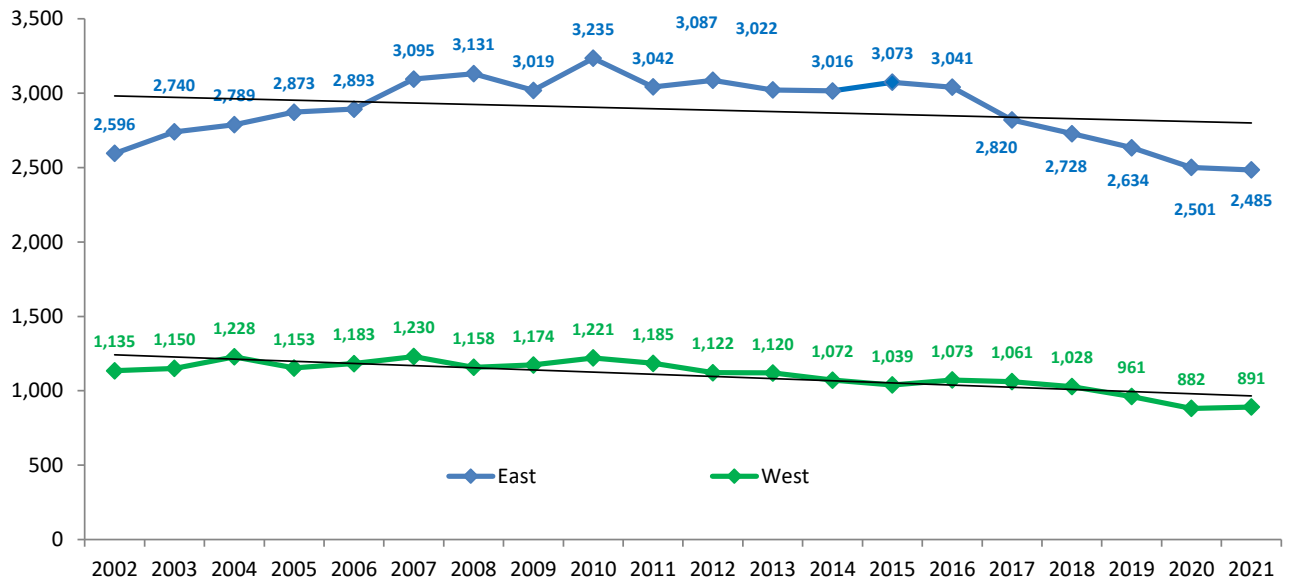


Figure 17 - Births in East and West wards of Haringey, 2002 to 2021

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 2022 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.