

Report for:	Background information to inform place planning in Haringey	Item Number:	
Title:	School Place Planning Report 2024		
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Lead Officer:	Nick Shasha, Place Planning Lead		
Ward(s) affected:	All	Report:	noting

1. Describe the issue under consideration

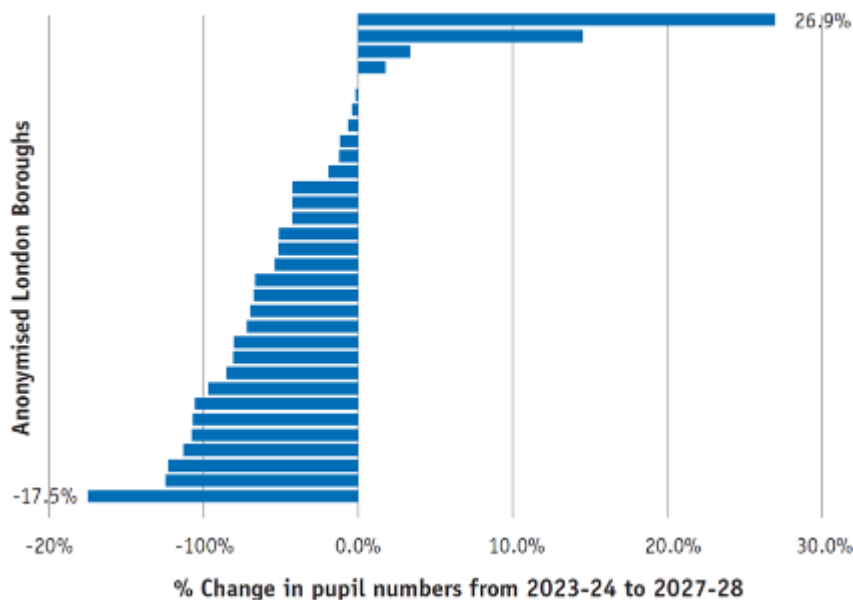
- 1.1. School Place Planning is carried out by Haringey's Education Services which sits within Schools and Learning. Place planning is essential to ensure sufficiency of places (neither too few nor too many) and to allow for some parental choice and movement across schools. A surplus of more than 2% is not recommended as it can lead to financial pressures within schools.
- 1.2. We use a variety of data, including the Greater London Authority's (GLA) school roll projections to ensure that the number of places available is planned in a timely and measured way, and so that we continue to meet our statutory duty to ensure sufficiency of places. Our projections run until 2030/31.
- 1.3. This, our twenty-first School Place Planning Report (SPPR), provides a summary of the data that informs our work across the next (2024/25) 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. The decline in demand for Reception places has been the prevailing trend for many years now and is now starting to impact demand for Year 7 (secondary) places as well. The recent London Councils report “[Managing falling school rolls in London](#)” published London wide data on the **Projected percentage change in demand for Reception student numbers between 2023-24 and 2027-28** (shown below). It shows that all but 4 boroughs are anticipating further falls in Reception demand – excluding those 4 the remaining boroughs are forecasting a 5.9% drop in demand for Reception places.

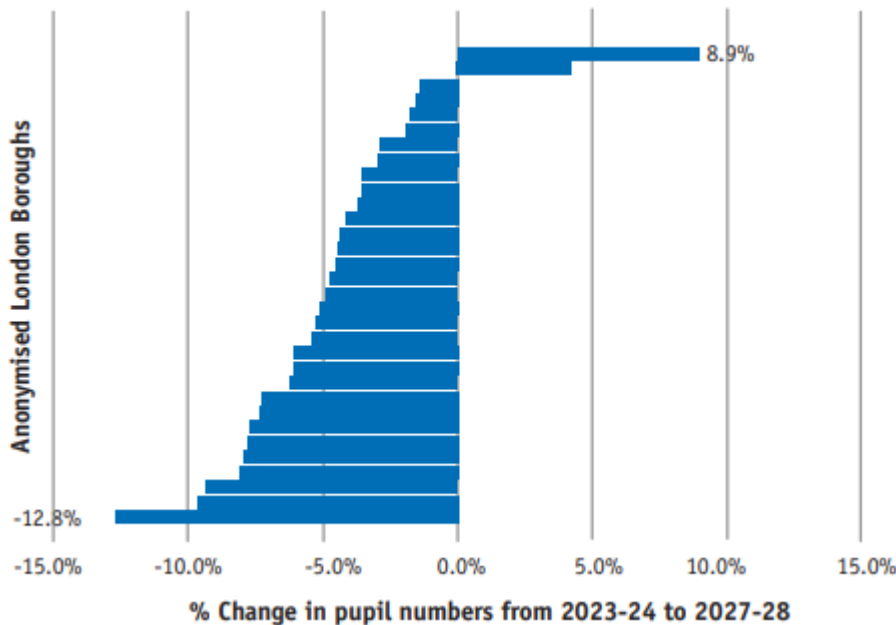
Graph 1: Percentage Change in Reception student Numbers from 2023-24 to 2027-28



Source: London Councils – Managing falling school rolls in London (January 2024)

2.2. For Year 7 a similar set of results across London is found. Only 2 boroughs are reporting an increase in projected change in Year 7 demand between 2023-24 and 2027-28 with an average drop of 4.3%

Graph 2: Percentage Change in Y7 student Numbers from 2023-24 to 2027-28



Source: London Councils – Managing falling school rolls in London (January 2024)

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).

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 and longer-term issues on demand for school places is dealt with in 4.0 below.

3. Demand for reception places in our borough

3.1. Peak years for the number of first place reception preferences received were 2012 (3,163) and 2014 (3,116)¹. Demand for reception places has been lower for several years since and is projected to continue to be lower still for the next few years. Data for first place reception preferences received for September 2023 were at 2,688, significantly lower than the September 2020 figure of 3,039. First place preferences for September 2024 have fallen to 2,624 and are at a very low level compared to the period since 2011. Exploration as to why the figures have dipped is set out in para 4 below.

3.2. The following proposed or agreed decisions helped to reduce the surplus of reception school places across the borough since 2020:

¹ Reception 2011-19 Entry preference information

- An amalgamation between Stamford Hill Primary School and Tiverton Primary School was implemented in September 2020 and which removed 1 form of entry from the overall borough PAN.
 - St Peter in Chains made a PAN reduction from 60 to 30 pupils in reception (one form of entry) from September 2019 and again in September 2020. St Gildas (the respective Junior school to St Peter in Chains) has also implemented a PAN reduction.
 - Welbourne Primary School reduced its PAN from 3fe to 2fe in September 2020
 - There were 1fe PAN reductions at the 7 following schools in 2021: PA3 (Tiverton Primary School, Seven Sisters Primary School), PA4: (Bruce Grove Primary School, Devonshire Hill Primary School and St Francis de Sales Primary School) PA5: Earlham Primary School and Lordship Lane Primary School.
 - For September 2022 we made 1fe (1 form of entry) PAN reductions at the following schools: Lordship Lane, Risley Avenue, St Francis de Sales, St Mary's Priory and The Mulberry.
 - For September 2023 1fe (1 form of entry) PAN reductions were made at the following schools: Seven Sisters and St Ignatius Catholic Infant.
 - For September 2024 1fe PAN reductions were made at the following schools PA1: No changes. PA2: Rokelsy Infants. PA3: St Mary's Priory Catholic Infant PA4: Bruce Grove, Risley Avenue, St Paul's and All Hallows. PA5: Lordship Lane.
- 3.3. In 2022 and 2023, Haringey, in common with most London boroughs continued to suffer growing surpluses across the primary estate despite the measures undertaken in 3.2 and 3.3. To imbue greater stability across the estate and ensure all parts of the borough continue with a varied primary offer, we have made permanent reductions in capacity at schools in most planning areas. This is being undertaken as part of a fully collaborative process with all stakeholders and with two specific guidelines: a) that parental preference will not be undermined and b) that any school that reduces PAN "permanently" will be able to immediately revert to their substantive PAN should local demand warrant it.
- 3.4. In 2024 we are launching a borough-wide consultation with all primary schools to highlight which would be best placed to further reduce PAN or work more closely with other schools in partnerships and federations. We have also developed a Risk Matrix, a robust multi-factor algorithm that pulls data from a variety of sources to help identify those schools most at risk. The Risk Matrix is just one part of our broader Education Strategy Board which is comprised of 10-15 Headteachers, representatives from the Anglican and Catholic Dioceses, officers and senior management from Schools and Learning, the DCS, Schools HR and Finance Officers, Capital Project colleagues and SEN/Early Years colleagues and is tasked with improving educational outcomes.
- 3.5. Table 1 below sets out the actual and projected numbers for the corresponding reception year and shows the number of places available and the actual/projected surplus or deficit for that year. The table illustrates that demand for reception places is projected to continue to fall up until 2027 with

only a very small rebound (1-2fe) subsequently.

Table 1 – Reception places borough wide

Intake year	Reception aged pupils	Number of school places across borough	% of reception surplus	Deficit/surplus No. of places	Equivalent Form of Entry (fe)
2018/19	3,029 (actual)	3,290	7.9%	261	9fe
2019/20	2,952 (actual)	3,296	10.4%	344	12fe
2020/21	2,934 (actual)	3,236	9.3%	302	10fe
2021/22	2683 (actual)	3,088	13.1%	405	13fe
2022/23	2,720 (actual)	3,026	10.1%	306	10fe
2023/24	2,652 (actual Jan 2024)	3,056	13.2%	404	13
2024/25	2,558	2,910	12.1%	352	12
2025/26	2,471	2,880	14.2%	409	14
2026/27	2,484	2,880	13.8%	396	13
2027/28	2,395	2,880	16.8%	485	16
2028/29	2,442	2,880	15.2%	438	15
2029/30	2,447	2,880	15.0%	433	14
2030/31	2,447	2,880	15.0%	433	14

Source: 2018-2024 January PLASC counts and GLA 2024 School roll projections – 10 year constrained 3/4 model

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

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

- 4.1. Since Quarter 1 (Q1) 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on the demand for primary (and to a lesser extent) secondary school places in Haringey and across London. Findings from a variety of sources in 2021 suggested that Covid-19 also had a significant impact on out-migration from London.
- 4.2. Anecdotal housing data last year also suggested an additional domestic out-migration from London. This was considered significant since it could represent a further erosion of population affecting London *specifically*. At that time the Financial Times (FT) reported on falling central London rents of between 7% and 15% as evidence of exodus. Most recently London rents have increased sharply whilst house prices have started to fall following sustained interest rate rises. And whilst interest rates have continually been expected to fall in 2024 they still remain high in context at 5.25% (0.1% to 0.75% between 2009 and 2021)
- 4.3. This scenario of sharply rising housing costs either in terms of higher mortgage payments (due to interest rate rises) or escalation in rent prices is likely to have an additional push factor on young families and potential families in Haringey,

encouraging many to continue the out-migration from London seen in recent years.

- 4.4. The factors mentioned above have emerged at the same time as long-term falls in birth rates, best illustrated in our time series of births in Haringey since 2010 – [Appendix 12](#).
- 4.5. The latest (May 2024) [data](#) on patients registered at a GP practice by single year of age implies continuous falls in the 0 to 4 cohort over several years. Though not a direct proxy for population (the GP register tends to inflate estimates) it is nonetheless a useful source. The downward trend shown below is consistent with ONS data showing falls in birth rates and the experience of shrinking Reception cohorts in schools across London and Haringey.

Cohort	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0 to 4	17,993	17,479	16,557	16,012	15,832	15,756
Age 0	3,343	3,151	2,989	3,009	2,901	2,987

Source: NHS Digital via the GLA Datastore Note: All data as at May from selected year

- 4.6. Data on first place preferences for Reception places for September 2024 compared to September 2023 show a continuation of a low level of demand (2fe lower than 2023).

Planning Area ²	PAN (2024)	2021	2022	2023	2024
PA1	540	537	558	554	512
PA2	570	582	604	536	533
PA3	420	351	348	365	342
PA4	750	578	599	608	605
PA5	630	514	549	625	632
Totals	2,910	2,562	2,658	2,688	2,624

- 4.7. The data on first place preferences for secondary Y7 entry in 2024 show a significant step change down compared to previous years consistent with smaller cohorts in our primary schools. First place preferences for Y7 entry this year (2024) fell to 2,333 from 2,542 in 2022. This is the lowest number for Y7 applications since 2016 (2,268):

First place preferences (Y7)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	2,694	2,725	2,670	2,490	2,606	2,542	2,333

5. The selected GLA projection methodology for 2024

- 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

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

migration. The second accounts for the relationship between **back data** (historic pupil rolls) and the **new intake** (latest pupil rolls).

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

5 year Low fertility - This projection is based on 5 years of past local migration patterns and constrained to match the 5-year trend projection and this projection represents a pessimistic scenario of future population growth in London.

10 year Central fertility - This projection is based on 10 years of past local migration patterns and constrained to match the 10-year trend projection results. The results typically lie between those of the 5-year and 15-year projections.

15 year High fertility - This projection is based on 10 years of past local migration patterns and constrained to match the 15-year trend projection results and this projections represents the most optimistic scenario of future population growth in London.

For 2024, the 10 year constrained model has been chosen to best reflect a middle range between a historic period of high population growth and the high out-migration seen since the onset of Covid-19.

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

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

- three years of past detailed flow data (2021-2023) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2024 roll
- four years of school-level rolls (2021-2024) to calculate the size of the new intake in projected years

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

The **3/1** option uses:

- three years of past detailed flow data (2021-2023) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2024 roll
- one year of school-level rolls (2024) 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 (2023) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2024 roll
- one year of school-level rolls (2024) 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.

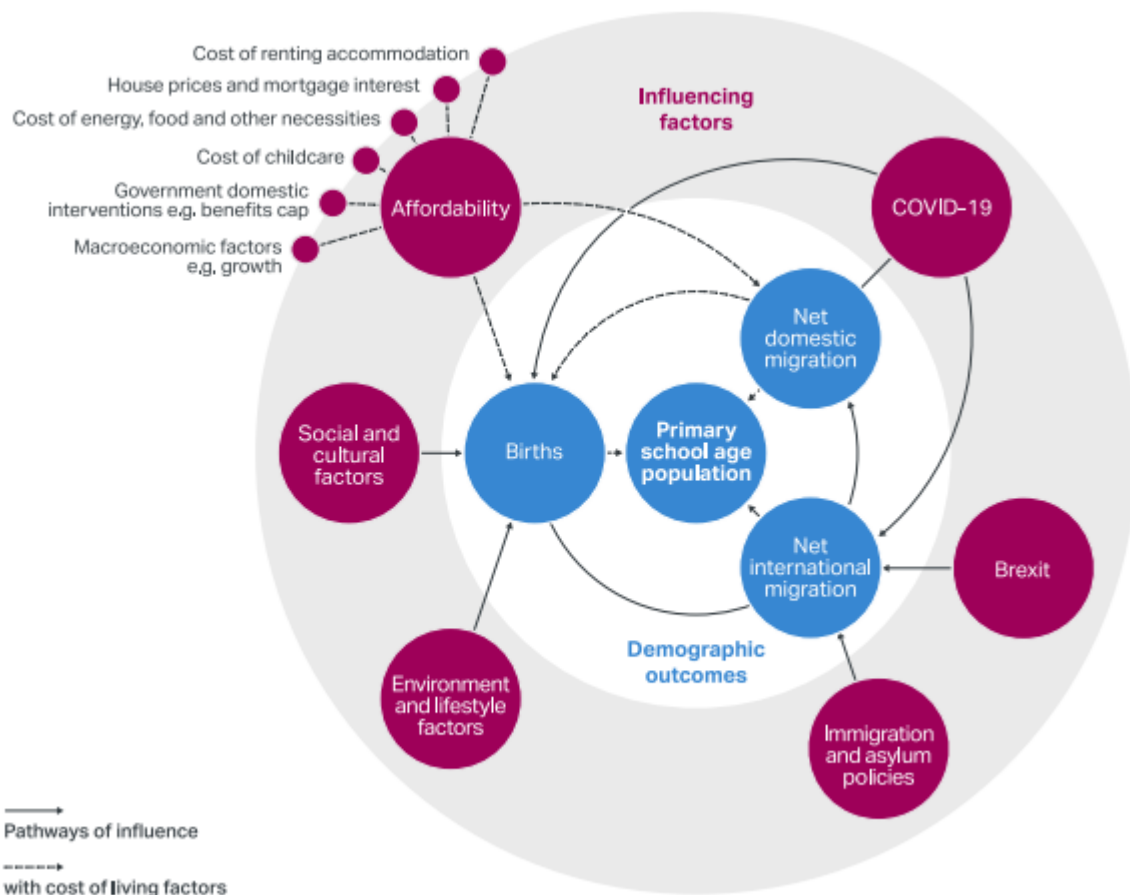
- 5.4. For the 2024 School Place Planning report the **3/4** option was selected for our primary projections (Year R to Year 6) and our secondary projections (Year 7).
- 5.5. Recent GLA school roll projections have under-counted Year 7 projections to the extent that alternative experimental projections were developed in-house for the first time in the 2018 SPPR. These have been continued for the 2024 SPPR for the sake of consistency.

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

- 6.1. Since the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union in 2020 there has been significant changes in immigration policy and large structural shifts in its nature, the large influx of “unplanned” migration from Afghanistan, Ukraine and Hong Kong (which has only had a negligible impact on school rolls) and the current profound compositional change – mentioned in 6.6-6.9. We are also in an unchartered era with several confounding elements:

Many of the classical drivers for increases in school places seem to be having minimal impact. Some of these factors are long-established. We know for instance that large increases in housing across London appear to be having little discernible impact on pupil yield due to housing suitability and affordability. But at the same time we are also aware that large increases in migration since Brexit (see 6.9 and 6.10) have also had very little impact on additional demand for school places or increases in our pre-school population. We maybe in a new period where both increased housing and population have very little impact on demand for school places due to a variety of cultural and lifestyle choices.

- 6.2. The complexity of the picture outlined above chimes well with the figure shown below taken from the GLA Demography team’s [London population of young children – current and future](#). This illustrates well the variance of factors at play and the challenges inherent in school place planning.

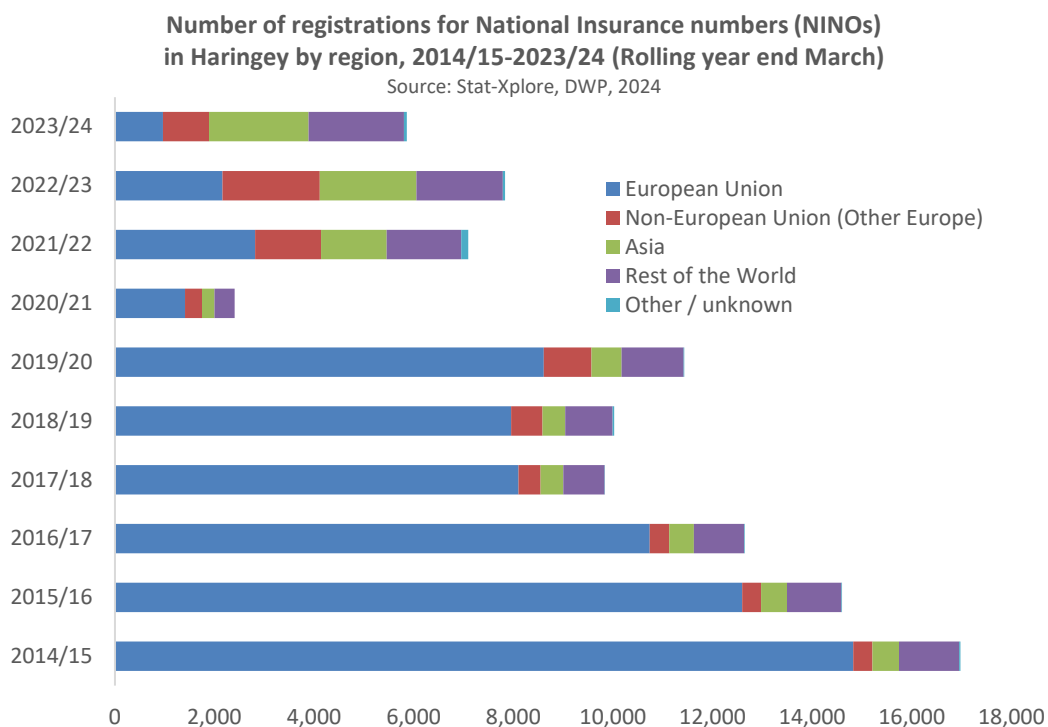


Source: London's population of young children, pg9 – GLA Demography

NOTE: Sections below in Grey will be updated in late-August after the latest site visits and checks conducted by Haringey Planning.

- 6.3. 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 5000 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 400 homes. Work has just completed on The Chocolate Factory site.
- 6.4. Other factors - There are other additional factors that could also continue to impact upon demand for reception places from 2024 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. 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 16,982 in Haringey. That number has been in decline since – 2015/16 (14,598), 2016/17 (12,645) 2017/18 (9,840) 2018/19 (10,030). There was a small post Brexit vote rise in 2019/20 (11,434) but the years since have shown significant changes. Covid-19 had a rather obvious and significant impact on migration into the UK in 2020/21 (2,403) and the rates in 2021/22 (7,095), 2022/23 (7,837) and 2023/24 (5,864) also seem likely to illustrate both the enduring impact of Covid-19 and the withdrawal from the European Union.



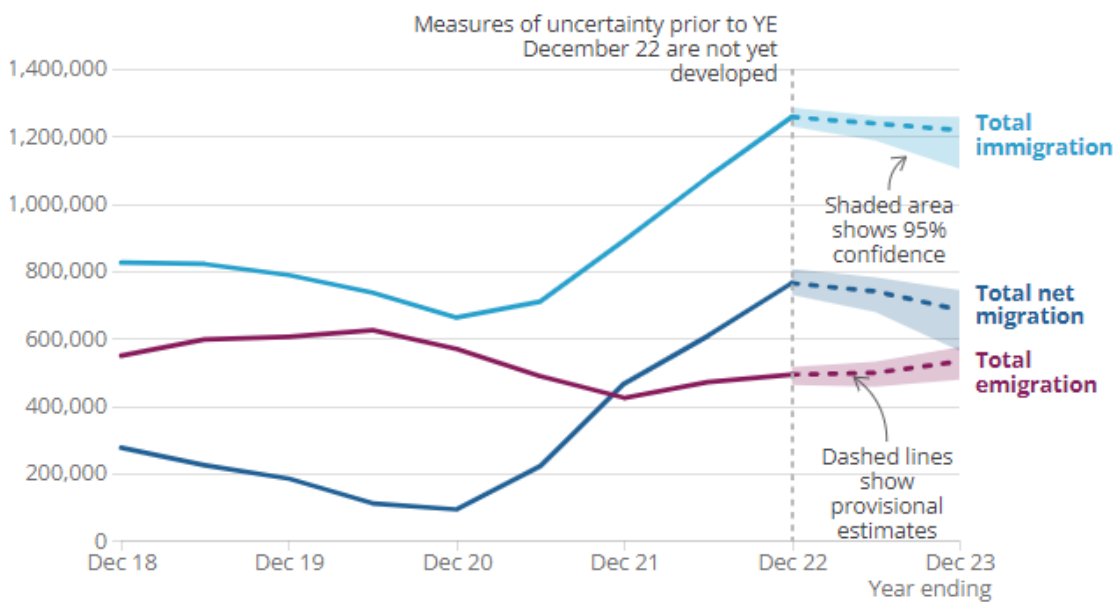
6.6. The data above illustrates the profound change of scale and composition in those requesting National Insurance numbers (NINO) in Haringey between 2014/15 and 2023/24. It shows a fall from a high point of around 17,000 in 2014 to under 6,000 in 2023/24. It also shows a sharp change in the origin of those seeking NI numbers. In 2014/15 the vast majority (87%) were from the European Union. By 2023/24 and following Brexit this proportion has fallen to around 16% whilst arrivals Asia and Rest of World occupy similar proportions, roughly a third each.

6.7. Perhaps reflecting the changes seen in the NINO data above are data on applicants for Haringey school places from overseas that have been recently collated on a consistent basis. They show that of the top ten countries only 3 are from the European Union (EU) and from the top twenty, only 5. The top 5 countries since June 2022 are Brazil (157), Nigeria (148), Bulgaria (147),

Ukraine (110), and Spain (108).

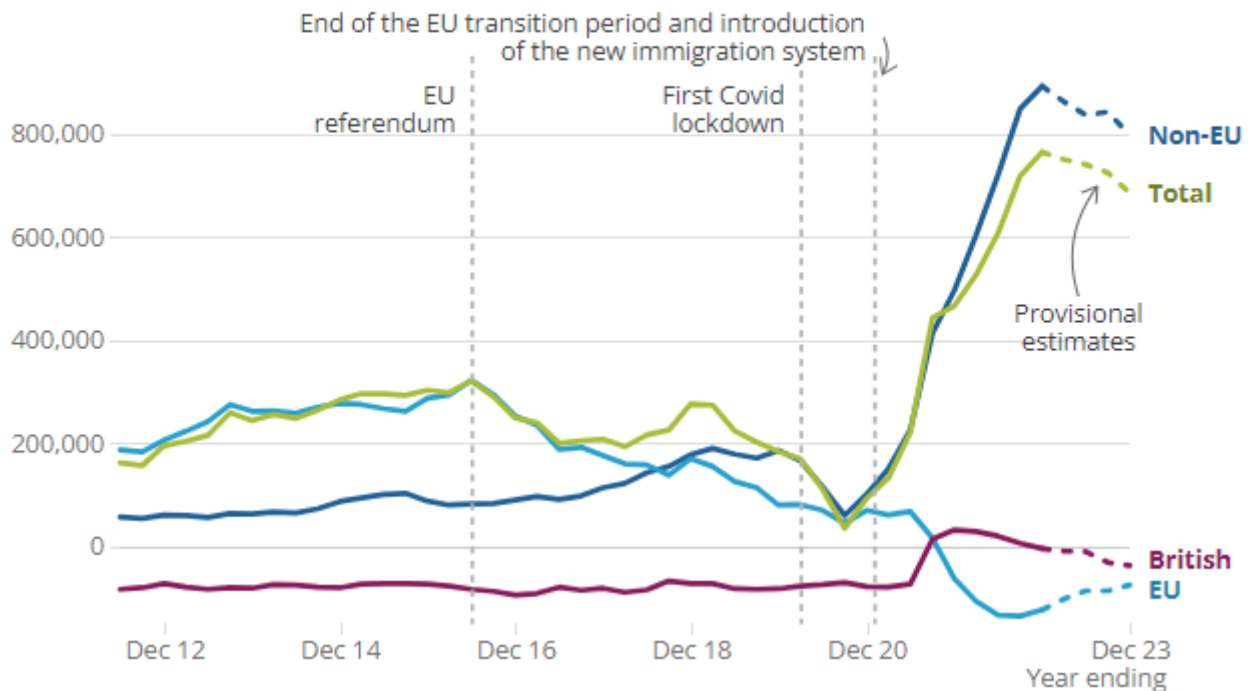
- 6.8. The [latest estimates](#) of long-term international migration from the ONS are provisional and extracts are shown below (23 May 2024):
- 6.9. The estimates show that there has been a marked change in long-term immigration patterns since 2021. The ending of free movement of those from the European Union coupled with the introduction of a new immigration system in January 2021, easing of restrictions after the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, and external events such as the war in Ukraine have all had an impact.
- 6.10. Long-term net migration (the number of people immigrating minus the number emigrating) was provisionally estimated to be 685,000 in the year ending (YE) December 2023, compared with our updated estimate of 764,000 for the YE December 2022 (Figure 5). While it is too early to say if this is the start of a new downward trend, emigration increased in 2023 while new Home Office data show visa applications have fallen in recent months.

Long-term net migration, immigration and emigration in the UK, between the YE December 2018 and the YE December 2023



- 6.11. The figure below shows a significant rise in total long-term net migration since 2020 and both a fall in EU long-term net migration vs an increase in Non-EU long-term net migration.

Long-term net migration of non-EU, EU, and British nationals in the UK, between the YE June 2012 and the YE December 2023



Source (both figures above): International Passenger Survey from the Office for National Statistics, Home Office Borders and Immigration data from the Home Office, Registration and Population Interactions Database from the Department for Work and Pensions

- 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.

7. Overview by Planning Area.

NOTE: Sections below in Grey will be updated in late-August after the latest site visits and checks conducted by Haringey Planning.

7.1. Introduction

This projected decline in reception places seen shown in Table 1 (page 5 above) is not evenly spread across the borough. Major regeneration and planned developments in Planning area 4 (Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Bruce Grove wards) would ordinarily be expected to create demand for school places. The 2024 projections show a very modest increase in Reception demand compared to the 2023 projections (of around 1 form of entry) but no additional increase between 2024 (681) and 2030 (685). This data is covered in more detail on a local basis in the Planning Area sections below and in Appendix 5 of this report where the actual and projected school rolls are set out and assessed against the current planned admission number (PAN) for that local area, allowing an analysis of whether local demand is expected to meet or exceed local supply and also giving an indication where we need to reduce capacity in the coming years.

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

PA 1 incorporates the following wards: Alexandra, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill, 50% of Bounds Green and 20% of Hornsey. There is currently a total of 540 reception places in this PA each year. In 2016 the PAN in this PA rose permanently 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 3fe in 2024/25 and between 3 to 4fe between 2024/25 and 2030/31. We are therefore continuing to consider how we reduce the supply of places locally³. We are also aware that PA contains schools that families in other parts of the borough are prepared to travel for which results in lower rolls beyond this PA. Pupil rolls in this PA and first place preferences are now beginning to show signs of decline in common with the rest of the borough.

7.5. There have been two major planned residential developments in PA1 since April 2019 for 33 residential units Woodridings Court in Alexandra ward and 23 units at 23 units at 26 Brownlow road, Bounds Green.

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

7.6. Planning Area 2 (PA2)

PA2 incorporates the following wards: Crouch End, Highgate, Stroud Green and 80% of Hornsey. There is currently a total of 600 reception places in this PA set to reduce to 570 from 2024 onwards. 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 3fe is projected for 2024/25 then grow to 3-4fe by 2030/31. Local provision in the last four years has been affected by the provision of 60 additional reception places just across the border from this PA at Whitehall Park School, which has provided places for a number of Haringey Children (approximately 60) in and close to the Hornsey Lane N6 area. However Islington is also reporting sharp projected falls in future Reception demand of around 7.5% between now and 2026/27⁴. We have yet to see any evidence of increase in demand for school places from regeneration in the Heartlands area or the adjacent New River development.

7.8. There are no large sites in PA2 that are expected to complete in the next five years, however there are 134 units from smaller schemes that are expected to be delivered.

7.9. Planning Area 3 (PA3)

PA3 incorporates the following wards: Hermitage & Gardens, St Ann's, 50% of Harringay, 50% of Seven Sisters and 40% of South Tottenham. From September 2025 the PAN in this planning area is decreasing to 390.

7.10. A surplus of around 1-2fe is projected for 2024/25 and thereafter to stay around 1fe until 2030/31.

7.11. The large-scale regeneration of Hackney's Woodbury Down Estate has meant that we continued to carefully monitor this PA for any unmet demand resulting from the close juxtaposition of this neighbouring regeneration though it should be noted that most neighbouring boroughs including Hackney are experiencing falls in demand for school places despite additional housing development. Within Haringey, significant residential development has been approved as part of the partial redevelopment of the St Ann's Hospital site (circa 995 units). This 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.

7.12. 88 units have received consent in St Anns ward at 432 (Former Red House) West Green road since the 2020 SPPR and are expected to complete in the early 2025 to account for up to an additional 88 dwellings. This development is still under construction as at 2024. – see Large sites table in Appendix 1 Future housing in the borough below.

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

- 7.13. However Hackney is has also reported sharp projected falls in future Reception demand and currently has very high surplus levels across their primary schools so we are not anticipating greater cross-borough demand from Hackney pupils despite these developments.
- 7.14. Planning Area 4 (PA4)
PA4 incorporates the following wards: Bruce Castle, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Central, Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Northumberland Park, 80% of White Hart Lane, 60% of South Tottenham and 50% of Seven Sisters. We currently provide a total of 840 reception places in this PA though are planning to reduce this to 750 from September 2024.
- 7.15. Current projections suggest a surplus of 2-3fe is projected by 2024/25 growing slightly to 3-4fe between now and 2030/31. Large scale development in this planning area could impact this surplus though given the current and historic levels of surplus capacity the current focus is on reducing capacity.
- 7.16. We therefore need to continue monitoring with the view to amending PANs to provide additional places as and when required.
- 7.17. Large sites in PA4 that are expected to complete in the next 3 to 4 years account for up to an additional 1,691 dwellings – see Large sites table in Appendix 1 Future housing in the borough below. Hale Wharf is now largely complete (circa 500 units) and the final sites on the Island site are now well underway with 341 units completing on Ashley Road South in 2023/24.
- 7.18. Planning Area 5 (PA5)
PA 5 incorporates the following wards: Noel Park, West Green, Woodside, 50% of Bounds Green, 50% of Haringay and 20% of White Hart Lane. There is currently a total of 630 reception places in this PA.
- 7.19. Projections show a 3fe surplus in 2024/25 increasing to 3-4fe between 2024/25 and 2030/31.
- 7.20. Large scale developments that were completed in PA5 over the last year include 470 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 2023 projections against the 2024 projections
Figures 2 and 3 below compare the differences in reception projections between the 2023 and 2024 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.

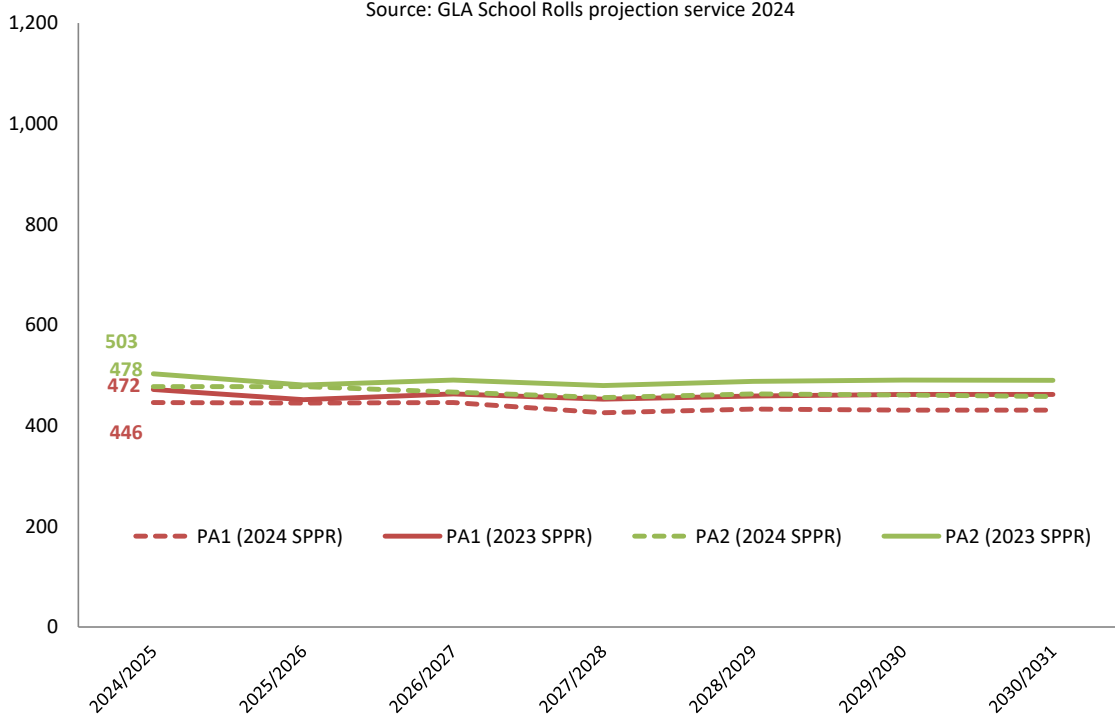
7.23. Demand for places appears to have reduced very slightly in planning area 1 and planning area 2 compared to the data in the 2023 SPPR.

7.24. Demand for places appears to have increased very slightly in planning area 4 and decreased very slightly in planning areas 3 and 5 compared to the data in the 2023 SPPR.

7.25. Neither of the changes above should be overstated. They are subtle.

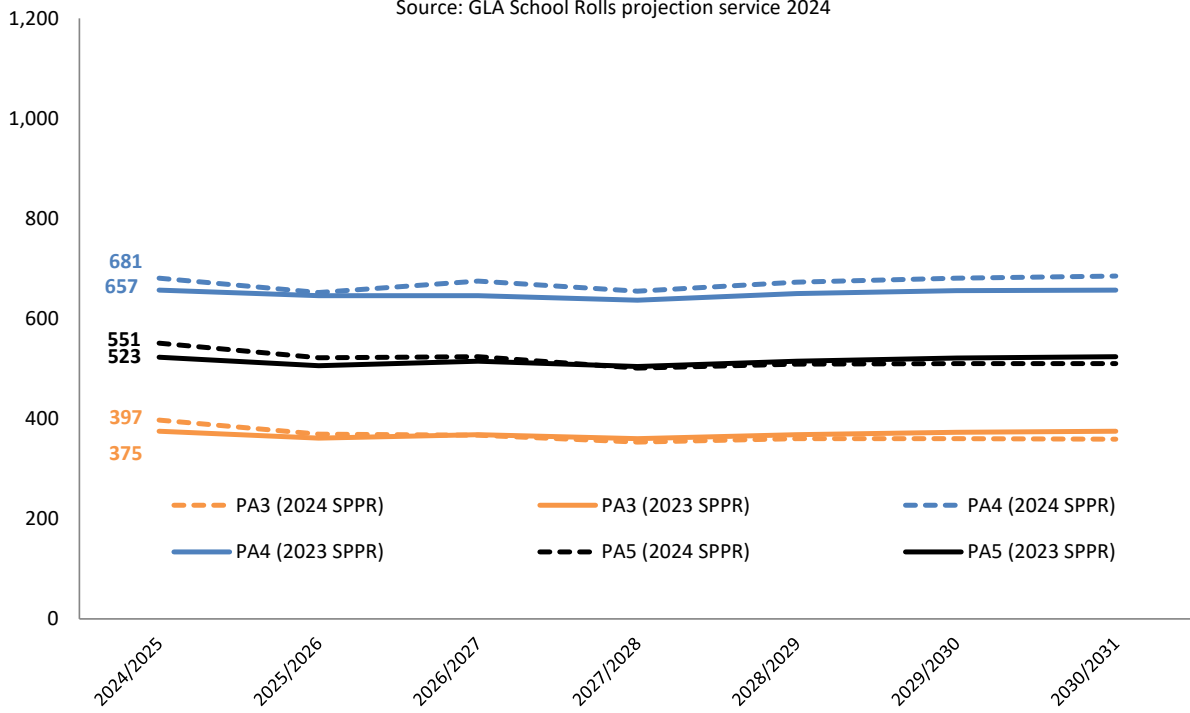
Figure 2 - Projected reception aged pupils by PAs 1 and 2, 2023/24 to 2030/31 (projected)

Source: GLA School Rolls projection service 2024



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

Source: GLA School Rolls projection service 2024



8. Demand for secondary places in our borough

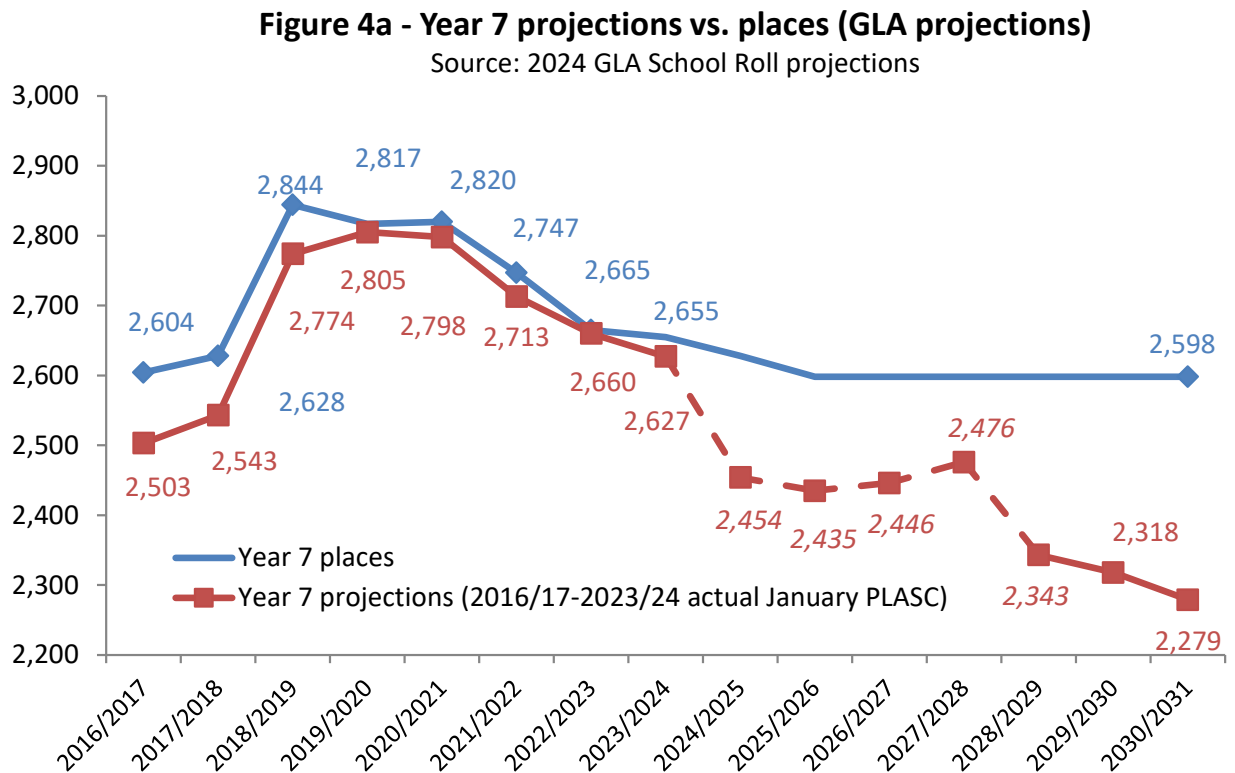
- 8.1. For several years there was an upward trend in the demand for places in the borough based on the larger cohorts working their way through the primary phase and into the secondary phase.
- 8.2. This trend has begun to recede over the last two years reducing the number of additional bulge classes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

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

	Year	Number of year 7 places	Number of year 6 pupils	Number of year 7 pupils	year 7 place shortfall / surplus	% of year 7 surplus places
Actual	2018/2019	2,844	3,160	2,774	70	2.5%
Actual	2019/2020	2,817	3,073	2,805	12	0.4%
Actual	2020/2021	2,820	3,069	2,798	22	0.8%
Actual	2021/2022	2,747	2,874	2,713	34	1.2%
Actual	2022/2023	2,665	2,863	2,660	5	0.2%
Actual	2023/2024	2,665	2,825 (actual Jan 2024)	2,627 (actual Jan 2024)	38	1.4%
Projection	2024/2025	2,628	2,750	2,454	174	6.6%
Projection	2025/2026	2,598	2,809	2,435	163	6.3%
Projection	2026/2027	2,598	2,751	2,446	152	5.9%
Projection	2027/2028	2,598	2,673	2,476	122	4.7%
Projection	2028/2029	2,598	2,667	2,343	255	9.8%
Projection	2029/2030	2,598	2,584	2,318	280	10.8%
Projection	2030/2031	2,598	2,461	2,279	319	12.3%

Source: 2018-2024 PLASC counts and GLA 2024 School Roll projections 10 year constrained and 3/4 Model. Note From September 2025 the PAN at Heartlands is reducing from 240 to 210.

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



- 8.4. Heartlands High School is reducing it's PAN in 2025 from 240 to 200 hence Year PAN is shown at 2,598 above.
- 8.5. In terms of in-year capacity we have 1 form of entry in year groups 9 and 11 (mixed). We have some capacity for Girls in year groups 7, 8 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 2022 this drop was 7.6% (2,863 Y6 in January vs. 2,646 Y7 in October).
- 8.9. The numerical proportion of Year 6 pupils retained in Year 7 has consistently increased in recent years. In 2012 Year 7 numbers were 20% smaller than Year 6. This has fallen to a low of 7.6% in 2023.

8.10. This trend is illustrated in the tables below. They show how the difference between the size of the Year 6 and Year 7 cohorts has shrunk from 542 (2013) to only 217 in 2023.

8.11. Whilst it seems overall demand for Year 7 places should fall in future years (and a sharp decline has been seen in 2024) the scale of this fall maybe somewhat arrested if the trend shown below continues:

Changes since 2012 in the relative sizes of the Year 6 and Year 7 cohorts:

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Year 6 @ Jan census	2,607	2,712	2,929	2,888	2,951	2,910
Year 7 @ Oct census	2,107	2,170	2,351	2,491	2,511	2,531
Diff.	500	542	578	397	440	379
% diff between Y7 and Y6	-19.2%	-20.0%	-19.7%	-13.7%	-14.9%	-13.0%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Year 6 @ Jan census	3,168	3,160	3,073	3,069	2,929	2,863
Year 7 @ Oct census	2,778	2,785	2,760	2,695	2,663	2,646
Diff.	390	375	313	374	266	217
% diff between Y7 and Y6	-12.3%	-11.9%	-10.2%	-12.2%	-9.1%	-7.6%

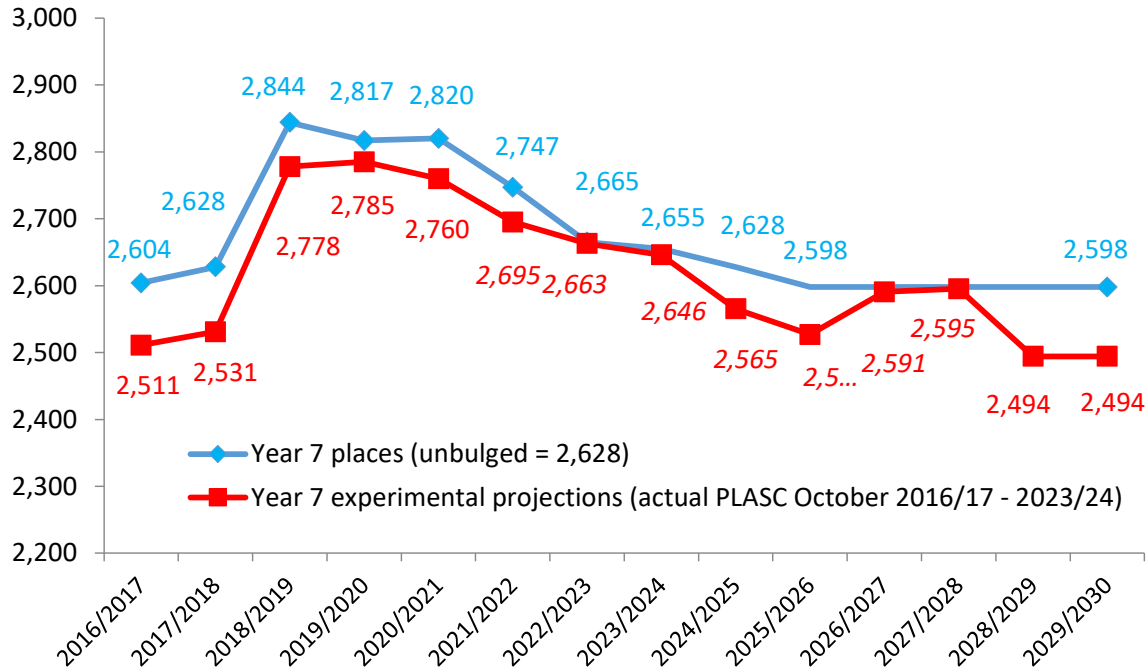
Table 2b Year 6 and 7 projections and planned places (*Experimental projections*)

	Year	Number of year 7 places	Number of year 6 pupils in January	Number of year 7 pupils in October	year 7 place shortfall / surplus	% of year 7 surplus places
Actual	2016/2017	2,604	2,951	2,511	93	3.6%
Actual	2017/2018	2,628	2,910	2,531	97	3.7%
Actual	2018/2019	2,844	3,168	2,778	66	2.3%
Actual	2019/2020	2,817	3,160	2,785	32	1.1%
Actual	2020/2021	2,820	3,069	2,760	60	2.1%
Actual	2021/2022	2,747	3,051	2,695	52	1.9%
Actual	2022/2023	2,665	2,929	2,663	93	3.5%
Actual	2023/2024	2,655	2,863	2,646	9	0.3%
Actual	2024/2025	2,628	2,825	2,610	18	0.7%
Projection	2025/2026	2,598	2,755	2,546	52	2.0%
Projection	2026/2027	2,598	2,822	2,608	-10	-0.4%
Projection	2027/2028	2,598	2,809	2,596	2	0.1%
Projection	2028/2029	2,598	2,702	2,497	101	3.9%
Projection	2029/2030	2,598	2,731	2,523	75	2.9%

Source: 2016-2024 PLASC counts (Haringey Education Services)

* From September 2025 Heartlands High school is reducing PAN from 240 to 210.

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 (FAP) 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 are at or beyond capacity at some of 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	2022/23 Capacity	2023/24 Capacity	Jan 23 Census	Jan 24 Census
Alexandra Park School	550	550	652	685
Fortismere School	450	450	479	471
Grieg City Academy	250	250	195	225
Highgate Wood school	320	320	285	287
St Thomas More School	300	300	257	245
London Academy of Excellence	550	550	607	696
Haringey Sixth Form College	1,250	1,250	1,164	1,104
Harris Academy Tottenham	125*	125*	136	137
ADA Digital skills college***	150	-	122**	-
Total	3,945	3,795	3,897	3,850

Source: January 2024 School census (PLASC) & sixth form colleges

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

** ADA Digital skills college has relocate to Pimlico, SW1

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 2,903 children with a EHCP in our schools compared with 1,262 young people with statements in 2009. The number of Children and Young people with

EHCPs maintained by Haringey are between 131 and 204 in every year's cohort between Y3 and Y14. Reception, Y1 and Y2 have cohort sizes of 136, 152 and 151 respectively. In terms of specific need, the numbers of children with ASC (autistic spectrum condition) 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 ASC is close to capacity in the borough. The capacity issue must be seen alongside the recent trend for increasing ASC place demand which has contributed towards reduced capacity. Any provision provided by free schools or academies will be factored into projections for future demand. The Local Authority received additional funding from DfE to support plans in the Haringey Safety Valve programme to increase education sufficiency and increase places for children and young people with ASC by developing resource provisions for children and young people with ASC, SEMH and Complex Needs. See: [Haringey Safety Valve Programme | Haringey Council](#)
- 3.3. Haringey, in common with other authorities has seen an ongoing increase in demand for Education, Health and Care plans. We are therefore planning 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.

Further work is being undertaken to create:

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

School Place Planning Data 2024

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Appendix 1: Reception planning for places borough wide

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

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

Intake year	Actual & projected births applicable for intake year	Reception aged pupils	Number of school places across borough	% of reception surplus	Deficit/surplus No. of places	Equivalent Form of Entry (fe)
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)	3,088	13.1%	405	13fe
2022/23	3,655 (actual births in 2018/19)	2,720 (actual)	3,026	10.1%	306	10fe
2023/24	3,470 (actual births in 2019/20)	2,652 (actual Jan 2024)	3,056	13.2%	404	13
2024/25	3,383 (actual births in 2020/21)	2,558	2,910	12.1%	352	12
2025/26	3,249 (projected births in 2021/22)	2,471	2,880	14.2%	409	14
2026/27	3,200 (projected births in 2022/23)	2,484	2,880	13.8%	396	13
2027/28	3,298 (projected births in 2023/24)	2,395	2,880	16.8%	485	16
2028/29	3,323 (projected births in 2024/25)	2,442	2,880	15.2%	438	15
2029/30	3,334 (projected births in 2025/26)	2,447	2,880	15.0%	433	14
2030/31	3,338 (projected births in 2026/27)	2,447	2,880	15.0%	433	14

Source: 2018-2024 January PLASC counts and GLA 2024 School roll projections – 10 year constrained 3/4 model

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

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

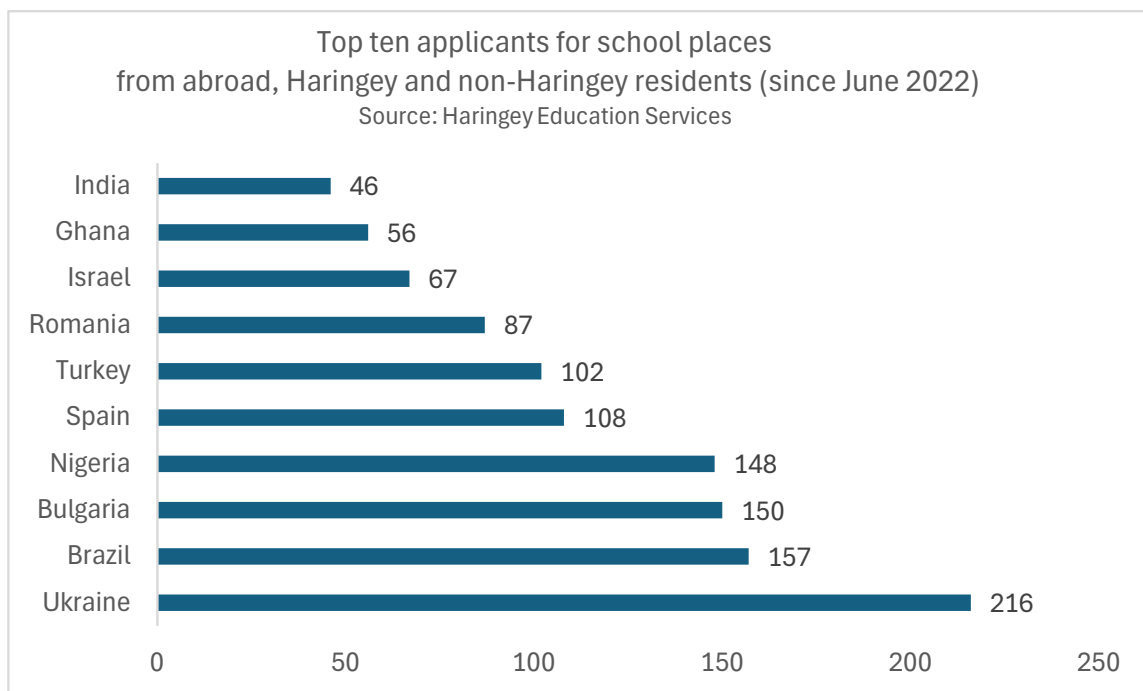
** For September 2019 Trinity Primary Academy inserted a bulge class temporarily taking them from 2FE to 3FE. They have reverted to 2fe from September 2020 onwards.

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

2. Volatility in school place planning

- 2.1. Recent years have seen a greater volatility in school place projections as a result of changes to migration patterns, recent economic downturns and now a further layer of emerging policy from a new government on, among other things, housing, universal credit and free schools. More recently the result of the EU Referendum and the short and long-term impacts of Covid-19 have further added uncertainty to projections, a picture seen across the Capital.

- 2.2. Drops in birth rates across the UK and globally in recent years have continued to put downward pressure on demand for school places.
- 2.3. A small counter to these themes has been political instability in Hong Kong and more significantly war in Ukraine which has led to the greatest population exodus in Europe since World War 2 of around 8 million people⁵. The impact of the Ukraine war in demand for school places in Haringey has so far been consistent with up to 216 applications received in total. More recently data has been collated from all countries and the most recent data is shown below⁶.



- 2.4. It is clear we are now over a recent rise in demand for primary school places and that key future themes are likely to be managing surpluses in primary schools **and** secondary schools.
- 2.5. 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.

3. Future Housing in the borough

- 3.1. 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

⁵ [UNHCR](#)

⁶ School applicants from abroad since June 2022 and July 2023, Haringey and non-Haringey residents, Haringey Education Services

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).

3.2. Appendix 13 sets out how we calculate school roll projections and provides further information on the information used to inform our projections.

Figure 1.2a – Major completions in 2023/24

Scheme	Net Dwellings completed in 2022/23	Planning Area
Ashley Road South – The Sessile	341	4
Land adj Remington and Pulford Rd	46	3
Clarendon Square	119	5
Chocolate Factory	230	5
Former Petrol Station, Mayes Rd	75	5
Land at junction Partridge Way and Trinity Rd	23	5
Ferry Island North	129	4
Total	963	

Figure 1.2b – Large sites that are expected to be completed between 2024-2029

Site Name	Capacity	Address	Status of development	Development Description	Decision Date	Delivery 2024-2029	Ward/Planning area
Woodridings	33	Woodridings Court, Crescent Road, London, N22 7RX	Decision	Redevelopment of the derelict undercroft car park behind Woodridings Court and provision of 33 new Council rent homes in four and five storey buildings.	15/03/2023	33	Alexandra/PA1
High Road West	2,929	High Road West Regeneration Area, London	Decision	New mixed-use development including residential commercial, business & service, business , leisure, community uses, and Sui Generis uses together with creation of new public square	31/08/2022	294	Bruce Castle/PA4
311 The Roundway	76	58-62 Lordship Lane, 311-315 The Roundway, and 12 Church Lane, Tottenham	Under Construction	Demolition of existing buildings and erection of a three to five storey building with new Class E/F1 floorspace at ground floor and residential C3 units	10/10/2022	76	Bruce Castle/PA4
St Anns Hospital	995	St. Ann's Hospital, St. Ann's Rd	Under Construction	Detailed and outline planning permission for the change of use, conversion and alteration of existing hospital buildings for a flexible range of non-residential uses within Use Class E, F1/F2; and demolition of building and the erection of new buildings for residential uses (Use Class C3);	07/10/2023	300	Hermitage & Gardens/PA3

Remington Road	46	Land adjoining Remington Road and, Pulford Road, London, N15	Under Construction	Redevelopment of site including demolition of garages to provide 46 new homes for Council rent (Use Class C3)	09/06/2022	46	Hermitage & Gardens/P A3
7 Cross Lane (Pool Motors)	50	Cross House, 7, Cross Lane	Under construction	Demolition of existing building; redevelopment to provide business (Class E(g)(iii))(light industrial) use at the ground, first and second floors, residential (Class C3) use on the upper floors, within a building of six storeys plus basement, provision of 6 car parking spaces and refuse storage.	29/06/2021	50	Hornsey/P A2
Wat Tyler House (Campsbourne Estate)	15	Wat Tyler House, Boyton Road, Hornsey, London, N8 7AU	Decision	Redevelopment of the car park adjacent to Wat Tyler House to provide 15 new Council rent homes in a part 4, 5 and 7 storey building	01/06/2023	15	Hornsey/P A2
Cranwood/Woodside Avenue	41	Cranwood, 100, Woodside Avenue, London, N10 3JA	Under Construction	Demolition of existing building and redevelopment of site to provide 41 new homes (Use Class C3)	10/10/2022	41	Muswell Hill/PA1
Clarendon Square Development	780	Land at Former Clarendon Gas Works, Clarendon Rd, Hornsey Park Rd, Mayes Rd, Clarendon Rd,	Under Construction	Demolition of Olympia Trading Estate and Western Road buildings and structures, and a phased, residential led mixed use development comprising the construction of buildings across the site to include the following 163,300sqm GEA Use Class C3 Residential; 7,168sqm to 7,500sqm GEA Class B1 Business; 1,500sqm to 3,950sqm GEA Class A1-A5; 417sqm GEA Class D1 Day Nursery; and up to 2,500sqm GEA Class D2 Leisure	19/04/2018	780	Noel Park/PA5
Mecca Bingo	252	Mecca Bingo, Lordship Lane, Wood Green	Allocation	Redevelopment of bingo hall for town centre uses with residential above.	N/A	252	Noel Park/PA5
Clarendon Rd Hertie and adjacent	250	19-35 Clarendon Road, Wood Green	Allocation	Redevelopment for employment led, mixed use redevelopment	N/A	100	Noel Park/PA5
Former BHS, 22-42 High Road	197	Former BHS, 22-42 High Road	Decision	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, with associated site access, car and cycle parking, and landscaping works.	20/02/2020	197	Noel Park/PA5
Wood Green Library	195	Wood Green Library and Shopping Centre, Wood Green High Rd; Asian Centre, Caxton Rd, Wood Green,	Allocation	Subject to reprovision of the existing library use, redevelopment to create enhanced town centre uses, a new library, residential development, and a new urban square with pedestrian and cycle route linking Wood Green High Road to Alexandra Palace.	N/A	195	Noel Park/PA5

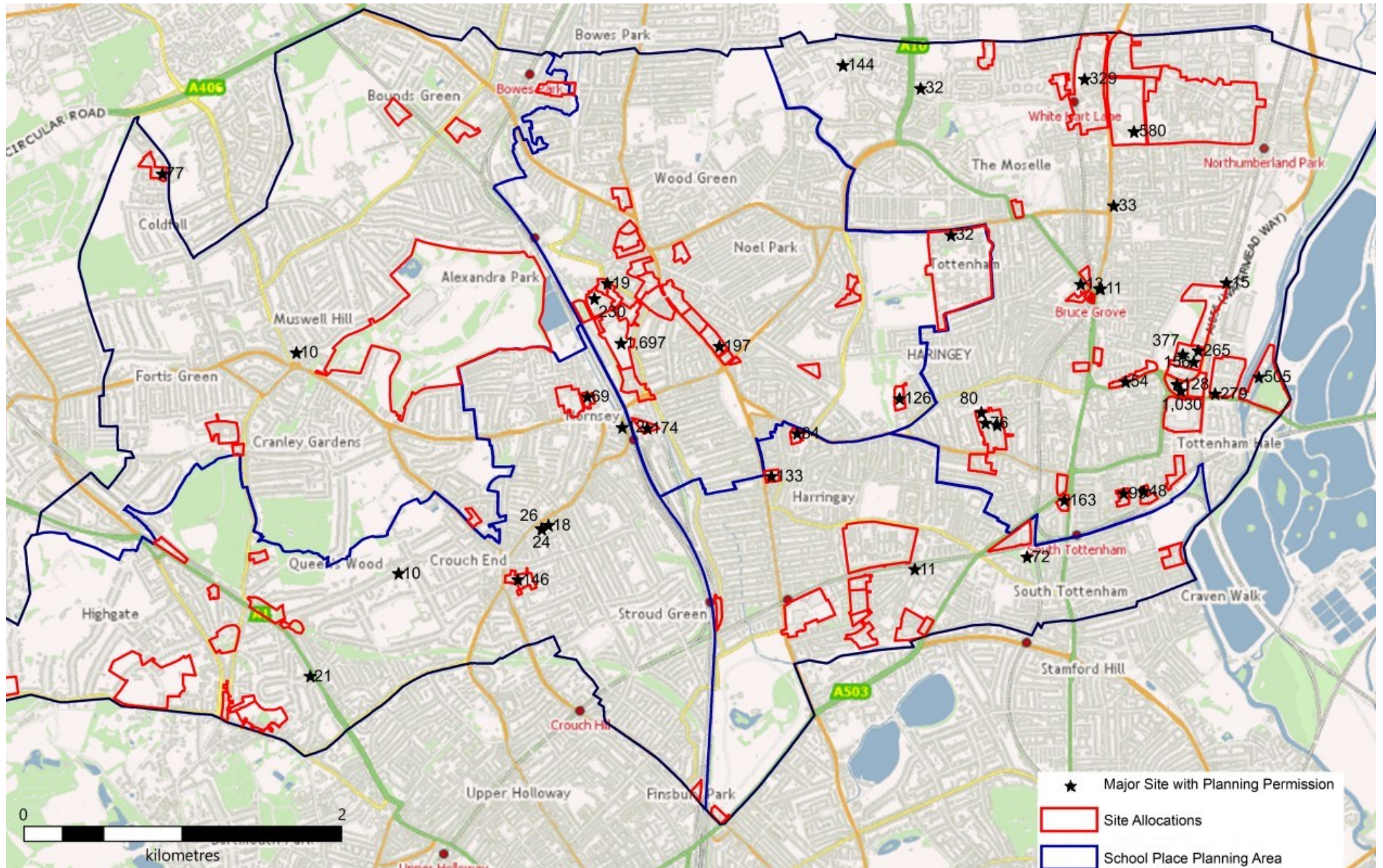
Kingfisher Place and Mallard Place	178	Kingfisher Place, Coburg Road,	Allocation	Redevelopment for employment led, mixed use redevelopment	N/A	60	Noel Park/PA5
Iceland Site, Land at Brook Road, N22	161	Land off Brook Road and, Mayes Road, London, N22, London	Decision	Demolition of existing building and erection of a 6-9 storey building providing 161 residential flats (Use Class C3), medical centre (Use Class D1), retail (Use Classes A1-A4) and a flexible retail / office unit (Use Classes A1-A4 and B1), plus associated	22/02/2021	161	Noel Park/PA5
West Indian Cultural Centre	74	West Indian Cultural Centre, Clarendon Road off Hornsey Park Road, London, N8	Allocation	Residential, employment and community uses redevelopment	N/A	74	Noel Park/PA5
Barbara Hucklesbury Close	14	Barbara Hucklesbury Close, London, N22 6PQ	Decision	Demolition of existing eight bungalows and the construction of a part one, two and three-storey building to provide supported living accommodation (Use Class C2) comprising 14 one-bedroom homes, a support office and communal garden.	15/06/2023	14	Noel Park/PA5
Tottenham Hotspur Stadium	585	748 High Road, Tottenham, London	Decision	Proposed demolition and comprehensive phased redevelopment for stadium (Class D2) with hotel (Class C1), Tottenham Experience (sui generis), sports centre (Class D2); community (Class D1) and / or offices (Class B1); housing (Class C3); and health centre (Class D1)	15/04/2016	585	Northumberland Park/PA4
Lansdowne Road (Baldewyne Court and Arundel Court)	12	Baldewyne Court, Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, London, N17 0LR	Decision Pending	Redevelopment of existing car parking area to both Arundel Court and Baldewyne Court to provide 30 units over 4 blocks of three-storeys with associated amenity space,	N/A	30	Northumberland Park/PA4
Gourley Triangle	191	Land South of Seven Sisters Road extending west of the Mainline Railway and East to the junction of Seven Sisters Road and St. Ann's Road, London	Allocation	Comprehensive mixed use redevelopment in accordance with a site wide masterplan providing new employment space and residential use	N/A	191	Seven Sisters/PA3
Plevna Crescent	72	Plevna Crescent N15 6DW	Under Construction	Erection of 72 residential units in four buildings ranging from 5 - 6 storeys, comprising of 20 x 1 bed flats, 34 x 2 bed flats, 14 x 3 bed flats and 4 x 4 bed flats; including 29 parking spaces at semi-basement level, 130 bicycle spaces and associated infrastructure and landscaping scheme together with the regeneration and enhancement of the existing ecological corridor	05/04/2018	72	Seven Sisters/PA3

Watts Close	18	Land at, Watts Close, London, N15 5DW, ,	Under Construction	Demolition of 11 dwellings and community building and replace with 18 new homes for council rent. Erect 6 no. two-storey family houses (three and four bedrooms) and 12 apartments (one and two bedrooms) in 2 three-storey blocks including 2 wheelchair user		18	Seven Sisters/PA 4
Brunel Walk	45	Brunel Walk, London, N15 5HQ, Brunel Walk, N15 5HQ	Under Construction	Redevelopment of Brunel Walk to provide 45 new Council rent homes in four buildings ranging from 3 to 4-storeys high including 39 apartments and 6 maisonettes. Provision of associated amenity and play space, cycle and refuse/recycling stores and 4 wheelch	14/04 /2026	45	Seven Sisters/PA 4
Bernard Works	99	Bernard Works, Bernard Road, London	Decision	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	07/10 /2018	99	South Tottenham/ PA4
423-435 West Green Road	88	Red House, West Green Rd also known as 423-435 West Green Road	Under Construction	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 café, 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.	19/02 /2020	88	St Ann's/PA3
Kerswell Close	25	Land Rear Of, 2-14, Kerswell Close, London, N15 5RP	Under Construction	Redevelopment of the car park, commercial unit and open space at the junction of Kerswell Close and St. Ann's Road and provision of 25 new Council rent homes and an Adult Care Hub in two, four and five-storey buildings. Provision of associated amenity spa	18/08 /2025	25	St Ann's/PA3
Red House	88	423-435, West Green Road, London, N15 3PJ	Under Construction	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 café, to provide a total of 88 residential units (including 46 social rented units),	19/02 /2020	88	St Ann's/PA3
67 Lawrence Road	69	67 Lawrence Road	Under Construction	Demolition of the existing buildings and redevelopment of the site to provide a 7 storey building fronting Lawrence Road which includes a recessed top floor and four storey mews block to the rear, comprising 69 residential units (use class C3) and seven live work units on ground and first floor level, including 7 disabled parking spaces and associated works (Revised parking and landscaping arrangement)	17/01 /2018	69	Tottenham Central/PA 4

Ferry Island Buildings 1 and 2	482	Ferry Island, Station Road, London	Under Construction	Demolition works and clearance of existing site to provide a mixed-use development comprising 6 buildings up to 38 storeys in height, which together with pavilion and basement accommodation will provide up to 104,053m ² of floorspace (GIA), comprising residential (Use Class C3) (up to 1,036 units), retail (Use Class A1-A4), health centre (Use Class D1), office (Use Class B1), leisure (Use Class D2)	27/03/2019	482	Tottenham Hale/PA4
Ashley Road Depot	272	Ashley Road North, 100-399 Ashley Road including Council Depot	Under Construction	Full planning application for the erection of 272 homes including 50% socially rented homes extending 4-13 storeys, 174sqm of flexible Use Class E	25/02/2022	272	Tottenham Hale/PA4
Hale Wharf	245	Land north of Ferry Lane from Pymmes Brook to the River Lea, including Hale Wharf and "The Paddock"	Under Construction	Application for the approval of reserved matters for Buildings C, D, E, F, H, I and J of Hale Wharf to provide 245 homes, non-residential uses, public realm,	15/11/2018	245	Tottenham Hale/PA4
Berol Quarter	210	Berol Quarter, Ashley Road, London	Decision	Full planning permission for the refurbishment and extension of Berol House to include Use Class E floorspace; and the redevelopment of 2 Berol Yard to provide new residential homes and Use Class E floorspace; with associated landscaping, public realm improvements, car and cycle parking, and other associated works.	03/07/2023	210	Tottenham Hale/PA4
The Hale	189	29-33, The Hale, London	Decision	Redevelopment of site including demolition of existing buildings to provide a part 7, part 24 storey building of purpose-built student accommodation [PBSA] (Sui Generis); with part commercial uses [retail] (Use Class E(a)) at ground and first floor; and associated access, landscaping works, cycle parking, and wind mitigation measures	05/09/2022	189	Tottenham Hale/PA4
Canon Factory	256	Cannon Factory, Ashley Road, London	Decision	Building 3 will comprise 2,504.85 sqm of commercial floorspace spread over the ground and first floors with 162 residential units spread over the second to sixteenth floors. It has a large ground floor podium level with the building stepping in at the first floor level.	14/11/2018	162	Tottenham Hale/PA4
Ashley Park	97	Ashley House, Ashley Road, London	Decision	Demolition of existing buildings and erection of a part 6, part 8 storey building to provide 97 residential units (Class C3), 170 sqm of commercial floorspace (Class A1/A3/B1), new public realm, car and cycle parking and associated works	16/04/2020	97	Tottenham Hale/PA4
Garage Site, Ferry Lane	44	The Garage Site, Ferry Lane,	Identification	Residential and community uses	N/A	44	Tottenham Hale/PA4

		Tottenham Hale, London,					
Selby Centre	200	Selby Centre, Selby Lane	Allocation	Community use-led mixed use development including consolidation of community uses with potential housing development	N/A	50	West Green/PA5
Broadwater Farm	294	Broadwater Farm Estate, London, N17, Broadwater Farm Estate, N17	Decision	Demolition of the existing buildings and structures and erection of new mixed-use buildings including residential (Use Class C3), commercial, business and service (Class E) and local community and learning (Class F) floorspace; energy centre (sui generis)	07/03/2023	96	West Green/PA5
Station Rd Offices	250	225 High Road, 10-48 Station Road, 40 Cumberland Road, Wood Green	Allocation	Redevelopment of existing office buildings to create new residential led mixed use development with town centre uses at ground floor, replacement employment floorspace, and new public realm.	N/A	100	West Green/PA5
Woodridings	33	Woodridings Court, Crescent Road, London, N22 7RX	Decision	Redevelopment of the derelict undercroft car park behind Woodridings Court and provision of 33 new Council rent homes in four and five storey buildings.	15/03/2023	33	Alexandra/PA1

Figure 1.1 – Housing trajectory sites across Haringey



Appendix 2: Planning for places in local planning areas

1. We use five Planning Areas (PAs) for the purpose of our place planning to allow us to plan more effectively to meet local demand. PAs provide a useful framework to compare admissions application data, pupil projections, school roll information and housing developments across the borough. The 2024 School Place Planning report shows the new 2022 wards following the boundary changes introduced in May 2022. This doesn't impact the Planning Areas just the name of wards contained within them. Please see more information [here](#). This data helps us to identify pressure points in particular parts of the borough. There is natural movement across PA boundaries for parents to access school places and there should not be an assumption that if you live within a PA you will take up a school place in that PA.

Table 2.1 – Haringey Planning Areas

Planning areas	
PA	Wards
PA1	Alexandra, Bounds Green ward (50%), Fortis Green, Hornsey (20%), Muswell Hill
PA 2	Crouch End, Highgate, Hornsey (80%), Stroud Green
PA 3	Haringay ward (50%), Hermitage & Gardens, St Ann's, Seven Sisters (50%), South Tottenham (40%)
PA 4	Bruce Castle, Northumberland Park, Seven Sisters (50%), South Tottenham (60%), Tottenham Central, Tottenham Hale, White Hart Lane (80%)
PA 5	Bounds Green (50%), Haringay (50%), Noel Park, West Green, White Hart Lane (20%), Woodside

Appendix 4: Planning Area Headlines

- This table shows how demand varies between planning areas. A figure over 1.0 shows that there are more first place preference applications than available places. A figure below 1.0 shows that there are fewer first place preference applications than there are places available. Tables 4.2 and 4.3 were amended in the 2023 SPPR to reflect future anticipated levels of demand and capacity rather than retrospective.

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

Planning Area	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Planning area 1	1.06	1.14	1.12	0.99	1.03	1.03	0.95
Planning area 2	0.91	0.92	1.09	0.97	1.01	0.89	0.94
Planning area 3	0.85	0.76	0.94	0.78	0.77	0.87	0.81
Planning area 4	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.71	0.74	0.72	0.81
Planning area 5	0.86	0.91	0.91	0.78	0.88	0.95	1.00
Haringey Total	0.87	0.88	0.94	0.84	0.88	0.88	0.90

- Table 4.2 shows that overall projected Reception surpluses between now and 2029/30 between 10% and 20% due to further falls in anticipated demand. Table 4.3 shows that despite planned falls in Reception to Year 6 between now and 2029/30 more reductions in capacity are required.

Assumed Reception PANs for Table 4.2	Reception only					
	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Planning area 1	540	540	540	540	540	540
Planning area 2	570	570	570	570	570	570
Planning area 3	420	390	390	390	390	390
Planning area 4	750	750	750	750	750	750
Planning area 5	630	630	630	630	630	630
Haringey Total	2,910	2,880	2,880	2,880	2,880	2,880

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

Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area	Reception only					
	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Planning area 1	12.6%	16.3%	14.3%	16.1%	15.0%	20.2%
Planning area 2	11.8%	15.6%	13.9%	15.8%	14.4%	19.1%
Planning area 3	10.7%	7.4%	5.6%	7.7%	5.6%	7.7%
Planning area 4	12.4%	13.9%	13.9%	15.1%	13.3%	9.2%
Planning area 5	17.0%	19.7%	18.3%	20.0%	18.3%	19.0%
Haringey Average	13.1%	15.1%	13.8%	15.5%	13.9%	15.2%

Assumed R-Y6 PANs for Table 4.3	Reception to Year 6					
	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Planning area 1	3,780	3,780	3,780	3,780	3,780	3,780
Planning area 2	4,170	4,140	4,080	4,050	4,020	3,990
Planning area 3	3,270	3,150	3,000	2,880	2,820	2,760
Planning area 4	6,030	5,790	5,580	5,400	5,340	5,310
Planning area 5	4,530	4,530	4,470	4,440	4,440	4,440
Haringey Total	21,780	21,390	20,910	20,550	20,400	20,280

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

Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Planning area 1	5.8%	8.4%	10.8%	13.4%	15.4%	18.7%
Planning area 2	12.0%	13.8%	14.9%	17.4%	19.1%	22.1%
Planning area 3	17.1%	15.5%	12.8%	12.0%	10.0%	11.4%
Planning area 4	16.1%	13.9%	12.5%	11.0%	11.4%	9.3%
Planning area 5	14.1%	16.0%	16.9%	18.4%	18.9%	19.3%
Haringey surplus	13.3%	13.6%	13.6%	14.4%	15.1%	16.0%

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 2024 (June) in all forms of entry currently offered including bulge classes, if applicable.

1. Planning Area 1

- 1.1. Planning Area 1 incorporates the following wards: Alexandra, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill, 50% of Bounds Green and 20% of Hornsey and includes the following schools: Bounds Green Infant and Junior School, Coldfall Primary, Muswell Hill Primary, Our Lady of Muswell RC, Rhodes Avenue Primary, St James' CE Primary, St Martin of Porres RC, Tetherdown Primary and Eden Primary.

Summary of Planning Area 1

1.2. Applications

The overall number of first place preferences for schools in Planning Area 1 decreased since last year from 554 to 512. This is marginally lower than the overall PAN for all schools in PA1 (540) and represents the lowest demand for schools in PA1 in recent years. First place preference applications represent the number of unique applications and are an indicator of the overall demand for a school or for places in a planning area.

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

1.4. School Roll

The school roll in this area has decreased since 2019 after several years of increase. To meet historic demand we previously expanded Coldfall Primary, Tetherdown Primary, Rhodes Avenue Primary and, most recently (for September 2016), Bounds Green Infant and Junior School. The borough's first free school, Eden primary school, opened in September 2011 and has contributed towards alleviating some of the pressure for school places in this area. Planning area 1 is projected to have a 12.6% surplus in Reception in and 5.8% across the primary estate (reception to year 6) in 2024/25.

1.5. Mobility

This area is characterised by low mobility though this has increased since 2020 possibly as a result of out-migration⁷.

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

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

development. Housing growth will be relatively modest in this part of the borough with no large sites expected to complete in the next 4 years.

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 slightly in future years.

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

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2022/23) & Projection (2023/24-2030/31) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/ Deficit of places
2018/19	509	528	540	12
2019/20	480	520	540	20
2020/21	444	517	540	23
2021/22	449	502	540	38
2022/23	469	506	540	34
2023/24	403	505 (actual Jan 2024)	540	35
2024/25	399	446	540	94
2025/26	364	445	540	95
2026/27		446	540	94
2027/28		426	540	114
2028/29		433	540	107
2029/30		431	540	109
2030/31		431	540	109

Source: 2018-2024 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2024, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area or GLA Birth projections (up until 2024/25) GLA School roll projections births at planning area for 2025/26 see note in References at end of this section.

Table 5.2: First place preference information

School	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bounds Green	88	77	102	102	110	95	89	102	85
Coldfall Primary	106	93	108	99	117	89	97	73	91
Eden Primary	31	37	31	32	27	23	31	33	33
Muswell Hill Primary	92	59	57	81	91	88	83	64	59
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	33	34	34	40	36	36	35	44	33
Rhodes Avenue Primary	138	132	132	153	140	126	133	142	130
St James' CE Primary	30	30	30	21	19	21	15	33	36
St Martin of Porres RC	19	26	21	19	15	17	19	15	8
Tetherdown Primary	64	85	55	71	51	42	56	48	37
Total	601	573	570	618	606	537	558	554	512

Note: On time applications as at 8/2/2024

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2024)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bounds Green Infant & Junior school	630	535	538	561	588	626	607
Coldfall Primary	630	629	629	628	625	627	629
Eden Primary	210	207	205	193	196	203	204
Muswell Hill Primary	420	420	420	420	420	415	419
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	420	379	382	377	377	380	389
Rhodes Avenue Primary	630	633	632	630	631	630	631
St James' CE Primary	210	251	248	244	219	193	182
St Martin of Porres RC	210	201	177	159	158	151	143
Tetherdown Primary	420	418	421	413	411	418	402
Totals	3,780	3,673	3,652	3,625	3,625	3,643	3,606
Total Capacity	3,780	3,750	3,750	3,780	3,780	3,780	3,780
Percentage of Surplus capacity		2.1%	2.6%	4.1%	4.1%	3.6%	4.6%

Table 5.4: 2019-23 Mobility from Analyse School Performance online⁸

School	2019% mobility	2020% mobility	2021% mobility	2022% mobility	2023% mobility
Bounds Green Infant	6.2	14	15	15	16
Bounds Green Junior	10.0	6	7	8	10
Coldfall Primary	6.5	8	8	10	13
Eden Primary	16.4	18	17	12	23
Muswell Hill Primary	7.5	14	17	11	23
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	20.1	30	29	31	35
Rhodes Avenue Primary	5.7	8	8	9	10
St James' CE Primary	15.3	24	24	30	36
St Martin of Porres RC	15.7	18	20	15	30
Tetherdown Primary	14.2	27	24	27	28

⁸ Analyse School Performance via DfE

2. Planning Area 2

- 2.1. Planning Area 2 incorporates the following wards: Crouch End, Highgate, Stroud Green and 80% of Hornsey and includes the following schools: Campsbourne Infants, Coleridge Primary, Highgate Primary, Rokesly Infants, St Aidan's, St Mary's CE Primary, St Michaels CE Primary N6, St Peter in Chains RC Infants, Stroud Green Primary and Weston Park Primary.

Summary of Planning Area 2

2.2. Applications

First place preferences for schools in Planning Area 2 fell slightly this year from 536 (2023) to 533 (2024).

2.3. School Roll

Overall, the school rolls in PA2 have decreased since 2016 reaching a low of 3,693 in January 2024. Planning area 2 is projected to have a 11.8% surplus in Reception in and 12.0% across the primary estate (reception to year 6) in 2024/25.

2.4. Mobility

This area has fluctuating mobility, with some schools experiencing much higher levels of pupil mobility than others though increasing mobility has been seen since 2020.

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 2024 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 slight falls in demand forecast.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	A surplus of places equivalent to around 3fe is projected for 2024/25 then grow to 3-4fe by 2030/31
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Table: 5.5 GLA projections for planning area 2

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2022/23) & Projection (2023/24-2030/31) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/ Deficit of places
2018/19	636	582	626	44
2019/20	670	559	600	41
2020/21	709	586	600	14
2021/22	659	565	600	35
2022/23	646	536	600	64
2023/24	559	491 (actual Jan 2024)	600	109
2024/25	580	478	570	92
2025/26	534	478	570	92
2026/27		467	570	103
2027/28		456	570	114
2028/29		463	570	107
2029/30		461	570	109
2030/31		458	570	112

Source: 2018-2024 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2024, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area or GLA Birth projections (up until 2024/25) GLA School roll projections births at planning area for 2025/26 see note in References at end of this section. ~ From September 2019 the governing body of St Peter in Chains sought (and gained) approval from the Schools Adjudicator for a reduction in PAN from 2FE to 1FE.

Table 5.6: First place preference information

School	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Campsbourne Infants	54	54	53	69	64	63	58	60	44
Coleridge Primary	175	139	149	162	188	173	187	160	136
Highgate Primary School	45	52	49	52	69	47	54	47	44
Rokesly Infants	80	86	92	64	78	63	52	48	51
St Aidan's	53	52	51	47	40	37	29	24	23
St Mary's CE Infant	57	46	54	56	59	42	38	34	31
St Michael's CE Primary N6	60	57	59	72	70	66	89	61	84
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	42	46	26	17	24	17	21	8	10
Stroud Green	28	38	35	38	34	51	48	65	70
Weston Park	33	25	30	24	30	23	28	29	40
Totals	627	595	598	601	656	582	604	536	533

Note: On time applications as at 8/02/2024

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2024)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Campsbourne Infants / Junior	420	390	397	391	388	386	380
Coleridge Primary	840	836	832	833	830	831	828
Highgate Primary School	420	420	415	414	408	403	399
Rokesly Infants / Junior	630	611	590	575	560	541	501
St Aidan's	210	205	205	201	202	196	199
St Gildas' RC Junior	150	205	194	173	146	121	92
St Mary's CE Infant / Junior*	420	501	466	464	419	376	337
St Michael's CE Primary N6	420	408	397	396	405	398	382
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	90	119	89	75	73	64	43
Stroud Green	420	285	265	282	298	307	338
Weston Park	210	254	226	194	188	188	194
Totals	4,230	4,234	4,076	3,998	3,917	3,811	3,693
Total Capacity	4,230	4,590	4,560	4,440	4,380	4,286	4,230
Percentage of Surplus capacity		4.3%	7.8%	10.0%	10.6%	11.1%	12.7%

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: 2019-23 Mobility from Analyse School performance online

School	2019% mobility	2020% mobility	2021% mobility	2022% mobility	2023% mobility
Campsbourne Infants	9.7	12	12	14	13
Campsbourne Junior	11.9	13	8	6	7
Coleridge Primary	9.5	15	15	18	20
Highgate Primary School	22.5	29	27	27	31
Rokesly Infant	2.3	8	8	11	15
Rokesly Junior	8.6	9	8	8	9
St Aidan's	14.9	16	15	14	17
St Gildas' RC Junior	6.3	5	7	8	12
St Mary's CE Primary	17.7	21	21	20	22
St Michael's CE Primary N6	18.1	23	27	24	24
St Peter in Chains RC Infants	2.2	20	4	14	13
Stroud Green	11.3	21	16	20	18
Weston Park	10.3	19	16	15	18

3. Planning Area 3

3.1. Planning Area 3 incorporates the following wards: Hermitage & Gardens, St Ann's, 50% of Harringay, 50% of Seven Sisters and 40% of South Tottenham and includes the following schools: Chestnuts Primary, Crowland, Seven Sisters Primary, South Harringay Infant, St Ann's CE Primary, St John Vianney RC, St Mary's RC Infant, St Ignatius RC Primary, Tiverton Primary and West Green Primary.

Summary of Planning Area 3

3.2. Applications

First place preference applications have fallen sharply since 477 (2020) to 351 (2021) and 348 (2022), 365 (2023) and 342 (2024).

3.3. School Roll

Planning area 3 experienced a decreasing school roll population since 2016 reaching a low of 3,002 in 2021 and below 3,000 in 2022 (2,872) and now 2024 (2,727). This is a planning area that has historically carried large surpluses. Planning area 3 is projected to have a 10.7% surplus in Reception in and 17.1% across the primary estate (reception to year 6) in 2024/25.

3.4. Mobility

This area is characterised by high mobility, a trend that has remained constant.

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 1fe is projected for 2024/25 and thereafter to stay around 1fe until 2030/31
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Table 5.9: GLA projections for planning area 3 – latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2022/23) & Projection (2023/24-2030/31) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2018/19	670	463	510*	47
2019/20	725	422	510**	88
2020/21	644	461	510	49
2021/22	630	377	450	73
2022/23	608	392	450	58
2023/24	619	372 (actual Jan 2024)	420	48
2024/25	647	397	420	23
2025/26	482	369	390	21
2026/27		367	390	23
2027/28		353	390	37
2028/29		360	390	30
2029/30		360	390	30
2030/31		359	390	31

Source: 2018-2024 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2024, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area or GLA Birth projections (up until 2024/25) GLA School roll projections births at planning area for 2025/26 see note in References at end of this section. Tiverton has set the PAN to 30 for entry from September 2020. From September 2020 Stamford Hill and Tiverton primary schools amalgamated taking 1 form of entry out of planning area 3. For September 2022 St Mary's Priory is temporarily reducing it's PAN to 30.

Table 5.10: First place preference information

School	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Chestnuts Primary	78	88	74	74	97	73	61	61	69
Crowland	47	53	58	37	61	32	44	52	40
Seven Sisters Primary	27	46	46	40	33	25	28	18	16
South Harringay Infant	63	64	47	77	82	72	71	67	77
St Ann's CE Primary	33	30	18	19	18	16	18	26	22
St Ignatius RC Primary	41	42	42	27	43	25	32	23	21
St John Vianney RC	40	31	32	33	32	24	22	32	27
St Mary's RC Infant	41	55	41	39	51	40	27	35	19
Stamford Hill Primary	18	20	27	17	2	-	-	-	-
Tiverton Primary	31	29	26	25	40	24	23	28	23
West Green Primary	18	15	21	25	18	20	22	23	28
Total	437	473	432	413	477	351	348	365	342

Note: On time applications as at 8/2/2024

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2024)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Chestnuts Primary	420	410	410	404	394	390	406
Crowland	420	380	396	371	348	366	376
Seven Sisters Primary	300	323	306	272	257	244	221
South Haringay Infant	180	174	171	200	210	176	177
South Haringay Junior	240	205	210	167	175	210	216
St Ann's CE Primary	210	186	181	172	171	181	186
St Ignatius RC Primary	420	360	343	341	301	268	243
St John Vianney RC	210	207	208	203	200	198	196
St Mary's RC Infant	150	154	146	131	126	108	104
St Mary RC Junior	240	234	223	218	192	171	154
Stamford Hill Primary*	210	165	79	-	-	-	-
Tiverton Primary*	330	307	310	327	297	271	245
West Green Primary	210	202	202	196	201	203	203
Totals	3,330	3,307	3,185	3,002	2,872	2,786	2,727
Total Capacity	3,330	3,750	3,720	3,630	3,420	3,450	3,330
Percentage of Surplus capacity		9.9%	11.8%	17.3%	16.0%	19.3%	18.1%

* 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: 2019-23 Mobility from Analyse School performance online

School	2019% mobility	2020% mobility	2021% mobility	2022% mobility	2023% mobility
Chestnuts Primary	14.8	21	22	21	20
Crowland	22.0	34	31	31	33
Seven Sisters Primary	31.0	37	32	30	29
South Haringay Infant	8.7	12	14	15	20
South Haringay Junior	17.6	15	13	20	13
St Ann's CE Primary	18.2	28	28	30	35
St Ignatius RC Primary	21.1	31	30	29	25
St John Vianney RC	14.1	16	16	20	22
St Mary's RC Infant	10.9	13	15	14	3
St Mary's RC Junior	6.0	9	8	5	7
Stamford Hill Primary	26.8	-	-	-	-
Tiverton Primary	22.9	39	38	45	42
West Green Primary	31.8	45	40	38	36

4. Planning area 4

- 4.1. Planning Area 4 incorporates the following wards: Bruce Castle, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Central, Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Northumberland Park, 80% of White Hart Lane, 60% of South Tottenham and 50% of Seven Sisters and includes the following schools: Brook House Primary School, Bruce Grove Primary School, Devonshire Hill, Earlsmead, Ferry Lane Primary, Harris Academy Tottenham, Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park, Lancasterian, Lea Valley Primary, Mulberry Primary, Risley Avenue, St Francis de Sales RC Infants, St Paul's and All Hallows CE Infants, Holy Trinity CE and Welbourne.

Summary of Planning Area 4

4.2. Applications

Overall, first place preferences for schools in Planning Area 4 fell significantly in 2021 (578) and 2022 (599) compared to 2018 to 2020 when over 700 were received. In 2024 605 first place preferences were received.

4.3. School Roll

The school roll in this PA has decreased since 2016 to a low of 5,214 in 2023. Planning area 4 is projected to have a 12.4% surplus in Reception in and 16.1% across the primary estate (reception to year 6) in 2024/25.

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 generally increased since 2020.

4.5. Housing Developments

This area is undergoing continued high levels of regeneration focused on the Growth areas of Tottenham Hale and North Tottenham. The Tottenham Area Action Plan (2017) set out plans to create a new residential neighbourhood along High Road West/Tottenham Hotspur Football Club as well as transforming the Northumberland Park area with new housing and improved transport links. This includes High Road West development scheme for up to 2,929 units which recently gained planning permission and residential towers next to Tottenham Stadium, These sites have the potential to deliver 4,000+ new homes. A total of 5,000 new homes are anticipated to be delivered in Tottenham by 2028. See Tables 1.2a and 1.2b above for more detail on planned developments.

- 4.6. The 2022 School Place Planning report suggested that Planning Area 4 would no longer expect to see a deficit of primary school places in future years due to child yield from developments. The 2023 and 2024 projections reiterate this finding with demand now expected to fall below 700 in future years. Large scale regeneration has so far failed to result in significant additional demand for local school places.

- 4.7. Given the large scale developments planned for this area, we will nonetheless continue to closely monitor this PA to ensure that demand does continue to meet supply both in the short and the longer term. The PA also borders with Enfield where large scale regeneration is taking place at Meridian Water – see 4.8.
- 4.8. The development of the Meridian Water site is well under way. Recent discussions with place planning counterparts at Enfield have clarified that the projections associated with the Meridian Water development in south east Enfield, on the border with Haringey, indicate that the proposed plan for medium to high density housing will produce demand for an additional 3 FE in relation to the primary sector though Enfield have claimed that no additional demand for primary places has yet been observed. The secondary phase is still in discussion.
- 4.9. **Summary of supply and demand**
Demand for Reception places in PA4 remains low so adjustments to PAN have been undertaken across many schools to reduce it from 960 to 750. The 2024 projections suggest further falls in PAN are required.

Projected pupil numbers and current school capacity	A surplus of 2-3fe is projected by 2024/25 and expected to stay around 2-3fe between now and 2030/31.
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Table 5.13: GLA projections for planning area 4 – latest

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2022/23) & Projection (2023/24-2030/31) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2018/19	1,359	824	960	134
2019/20	1,387	801	960	159
2020/21	1,251	754	930	176
2021/22	1,250	695	840	145
2022/23	1,180	706	810	104
2023/24	1,129	697 (actual Jan 2024)	840	143
2024/25	970	681	750	69
2025/26	1,114	652	750	98
2026/27		675	750	75
2027/28		655	750	95
2028/29		673	750	77
2029/30		681	750	69
2030/31		685	750	65

Source: 2018-2024 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2024, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area or GLA Birth projections (up until 2024/25) GLA School roll projections births at planning area for 2025/26 see note in References at end of this section.

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

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

Table 5.14 First place preference information

School	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Brook House Primary School	28	32	27	57	52	26	48	46	44
Bruce Grove Primary School	44	45	33	44	42	21	40	38	24
Devonshire Hill	40	45	65	28	47	31	36	36	52
Earlsmead	68	38	54	50	36	38	36	39	41
Ferry Lane Primary	26	12	15	24	14	9	18	17	14
Harris Academy Tottenham	20	12	21	42	33	35	25	37	28
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	61	55	57	60	62	61	67	52	57
Holy Trinity	22	26	29	15	25	19	17	21	27
Lancasterian Primary	61	66	51	56	41	44	47	69	56
Lea Valley Primary	53	60	56	58	55	30	45	36	44
Mulberry Primary	68	63	70	62	70	72	46	52	54
Risley Avenue	58	37	64	71	63	62	49	55	52
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	84	81	93	88	69	58	49	41	52
St Paul's and All Hallows CE Infants	27	35	23	28	27	25	9	21	22
Welbourne	70	69	68	48	67	47	67	48	38
Totals	730	676	726	731	703	578	599	608	605

Note: On time applications as at 8/2/2024

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2024)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Brook House Primary School	420	405	418	384	390	398	415
Bruce Grove Primary*	390	387	353	329	300	299	296
Devonshire Hill*	390	378	368	347	300	305	304
Earlsmead	420	435	384	371	385	392	386
Ferry Lane Primary	210	160	149	133	128	125	127
Harris Academy Tottenham	270	123	171	201	208	232	240
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	420	398	409	416	421	412	422
Holy Trinity Primary	210	187	168	163	155	163	152
Lancasterian Primary	420	397	396	369	342	357	367
Lea Valley Primary	420	414	423	394	375	385	389
Mulberry Primary	570	612	595	590	555	540	506
Risley Avenue	600	576	564	499	488	495	441

St Francis de Sales RC Inf. & Jun.	540	600	596	567	516	492	453
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	180	113	107	89	82	83	76
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	240	184	173	150	138	126	117
Welbourne	540	525	513	466	438	410	382
Totals	6,240	5,894	5,787	5,468	5,221	5,214	5,073
Total Capacity	6,240	6,510	6,480	6,600	6,369	6,388	6,240
Percentage of Surplus capacity		9.5%	10.7%	17.2%	18.0%	18.4%	18.7%

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

Table 5.16: 2019-23 Mobility from Analyse School performance online

School	2019% mobility	2020% mobility	2021% mobility	2022% mobility	2023% mobility
Brook House Primary	40.7	58	45	38	33
Bruce Grove Primary	24.9	29	29	32	34
Devonshire Hill	21.4	29	30	28	30
Earlsmead	19.4	22	22	28	33
Ferry Lane Primary	20.7	25	23	27	27
Harris Academy Tottenham	12.7	12	13	14	18
Harris Primary Academy Coleraine Park	24.8	30	27	25	22
Holy Trinity	15.9	24	20	18	24
Lancasterian Primary	22.2	26	21	23	30
Lea Valley Primary	14.1	23	23	25	33
Mulberry Primary	25.1	35	34	36	38
Risley Avenue	23.5	30	28	30	35
St Francis de Sales RC Infants	5.7	11	8	8	9
St Francis de Sales RC Juniors	9.6	10	6	6	6
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants	7.1	27	16	11	20
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Juniors	10.3	10	7	8	10
Welbourne	13.6	24	21	22	20

5. Planning area 5

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

Summary of Planning Area 5

5.2. Applications

First place preference applications for schools in planning area 5 fell sharply in 2021 to 514 but have rebounded slightly to 549 in 2022 and increased again in 2023 (625) and 2024 (632).

5.3. School Roll

This PA has historically carried large amounts of surplus capacity. School rolls have fallen since 2016 and went below 4,000 in January 2022 (3,950) and January 2023 (3,962) and January 2024 (3,974). Planning area 5 is projected to have a 17.0% surplus in Reception in and 14.1% across the primary estate (reception to year 6) in 2024/25.

5.4. Mobility

This area is characterised by very high mobility. This has increased every year since 2020.

5.5. Housing Developments

Wood Green is a key growth area in Haringey. At least 4,500 units of housing are expected to be delivered in this area in the future and this figure may be higher. Clarendon Square is a key slarge site, for which over 700 units have been delivered over the past 5 years with over 700 more expected to be delivered in the next 6-7 years., as part of the larger regeneration of the Heartlands area. New housing from this development is expected to increase the number of children in this area though our 2023 projections only indicate very modest growth from 2028 onwards. We are in close communication with our town planning colleagues to understand the timescale for delivery from this regeneration and to respond to any change in the expected number of units as this may have an impact upon the upward demand for local school places.

5.6. Summary of supply and demand

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

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2018/19-2022/23) & Projection (2023/24-2030/31) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2018/19	945	593	656	63
2019/20	886	626	686~~	60
2020/21	845	591	686	95
2021/22	819	525	628	103
2022/23	752	580	626	46
2023/24	760	587 (actual Jan 2024)	660	73
2024/25	730	551	630	79
2025/26	755	522	630	108
2026/27		524	630	106
2027/28		501	630	129
2028/29		509	630	121
2029/30		510	630	120
2030/31		510	630	120

Source: 2018-2024 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2024, ONS birth data at postcode level aggregated up to planning area or GLA Birth projections (up until 2024/25) GLA School roll projections births at planning area for 2025/26 see note in References at end of this section.

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

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

Table 5.18: First place preference information

School	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Alexandra Primary	44	42	46	44	36	35	28	39	47
Belmont Infant	78	80	57	95	80	75	83	80	87
Earlham	32	25	36	32	33	24	31	36	40
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	56	37	37	47	74	74	78	73	78
Lordship Lane	75	73	65	67	60	55	38	61	47
Noel Park Primary	61	49	56	60	66	49	72	80	82
North Haringay Primary	64	54	74	60	65	47	53	40	57
St Michael's CE Primary N22	14	12	13	9	8	9	9	14	8
St Paul's RC Primary	31	25	29	22	27	15	23	20	12
The Willow	80	50	87	74	84	72	73	107	101
Trinity Primary Academy	39	70	66	85	66	59	61	75	73
Total	574	517	566	600	599	514	549	625	632

Note: On time applications as at 8/2/2024

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

School	School Capacity (Mid 2024)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Alexandra Primary	420	389	383	366	358	379	374
Belmont Infant	180	171	174	176	171	177	181
Belmont Junior	240	230	228	222	211	222	222
Earlham*	360	341	313	286	262	271	282
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	420	396	400	399	404	403	397
Lordship Lane	600	596	590	545	479	462	456
Noel Park Primary	570	485	511	528	537	536	548
North Haringay Primary	420	402	407	399	387	391	382
St Michael's CE Primary N22	210	176	160	149	137	126	135
St Paul's RC Primary	210	203	194	190	179	167	162
The Willow	420	401	407	402	386	389	396
Trinity Primary Academy**	450	410	436	427	439	439	439
Totals	4,500	4,200	4,203	4,089	3,950	3,962	3,974
Total Capacity	4,500	4,460	4,518	4548	4,458	4,484	4,500
Percentage of Surplus capacity		6.5%	5.8%	10.1%	11.4%	11.6%	11.7%

* 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: 2019-23 Mobility from Analyse School performance online

School	2019% mobility	2020% mobility	2021% mobility	2022% mobility	2023% mobility
Alexandra Primary	24.6	35	32	35	40
Belmont Infant	0.9	12	11	6	6
Belmont Junior	13.0	10	8	10	11
Earlham	33.8	42	38	37	35
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	21.8	28	28	29	28
Lordship Lane	20.3	27	27	27	29
Noel Park Primary	23.4	34	32	32	30
North Haringay Primary	23.4	27	26	26	29
St Michael's CE Primary N22	35.1	49	51	50	54
St Paul's RC Primary	14.4	21	18	17	16
The Willow	17.4	25	26	22	21
Trinity Primary Academy	24.0	33	26	28	42

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 2024 PLASC count.
Data Source: Admissions data and 2024 PLASC count
- Total school roll trends and surplus capacity.
Data Source: January PLASC 2019 – 2024
- School mobility data extracted from the DfE tool Analyse School performance online
- Completed and proposed major housing developments, with child yield estimates, where available.
Data Source: Haringey Council's ward development data obtained 15th May 2024
- GLA projections:
Data source@ GLA school roll projections 2024 10 year constrained 3/4 model
- Number of births for the equivalent school year
Data Source: ONS Live birth, term time from 1st September to 31st August (up until 2024/25). For 2025/26 we have used the GLA School roll projections birth estimates at planning area level.

Appendix 6: Borough wide secondary place planning

1. The number of planned secondary places (Table 6.1, column 2) corresponds to the total school capacity of all of our secondary schools across years 7 to 11. The definition of School capacity in Table 6.1 is the total of PAN at each school. It does not include any additional pupils taken over the school's stated PAN but does take into account changes in PAN in different year groups.
2. **Please note:** Experimental Year 7 projections can be found in the experimental projections found on pgs. 19-20.
3. The number of 11-15 year old pupils (column 3) from the PLASC school census includes pupils at our Special schools.

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

Year	11-15 capacity (2018/19 – 2022/23) and planned places (2023/24 – 2030/31)	Number of 11-15 year old pupils (projections from 2023/24 onwards)	11-15 year old place shortfall/ surplus	% surplus / shortfall of 11-15 year old places
2018/19	13,069	12,826	243	1.9%
2019/20	13,391	13,379	12	0.1%
2020/21	13,686	13,479	207	1.5%
2021/22	13,856	13,266	590	4.3%
2022/23	13,893	13,814	79	0.6%
2023/24	13,704	13,689	15	0.1%
2024/25	13,515	13,249	266	2.0%
2025/26	13,293	12,883	410	3.1%
2026/27	13,144	12,606	538	4.1%
2027/28	13,077	12,408	669	5.1%
2028/29	13,020	12,135	885	6.8%
2029/30	12,990	11,993	997	7.7%
2030/31	12,990	11,837	1,153	8.9%

Source: 2018-2024 PLASC counts and GLA 2024 School Roll projections 10 year constrained and 3/4 Model Note From September 2025 the PAN at Heartlands is reducing from 240 to 210.

Table 6.2: Year 6 and 7 projections and planned places

	Year	Number of year 7 places	Number of year 6 pupils	Number of year 7 pupils	year 7 place shortfall / surplus	% of year 7 surplus places
Actual	2018/2019	2,844	3,160	2,774	70	2.5%
Actual	2019/2020	2,817	3,073	2,805	12	0.4%
Actual	2020/2021	2,820	3,069	2,798	22	0.8%
Actual	2021/2022	2,747	2,874	2,713	34	1.2%
Actual	2022/2023	2,665	2,863	2,660	5	0.2%
Actual	2023/2024	2,665	2,825 (actual Jan 2024)	2,627 (actual Jan 2024)	38	1.4%
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2024/2025</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,750</i>	<i>2,454</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>6.6%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2025/2026</i>	<i>2,598</i>	<i>2,809</i>	<i>2,435</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>6.3%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2026/2027</i>	<i>2,598</i>	<i>2,751</i>	<i>2,446</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>5.9%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2027/2028</i>	<i>2,598</i>	<i>2,673</i>	<i>2,476</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>4.7%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2028/2029</i>	<i>2,598</i>	<i>2,667</i>	<i>2,343</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>9.8%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2029/2030</i>	<i>2,598</i>	<i>2,584</i>	<i>2,318</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>10.8%</i>
<i>Projection</i>	<i>2030/2031</i>	<i>2,598</i>	<i>2,461</i>	<i>2,279</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>12.3%</i>

Source: 2018-2024 PLASC counts and GLA 2024 School Roll projections 10 year constrained and 3/4 Model. Note From September 2025 the PAN at Heartlands is reducing from 240 to 210.

Appendix 7: Post 16 projections and tables

1. Post 16 Destinations in Haringey

- 1.1. There were 2,924 pupils educated in Haringey schools or education centres who completed Year 11 in the summer of 2023.
- 1.2. 95% of Year 11 leavers are participating in Education or training, a increase of 1.4%. 94.19% are in full time education, an increase of 1.16% from 2022. NEET totals are 1.27% an increase from 1% from 2022. The no response rate or 'not knows' is 3.66% a decrease from 5.0% for 2022.
- 1.3. For those remaining in full time education 49.1% studied in Haringey while 50.9. This is a decrease in the numbers studying out of borough of 0.2%. Of those remaining in education in Haringey 8.9% are studying at Haringey Sixth Form College while 6.4% are studying at CONEL.
- 1.4. The most popular out of borough institutions are City and Islington College 18.6%, Waltham Forest college (13.3%) and Southgate College (7.9%).
- 1.5. Of the 94.19% in full time education 1,413 (51.3%) were male and 1,341 (48.7%) were female. Of the 6% leaving full time education 97 (57%) were male and 73 (43%) were female.
- 1.6. The NEET/Not Known totals are 37 of which 26 were male and 11 were female.
- 1.7. The council is working with schools to review procedures for collecting destination data.

2. Gender

- 2.1. While the numbers of males and females engaged in full time education is very similar for those studying GCE A Level there are more females (760) than males (606). For Level 3 vocational BTEC courses or qualifications there are more females than males, 222 females vs. 308 males. Level 2 courses have more male (179) than female (153) whilst Level 1 also has more males (149) than females (65).

3. School sixth forms

- 3.1. School sixth forms account for 45.3% of those in full time education, while Further Education Colleges accounts for 40.3%. Sixth Form Colleges are attended by 13.8% of the total. The most attended schools and colleges attended out of borough can be found in Waltham Forest 27%; Islington 20.5%; Barnet 14.8%; Enfield 13% and Camden 9.3%.

4. Breakdown of in borough choices

4.1. There are 1,352 students studying in borough in Year 12 of which 920 (68%) are studying A Level. A further 15.2% are studying BTEC Level 3 vocational qualification. The remaining 16.7% are studying below Level 3 or other qualifications.

Staying in borough at CONEL or Haringey Sixth Form	No	% of total
Haringey Sixth Form College	120	8.9%
CONEL	86	6.4%
Staying in school/Other (see below)	1,146	84.8%
Total	1,352	100%

Staying in school in borough	No	% of total
Alexandra Park School	325	28.36%
Fortismere School	217	18.94%
Highgate Wood School	130	11.34%
St Thomas More RC School	129	11.26%
Greig City Academy	114	9.95%
London Academy of Excellence Tottenham (Haringey)	111	9.69%
Harris Academy Tottenham	56	4.89%
Riverside School	17	1.48%
Ada National Digital Skills Astor Avenue	16	1.40%
Park View School	5	0.44%
Heartlands High School	5	0.44%
Duke Aldridge Academy	4	0.35%
Highgate School	4	0.35%
Gladesmore Community School	3	0.26%
Woodside High School	3	0.26%
Educated with home tuition – Haringey	3	0.26%
Haringey Tuition Service	2	0.17%
The Octagon	1	0.09%
Blanche Nevile School	1	0.09%
Total	1,146	100%

Source: Haringey Activity Survey Report 2023

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

5. Vocational courses

5.1. While 68% 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 446 (31.8%) studying A level. 23.1% are studying the vocational BTEC Level 3 whilst 45.1% are studying any vocational qualification or course at Level 2 or below. Therefore of the 1,402 young people studying out of borough, 446 are leaving to study A Level while 956 are not.

- 5.2. The most popular BTEC vocational courses taken are Business Management, Sport, Leisure & Recreation, Construction, Building services and Crafts, Science, Hairdressing & beauty therapy and Media, Publishing & Communication.

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	261	18.6%
Waltham Forest College	187	13.3%
Barnet and Southgate College (Southgate)	111	7.9%
Woodhouse 6 th Form College	108	7.7%
Sir George Monoux 6 th Form College	106	7.6%
WKCIC - Westminster Kingsway College (King's Cross)	100	7.1%
Barnet and Southgate College (Wood Street centre)	79	5.6%
Educated outside area – school/college not listed	53	3.8%
Big Creative Education	43	3.1%
Leyton 6 th Form College	41	2.9%
College of North East London – Wembley	19	1.4%
The London Screen Academy	18	1.3%
B6 – Brooke House Sixth Form College	18	1.3%
La Swap Sixth Form Consortium	18	1.3%
CONEL (Enfield Centre)	17	1.2%
Winchmore School	14	1.0%
Capel Manor College – Enfield	14	1.0%
Various others –1% or less attending	195	13.9%
Total		

6. Employment and Training

- 6.1. 22 people are employed on apprenticeships, 1 in full time training and 3 are in employment without training.

7. Not participating (NEETS)

- 7.1. 37 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 (2023/24) has 3,795 places across all of the borough's sixth form settings. Generally, schools in our borough with sixth forms are either full or beyond technical capacity.

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

School	2022/23 Capacity	2023/24 Capacity	Jan 23 Census	Jan 24 Census
Alexandra Park School	550	550	652	685
Fortismere School	450	450	479	471
Grieg City Academy	250	250	195	225
Highgate Wood school	320	320	285	287
St Thomas More School	300	300	257	245
London Academy of Excellence	550	550	607	696
Haringey Sixth Form College	1,250	1,250	1,164	1,104
Harris Academy Tottenham	125*	125*	136	137
ADA Digital skills college***	150	-	122**	-
Total	3,945	3,795	3,897	3,850

Source: January 2024 School census (PLASC) & sixth form colleges

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

** ADA Digital skills college has relocate to Pimlico, SW1

Note: Data not shown for Haringey Tuition service or CONEL

9. Conclusions

- 9.1. There were 2,754 Year 11 'leavers' in 2023 who continued in full time education. Attending school sixth forms whether in borough or out of borough remains popular at 1,248.
- 9.2. 1,111 students attended an FE college the majority taking a vocational qualification.
- 9.3. Of those that attended a sixth form college out of borough the most popular were WKCIC City & Islington college (261), Waltham Forest college (187), Barnet and Southgate College (111), Woodhouse 6th Form College (108), Sir George Monoux College (106) and WKCIC Westminster Kingsway College King's Cross (100). 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. 317 students studied a vocational course in borough of which 206 was at Level 3 and 111 at Level 1-2. This compares with 759 students studying a vocational course out of borough of which 324 study Level 3 and 435 study Level 1-2.
- 9.5. As there are over twice the numbers of students studying vocational courses out of borough than in borough, there maybe possibilities to absorb these numbers in borough in the future taking into account existing capacity at CONEL and Haringey Sixth Form College.

The source for this commentary is the Haringey Borough 2023 Activity Survey 1st November 2023.

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 fifteenth 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.

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 2024, there were 2,903 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. Since 2021 the number of statements increased by 5.2% from 2,654 (in 2022) to 2,791 (2023) and by 4.0% to 2,903 (2024).

Table 8.1a: Number of children with EHCPs and percentage increase (2009-2024)

Year	No. of children with statements	% increase from previous year	Year	No. of children with statements	% increase from previous year
2009	1,262		2017	1,790	11.9%
2010	1,284	1.7%	2018	1,848	3.2%
2011	1,300	1.2%	2019	2,082	12.7%
2012	1,354	4.2%	2020	2,317	11.3%
2013	1,393	2.8%	2021	2,513	8.5%
2014	1,451	4.2%	2022	2,654	5.6%
2015	1,455	0.03%	2023	2,791	5.2%
2016	1,600	10%	2024	2,903	4.0%
2017	1,790	11.9%			

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

2.2. The reason for the significant change in numbers among older students is the introduction of the EHC Plan. For the figures submitted in 2015 fewer of the conversions from statement to EHC plan had been completed. Since January 2015 the numbers of assessment completed with plans has increased and a process of converting a significant number of statements to plans has been undertaken.

2.3. Table 8.1b shows the number of children with either statements or plans maintained by Haringey as at March 2024.

Table 8.1b: Total number of Children & Young People with EHCPs maintained by Haringey, Mar 2024:

Year	Totals	Year	Totals
Pre-School/Nursery	42	Year 9	200
Reception	136	Year 10	162
Year 1	152	Year 11	197
Year 2	151	Year 12	187
Year 3	204	Year 13	153
Year 4	178	Year 14	131
Year 5	185	Year 15	87
Year 6	196	Year 15 plus	163
Year 7	189	Totals	2,903
Year 8	190		

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 (+549). In the secondary sector diagnoses of autism has increased every year since 2009 (+459). 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, +137).

Figure 8.1: Number of Primary children with EHCPs (Pre-school/Nursery to Year 6, 2009 to 2024)

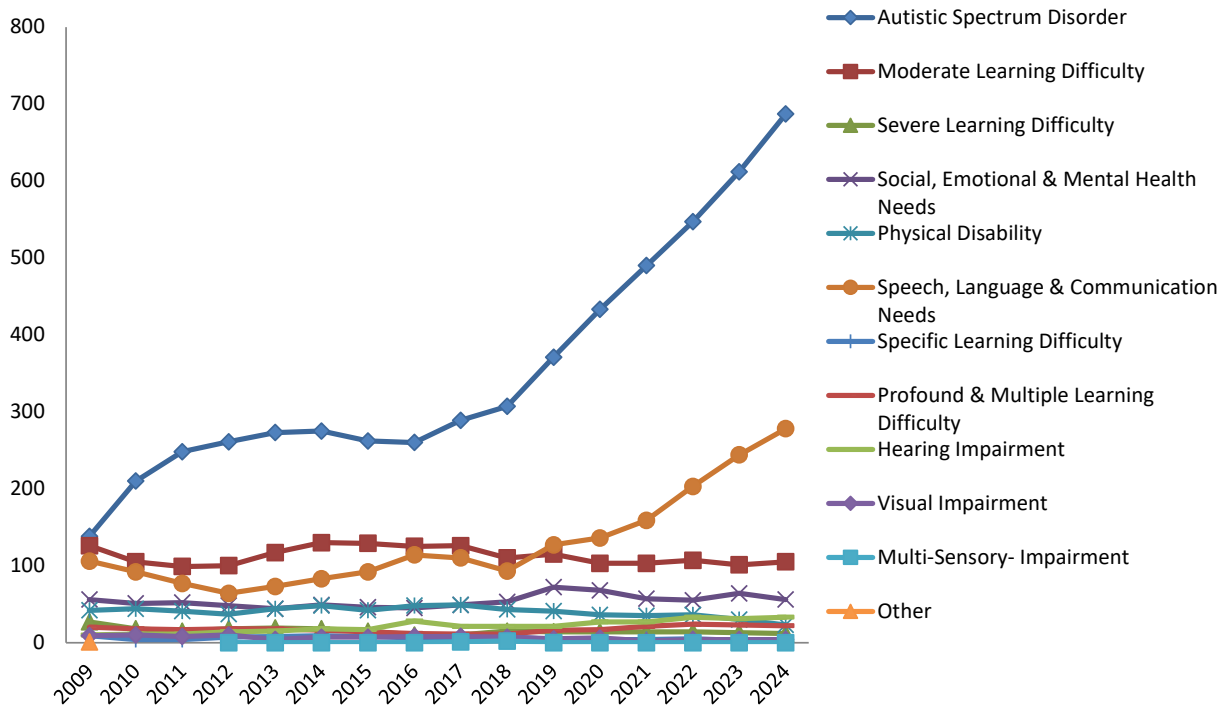
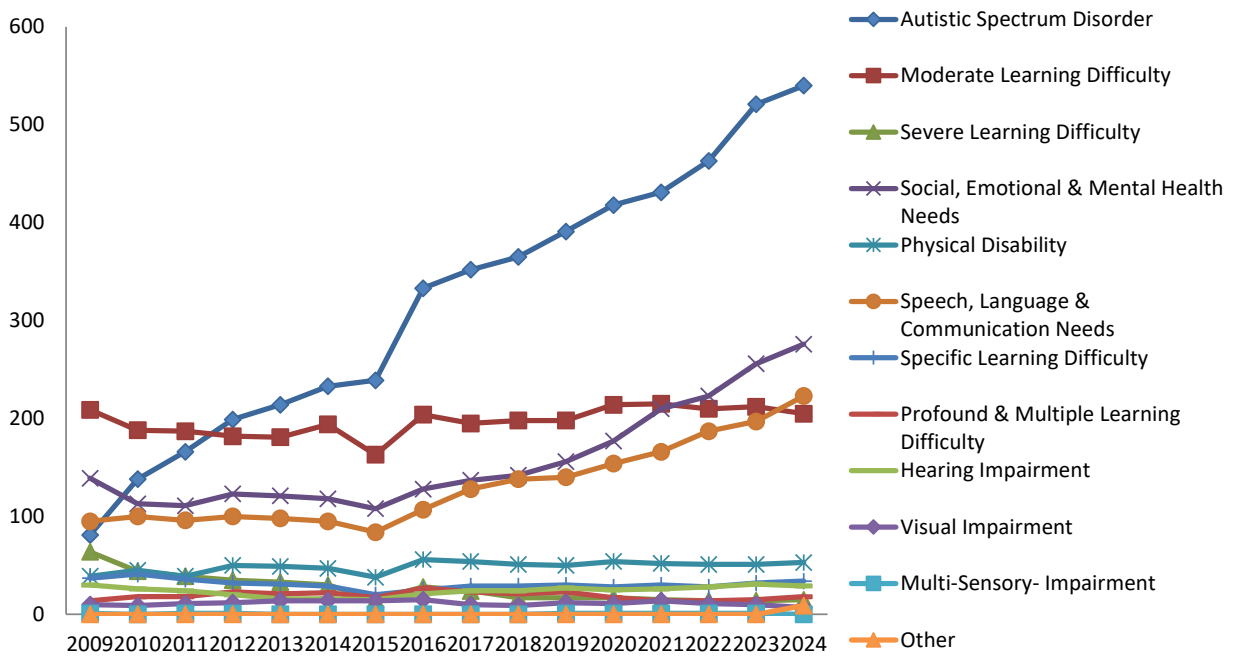


Figure 8.2: Number of Secondary children with EHCPs by need (Year 7 to Year 14, 2009 to 2024)



Source: Haringey SEN 2024

4. Assessment of SEN provision across the borough

- 4.1. To accommodate the increased numbers of children with SEND in Haringey The Grove school has increased its place numbers to 125 pupils. The Local Authority is delivering its SEND transformation programme described in the SEND Strategy and supported by the implementation of the Safety Valve programme.
- 4.2. A current assessment of SEN provision across the borough shows that 49.4% all provision caters for children with autism. The amount of provision generally reflects the current needs identified within the borough, however, the projected growth demands indicate that the Local Authority should be proactively developing new provision to keep pace with demand and therefore is developing 2 new Resource Provisions within existing primary and secondary schools.
- 4.3. There is no specific education provision for children and young people with SEMH as a primary need, resulting in the use of expensive independent provision, creating pressure on the high needs block. Therefore, Haringey is developing new SEMH resource provisions in partnership with primary and secondary schools in Haringey.

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

SEN type	Number of In borough pupils	% - In	Number of Out borough pupils	% - Out
Autistic Spectrum Condition	1084	49.4%	268	37.8%
Hearing Impairment	46	2.1%	19	2.7%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	258	11.8%	94	13.3%
Multi-Sensory Impairment		0.0%	1	0.1%
Other	27	1.2%	6	0.8%
Physical Disability	62	2.8%	28	3.9%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	31	1.4%	16	2.3%
Social, Emotional & Mental Health	219	10.0%	140	19.7%
Speech, Language and communication Needs	415	18.9%	101	14.2%
Specific Learning Difficulty	44	2.0%	30	4.2%
Visual Impairment	8	0.4%	6	0.8%
Grand Total	2,194	100%	709	100%

Source: Data extracted from the SEN Database as at July 2024, 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 2024 Annual School Census (PLASC) shows that specialist in-borough provision catering for children with Severe Learning Difficulties/Autism and Hearing Impairments are either full or almost at capacity (see table below).

Table 8.3: May 2024 PLASC count / Haringey SEN data as at July 2024

School Name	Total roll	No. of planned places
Mulberry provision for children with Autism	19	18
The Grove	131	104
The Brook Special School	133	110
Riverside School	129	127
Riverside Learning Centre post 16	35	12
Blanche Neville	70	68
Vale	111*	105
Haringey 6 th Form	94**	70 in the specialist provision and 42 in the cross centre or mainstream

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

6. Out of Borough Provision

6.1. The Council aims to meet the needs of children and young people with Special Educational Needs within the borough. However, there are a small proportion of children whose needs are not met in borough for a number of reasons including parental preference, the complexity of their needs and children in care (CIC) who have placements out of borough, and increasingly lack of local special school places. Table 8.4a 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 2024 (110 to 536). Independent provision has stayed broadly static in percentage terms (7-9%) between 2015 and 2024 whilst maintained provision has fallen from 81% to 69% as many of the needs of young people in the older age ranges are met by independent or out of borough providers.

6.2. We have looked into the types of needs of children educated in out of borough specialist maintained and independent provision. Table 8.5 shows that this group represents a wide range of needs. Of the 203 children who with statements or EHC's who received specialist independent provision, some 175 go out of borough with 17 remaining in-borough.

Table 8.4a: Number of children with education health and care plans by type of provision and location (March 2024)

	Type of Specialist Provision	2024			2023			2022		
		In borough	Out borough	Total	In borough	Out borough	Total	In borough	Out borough	Total
Maintained	Special Maintained	381	45	426	373	53	426	354	48	402
	Maintained Mainstream/Maintained Academies	1124	134	1258	1018	138	1,156	933	129	1,062
	Resourced Units	19	11	30	18	10	28	14	5	19
	Academies – Special		19	19		22	22		20	20
	Pupil Referral Unit	6	0	6	8		8	10		10
	Free School - Mainstream	72	10	82	57	8	65	45	4	49
	Free School - Alternative Provision		3	3		4	4		7	7
	Free School - Special School	109	11	120	109	7	116	100	6	106
Sub-total (number)		1,711	233	1,944	1,583	242	1,825	1,456	219	1,675
Sub-total (percentage)				67%			65%			63%
Independent	Special Independent (Day)	17	93	110	16	85	101	13	75	88
	Special Independent (Residential)					8	8		11	11
	Independent Mainstream	17	120	137	11	98	109	15	89	104
Sub-total (number)		34	213	247	27	191	218	28	175	203
Sub-total (percentage)				9%			8%			8%
Other	Other	129	29	158			100			76
	Nursery	15		15			41			24
Sub-total		144	29	173			141			100
Sub-total (percentage)				6%			5%			4%
Post 16	Post 16 total (see Table 8.4b for detail)	303	236	539	378	229	607	396	280	676
Sub-total		303	236	539			607	506	396	280
Sub-total (percentage)				19%			22%			25%
Grand Total				2,903			2,791			2,654

Table 8.4b: Number of children with EHCP's by type of provision and location as at 2024 (Post 16 provision)

	Type of Specialist Provision	2024		
		In borough	Out borough	Total
Maintained	Haringey Sixth Form College	94		94
	Colleges	63	179	242
	Sixth Form Colleges			
	Special Post 16 Institution - Day	13	13	26
	Special Post 16 Institution - Residential			
	Other day places	26	44	70
	NEET	107		107
Sub-total		303	236	539
Sub-total (percentage)		56%	44%	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 2024)

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 Condition	16	94%	38	22%	67	33%
Hearing Impairment			6	3%	8	4%
Moderate Learning Difficulty			33	19%	36	18%
Physical Disability			4	2%	4	2%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty			4	2%	3	1%
Severe Learning Difficulty			7	4%	7	3%
Social, Emotional & Mental Health			44	25%	46	23%
Specific Learning Difficulty			7	4%	8	4%
Speech, Language and communication Needs	1	6%	32	18%	23	11%
Visual Impairment				0%	1	0%
Grand Total	17	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 Condition has increased since 2009 in both the primary and secondary sectors. If this trend continues, this will create additional pressure for in borough places at a time when capacity is already challenged. Specifically, there is an identified gap in provision for children and young people with ASC and no learning difficulty ('high functioning' or 'academically able' cohort). Which is being addressed by developing new ASC resource provisions.
- 7.3. There is also no local provision for children with Social Emotional and Mental Health as an identified primary need, despite the high prevalence of SEMH amongst recorded SEN types. There is no provision for children with highly challenging behaviour, and they all attend out of borough special schools.
- 7.4. The SEN School Place Planning Review outlines specific recommendations for the local authority and Haringey schools to work together in meeting current and future demand. This includes the collation and review of school place data at an earlier stage in the academic year to inform place planning,

alongside actions to adjust school place capacity required to meet demand as required.

- 7.5. Haringey Council proposes to undertake the SEN School Place Planning Review annually to maximise use of the local evidence base for commissioning SEN school places in line with demand.

8. Conclusion

- 8.1. In light of all the above information, we know that we need to plan to adjust school place capacity in in-borough mainstream schools, special schools and/or resourced provision to meet the rising needs within the borough with particular emphasis on the following:
 - Increasing the numbers of places in primary sector for children with autism, including accommodating both more complex needs and 'academically able' children who may be able to study for a mainstream curriculum
 - Increasing the numbers of places in secondary sector for children with autism, including accommodating more complex needs and 'academically able' children who may be able to study for a mainstream curriculum
 - Set out strategy for meeting the needs of children with complex and challenging behaviour without a diagnosis of autism and develop our offer for children with SEMH in local schools

Appendix 9: Early Years Provision

1. Background

1.1. This is the seventh year that the School Place Planning report has featured a section on Early Years (0-4) provision in the borough. This section consists of selected highlights from [Haringey's Childcare Sufficiency report 2022/23](#) and early year (0-3) specific population projections. Please read the Sufficiency report itself for far more contextual information and data.

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

Indicator	2022-23
Sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of children with special educational needs and disabilities	There have been more children with developmental delays and special educational needs in the Early Years over the last two years. This is now beginning to stabilise again as the younger children have not been so impacted by the effect of the COVID lockdowns. Our Early Years sector aims to narrow the gap in attainment for different groups of children, ensuring there is equitable access to early education and childcare across the borough.
Sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of children from families in receipt of the childcare element of Working Tax Credit or Universal Credit	There is sufficient supply of Free Early Education Entitlement places across the borough, except for Orthodox Jewish families in South Tottenham who choose to take up culturally appropriate services outside of the borough. Support, advice and targeted outreach for children of families in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Universal credit is provided from Children Centres and LA Officers. This support is available in a range of different formats and approaches.
Sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of children with parents who work irregular hours	The number of providers operating outside of 8am to 6pm has increased.
Sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of children aged two, three and four taking up free places	We have sufficient childcare for 2,3,4 free entitlement take up. Work is being done to increase supply of culturally appropriate childcare for the Orthodox Jewish community.
Sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of school age children; and children needing holiday care	The Government expansion of Wraparound provision from September 2024 will support working families of 5 to 11 year olds with their childcare needs offering more variety of out of school care. The Holiday and Activity Food Programme has also supported school age children with holiday care.

Information about the current and projected supply and demand of childcare for particular age ranges of children, and the affordability, accessibility and quality of provision	Population figures are declining. The supply of childcare has increased. Affordability of childcare is supported by the promotion of tax free childcare.
Details of how any gaps in childcare provision will be addressed	The Early Years Strategy 2022-26 provides strategic direction, aims and targets to achieve to ensure gaps in childcare provision will be addressed (see section 5 local context).

National Policy Direction

There are several policy initiatives that have been introduced as a result of the Spring Budget 2023 that will have an impact on the childcare market from April 2024 and will increase demand for new free entitlement places across the borough, these include:

From April 2024 - Up to 15 hours for eligible working families in England with a 2-year-old.

From September 2024 - Up to 15 hours for eligible working families in England with a child between 9 and 23 months old.

From September 2024 – New or expanded wraparound provision commences nationally aimed at primary aged children 5 to 11 year olds.

From September 2025 - Up to 30 hours for eligible working families in England with a child from 9 months old up to school age.

Next year’s Childcare Sufficiency Annual Report will report on the impact of the government changes to the sufficiency of the childcare market.

Supply of Early Education and Childcare

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

Four new registered day nurseries have opened, creating 252 childcare places. The number of Childminders has increased by three, creating 18 places. Overall, the number of places has risen by 270.

Early Education and Childcare in Haringey

Type of provision	Number
Childminding	164
Day nursery	89
Pre-school	11
School nursery classes (including academies and Independent)	73
Maintained nursery schools	3
Children's centres	9
After school club	52
Breakfast club	59
Holiday club	21
Overall number of registered settings with Ofsted November 2023	481

Quality of childcare and education

The quality of childcare remained above national average with 96% of early years provision in Haringey judged as 'good' or 'outstanding' by Ofsted.

GLD Children are defined as having reached a Good Level of Development (GLD) if they have achieved at least the expected level for the Early Learning Goals in the Communication and Language, Personal, Social and Emotional Development, Physical Development, Literacy and Mathematics areas of Learning at the end of the reception stage.

Table 3: Haringey pupils reaching a Good Level of Development in 2022/23

Haringey GLD	2019	2022*	2023
Haringey	76%	71%	73%
Girls	81%	75%	78%
Boys	68%	66%	68%

*Please note that the EYFS assessment changed at the beginning of 2022 therefore comparisons cannot be made in previous years.

In 2023 the National target for girls was 74% and for boys 61%. London targets were 76% for girls and 63% for boys. Haringey's pupils have reached a good level of development and exceeded the London and National targets.

Sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of children aged two, three and four taking up free places

Compared to the previous Child Sufficiency Annual Report, the number of children taking up the free childcare entitlement has increased⁸. Comparison tables below show the London targets set by the Department for Education and the reach in Haringey as at the annual census in January:

Participation of 2 year olds compared to the previous annual census

Reporting Year January Census	Age	January census - number of children taking up entitlement	number of eligible children	Percentage of children reached	Percentage Department for Education London Target
2023	2-year-olds	667	1023	65.2	65.2
2022	2-year-olds	692	1192	58.1	62

Across the 2 year old entitlements, South Tottenham and Northumberland Park wards consistently record the highest number of eligible families.

Participation of the entitlements is highest in Northumberland Park ward. South Tottenham ward has a high proportion of Orthodox Jewish families who are potentially eligible for the entitlement but may be engaging with culturally appropriate local services, outside of the borough. It is estimated that there are 25 births a week in the Charedi community, most of which is based in Haringey as it has a younger population than that living in Hackney.

Participation of 3 and 4 year olds compared to the previous annual census

Reporting Year January Census	Age	January census - number of children taking up entitlement	number of eligible children	Percentage of children reached	Percentage Department for Education - Inner London Target
2023	3 and 4 year olds	5336	6548	81.5	83
2022	3 and 4 year olds	5332	6824	78.1	82

There are sufficient places for 3- and 4-year-old children, see Appendix 5 and 6, with the exception of South Tottenham ward where the population of Orthodox Jewish families is high and families are engaging in culturally appropriate services outside of the borough.

Actions to ensure sufficient childcare

Gaps in childcare provision will be met by continuous tracking of supply and demand, support for childcare providers to deliver high quality, sustainable provision, promotion of the early years entitlement offers and the local SEND offer. We will 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. Priorities for the coming year will be as follows:

Priorities	Action
Sufficient childcare to meet the needs of children with special educational needs	Provide training to all practitioners in meeting the needs of children with additional needs.
Sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of children with parents who work irregular hours	<p>Continuous mapping of providers and updating provider records.</p> <p>Advertising up to date childcare offer on Family Service Directory.</p> <p>Encourage providers to extend their hours to meet childcare requirements of working families.</p> <p>All childcare providers should be encouraged to work collaboratively to ensure working parents are able to access suitable provision to meet the childcare offer.</p>
Sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of children from families in receipt of the childcare element of Working Tax Credit or Universal Credit	<p>Continue high profile marketing and publicity with continuous monitoring of take up.</p> <p>Wider promotion of tax free childcare to support parents with childcare costs.</p>
Sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of children aged two, three and four taking up free places	<p>Continue with promotions for free entitlement. Encourage families to take up a place.</p> <p>Work with local planning department on the implementation of local placement plans.</p> <p>An increase in the number of culturally appropriate Orthodox Jewish places.</p> <p>An increase in the number of childminders delivering entitlements.</p>
Sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of school age children; and children needing holiday care	Monitor out of school clubs.

	Plan for the Government's expanded wraparound scheme from 8 am to 6pm for school age children.
Information about the current and projected supply and demand of childcare for particular age ranges of children, and the affordability, accessibility and quality of provision	<p>Termly Sufficiency monitoring of supply and demand.</p> <p>Annual cost of childcare survey to support parents with average childcare costs and support new providers entering the market.</p>

2. Projections of the 0-3 population across Haringey

- 2.1. Figures 12 and 13 show data on the projection of the 0-3 year old population in eastern and western Haringey wards between 2023/24 and 2030/31. They show that overall wards in the East and West of the borough are projected to have few significant changes in their 0-3 population between now and 2030/31.
- 2.2. The 0-3 population in Haringey's eastern wards is projected to increase from 8,666 (2023/24) to 8,606 (2030/31), a decrease of 60. In Haringey's western wards the 0-3 population is also actually projected to decrease slightly from 3,222 to 3,208 over the same period, a decrease of 14.
- 2.3. In the East, the following wards are projected to see the greatest growth in their 0-3 population; Northumberland Park (118), Noel Park (74), and Bruce Castle (49). West Green is projected to see the greatest decline (-74)
- 2.4. In the West, the following wards are projected to see the greatest increase in their 0-3 population; Alexandra Park (19) and Stroud Green (15). Hornsey is projected to see the greatest decline (-33).

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

Source: GLA 2024 School roll projections 10 year constrained and 3/4 model

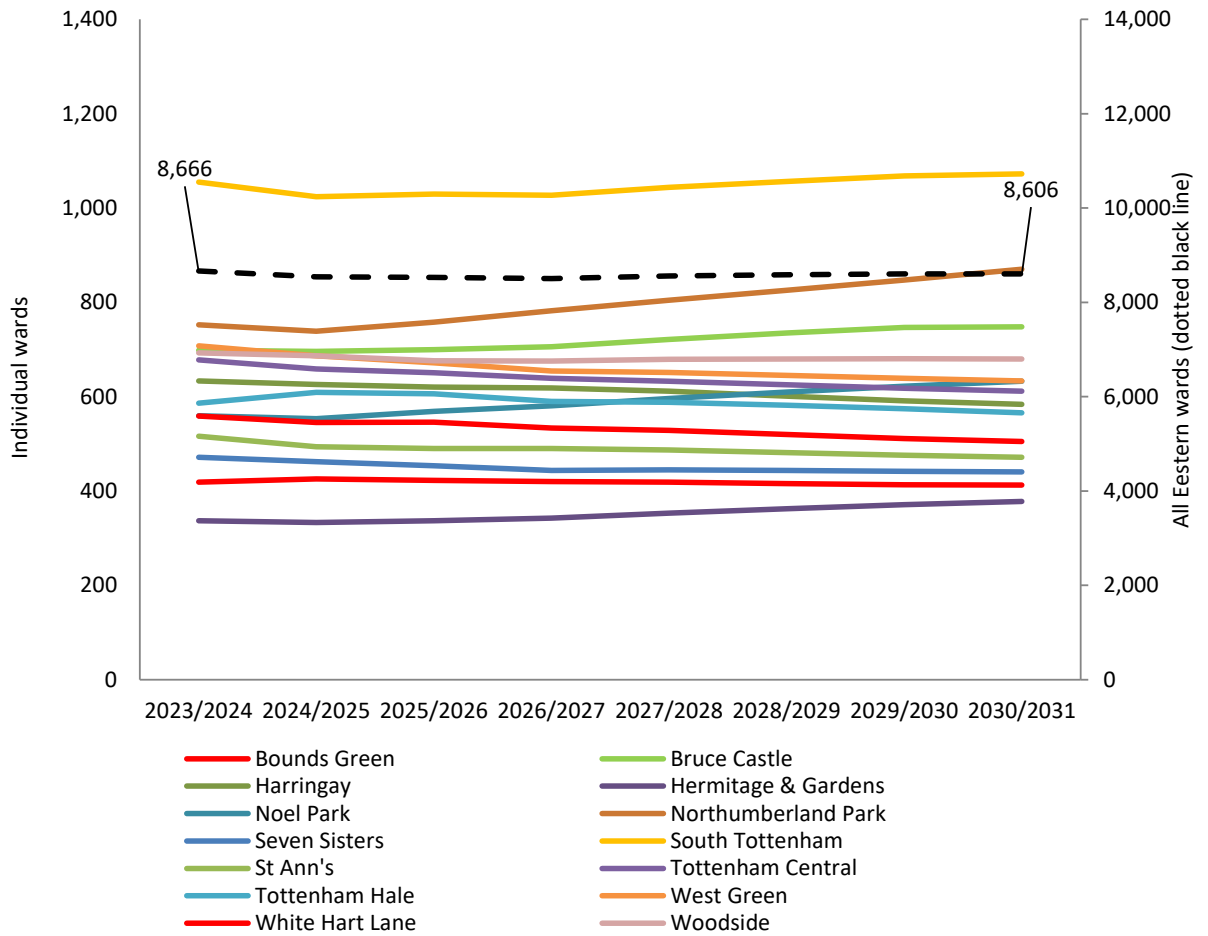
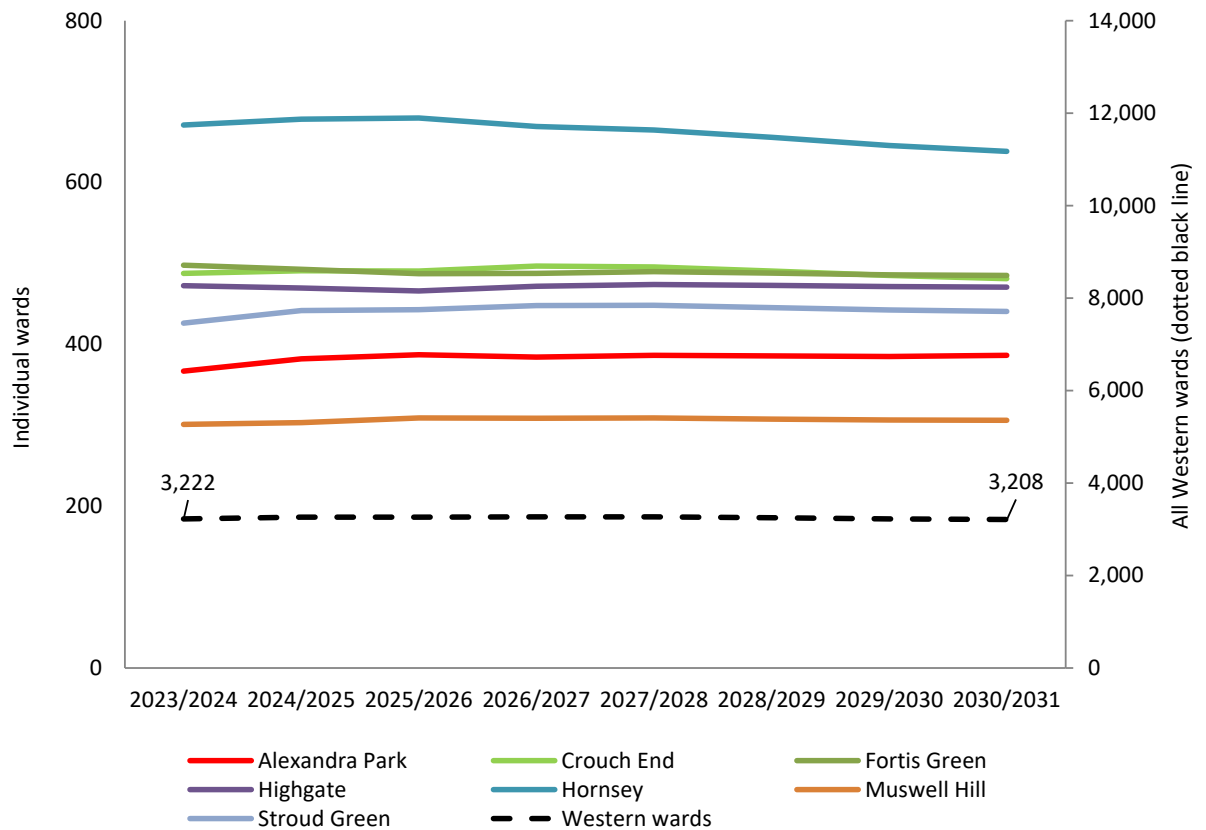


Figure 13 - Projections of 0-3 year olds by Western Haringey wards, 2023 - 2030)

Source: GLA 2024 School roll projections 10 year constrained and 3/4 model



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

Appendix 10: School place planning in adjoining boroughs

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

1. Barnet

Primary

1.1. On 16 April 2024, Primary National Offer Day, Barnet saw a decrease in demand for Reception places.

- **4,346** Barnet Reception places were available on National Offer Day 2024;
- **3,814** on-time applications received from Barnet residents, **-101 (-2.6%)** compared to last year;
- **100%** on-time Barnet applicants received an eligible offer on 16 April 2024, Primary National Offer Day, with **11.6% surplus places**;
- **86.16%** on-time Barnet applicants received a **first preference offer (0.72% higher** than the previous year);
- **96.39%** on-time Barnet applicants received an offer from one of their **top three choice** schools (**0.32% higher** than the previous year);
- **714** out-borough applicants applied for a Barnet school place, **-57** compared to the previous year;
- **4,528** total on-time applications received for Barnet school places, **-158** compared to last year;
- **374** Barnet children were offered a place at a school in another borough, whilst **281** out-borough children were offered a place at a Barnet primary school;
- **11% surplus Reception capacity**(January 2024 DfE school census), compared to **7.7%** in Jan 2023.

1.2. Changes to primary provision

January 2024

Menorah Primary Jewish School (formerly coeducational) established a new voluntary-aided single-sex Jewish boys' school (Menorah Primary School for Boys) and changed the existing school from co-educational to a single-sex girls' school (Menorah Primary School for Girls).

September 2024

- **Deansbrook Junior School (Edgware)** - reduction by one for of entry from 90 to 60 places
- **London Academy (Edgware)** - reduction by one for of entry from 60 to 30 places
- **Menorah Foundation Jewish School (Burnt Oak)** – reduction from 50 to 30 places
- **St Joseph’s Catholic School (Hendon)** – reduction by one for of entry from 90 to 60 places

September 2025

- **Deansbrook Infant School (Edgware)** – reduction by one for of entry from 90 to 60 places
- **Moss Hall Infant School (West Finchley)** - reduction by one for of entry from 120 to 90 places
- **Wessex Gardens School (Golders Green)** – reduction by one for of entry from 60 to 30 places

September 2026

- **Saracens Primary (Colindale)**, new two-form entry primary school plans to open

Secondary

1.3. On 1 March 2024, Secondary National Offer Day, Barnet saw a decrease in the demand for secondary places.

- **4,871** Barnet secondary places were available on National Offer Day 2024;
- **4,238** on-time applications received from Barnet residents; - **168** compared to the previous year;
- **100%** on-time applicants received an eligible offer on 1 March 2024, Secondary National Offer Day, with **4.3% surplus places**;
- **3,292** applicants applied on time for a Barnet school place; -**166** compared to the previous year;
- **7,530** total number of on time applications received for a Barnet school place; - **334** compared to the previous year;

- **3,170 (74.8%)** on time Barnet applicants received an offer from their **top choice** school; over **3% higher** than the previous year;
- **3,872 (91.3%)** on time Barnet applicants were offered a place at one their **top three** choice schools; **2% higher** than the previous year;
- **1,082** children from other boroughs were offered a Barnet school place in comparison, **776** Barnet children were offered a school place in another borough
- **4.5% surplus Year Seven capacity** (January 2024 DfE school census) compared to **3%** in January 2023.

1.4. Changes to secondary provision

September 2024

- **Friern Barnet School** - PAN reduction from 162 places to 150
- **St James Catholic** - PAN reduction by one form of entry from 240 to 210 places
- **Hasmonean High School, Boys** - Year Seven cohort has been moved to a temporary site in Camden, to allow for expansion with plans for future permanent expansion adjacent to the main school site
- Several Barnet secondary schools and academies continue to offer places in excess of their published admission numbers in response to demand, year after year.

2. Enfield

- 2.1. Generally, as in most of North London the primary rolls are in surplus, particularly reception around 14%, a position that is likely to remain until 2027 when a modest increase is projected. However, there is some demand still evident in the South West in the Palmers Green area, a bulge class was necessary to meet localised demand. School rolls are likely to continue to fall in the medium term.
- 2.2. The control of future provision of secondary places has been taken over by the ESFA with the approval of the now open Wren Academy at 6FE on the Chase Farm hospital site.
- 2.3. **The projections associated with the Meridian Water development in south east Enfield, on the border with Haringey, indicate that the proposed plan for medium to high density housing will produce demand for an additional 3 FE in relation to the primary sector. The secondary phase is still in**

discussion. Meridian Water Phase 1 is in construction but we are not experiencing an increase in demand for additional school places yet.

- 2.4. One Degree Academy, All Through – primary phase is open and sited on the Chase Farm Hospital. There are no sites available for the secondary phase.
- 2.5. Enfield pupil place strategy is still focused on the special school sector with expansions at Fern Academy) SEMH, school now open. Enfield has a new SEMH Free School Autistic secondary Special School, Salmons Brook Special School located in the Enfield Highway area. Enfield was successful in bidding for a new Autistic Spectrum primary school to be situated in Enfield Town.
- 2.6. Enfield have identified the need to provide more specialist school places for children and young people aged 11 to 17 with complex autistic spectrum disorder (ASD). We have been successful in our application to the Department for Education (DfE) to establish a new school providing at least 48 places.
- 2.7. Enfield has created over 158 Specialist Resource Provisions in mainstream schools over the past 2 years, with only 45 of these places being for Secondary pupils.

3. Islington – The following section has been obtained from the Islington School Organisation Plan 2022-25 (unchanged from the 2023 SPPR)

- 3.1. Falling rolls in Reception: Falling rolls is a pressing issue and is leading to a decline in funding for some schools. Across 46 Islington primary schools, almost one in five reception places remained unfilled as of January 2022 (18%). Admissions arrangements for 2022-23 may temporarily bring surplus reception places down, however falling births will mean the surplus will likely rise again the following year if no further action is taken.
- 3.2. Focusing on Reception entry is important to understand demand for future places and October to November 2022 is the admissions consultation period for the Reception 2024-25 entry. There is a broader issue of capacity across all year groups, and figures based on the sum of Planned Admission Numbers (PANs) do not fully reflect actual building space as determined by net capacity assessments.
- 3.3. Primary roll (Reception to Year 6): In the last year, the primary roll has dropped by over 300 pupils (across all year groups), about 2 in 100 of the whole school cohort; continuing the declining trend seen in the previous year. There is a rising surplus of places across all primary year groups, 18% as of January 2022 (around 2,800 places). There is an above 30% surplus at six primary schools, with two more schools approaching 30% and having high secondary rates in Reception.
- 3.4. Secondary rolls: Reductions agreed at two schools will help manage a growing surplus of secondary places, and projections are relatively stable with a surplus just above 10% projected over the next five years. As of January 2022, there is a

surplus of 14% of places across all secondary year groups (around 1,000 places), and 13% in Year 7.

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

inform the approach to maximising the potential and opportunity of these assets for the benefit of schools and the Local Authority in meeting our vision for children. There is potential to release capital funding or reconfigure these properties for alternative uses to support the financial sustainability of schools.

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

have been exhausted to avoid school closure although ultimately, where there is no alternative long-term option, this may have to be considered

4. Hackney

4.1. Hackney’s 2024 GLA projections shows that the 21% surplus places observed in 2023/24, is projected to reduce to 18% from September 2024/25. This is due to the amalgamation and closure of six schools at the end of the 2023/24 academic year.

4.2. Projections – Primary school demand.
School roll projections are commissioned from the Greater London Authority (GLA) to ensure that we plan future places effectively.

Academic year	Reception projections based on January census	Number of places available based on PAN	Projected surplus places based on PANs	% surplus places based on PANs
2023/24	2,197	2,780	583	21%
2024/25	2185	2675	490	18%
2025/26	2143	2615	472	18%
2026/27	2146	2615	469	18%
2027/28	2033	2615	582	22%
2028/29	2075	2615	540	21%
2029/30	2070	2615	545	21%
2030/31	2071	2615	544	21%
2031/32	2071	2615	544	21%
2032/33	2073	2615	542	21%
2033/34	2074	2615	541	21%
2034/35	2073	2615	542	21%

4.3. Further PAN reductions at 2 primary schools from 2025/26, will reduce the overall number of reception places by 60. No further decisions about future proposals have been made.

4.4. Secondary projections based on January 2024 data projects surplus places ranging between 6 and 9% (178-271 places), between 2024/25 and 2028/29. At the time of writing, no decisions have been made about reducing projected secondary surplus places.

5. Waltham Forest

5.1. Borough-wide there will be a surplus of 380 reception places (10.4%) for September 2024. 1 school took a permanent 1fe reduction in 2024 and another is planned for 2025.

5.2. In secondary demand for year 7 places is growing at a much slower rate and likely to level off by 2025. For September 2024 there will be a surplus of around 160 year 7 places (5.2%). Year 7 places have increased by 6FE across 5 schools since 2019. It is anticipated that year 7 demand will begin to fall after 2025 in-line with the dip in reception 7 years prior. Housing growth may attract new families

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

6. Camden (selected extracts from the 2021 Annual School Place Planning Report published in October 2021) – This section is unchanged from last year.

- 6.1. **Primary:** The surplus over the reception year admission number is estimated to increase from 15% in 2020/21 to 25% by 2030/31. National reception offers data for Camden total applicants at 1,988 in 2021/22 is lower compared to last year at 2,102. The number of Camden residents decreased, mirroring a fall in Camden births for this cohort of children
- 6.2. **Secondary:** The Secondary Year 7 surplus is estimated to increase from 9% in 2020/21 to 19% by 2030/31). National year 7 offers data for Camden total applicants in 2021/22 decreased to 2,962 compared to last year at 3,046. The number of Camden residents increased slightly as expected in the pupil number projections.
- 6.3. **SEND:** Following the passing of the 2014 Children and Families Act, the number of pupils with an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP) has increased significantly both within Camden and across England. Specifically, within Camden the number of school age children with an EHCP has, since January 2014, risen by 15.7% from 969 to 1,121 pupils. The growth is not uniform across areas of need, with the most significant rise being within pupils with a diagnosis of Autism that rose by 109% over the same 7 year timescale. It is important to understand the changing need profile of this group of children in line with our existing provision and future planned provision so that the Council and schools can ensure needs are met effectively and sustainably in the best interests of children.
- 6.4. **Changes to supply of Primary places:** Camden has reviewed provision at a number of schools with unsustainable levels of surplus places. The Council has, with the support of schools, taken a number of difficult decisions to remove or reduce pupil numbers. St Aloysius RC 2FE primary school (PA4) closed in December 2019, the school had 63% surplus reception places in 2018/19. St Aloysius pupils were accommodated at the nearby Our Lady's RC primary (PA4) in available school places and a temporary classroom, whilst others took up school offers in other local schools. Following significant consultation Carlton primary school (PA2) closed as a legal entity in July 2021, the school had 72% reception surplus in 2020/21, merging under the leadership of nearby 2FE Rhyl primary (PA3), the Carlton site remains open for education and community use. In addition Kingsgate (PA1) has reduced by 1FE.
- 6.5. Following consideration by Cabinet in September 2020 changes listed below will also reduce entry by 2.5 further forms of entry. Operationally these changes came into effect in 2021 but will be formally removed in 2022:
 - With support of the Westminster Diocese, to reduce entry at St Dominic's primary school (PA2) from 1.5FE to 1FE (0.5FE reduction);
 - Merge the provision of St Michael's CofE primary school (PA4) with that of Our Lady's Catholic school (PA4) through the formal closure of St Michael's 1FE

school as a legal entity. The newly merged provision would provide 1FE of school places (1FE reduction);

- Reduce entry at Netley primary school (PA4) from 2FE to 1.5FE (0.5FE reduction);
- Reduce entry at Argyle primary school (PA5) from 2FE to 1.5FE (0.5FE reduction)

- 6.6. This brings the total reduction in the period up to 2021 of 7.5FE across all Camden Primary Schools.
- 6.7. **Secondary:** Haverstock school permanently reduced PAN by 1FE from 2018/19 due to changes in parental/student preferences resulting in lower school rolls; the school currently operates as 6FE provision. Consultation has been undertaken to remove a further 1.5FE taking effect from September 2022. The Council is working with the Secondary sector to consider the existing pattern of school provision and will bring forward, where appropriate, proposals to reduce provision to take account of the existing forecasts, migration and school preference patterns
- 6.8. **Extracts below are from the two Camden Planning areas closest to Haringey:**
Planning Area 1, North West Camden: PA1. The latest GLA SRP 2021 anticipate a decrease in 2021/22, plotting a downward trajectory over the whole reporting period to 2030/31, with forecasts below those reported previously. PAN capacity has been reduced by 1FE, although PAN surplus is estimated to increase from 8% in 2020/21 to a potentially very significant 31% or 4.1FE by 2030/31. The GLA SRP 2021 for 4–10- year-olds also indicate a lower forecast over the whole reporting period to 2030/31 plotting a downward trajectory, and lower compared to previously reported forecasts. This is a significant departure from recent forecasts and links to forecast reductions in births and migration that have not been experienced in this area to this point.
- 6.9. Planning Area 2, North East Camden: PA2 reception school rolls have fallen from the last relative high in 2015/16, with surplus the highest of any other planning area in 2020/21. Actual reception school rolls fell by just under 2.5FE from 2015/16. In response the Council, after significant consultation took the difficult decision to close Carlton primary school (2FE) in July 2021, with St Dominic's also reducing its PAN permanently by 0.5FE. The surplus based on PAN and accounting for agreed changes is anticipated to decrease from 23% in 2020/21, to 7% in 2021/22 before potentially increasing to 21% in 2030/31 equivalent to 2.2FE.

Appendix 11: Additional intelligence on inter-authority migration

1. Background

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

2. Inter borough migration at Year 7

- 2.1. Increases in demand for Y7 places largely derived from the growth in demand for primary school places between 2010 and 2015. This increase started to filter into secondary schools with a growing secondary transfer roll (Year 7) since 2014.
- 2.2. Declines in primary rolls since then have begun to show with reduced demand for Year 7 places in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024.
- 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 2024 this trend appears to have continued for the fourth year in a row with Haringey attracting more (importing) pupils than it is losing (exporting) at secondary transfer by a margin of 23 pupils (1fe) across neighbouring boroughs.
- 2.5. At the same time the number of Haringey resident pupils leaving Haringey at Y7 has decreased between 2014 and 2023 from 489 to 345 though increased slightly in 2024 to 350 – see Figure 16.
- 2.6. It seems entirely plausible that underpinning the increase of inflows and decrease of outflows is that all Haringey secondary school settings are Ofsted rated Outstanding (33.3%) or Good (67.7%) (May 2024) with none Requires Improvement or Inadequate.
- 2.7. Given the decline in secondary demand forecast in Haringey and across London it seems likely that both inflows and outflows of Y7 pupils will numerically decrease in future years.

Figure 14 - Net flow at Year 7 secondary transfer, 2014-2024

Source: Haringey Education Services (2024)

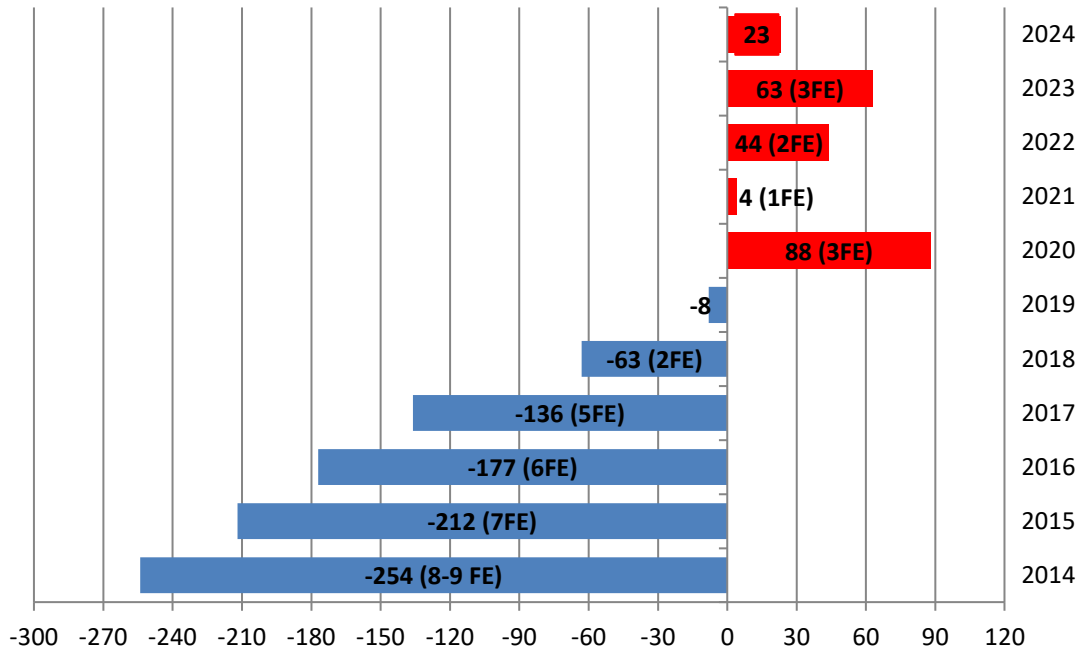
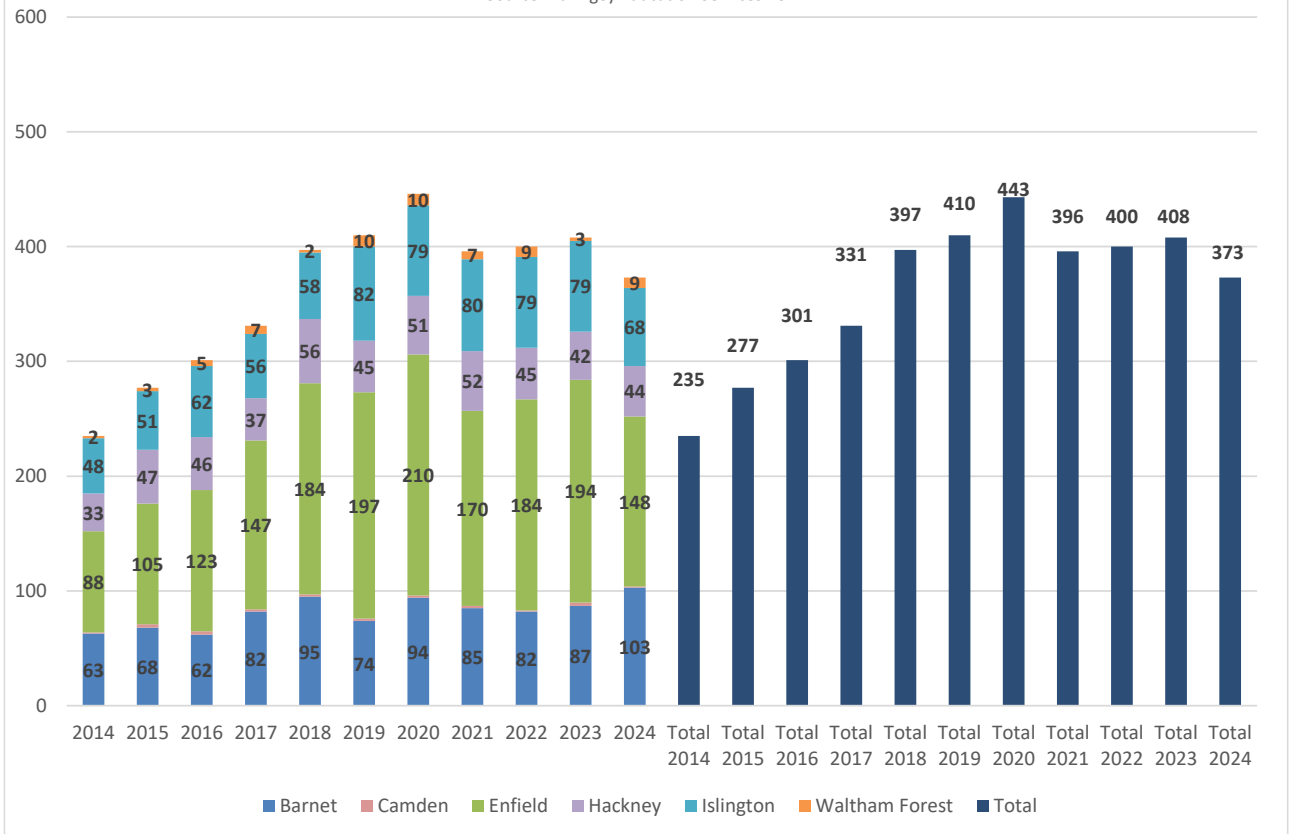
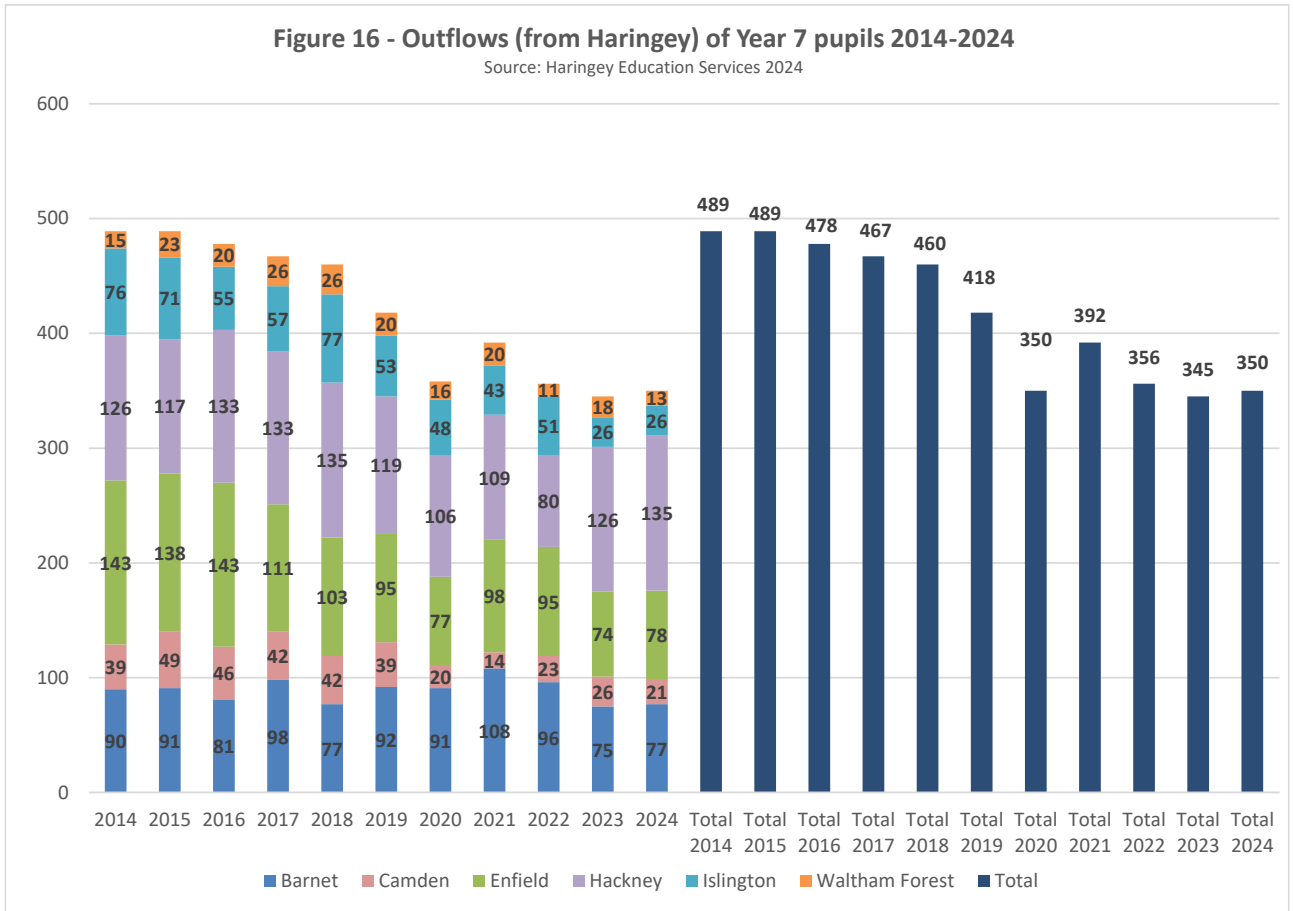


Figure 15 - Inflows (to Haringey) of Year 7 pupils 2014-2024

Source: Haringey Education Services 2024





3. Inward and Outward migration at reception for 2024

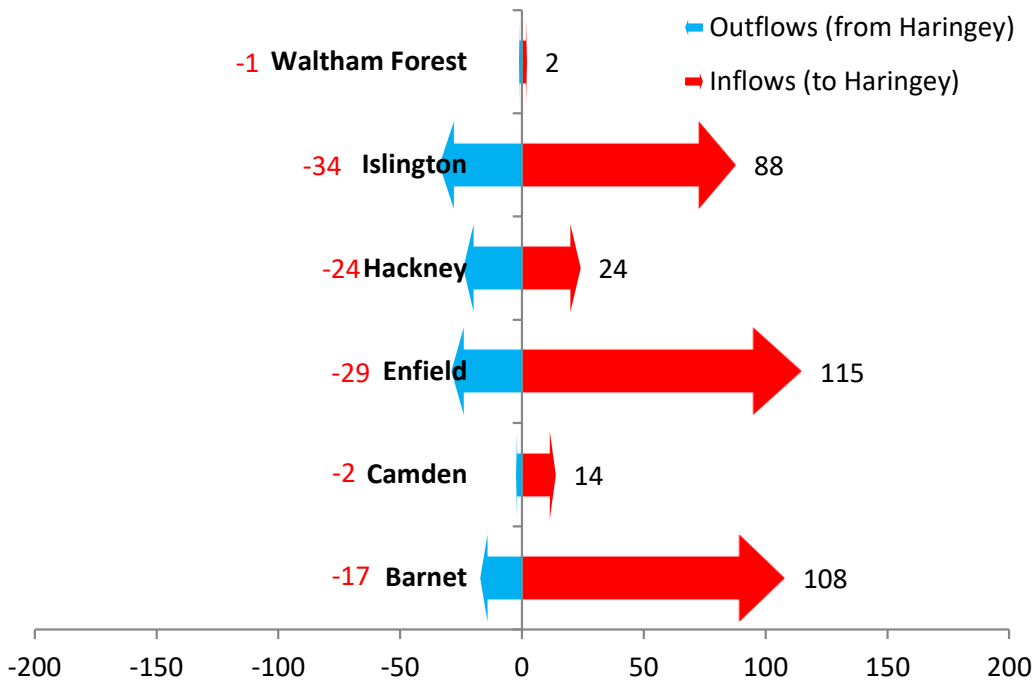
3.1. Figure 17 below shows that as at national offer day (April 2024), Haringey imported more reception aged pupils (351) than it exported (107). Enfield children took up the largest portion of these places (115), followed by Barnet (108) and Islington (88).

3.2. The net difference between imports and exports is 244 which is equivalent to 8-9 forms of entry (8 x 30 = 240).

3.3. This net difference is the largest amount since this specific analysis was undertaken since 2014.

Figure 17 - Balance of Reception offer transfers (April 2024)

Source: Education Services, Haringey 2024

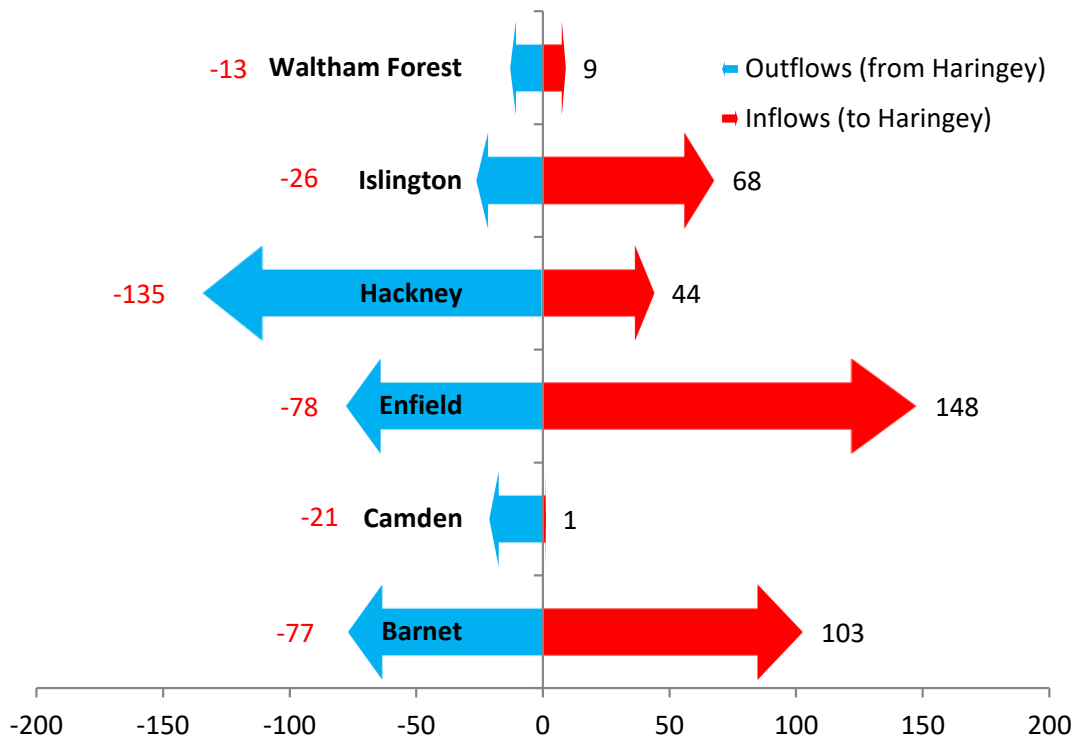


4. Inward and Outward migration at secondary transfer

- 4.1. Figure 18 below shows that as at national offer day (March 2024), Haringey imported more year 7 pupils (373) than it imported (350). The borough with the highest number of Haringey children accessing a school place out of borough was Hackney (135), followed by Enfield (78) and Barnet (77).
- 4.2. The net difference between imports and exports is a loss of 23 places or the equivalent of 1 form of entry.

Figure 18 - Balance of Secondary offer transfers (March 2024)

Source: Education Services, Haringey 2024



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 or 2022. 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 2022 from 3,731 (2002) to 3,085 (2022). Between 2016 and 2022 a large fall in births occurred from 4,114 to 3,085. 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 2022. However, since 2016 births have consistently dropped across both Eastern and Western wards.

Figure 16- Births in Haringey, 2002 to 2022

Source: ONS Birth data (2002-2022)

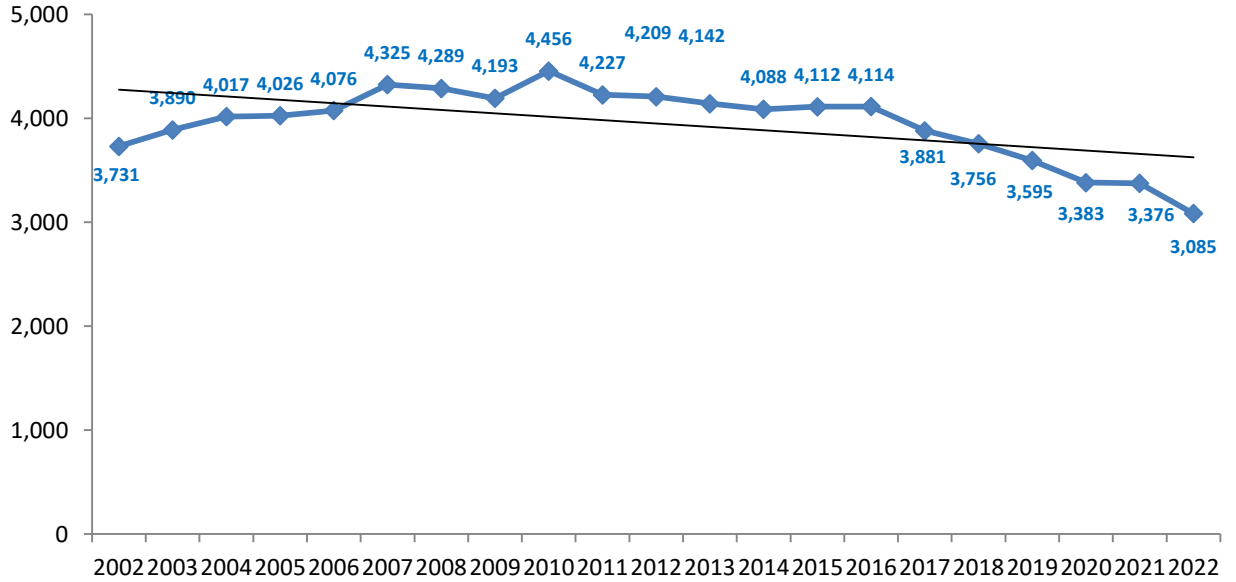
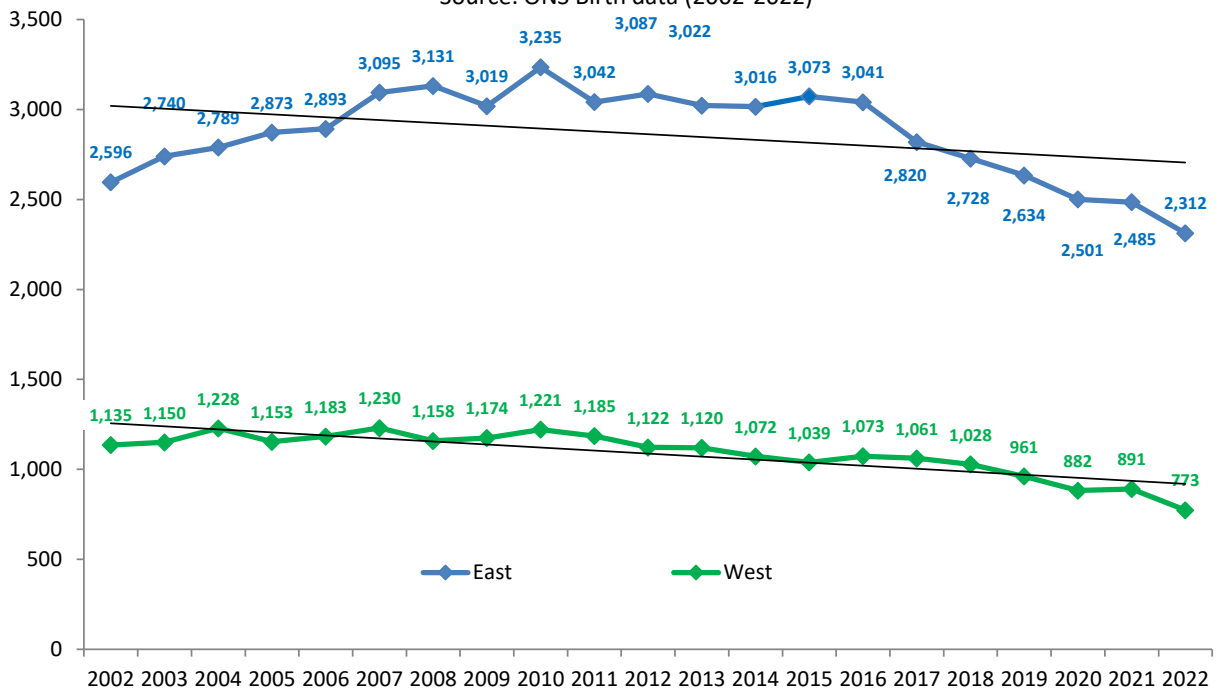


Figure 17 - Births in East and West wards of Haringey, 2002 to 2022

Source: ONS Birth data (2002-2022)



2. Modelled estimates of births across neighbouring boroughs including Haringey

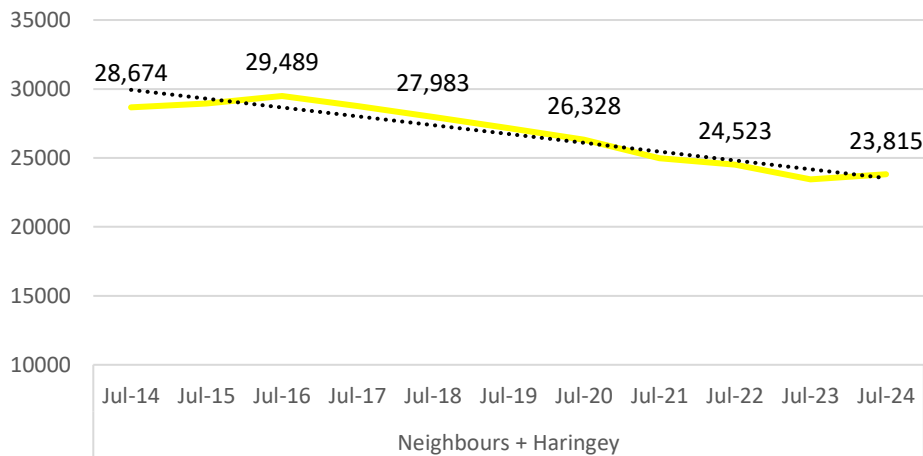
2.1. Figure 18a-18g show GLA modelled estimates of birth as at July in each given year and give a good proxy of trajectories of births over this period. The prevailing trend is of consistent and sharp declines since 2014 across all 7 boroughs with some early evidence of a minor post Covid correction.

From the GLA Datastore: “Official birth estimates from ONS are considered very accurate, but the lag between the end of the period covered and the publication of estimates is typically 9-12 months. To gain a more timely indication of birth trends, the GLA Demography team produces modelled estimates of annual births based on counts of infants registered with GP practices. The methodology relies on the correlation between the count of persons age 0 (i.e. yet to reach their first birthday) on the patient register and resident in an area with the number of births that have taken place in that area over the preceding year.”

Data sources: [ONS Calendar Year Births 2013 to 2022](#)
[Modelled estimates of recent births - London Datastore](#)

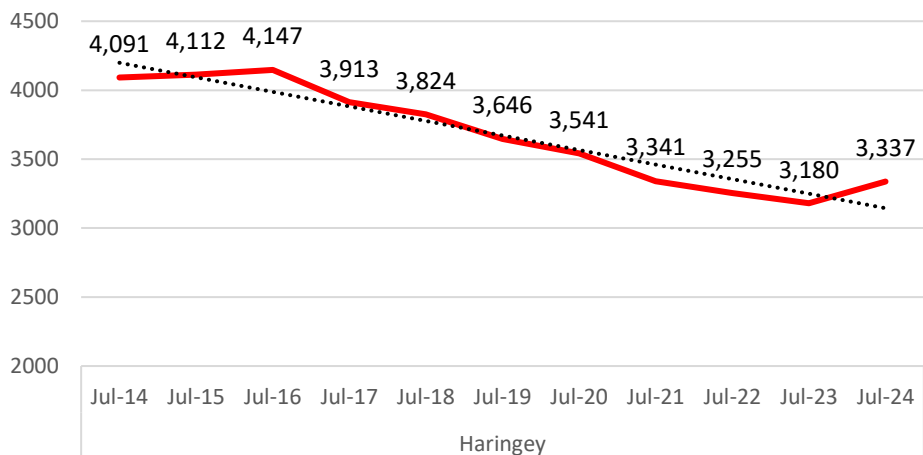
Neighbours and Haringey - Births, 2014-2024

Source: GLA Datastore Modelled estimates of births



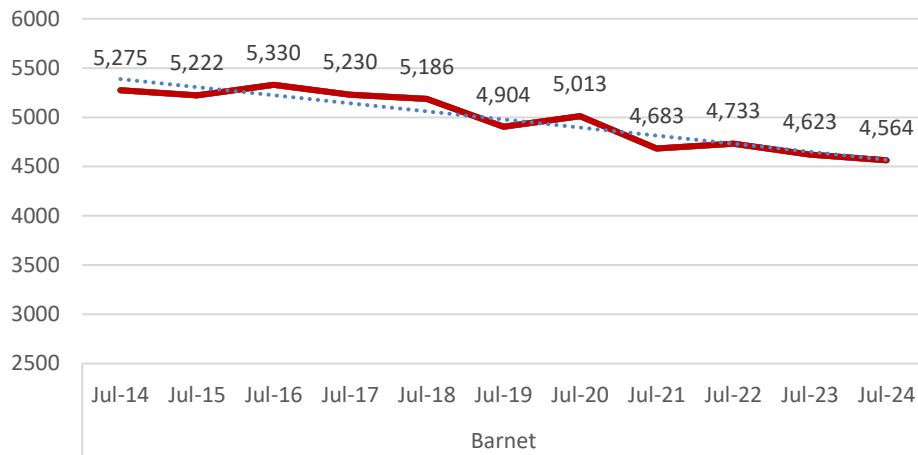
Haringey - Births, 2014-2024

Source: GLA Datastore Modelled estimates of births



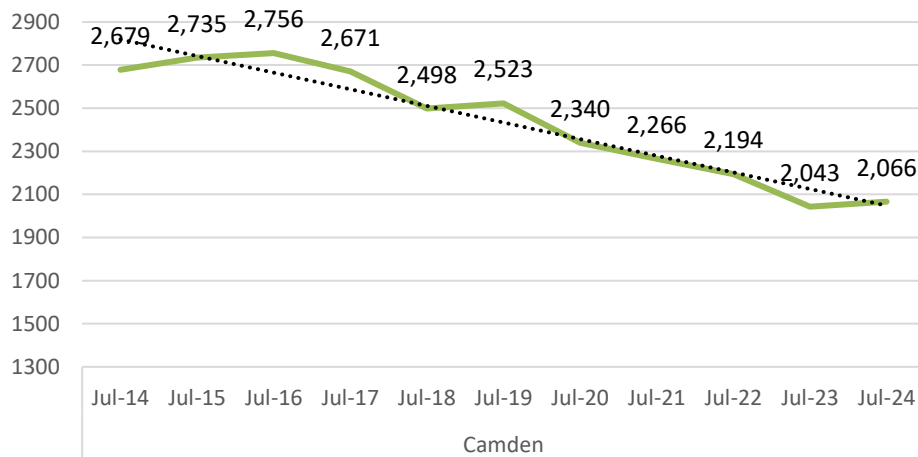
Barnet - Births, 2014-2024

Source: GLA Datastore Modelled estimates of births



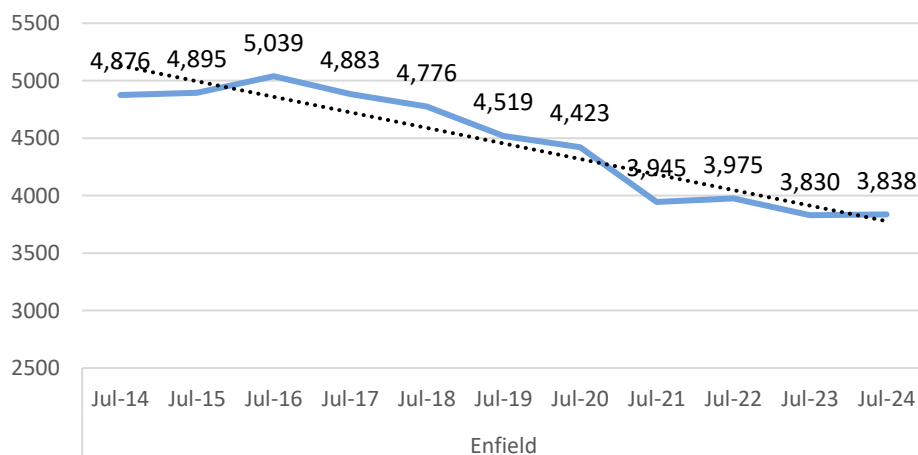
Camden - Births, 2014-2024

Source: GLA Datastore Modelled estimates of births



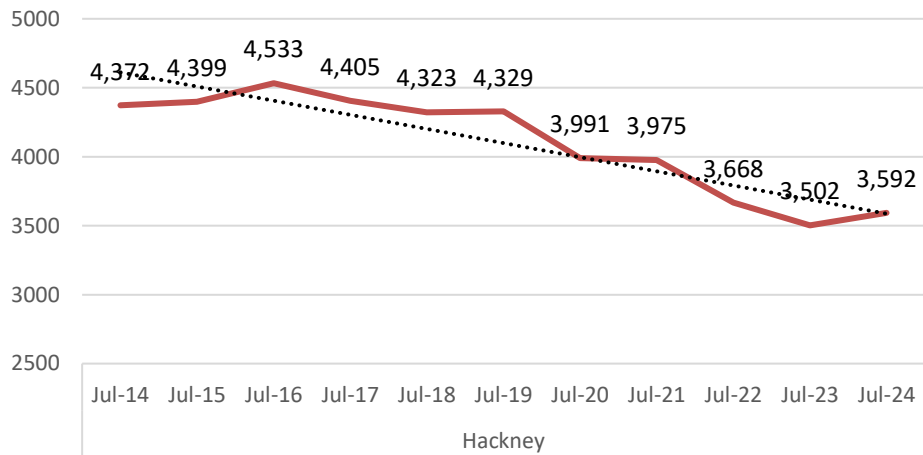
Enfield - Births, 2014-2024

Source: GLA Datastore Modelled estimates of births



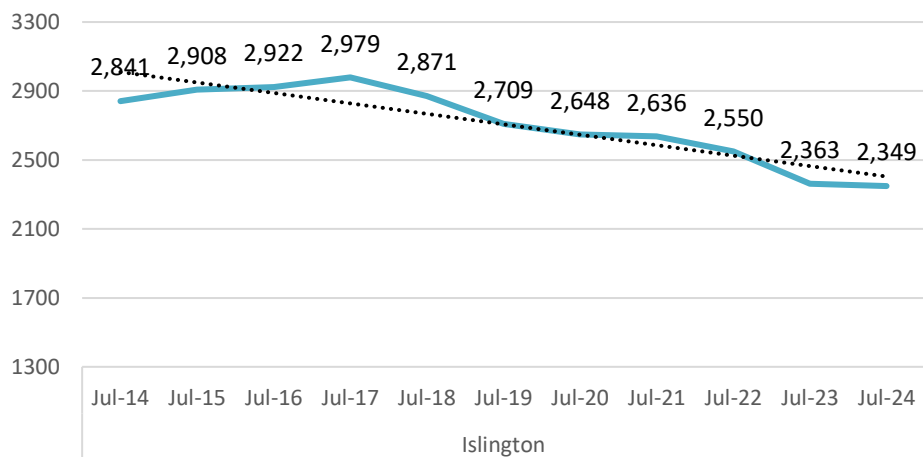
Hackney - Births, 2014-2024

Source: GLA Datastore Modelled estimates of births



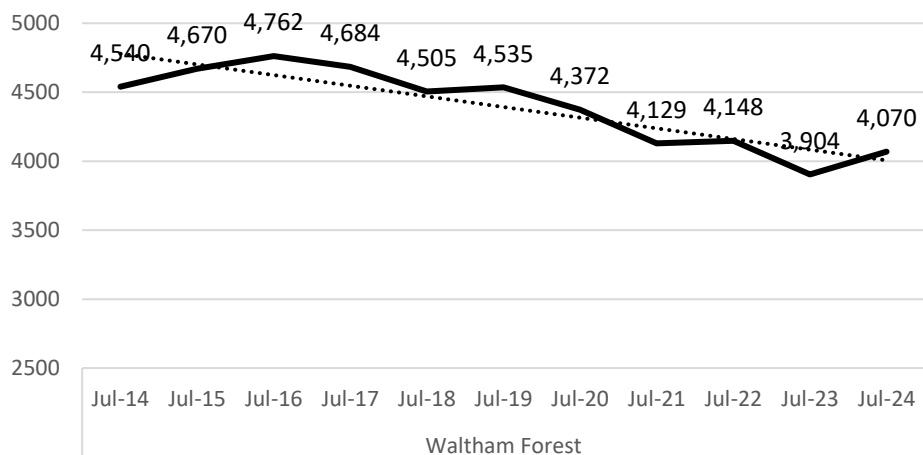
Islington - Births, 2014-2024

Source: GLA Datastore Modelled estimates of births



Waltham Forest - Births, 2014-2024

Source: GLA Datastore Modelled estimates of births



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 2024 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 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.