

Agenda item:

[No.]

Cabinet

On 21st July 2009

Report Title. Annual School Place Planning Report

Report of Peter Lewis- Director, The Children and Young People's Service

Signed :



Contact Officer : Ian Bailey – Deputy Director – Ext 2450
Carlene Liverpool – Place Planning Officer – Ext 3607

Wards(s) affected: **All**

Report for: **Non-key decision**

1. Purpose of the report (That is, the decision required)

- 1.1 To report on demand for pupil places in Haringey's Primary, Secondary and Special schools and to update on action to respond to this demand.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member

- 2.1 If we are to support parental choice and ensure all children have a place at primary and secondary school we need to plan ahead using the best available information.
- 2.2 This is difficult as we are entering a period of uncertainty, with rising birth rates and changes in movement patterns for families as the impact of the recession and housing market slump are felt. This is more acute at the primary school level. Although this makes future predictions difficult we need to make provision so that we avoid a situation where we do not have sufficient primary places. I have therefore asked officers to ensure that we are looking in detail at every school to see what expansion capacity they may have so we can respond quickly to demand.
- 2.3 We know we are not alone among London authorities, and indeed our neighbouring boroughs face greater challenges. We are therefore supporting the work being done by London Councils in pressing Government for additional

resources.

3. State link(s) with Council Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies:

- 3.1 The careful planning and control of school places in the borough will contribute to the Council's Priority 3 "Encouraging lifetime well-being, at home, work, play and learning" and Priority 5 "Delivering excellent, customer focused, cost effective services".

4. Recommendations

- 4.1 That Cabinet agree the working priorities as set out in paragraph 26.1 with recommendations arising from this work to be presented in July 2010.
- 4.2 That Cabinet endorse continued work on contingency planning for additional places to reflect the continued high birth rate.
- 4.3 That Cabinet agree our continued work with colleagues across the service to ensure that post 16 provision meets demand.
- 4.4 That a further annual report on school places be presented in July 2010.

5. Reason for recommendation(s)

- 5.1 To ensure adequate and robust planning to meet demand for school and post 16 places across the borough.

6. Other options considered

- 6.1 Not applicable: strategic options are discussed in context throughout the report.

7. Summary

- 7.1 We produce an annual School Place Planning Report that updates all projections on primary and secondary rolls, roll trends for the borough's special schools, with updates on organisational developments. The report looks 10 years ahead, with detailed proposals for changes a minimum of two years ahead.

- 7.2 The appendices to the report set out:

- a. Overall pupil roll projections.
- b. SEN Projections.
- c. Area by area data on:
 - roll projections;
 - primary school rolls;
 - admissions applications;
 - school mobility;
 - distances pupils live from school;
 - details on building and children centre developments, and;

- temporary accommodation local housing developments.
- d. School organisation proposals in neighbouring boroughs.
- e. Retention rates from birth to reception
- f. Number of births and pupil roll projections by corresponding intake year compared against reception PAN and surplus capacity
- g. Local provision of secondary school places
- h. School roll situation across Haringey's secondary schools
- i. Do the Maths tackling shortages of primary school places in London-London Councils

7.3 Since the last report in 2008, we have faced a number of challenges and these will be discussed in detail in the Report. They are:

7.4 **Economic Situation:** since July 2008 when we last reported to you, we have entered a recession (two consecutive quarters of declining output (GDP), a decline in annual GDP). The impact of the current economic climate on possible birth rate and demand for reception places is a factor that must be given due consideration. The School Place Planning Report 2008 acknowledged that the economic climate or 'credit crunch' had to be considered in planning for future school place demand. We have spoken with the GLA about their evidence, both past and present, of the impact of an economic downturn on the demand for school places in London. They have commented that an economic downturn can result in additional numbers entering reception classes due to the collapse of the housing market. The GLA would normally expect (and Haringey's figures bear this out) that many parents of pre-school children move away from London and so dilute the crude birth numbers before that cohort enters school. Evidence presented to the GLA Demography Liaison Group in October 2008 shows that this does not seem to be happening at the same rate as before as families are trapped in homes that they cannot sell, or they are not willing to move to a larger home outside of the capital because of uncertainty around retaining their employment and therefore earning ability.

7.5 There has been some national evidence that the economic downturn has had a negative impact on the demand for private school places, which in turn has led to increased demand for state school places. We do not have any empirical evidence for Haringey, but it is something that we need to continue to monitor

7.6 **Primary Rolls:** The demand for reception places in the borough is increasing; a trend that we have seen over the last few years and that has been reported to you previously. When looking at rising demand, we plot actual births against actual demand for a reception place in the corresponding school year. The difference between the two sets of figures fluctuates between around 20 – 26%. We need to ensure that there is a balance between assisting schools with their long term financial planning by reducing the number of vacant places, against allowing some real scope for parental preference, and the DCSF suggests that this can be met by allowing for around a 5% surplus capacity at entry across schools. This is not evenly distributed across the borough, however, and we need to continue to monitor areas where there is very little surplus capacity, as well as those where the surplus has potential to place unacceptable pressure on

the financial viability of a school. In practice, we plan for less than 5% surplus to reduce budget pressures on schools with vacancies. Looking at population figures and demand for reception places (both real and projected by using figures given to us by the GLA), we have predicted that by 2011/12 we will have a serious shortfall of reception places to meet the predicted demand across the borough. The GLA have recently revised the way that they project our primary school rolls.

7.7 London Councils is lobbying the government to address the huge short shortage of primary places that is occurring across London. Many boroughs are under much greater pressure even than Haringey, and some have not planned adequately to meet the great rise in the birth rate that we have seen in recent years. Their lobbying covers issues of 1) rising birth rates (20.5% when compared with a national average of 16.8%); 2) the economic downturn – leading to a demand for state and not private places, and to families staying in London for a primary place, and not moving out, as well as more families staying in one and two bedroom flats instead of trading up to bigger homes and releasing these smaller homes for singles/childless couples; 3) improvements in primary education standards have led to a greater demand for local school places; 4) an increase in cross border applications from neighbouring boroughs with capacity issues. In conclusion, 25 of the 33 London boroughs have either a) been unable to meet the demand for places, or b) acknowledged that lack of classroom capacity and insufficient capital funding for an expansion programme meant that they would be facing problems within the next 2-3 years. They have suggested that the solution to this problem of a London wide shortage in primary places is to 1) ensure Councils have enough capital funding; 2) provide an emergency capital grant where there is a mismatch in boroughs between the levels of capital grant and supported borrowing and the actual costs of school expansion, 3) London Councils proposes that the government offers authorities interest free capital loans to be repaid when the property market recovers. This would ensure that essential capital projects, such as school building and expansion are not compromised by the current difficulty in generating capital receipts.

7.8 **Secondary Places:** as in the primary sector, the long term trend in the demand for school places is upward. In the short term we are expecting to see some surplus capacity in secondary school places. This is in part due to smaller cohorts in the primary sector (currently in Y5 and Y6) working their way through into secondary schools, and in part due to a reduction in demand for some secondary schools in the borough. Following a review of the current data and projections, we have agreed some amendments to our original pupil place planning proposals which include:

- Reducing the PAN of Woodside High from 9fe to 6fe and reducing the PAN of Park View Academy from 9 fe to 8fe: This is to accommodate the short-term projected fall and the opening of the new school in 2010.

However, our expectation is that the net exporting of secondary aged pupils residing in Haringey and attending mixed community schools in neighbouring

LA will begin to reduce as standards continue to improve across all secondary schools in Haringey. With the new community secondary school, Heartlands High School, planned for 2010, we are expecting to reduce the drift even further.

- 7.9 Current possible expansions and other areas of concern.** We have now issued statutory notices on the proposed expansion of Rhodes Avenue Primary School to meet demand in and around PA1. The rising birth rates, demand for reception places and the almost 0% surplus capacity in the local area has convinced us that we need to expand the school in 2011 or we will have children that we are unable to offer a school place to.
- 7.10 We are watching the school roll situation in and around PA7 (south Tottenham). There have been some low cohorts in these schools that are now working their way out of the system, but there are two factors that we need to monitor and influence where possible. The first of these is the very high mobility that exists in this area, due largely to a high proportion of temporary accommodation. We are now working with Housing to see what measures can be put in place to link the placement of families to the provision of education for any school age children. Housing are also continuing to seek to reduce the amount of temporary accommodation in this area and across the borough as a whole. The second issue is the major regeneration of the Woodberry Down Estate across the border in Hackney. This is one of the largest regeneration projects in Europe, and it will increase provision on the estate from just under 2000 homes to 4,600 homes. Hackney have been preparing for the resultant increase in the demand for school places as a result of the regeneration. However, the economic downturn has meant that the delivery of the whole regeneration scheme has slowed significantly, and Hackney are no longer proposing the expansion of the Woodberry Down Community Primary School to meet expected demand. We must therefore give due consideration to the rolls in Haringey schools close to Hackney and whether we need to take any short term measures to support their financial viability until the regeneration project is fully back on stream.
- 7.11 We are continuing to monitor the situation in and around Heartlands so that we can meet the demand for additional school places as residential development in the area is implemented. The delivery of residential units in the area has slowed as a result of the recession, and we need to continue to monitor the situation.
- 7.12 We are carrying out consultation with schools around Tottenham Hale on the provision of a new primary school in the area that will meet the demand created by up to 1600 new homes in the coming years. We have a close working relationship with our colleagues in Planning to ensure that our educational requirements are provided for as part of the Masterplan that is being drawn up
- 7.13 The decision to amalgamate Moselle and William C Harvey to establish a new primary and special school at Broadwater Farm and a new secondary special school at Woodside High has been agreed. The primary school will provide 100 planned places and the secondary will provide 120 planned places. These additional places will allow the Local Authority to implement a strategy to reduce

reliance on out of borough placements. The project plan for the establishment of the primary and secondary Inclusive Learning Campus is on target. The number of children and young people with a diagnosis of autism continues to rise. The majority of these children attend mainstream schools and the increased places at the Inclusive Learning Campus, the 25 resource based places at Alexandra Park and the Heartlands High (the new secondary school) will reduce the Local Authority's reliance on out of borough placements. The new places at Alexandra Park School and Heartlands High School as well as places at Woodside High will result in provision being well placed across the borough. However, primary provision through the ILC and resource provision at Mulberry means that provision for this age group is in the east of the borough. Therefore, expression of interest is being sought from primary schools in the west of the borough to establish a 12 place resource base for children with autism.

7.14 In 2010 some of the functions of the LSC will pass to the Council. As part of this move we have been working with the LSC to ensure pupil projections for post 16 are as accurate as possible, taking account of the governments post 16 agenda. We will provide an annual updates within this report, detailing post 16 projections, demand for places and any updates on actions taken.

7.15 Finally, we are also working on contingency plans to provide additional reception places in those areas that might need them in 2011 and beyond. We are continuing to develop these plans and look at where the demand is likely to be and match this to the supply of schools were there is potential for expansion.

8. Chief Financial Officer Comments

8.1 The financial issues in this report can be separated into those of a capital and revenue nature; arising firstly from the need to provide additional accommodation and then on-going funding for the education of the associated pupils.

Capital

8.2 Whilst the use of estimated pupil numbers is essential in order to plan for any changes to accommodation it does carry a degree of risk particularly where pupil numbers have traditionally been volatile. The current projections are complicated by the fact that they are influenced by the current economic climate, the effect and timing of which on pupil numbers are unknown.

8.3 There is currently provision within the CYPS Capital Programme for the expansion of Rhodes Avenue and a provisional amount to provide a limited amount of additional short-term temporary accommodation in each of the 3 years covered by the approved programme. However, the availability of resources post March 2011 is very uncertain as described in the report concerning the re-phasing of the CYPS programme which will be addressed in more detail in a report to Cabinet in September.

8.4 London Councils have proposed, to the government, various solutions to deal with the predicted shortfall in resources being experienced by Authorities in London; however no firm proposals have yet emerged.

Revenue

- 8.5 The revenue consequences of pupil number fluctuations falls to be managed largely by schools themselves, since the calculation of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and school's delegated budgets are determined by reference to actual (January) pupil numbers.
- 8.6 For increasing pupil numbers there tends to be a 'funding lag' between admissions in September being at a higher level feeding through into school budgets in the following financial year; this is in part compensated as pupil number falls caused by large year groups leaving schools and being replaced by smaller cohorts also does not reflect until the following financial year – giving a time delay cushion.
- 8.7 However, difficulties can be experienced in situations where it is in the best interest of strategic planning to maintain staffing establishments in anticipation of increase pupil numbers. This is particularly seen in situations such as regeneration areas where the decanting of families (and the associated pupils) can result in reductions with an expectation of their return at some future date. The volatile economic situation and in particular its effect on regeneration and housing schemes can amplify this situation.
- 8.8 All of these scenarios can be managed by schools in conjunction with the Local Authority primarily through the application of Licensed Deficit arrangements or by application to the contingency for schools in financial difficulty, the latter of which has recently been discussed by the School Forum with a view to the LA making applications on behalf of schools in situations where the issues are caused by strategic considerations.

9. Head of Legal Services Comments

- 9.1 The Head of Legal Services has been consulted on the content of this report. Continued consideration of the need for school places in the Authority's area assists the Council in complying with its general duties to secure sufficient schools for providing primary and secondary education are available to meet the needs of the population of the borough under Sections 13 and 14 of the Education Act 1996 and its general powers regarding post-16 education under Section 15A of the 1996 Act.

10. Equalities &Community Cohesion Comments

- 10.1 Providing local school places to meet local demand helps to contribute towards the development of sustainable communities.

11. Consultation

- 11.1 The Council consulted on the School Place Planning appendices with head teachers and Chairs of Governors of local schools, Haringey Councillors and relevant Haringey Officers. The Haringey School Organisation and Admissions Forum (HASOF) will be consulted on a draft of this report and their comments reported to Cabinet at this meeting.

12. Service Financial Comments

Capital Implications

- 12.1 For ease of reference the implications for the CYPS capital programme are set out separately below for primary, secondary, post 16 and special schools.

Primary

- 12.2 The conclusions in relation to primary school place planning set out in section 22 of the report identify the need for the following projects to be planned for in the capital programme:

- a) the proposed expansion of Rhodes Primary School to 3 FE. Feasibility studies have been carried out and a budget provision of £8.9m has been established within the CYPS capital programme to cover the necessary expansion works and also to address condition and suitability works at the school.
- b) The need to have contingency plans for the provision of additional forms of entry at Reception level at short notice to accommodate either a bulge cohort, or a sustained increase in cohort numbers. A contingency provision of £0.4m has been established in the capital programme to cater for hire of temporary classrooms or other minor adaptations to cover this risk for the period up to March 2012.
- c) The need to plan for the provision of additional permanent places in new provision in the Tottenham Hale area. A funding package will need to be assembled by 2012 in order to support the provision of new permanent provision by September 2014. The provision of a site is included within the S106 agreement for the development, although it may be constrained in relation to the size of school potentially required. Depending on the organisational and site solution adopted a capital budget of between £6-£8m is likely to be needed. A proportion of this will be contributed from further S106 contributions, but the majority will need to be funded from primary capital or basic need allocations anticipated for the period 2011/12 to 2013/14. No provision currently exists in the approved capital programme for this requirement. The requirement for additional place provision as a first call on future resources will exacerbate the current pressure on the primary capital programme.

Secondary

- 12.3 The BSF programme of investment currently underway including the new school at Heartlands will increase overall capacity in the borough, which is predicted to be sufficient to 2016. In addition to the uncertainties in predicting demographic changes, the significant changes in capacity in neighbouring boroughs outlined in Appendix 5 as a result of BSF investment mean that it is particularly difficult to determine future secondary place demand. As stated in the report the secondary school place projections need to be viewed with considerable

caution. No further investment in new places is currently planned beyond that within the current BSF programme, although it is noted that capacity exists within existing sites to raise the planned admission number of the new secondary school and other schools in the future if demand requires.

Post 16

- 12.4 Increased Post 16 capacity in Haringey schools and 6th Form Centre of a total 500 places is planned for September 2010 as a result of the BSF programme which is fully funded. There are currently no other implications for the capital programme in relation to Post 16 provision.

Special Educational Needs

- 12.5 The Broadwater Farm Inclusive Learning Campus will provide a 100 place special school for children on the autistic spectrum and for those with profound and multiple needs. A budget of £18.5m is provided for within the capital programme for this project.
- 12.6 The establishment of specialist provision for ASD in the west of the borough will be dependant on additional funding being made available to support the primary capital programme in future years.
- 12.7 Secondary age provision at Woodside High is being funded from the BSF programme. At present there are no further capital implications for secondary SEN provision.

Revenue implications

- 12.8 The revenue implications of changes in school population will impact on individual school budgets as the Dedicated Schools Grant and school delegated budgets are determined by reference to actual pupil numbers.
- 12.9 In addition, where new school places are provided there may be a consequent impact on the authority's costs of asset management where responsibilities fall outside those that are delegated to school governing bodies. Where new assets are designed and developed the ongoing lifecycle and asset holding costs will be factored into the options appraisal for each solution.

13. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

- | | | |
|------|------------|--|
| 13.1 | Appendix 1 | Background information on school roll projections, report arrangements & new Housing policies |
| | Appendix 2 | SEN Projections |
| | Appendix 3 | Detailed information about each Planning Area |
| | Appendix 4 | School Organisational Plans in adjoining boroughs |
| | Appendix 5 | Retention rates from birth to reception |
| | Appendix 6 | Number of births and pupil roll projections by corresponding intake year compared against reception PAN and surplus capacity |

Appendix 7	Local provision of secondary school places
Appendix 8	School roll situation across all Haringey secondary schools
Appendix 9	Do the Maths tackling shortages of primary school places in London -London Councils

14. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 14.1 GLA roll projections for Haringey 2009
- 14.2 1998-2009 Haringey PLASC returns
- 14.3 ONS birth data

15 Introduction

- 15.1 This is the sixth annual report on school places in Haringey. This report updates all projections on primary and secondary rolls, roll trends for the borough's special schools, with updates on organisational developments. This report, subject to the agreement of Cabinet, will be published on the Haringey website. As in previous years, we have welcomed questions and contributions from any interested party. Thank you to those who have contacted us throughout this year and influenced this report.
- 15.2 This report looks 10 years ahead, with detailed proposals for changes a minimum of two years ahead. Thus, if a school organisational change were recommended in July 2009, we would expect the change to come into operation no earlier than September 2011. This will allow sufficient time for statutory consultation to take place before admission numbers are established and well before the start of the admissions application process.
- 15.3 In 2008/09 we have again been successful in ensuring sufficient school places for Haringey pupils. To maintain this success, we now need to continue to address those issues highlighted in the 2008 School Place Planning report. We said last year that we needed to assist schools with their long term financial planning by reducing the amount of vacant places, which in turn alleviates deficit budgets. The situation remains the same this year. However, we have to balance this with the need to allow some real scope for parental preference; this is suggested by the DCFS, and other agencies, to be around 5% surplus capacity. Yet this surplus capacity is rarely distributed evenly across all schools, so when, as is the case with school budgets, funding is very tightly driven by a formula based on actual pupil numbers and Local Authorities have considerably reduced discretion to fund schools in a way that allows for vacant places, a proportion of schools inevitably experience budgetary difficulties. This creates a need to manage to a slightly lower level of surplus capacity. This is our preferred approach.
- 15.4 Last year we also highlighted current economic uncertainty. We are now a further year into the recession, and it has become apparent that the crisis has deepened, with a steep decline in the financial markets, the overall

tightening of credit and an increase in public debt. As we will show in this report, reception place demand is projected to continue to rise, suggesting a need for action to increase the number of school places. The Greater London Authority (GLA) demographics team have commented that an economic downturn can result in additional numbers entering reception classes due to the collapse of the housing market. The GLA would normally expect (and Haringey's figures bear this out) that many parents of pre-school children move away from London and so dilute the crude birth numbers before that cohort enters school. Evidence presented to the GLA Demography Liaison Group in October 2008 shows that this does not seem to be happening at the same rate as before as families are trapped in homes that they cannot sell, or they are not willing to move to a larger home outside of the capital because of uncertainty around retaining their employment and therefore earning ability.

- 15.5 There has been some national evidence that the economic downturn has had a negative impact on the demand for private school places, which in turn has led to increased demand for state school places. We do not have any empirical evidence for Haringey, but it is something that we need to continue to monitor.
- 15.6 Another aspect of economic uncertainty is the availability of capital. Funding has been allocated under the Primary Strategy for Change investment capital programme to improve the infrastructure of primary school buildings up until 2011. Beyond this point, we are uncertain about the level of funding that will be made available for future years. However, in light of the current economic situation, we anticipate that funding will be considerably lower than in previous years. This issue will be addressed in more detail in a report to Cabinet in September on the Children and Young People's Service capital programme.
- 15.7 London Councils is currently lobbying the government to address the huge short shortage of primary places that is occurring across London. Many boroughs are under much greater pressure even than Haringey, and some have not planned adequately to meet the great rise in the birth rate that we have seen in recent years. Their lobbying covers issues of 1) rising London birth rates (20.5% when compared with a national average of 16.8%); 2) the economic downturn – leading to a demand for state and not private places, and to families staying in London for a primary place, and not moving out, as well as more families staying in one and two bedroom flats instead of trading up to bigger homes and releasing these smaller homes for singles/childless couples; 3) improvements in primary education standards have led to a greater demand for local school places; 4) an increase in cross border applications from neighbouring boroughs with capacity issues. In conclusion, 25 of the 33 London boroughs have either a) been unable to meet the demand for places, or b) acknowledged that lack of classroom capacity and insufficient capital funding for an expansion programme meant that they would be facing problems within the next 2-3 years. They have suggested that the solution to this problem of a London wide shortage in primary places is to 1) ensure Councils have enough capital funding; 2)

provide an emergency capital grant where there is a mismatch in boroughs between the levels of capital grant and supported borrowing and the actual costs of school expansion, 3) London Councils proposes that the government offers authorities interest free capital loans to be repaid when the property market recovers. This would ensure that essential capital projects, such as school building and expansion are not compromised by the current difficulty in generating capital receipts. Details of the London Council's submission to the Government can be found at appendix 9.

- 15.8 Even with all this uncertainty, we do have to make plans for additional school places. The main development in the current school year was the consultation on the possible expansion of Rhodes Avenue from 2fe to 3fe. This is discussed in further detail in section 19.
- 15.9 As part of this report we will also give consideration to the position in Wood Green – both the fluctuating rolls, and the delivery of the Heartlands development. We will also look at the falling rolls that are being experienced in Seven Sisters and how we are seeking to stabilise the area in terms of the demand for school places.
- 15.10 This report is accompanied by further detailed appendices. These set out in detail:
- Overall pupil roll projections.
 - Area by area data on:
 - primary school rolls;
 - roll projections;
 - admissions applications;
 - school mobility;
 - distances pupils live from school;
 - details on building and children centre developments, and;
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16 Principles for school place planning in Haringey

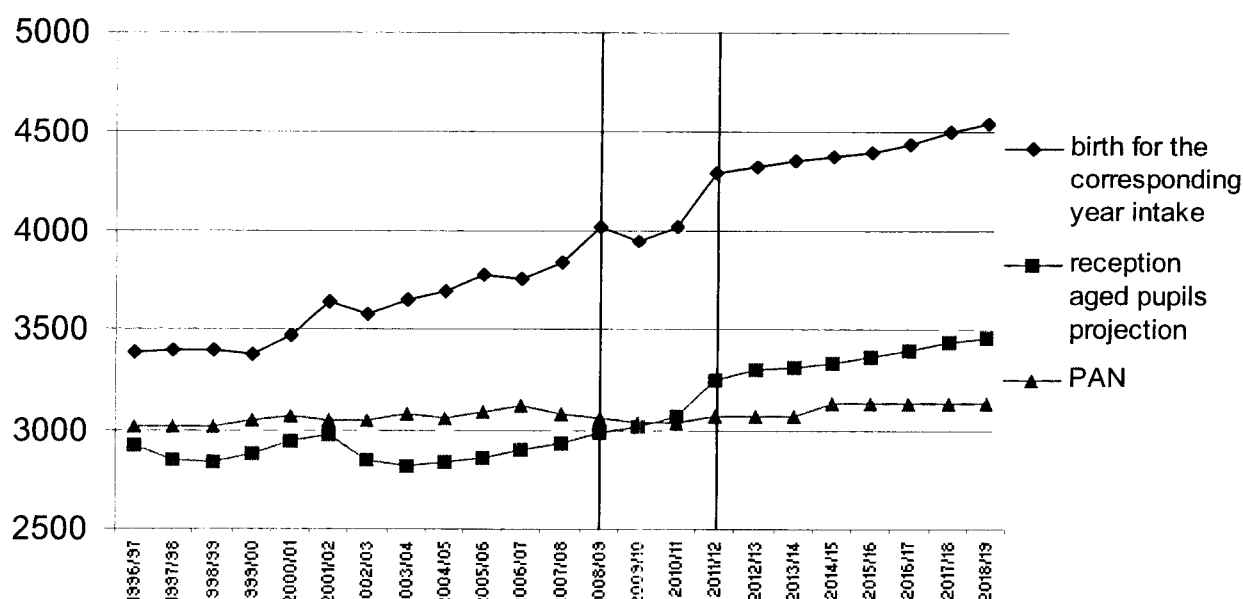
16.1 To guide the planning process in Haringey the following principles were agreed by Cabinet in July 2005, with a further principle added in 2008:

We should:

- seek to meet demand for places within local communities, having regard for the role of schools at the heart of sustainable communities;
- seek to make all our schools popular and successful. 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;
- have regard to the impact of any changes on the viability and standards at existing and new schools;
- bring forward proposals that make best use of scarce capital resources.
- work towards more schools having at least 2 forms of entry when building any new schools and through active support for federation of schools to help give each school the capacity to meet our aspirations.

17 Provision of primary school places

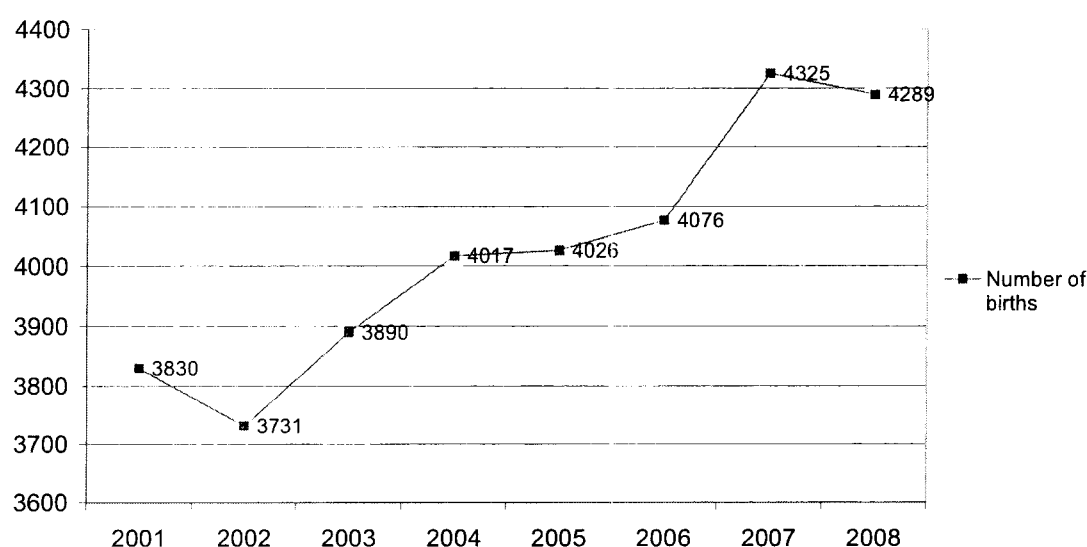
- 17.1 The graph below shows the main trends affecting the planning of reception places in Haringey. The upper line shows the number of live births for the relevant years of entry to school (thus children born 2004/05 entered reception in school year 2009/10). The birth data up until 2011/12 corresponds to actual births. The data beyond this is based on population projections provided by the GLA. Since the late 90s the long-term trend is upwards.



- 17.2 The vertical line in the graph above at point 2008/09 shows the current year. Roll data before this line is actual, from the annual Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC). The graph shows that whilst births continued to rise from 1991/92 to 2003/2004 (for example, children born 1991/92 entered reception in school year 1996/97 and children born in 2003/04 entered reception in school year 2008/2009), the number of pupils coming forward for places dipped between 2001/02-2003/04. The reasons for this dip are not entirely clear, but our historic roll data does show that the dip was largely manifested in falling reception numbers in particular planning areas (PA), including PA 7, 8, 9 and 13– (please see Appendix 3 for a map of planning areas). The children that were part of this dip are now in years 5 and 6 and these smaller cohorts will shortly (2009 and 2010) be leaving primary school and going to secondary school. Also, this dip is now turning around and we are seeing a steady rise in the number of reception age pupils entering Haringey schools. Surplus capacity across reception was 2.45% in January 2009.

- 17.3 The tabulated data behind the above graph is in Appendix 6.

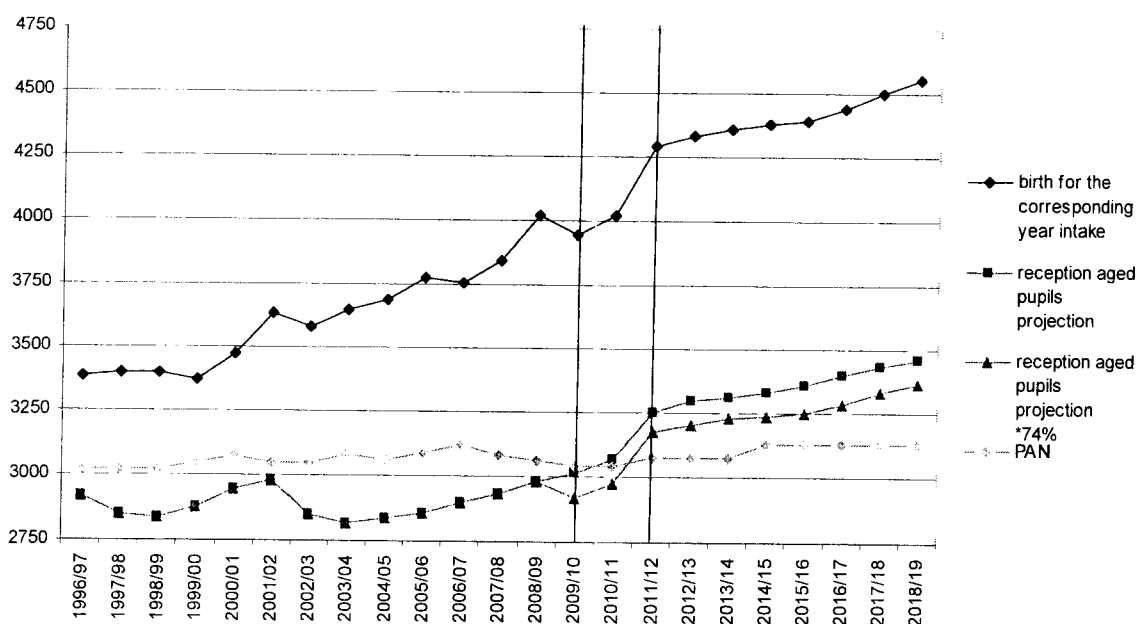
- 17.4 The vertical line in the graph above at point 2011/12 shows the number of actual births in 2006-2007. The graph shows a continued rising trend in births across the borough, with a sharp increase in the number of children expected to enter Haringey schools from September 2011. If actual follows projections, then demand will outstrip supply in 2011.
- 17.5 In light of the economic uncertainty, questions have arisen about whether the rising birth rate will continue. In June 2009, the GLA published a briefing paper on births and deaths. Their research, based on ONS calendar year births since 2001 to 2008 showed that the trend is still upwards. Adjoining boroughs, such as Enfield, Waltham Forest, Hackney and Islington share similar trends with year on year increases, with the exception of Camden which experienced a small fall in births between 2007 and 2008.



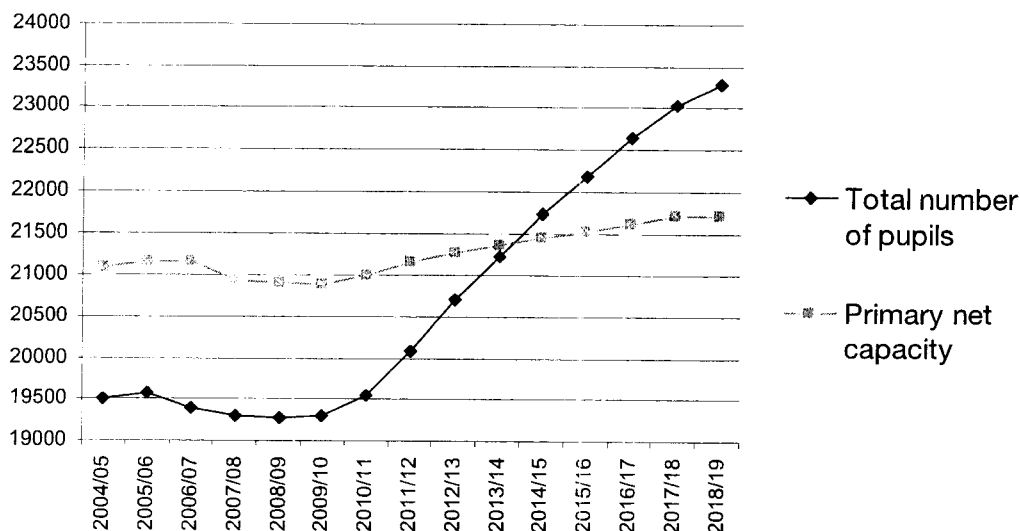
- 17.6 There is no evidence to suggest that during a period of recession there are lower or higher births. However, there are signs that the economic downturn is having an effect on school place planning, particularly in boroughs which have a high proportion of owner occupied properties. In the past, the GLA's 4 year old projections were calculated using the catchment ratio method which is calculated by taking the proportion of children in the population that go to maintained schools. Over the years, this figure has remained relatively stable and could be worked out using past trends alone. However, due to the current economic climate more families are not moving out of London, fewer families are using the independent sector and more families are making use of primary schools within their boroughs.
- 17.7 In the last 5 years projected demand for age 4 pupils has been slightly overestimated, with the exception of the January 2006 projected roll (September 2005 entry) which under-estimated reception rolls by 4.4%. This is covered in more detail in appendix 1 of this report.
- 17.8 To test the projections, we have examined the retention rates over the past 10 years to compare the number of children we retain from birth to reception

against the 2009 GLA projections. Over the past 10 years the retention rate has declined from over 80% in the mid 90s to its lowest ever of 74% in 2008/09. For the January 2009 projected roll, there was a slight over estimation of 1.5%, a difference of 44 places. This can be seen in appendix 1.

- 17.9 The critical year when demand is projected to substantially outstrip supply is in 2011 creating a shortfall of 176 reception places. (3,247, - 3071 – assuming the expansion of Rhodes Avenue – see paragraph 19.7) or (GLA projection for 2011- 2011 PAN). We believe that the GLA projections may have over-estimated the demand for places for 2011. However, even if the 2006/07 births are multiplied by the lowest retention rate of 74%, there will still be a shortfall of 105 places in 2011. (3,176-3071 or number of pupils at lower retention rate of 74% -2011 PAN). This can be seen in the graph below.



- 17.10 As with the reception projections, the future trend for Haringey's overall primary school population is upwards, as shown by the total number of pupils line in the graph below. The primary net capacity line shows the impact of the recent school expansions and PAN reductions.



17.11 In the last three years the actual number of children in our primary schools has dipped slightly. This corresponds to the dip in reception numbers seen from September 2002 to September 2004. These cohorts (with lower numbers of children) are working their way through the schools with the reception 2002 cohort currently in year 6. The January 2010 PLASC count is when these cohorts start working their way out of the primary system and also marks the turning point, when we expect the overall primary school population will increase.

Year	Total number of pupils	Primary net capacity	% of surplus capacity
2004/05	19509	21101	7.54%
2005/06	19568	21170	7.57%
2006/07	19398	21159	8.32%
2007/08	19289	20931	7.84%
2008/09	19270	20924	7.90%
2009/10	19305 Projection	20886	8.19%
2010/11	19557 Projection	21006	7.41%
2011/12	20081 Projection	21156	5.35%
2012/13	20703 Projection	21276	2.77%
2013/14	21246 Projection	21366	0.56%
2014/15	21745 Projection	21456	-1.33%
2015/16	22190 Projection	21546	-2.90%
2016/17	22632 Projection	21636	-4.40%
2017/18	23036 Projection	21726	-5.69%
2018/19	23294 Projection	21726	-6.73%

17.12 Haringey's overall surplus capacity in January 2009 was 7.90%. With an increasing population, the total amount of surplus capacity is expected to reduce, and by September 2014 demand is predicted to outstrip supply if no additional capacity is created.

17.13 The position in adjoining authorities also has a bearing on our school place planning. Enfield, Barnet, Waltham Forest, Hackney and Islington have all shown large rises in their birth rates too. Enfield has the highest annual birth increase out of all London boroughs (1,253 total increase) for the period from 2001-2008), and has the fourth highest percentage increase in the same period (33%). The rising birth rates, rising school rolls and reducing surplus capacity is a potential additional pressure for our schools as there are less school places available in the surrounding boroughs and so our rolls are likely to be more tightly squeezed as the surplus of school places available falls overall in north London as demand increases.

17.14 However, we must also be aware of current events that make these projections increasingly uncertain, as discussed in the introduction to this report. The economy is not yet recovering from its recent slowing down, there continues to be an international shortage of credit and as a result we are still not certain at this stage:

- that housing developments will continue as currently expected;
- that the housing developments currently in train will be as fully occupied as has previously been expected, or will be delivered on site as quickly as previously anticipated.

17.15 Nevertheless, we must plan to provide more school places. The main elements of our current approach to this are:

- The expansion of Rhodes Avenue from 2fe to 3fe (with effect from 2011), the principle of which has been given very full and careful consideration in the 12 months since the last School Place Planning Report;
- Contingency planning for all expandable schools in the borough;
- Development of a capital expenditure strategy that takes account of the uncertainty that lies beyond March 2011 - to be reported in details to the September Cabinet;
- Joining with all London boroughs in lobbying the government through London Councils for additional resources for primary places.

18 Local provision of primary school places

- 18.1 Sufficient overall provision does not necessarily prevent demand in popular locations and surplus capacity in other areas. Providing sufficient places in the right location is a balancing act, as we also have to ensure that if additional capacity is created at one school, we are not inadvertently creating large amounts of surplus capacity at another school, which causes budgetary difficulties. The 14 planning areas used in this report have not changed since the 2005 report. Detailed information about each of these is shown in appendix 3.
- 18.2 Appendix 3 also provides GLA projections for 4 year olds by planning area. This should be viewed with some caution as delivery of onsite housing has slowed down. We will continue to monitor all sites and make adjustments where appropriate.
- 18.3 The current reception and total surplus position, by planning area, is as follows:

PA	Ward(s)	Total reception PAN	Percentage of reception surplus places	Net capacity (total number of places)	Percentage of surplus capacity
1	Alexandra, Fortis Green and Muswell Hill	360	1.11%	2310	1.08%
2	Highgate	116	-0.09%	812	4.80%
3	Crouch End and Hornsey	390	1.54%	2430	7.70%
4	Stroud Green	120	0.83%	840	11.07%
5	Harringay	141	4.26%	987	17.43%
6	St Ann's	270	0.37%	1890	7.46%
7	Seven Sisters	210	6.67%	1470	16.87%
8	Tottenham Green	120	0.83%	840	11.79%
9	Tottenham Hale	210	7.14%	1470	8.10%
10	Northumberland Park	268	-0.37%	1876	2.19%
11	White Hart Lane	150	0.00%	1050	5.81%
12	Bruce Grove and West Green	236	3.39%	1652	4.42%
13	Noel Park	111	10.81%	777	16.73%
14	Bounds Green and Woodside	360	3.61%	2520	8.77%
Total		3062	2.45%	20924	7.90%

- 18.4 Overall, since 2006 surplus capacity has decreased within the borough because of PAN reductions and the increasing numbers of reception aged children. Reception surplus capacity has decreased over the years from 7.11% in 2006/2007 to 2.45% in 2008/2009 and the total primary surplus capacity fell from 8.32% in 2006/2007 to 7.90% in 2008/2009. However, there was a slight increase of 0.6% between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009.

- 18.5 Overall the number of school places in the west has increased in the last 4 years because of school expansion (Coldfall, Tetherdown and Coleridge).
- 18.6 Planning area 5 (Harringay ward) has a higher percentage of surplus capacity than last year. However, the PAN for North Harringay will be reduced for September 2009. This should significantly reduce the amount of surplus capacity for this planning area.
- 18.7 Planning Area 7 (Seven Sisters ward) also has a high percentage of surplus capacity. We have been looking at the school rolls in the area around Seven Sisters. Local primary schools have expressed concern that their rolls are falling slightly, and that they are having to respond to high levels of mobility. In response to this, we have spoken to Housing and looked at where and how temporary accommodation is allocated in the area to see if this is having an impact on mobility in these local schools. We are exploring ways to ensure that the allocation of families with school age children to temporary accommodation in the area does not have a negative impact on the stability of rolls in the local schools. We have also been talking to our neighbours in Hackney about the slow down in the delivery of the Woodberry Down Regeneration scheme. We anticipate that this scheme, which sees an increase in the number of homes in the Woodberry Down regeneration area from less than 2000 to more than 4500, will have an impact on the demand for school places in schools that are in Haringey, but close to the border with Hackney. We will continue to liaise with Hackney on the roll out of housing for the regeneration and how the timetable will impact on the provision of places in the local area.
- 18.8 Planning area 13 (Noel Park ward) has a high percentage of surplus capacity which is predominately at one school. However, between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 overall surplus capacity in this planning area decreased. The PAN reduction of North Harringay from 81 to 60 for September 2009 has not had a significant impact on the demand for school places in this area. Demand for school places in the Wood Green area fell slightly between 2008 and 2009. For more details on the demand for school places in the Wood Green area please see section 219 of the report.
- 18.9 Planning area 10 (Northumberland Park ward) has a reception deficit capacity of 0.37%, with an overall surplus capacity of 2.19%. There is surplus capacity in the two planning areas adjacent. Access between PA 9-11 is relatively easy, as there are no major barriers to impede the movement of people. This allows children who live in Northumberland Park to easily attend schools not located in that PA.

19 Consultation on the expansion of Rhodes Avenue

- 19.1 In March 2009 a report was submitted to Cabinet on the proposed issuing of statutory notices for the expansion of Rhodes Avenue Primary School from two forms of entry to three forms of entry with effect from the September 2011 reception intake. Rhodes Avenue Primary School falls within Planning

Area 1 (PA1) of the borough, and is made up of Alexandra, Fortis Green and Muswell Hill wards. The schools within this Planning Area are Rhodes Avenue, Our Lady of Muswell, Tetherdown, St James' Muswell Hill Primary, and Coldfall Primary.

- 19.2 The July 2008 School Place Planning Report highlighted our concern that this area of the borough had close to 0% surplus capacity for reception places, and that some families were not being allocated any of their preferred choices when deciding on a primary school for their child. Our projections indicated that we would run out of school places in this area if we did not take action.
- 19.3 Between the July 2008 School Place Planning Report and March 2009 when we reported to Cabinet on the proposed expansion, we had three further pieces of evidence to support our concern: the January 2009 PLASC, the admissions data for September 2009 entry and the latest available birth rates for the borough (2006/7). All of the new data confirmed the concerns that we had for PA1's school capacity when balanced against demand and made our evidence even stronger.
- 19.4 Cabinet agreed our recommendation to proceed to the issuing of statutory notices for the expansion of Rhodes Avenue and these were issued on the 24th April 2009 for a period of four weeks, finishing on the 22nd May. This consultation period was selected to avoid school holidays. Concurrent with the notices we carried out a further period of public consultation, consulting widely with both parents at the school and other interested parties. We also leaflet dropped across a wide area around the school, and spoke to neighbouring boroughs, and we held two public meetings at the school.
- 19.5 The response to the consultation has been high, and a number of issues have been raised. As with the first round of consultation that we carried out back in October/November 2008, some of the evidence that we put forward on births and demand has been challenged, and there has also been a huge response to the design process that has begun on how Rhodes Avenue will be physically transformed from a two form entry school to a three form entry school. There have also been concerns raised about the amount of traffic that an expansion will generate, and the impact that this will have on the local area. All of these issues will be responded to in full in the Cabinet Report, but we have looked very hard and very carefully at all of the statistical data before us that led us to recommend expansion of the school, and we have seen nothing to dissuade us from our view that we need additional school places.
- 19.6 The architectural design process is in its very early stages, and the process of developing it is expected to run to the end of the year, and possibly beyond. We have publicly reassured parents and other interested groups that we are listening to concerns and comments raised, and that it is our intention to continue to work closely with the school, the parents and the children to ensure that we produce a 21st Century school with a design that

meets teaching and pupils needs, and complies with all of the relevant legislation/guidance.

- 19.7 The Cabinet Report for 21st July 2009 will recommend that we expand Rhodes Avenue Primary School with effect from the 2011 reception entry (so that the school will be at 3fe across all classes by 2017) and that we continue the design process with the aim of submitting a planning application in 2010. The Cabinet report will summarise and respond to all feedback received during the statutory notice period.

20 Proposed additional provision around Tottenham Hale

- 20.1 The Hale Village scheme (on the former GLS site) will provide approximately 1,200 homes, of which 45% will be affordable (social rented & shared ownership) and 55% private housing plus over 1,100 student rooms. There will be 4,000sqm. of retail floor space providing shops, cafes and restaurants on the development, as well as a hotel.
- 20.2 The child yield assessment conducted by the planning department concluded that the development will generate demand for an additional 210 primary school places.
- 20.3 The s106 agreement for the development allocates a site for a new school as well as a financial contribution towards the cost of providing the additional school places. The Council is not obligated to develop the new school on the allocated site and, if it chooses not to do so, the agreement provides for an increased financial contribution from the developer towards the off-site provision of additional places. The Council must decide by February 2013 whether it wishes to lease the site allocated in the development for the school.
- 20.4 Within Tottenham Hale and Tottenham Green Wards there are 6 primary schools and 1 secondary school. While all the primary schools do currently have limited surplus capacity as shown in the table below, it is anticipated that this will be filled in the coming years by children coming from other smaller housing developments being carried out in the area.
- 20.5 We will continue to monitor local school rolls and development taking place to see if the situation changes. It is expected that a decision on how to provide the additional school capacity currently projected as needed will need to be taken in 2010/11.

Primary school rolls and capacity in Tottenham Hale and Tottenham Green wards

School Name	Planned Admission Number	Current reception Nos.	Total number of children on roll	Net Capacity	Percentage of reception surplus places	Percentage of Surplus Capacity
Coleraine Park	60	53	395	420	12%	5.95%
Ferry Lane	30	24	185	210	20%	11.90%
The Green CE	30	30	194	210	0%	7.62%
Mulberry	90	88	572	630	2%	9.21%
Earlsmead	60	59	363	420	2%	13.57%
Welbourne	60	60	378	420	0%	10.00%
Total	330	314	2087	2310	5%	9.65%

Figures taken from the January 2009 PLASC

21 Monitoring the demand for school places in the Wood Green area

21.1 In last year's report, we stated that we would monitor the demand for school places in the Wood Green area. The Wood Green area, which is located generally in the Noel Park ward, is characterised by high levels of deprivation and high volumes of temporary accommodation units. Pupil mobility levels are high amongst schools in this area, while schools located further north of planning area 14, such as Bounds Green and St Martin of Porres, experience lower levels of pupil mobility.

21.2 Reflecting the overall trends described above, school rolls in the Wood Green area have steadily declined since 2002 losing a combined total of 216 children over a 7 year period. This is now changing, with reception and year 1 classes at or near to capacity; again this reflects the borough-wide trend. Since 2002 the greatest loss of children has been amongst the community schools such as Alexandra, Nightingale and Noel Park with rolls tending to fluctuate at Earlham. Between 2006-2008 Noel Park and Earlham's school rolls dropped sharply. However their rolls increased between 2008 and 2009 largely as a result of gaining pupils across most year groups and a higher reception cohort. Church schools in this area, such as St Paul's RC and St Martin of Porres have maintained more stable rolls over this time.

Name of School	Number of children on roll							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alexandra	227	216	205	181	192	182	183	185
Earlham	374	388	386	372	380	385	350	358
Bounds Green	449	468	487	468	459	440	415	406
Lordship Lane	590	605	604	621	623	622	611	607
Nightingale	418	406	397	394	403	406	384	343
Noel Park Primary	499	450	435	455	474	453	444	462
St.Martin of Porres RC	201	202	204	203	203	205	204	202
St. Michael's CE N22	200	204	197	202	197	188	185	183
St. Paul's RC	204	199	201	207	206	202	202	200
Total	3162	3138	3116	3104	3140	3080	2978	2946

21.3 Demand for school places in the Wood Green area has increased since 2007, but dipped slightly between 2008 and 2009. Since 2007, there has been a slight increase in the number of first preference applications made to Earlham, St Paul's RC and Noel Park. The PAN reduction of North Harringay from 81 to 60 for September 2009 has not had a significant impact on the demand for school places in this area. First place preference data is used here simply as measure of the number of unique applications received from families.

21.4 The table below shows the number of families offered a place at a school in planning areas 13 or 14, by preference or allocation. On 16th March, when offer letters were sent to parents, a total of 6 out of the 9 schools located in planning area 13 and 14 were full up to their Planned Admission Number (PAN) with the exception of Earlham, Noel Park and St Michael's C of E. The

largest allocation of children went to Nightingale primary (20) which in the past has filled on preference applications only. An allocation means that it was not possible to offer a place at one of the nominated schools, so a place was offered at the nearest community school that had a place available but this is the first year that Nightingale has had pupils allocated to it.

School Name	No. of total offers made					
	No. of families offered 1st preference	No. of families offered 2nd preference	No. of families offered 3rd preference	No. of families offered 4th preference	Allocation	Grand Total
Alexandra Primary	19	8	2	1	0	30
Bounds Green	52	7	1	0	0	60
Earlham Primary	35	1	1	0	15	52
Lordship Lane Primary	79	7	4	1	0	91
Nightingale Primary	35	4	1	0	20	60
Noel Park Primary	46	8	4	2	16	76
St Martin of Porres RC	30	0	0	0	0	30
St Michael's CE Primary(N22)	20	8	0	0	0	28
St Paul's RC Primary	23	4	3	0	0	30
Total	339	47	16	4	51	457

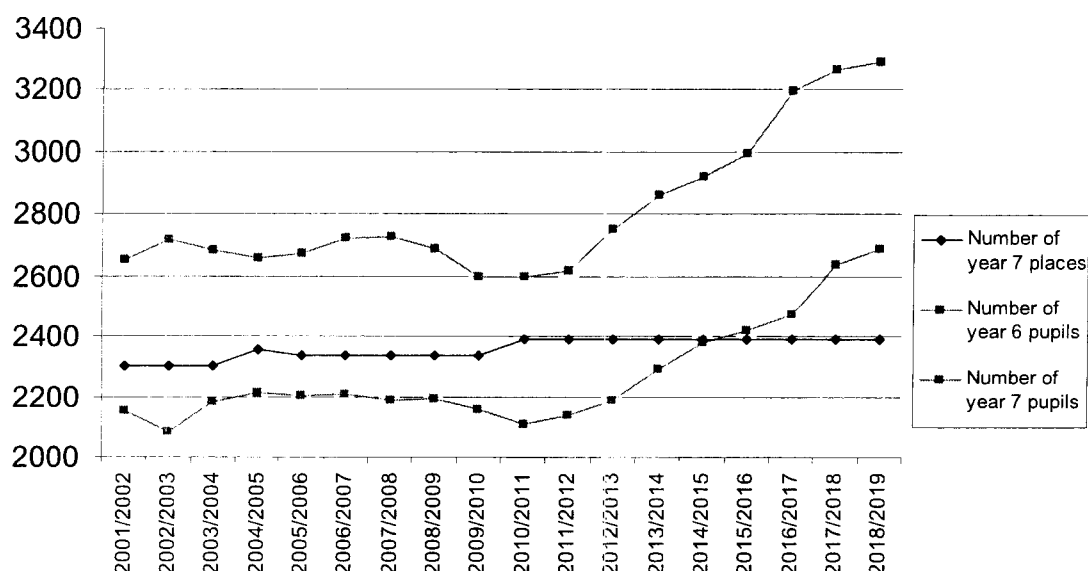
- 21.5 With the location of Planning Area 14 bordering with the borough of Enfield, there is a natural amount of movement between the two boroughs. Enfield sent out offer letters to parents on 31st March 2009. On offers day, 40 Haringey families were offered a place at the following neighbouring schools: Bowes, Garfield and Tottenham.
- 21.6 The Haringey Heartlands development which extends from the land between the Kings Cross East coast main line, Mayes Rd & Hornsey Park Rd N8 will generate a minimum of 1000 units of housing which might yield an estimated 197 – 300 children. However, due to the current economic climate, it is not certain when the development is likely to be completed. Works to the site could potentially start by the end of 2010. We are continuing to monitor when any works to provide housing start on site so that we can be sure that we plan for additional demand as a result of new housing built.
- 21.7 Currently all the primary schools in this area do have limited surplus capacity but it is anticipated that this would be filled in the coming years by children coming from the large scale housing developments being carried out in the area.
- 21.8 We will continue to work with planners and colleagues to understand the impact of housing developments, the impact of the current economic climate on their delivery and how this will affect the demand for school places in the coming years.

22 Conclusions for primary school provision

- 22.1 Section 18 of this report set out the challenge of rising reception demand. Subsequent sections showed that the critical year when demand is projected to substantially outstrip supply is in 2011.
- 22.2 We have begun work on plans to provide additional form(s) of entry at Reception level at short notice. We have identified schools where this is a possibility for a through form of entry, and others where a bulge year could be accommodated. We are continuing to develop these plans and look at where the demand is likely to be and match this to the supply of schools where there is potential for expansion.
- 22.3 There is potential for the 2011 capacity to be delivered by use of physical space already available in a number of our schools, including some whose admission number has been reduced in recent years. We propose to develop plans during the autumn of 2009 to allow this to take place should we still consider it necessary.
- 22.4 We are also continuing to look at and monitor those planning areas where there is a higher percentage of surplus capacity, although this is increasingly moving through to key stage 2.
- 22.5 As previously discussed in section 20 of this report, we recommend through another report to this Cabinet meeting that we expand Rhodes Avenue Primary School with effect from the 2011 reception entry (so that the school will be at 3fe across all classes by 2017) and continue the design process with the aim of submitting a planning application in 2010.
- 22.6 In addition to this, in last years report, we set out a tentative timetable for consultation on new school capacity in the Tottenham Hale area. We are still talking to local schools and monitoring the on-site provision of housing which has slowed as a result of the current economic downturn. We will continue to monitor the situation and may need to adjust the timetable.
- 22.7 We are also exploring ways of attracting funding and lobbying the government with London Councils.

23 Provision of secondary school places

- 23.1 Since 2003, secondary schools rolls across Haringey have remained relatively steady. Overall the projections show a moderate decline of year 7 pupils until 2012 with rolls projected to increase after 2012. This can be seen in the following graph. This reflects the movement of primary cohorts as described in paragraphs 17.2.



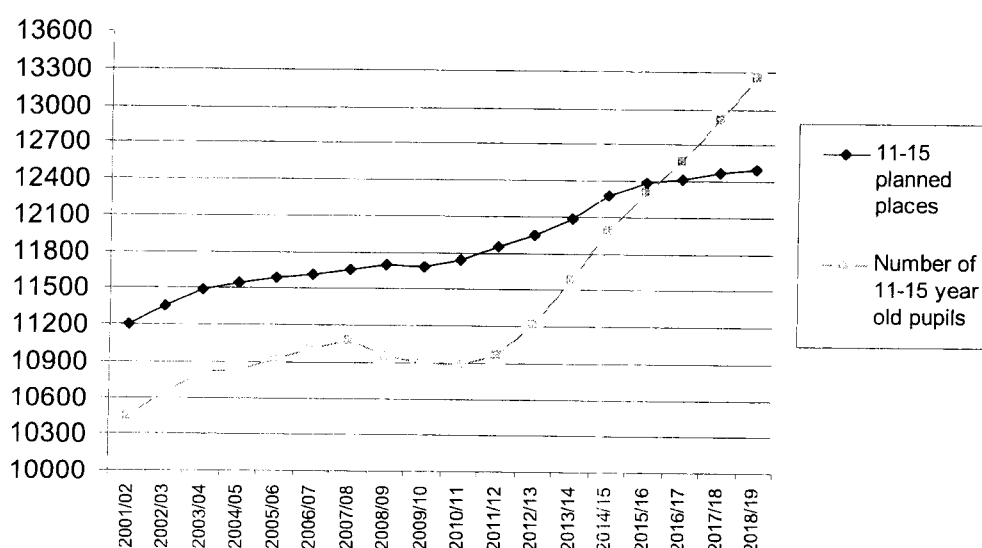
- 23.2 The secondary school projections need to be viewed with considerable caution as they will not accurately reflect the impact of the opening of the new secondary school in 2010. The GLA are able to make an estimate on the likely impact of a new school and incorporate this into the projections. However, whilst creating new provision leads to an increase in rolls, it is difficult to project exactly how large this increase will be as there are many contributing factors to school place demand including, public perception, geographical location and existing patterns of travel for children in the area.
- 23.3 The projected moderate decline of year 7 pupils until 2010 is partly a result of a drop in the number of year 6 pupils on roll between 2008 (2,728) and 2009 (2,687) and partly a result of a reduction in the retention rate (the percentage of year 6 pupils in Haringey primary schools who take up places at Haringey secondary schools). In 2005, 17.5% of pupils were leaving Haringey at secondary transfer. At the 2009 PLASC count, this had increased to 19.6%. However, we expect that the new school will contribute to reversing this decline by retaining more year 6 pupils at secondary transfer.
- 23.4 The new school – Heartlands High School - will open against a backdrop of some underlying pupil decline for reasons that have been explained above. Some reduction in admission numbers at other secondary schools would therefore be wise to enable more secure financial management. We have

already initiated a PAN reduction at Woodside High from 9fe to 6fe for 2010 and for Park View Academy (PVA) from 9fe to 8fe. We have proposed similar measures to St Thomas More. Heartlands High School will initially open as a 6fe school.

23.5 The table below shows the year 6 & 7 projections and the year 7 surplus capacity for all Haringey secondary schools.

	year	secondary PAN	year 6	year 7	year 7 place shortfall / surplus	% of year 7 surplus places
Actual	2001/2002	2304	2652	2151	153	6.6
Actual	2002/2003	2304	2719	2082	222	9.6
Actual	2003/2004	2304	2684	2183	121	5.3
Actual	2004/2005	2358	2658	2215	143	6.1
Actual	2005/2006	2336	2672	2203	139	5.9
Actual	2006/2007	2336	2724	2207	144	6.2
Actual	2007/2008	2336	2728	2190	146	6.25
Actual	2008/2009	2336	2687	2192	144	6.0
Projection	2009/2010	2336	2,599	2,160	176	7.5%
Projection	2010/2011	2390	2,597	2,110	361	14.6%
Projection	2011/2012	2390	2,620	2,137	253	13.5%
Projection	2012/2013	2390	2,750	2,186	204	11.5%
Projection	2013/2014	2390	2,860	2,291	99	7.3%
Projection	2014/2015	2390	2,918	2,383	7	3.6%
Projection	2015/2016	2390	2,996	2,420	-30	2.1%
Projection	2016/2017	2390	3,196	2,476	-86	-0.2%
Projection	2017/2018	2390	3,266	2,637	-247	-6.7%

23.6 As with the year 7 projections, the GLA project a moderate decline for Haringey's secondary school population up until 2011. The projections show a steeper increase of 11-15 year olds after 2012, as shown by the number of 11-15 year old pupils line.



- 23.7 As with the primary sector, secondary schools will experience similar pressures for school places as larger cohorts from recent and projected future years work their way through from primary to secondary. This is reflected in the projections which show that the long-term trend is upwards and that by September 2016 demand is predicted to outstrip supply. Capacity will be available to raise the planned admission number of the new secondary school and of other schools in the future if demand requires.

	year	11-15 planned places	Number of 11-15 year old pupils	11-15 year old place shortfall/ surplus	% surplus / shortfall of 11-15 year old places
Actual	2001/02	11196	10447	749	7%
Actual	2002/03	11358	10641	717	6%
Actual	2003/04	11490	10808	682	6%
Actual	2004/05	11544	10821	723	6%
Actual	2005/06	11582	10924	658	6%
Actual	2006/07	11620	11003	617	5%
Actual	2007/08	11658	11070	588	5%
Actual	2008/09	11696	10958	738	6%
Projection	2009/10	11680	10,895	785	7%
Projection	2010/11	11734	10,883	851	7%
Projection	2011/12	11842	10,969	873	7%
Projection	2012/13	11950	11,220	730	6%
Projection	2013/14	12085	11,592	493	4%
Projection	2014/15	12274	11,987	287	2%
Projection	2015/16	12382	12,301	81	1%
Projection	2016/17	12409	12,566	-157	-1%
Projection	2017/18	12463	12,915	-452	-4%
Projection	2018/19	12490	13,258	-768	-6%

- 23.8 School by school rolls are shown in Appendix 8.

24 Provision of post 16 places

- 24.1 From September 2013 young people will be required to continue to participate in education and training up to the age of 17. The first cohort to be part of this new requirement will be the young people who started secondary school in September 2008 and who are currently in year 7. From September 2015 the participation age will be raised to 18 and will take effect with 17 year olds starting in September 2015.
- 24.2 Pupils will have a choice of how they participate in education. This could include:
- full-time education, such as school or college;
 - work based learning, such as apprenticeship;
 - part-time education or training, if they are employed, self-employed or volunteering more than 20 hours a week.

Data from the Connexions CCIS (client caseload information system) survey 31st March 2008 and the 16-18 learner travel and study analysis survey 07-08 concluded that:

- Haringey imports 1,290 16-18 learners and exports 3,803 (63%). Our export rate is the 7th highest in London. (based on residents).
 - 967 (47%) of year 11 leavers transferred in-borough with 1,082 (53%) transferring out-of-borough.
 - 74% of Haringey year 11s study in borough. 36% of Haringey year 12s study in borough. This gives a variation of 51% which is the 5th highest in London.
 - The most popular post 16 provider was the Haringey Sixth Form Centre (216) followed by City and Islington (203).
 - Haringey exports mainly, and in order of preference to Enfield, Barnet, Waltham Forest and Islington.
 - Haringey imports mainly and in order of volume from Hackney, Enfield and Islington. Haringey is a net importer from Hackney.
- 24.3 Since September 2008 Haringey and the Learning Skills Council (LSC) have been working very closely together on the allocations process. As part of the transition arrangements for post 16 provision all Local Authorities have been asked to be part of the new 16-18 commissioning cycle working alongside the LSC. This is the recommended minimum level of engagement that is expected. Local Authorities can also agree to a higher level of 'dry run' – which exceeds the minimum requirement and involves optional activities such as working alongside the LSC partnership staff as part of a full pilot and converting identified 16-18 commissioning priorities into a commissioning plan. Haringey has volunteered to be part of a full pilot.
- 24.4 The table below shows the rolls at the 6th forms in Haringey' schools and at the Haringey Sixth Form Centre. It also shows the current 6th form capacities and compares this alongside capacity increases which will take

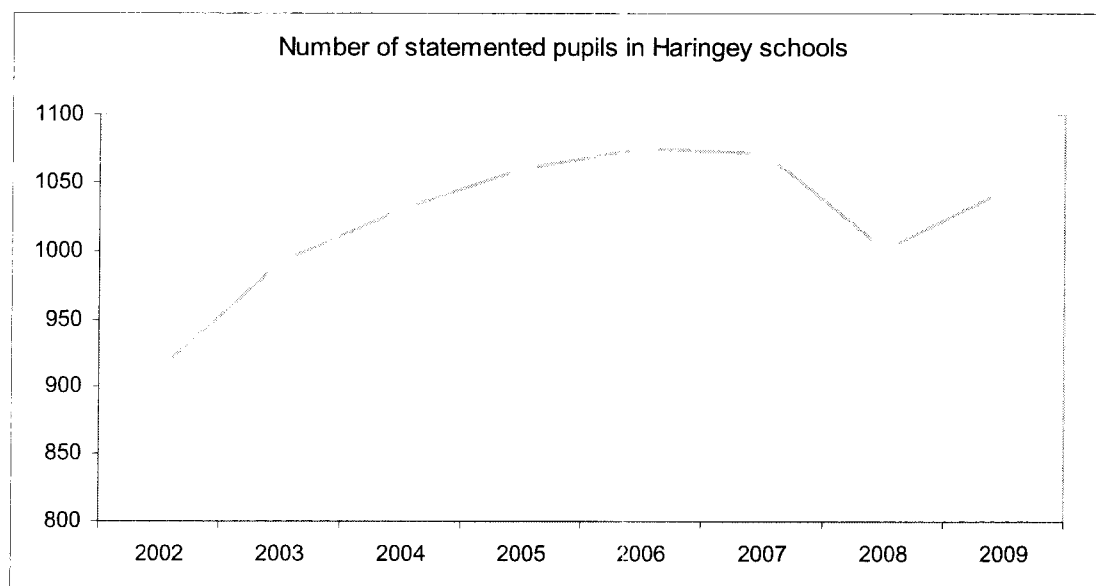
effect under the BSF wave 4 schools programme in September 2010. The schools which will have additional post 16 provision are Alexandra Park, Fortismere and Hornsey School for Girls.

School	2008/09 Capacity	2010/11 Capacity	2005/ 06	2006/0 7	2007/0 8	2008/0 9
Alexandra Park School	250	300	168	229	270	235
Fortismere School	450	500	435	445	379	406
Gladesmore Community School	0	0	50	57	0	0
Greig City Academy	150	150	99	115	108	142
Highgate Wood school	250	250	166	212	209	220
Hornsey School for Girls	250	300	253	277	227	206
Park View Academy	0	0	56	63	0	0
St Thomas More School	180	180	170	173	150	163
Woodside High School	0	0	92	66	0	0
Haringey 6 th Form Centre	850	1200	0	0	627	798
Total	2380	2880	1489	1637	1970	2170

- 24.5 The LSC have examined post 16 data in light of the changes and recent GLA population projections and have concluded that for September 2009, the growth at the Haringey Sixth Form Centre from 850 to 925 will be off-set by reducing numbers at the College of North East London from 2,111 to 1,961. This takes account of growth within a declining 16-18 population cohort and a declining NEET cohort.
- 24.6 As part of our new role will be to ensure that post 16 projections are as accurate as possible, we will be working closely with colleagues, the LSC and GLA to ensure that future demand is accurately projected. As current projections are based on historic roll data, we will need to come up with new ways of anticipating future demand. Once the raising of the participation age comes into effect in 2013 and subsequent roll data is captured year on year, we anticipate that formulating the projections will become easier.

25 Provision of special school places.

- 25.1 Between 2002 and 2007 there was an increase in the number of children with statements of special educational needs in Haringey. This peaked in 2007, fell between 2007 and 2008 and subsequently increased from 1,001 to 1,044 in 2008 and 2009 as can be seen in the graph below. Please note that the graph shows all pupils in Haringey schools with statements and not only those who are resident in the borough.



Source: PLASC 2002-2009

- 25.2 We have been able to break down this data by primary need to see what, if any changes, have occurred in the number of children who have a statement of special educational needs. The table below shows that since 2007, the number of children being diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has increased. Other types of need remain relatively stable. However, it appears that the numbers of children with a Moderate Learning difficulty requiring a statement has decreased. This decrease demonstrates the impact of a wide range of National Strategies targeted at literacy and numeracy difficulties and also the increase in the amount of Additional Educational Needs (AEN) funding allocated to schools to support early and targeted interventions. This has resulted in a decrease in the reliance on statements to meet low level needs in mainstream schools.

Primary Need	2007	2008	2009
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	163	184	222
Behavioural, Emotional & Social Difficulties	117	114	112
Hearing Impaired	71	72	72
Moderate Learning Difficulties	139	124	116
Multi Sensory Impairment	4	3	1
Other	20	20	19
Physical Disability	103	85	108
Profound Multiple & Learning Disabilities	92	65	60
Speech, Language & Communication Difficulties	175	163	174
Severe Learning Difficulties	59	63	62
Specific Learning Difficulties	112	95	83
Visual Impairment	16	13	15
Total	1,072	1,001	1044

- 25.3 A similar picture can be seen via data collected by the Special Educational Needs team. Their records also show that since 2007 the number of children diagnosed with Autistic Spectrum Disorder has increased in both the primary and secondary sectors. Similarly, the number of children with Moderate Learning Difficulties has decreased.

Statemented Children by Primary Need	Primary School			Secondary School		
	2007 ^{*1}	2008 ^{*2}	2009 ^{*3}	2007 ^{*1}	2008 ^{*2}	2009 ^{*3}
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	113	113	136	66	67	81
Behavioural, Emotional & Social Difficulties	52	62	56	134	137	140
Hearing Impaired	10	10	9	29	29	30
Moderate Learning Difficulties	136	135	122	232	224	209
Multi Sensory Impairment				1	1	1
Physical Disability	41	40	40	30	31	39
Profound Multiple & Learning Disabilities	21	21	19	8	8	14
Severe Learning Difficulties	30	29	26	60	60	65
Specific Learning Difficulties	7	6	9	40	40	37
Speech, Language & Communication Difficulties	108	106	107	94	97	95
Visual Impairment	8	8	9	10	11	10
Missing			1			
	526	530	534	704	705	721

*1- data taken from SEN team in November 2007

*2 – data taken from SEN team in February 2008

*3 – data taken from SEN team in January 2009

- 25.4 The table below shows the roll trends over the past 7 years in the borough's special schools.

School Name		Jan-03	Jan-04	Jan-05	Jan-06	Jan-07	Jan-08	Jan-09
Blanche Neville	primary	33	30	31	25	28	28	24
	secondary	52	42	40	42	35	38	44
Total		85	72	71	67	63	66	68
Moselle	primary	46	43	44	41	41	46	51
	secondary	75	78	76	86	87	75	72
Total		121	121	120	127	128	121	123
The Vale	primary	36	42	38	45	46	43	48
	secondary	38	36	32	35	36	28	39
Total		74	78	70	80	82	71	87
William C Harvey	primary	33	33	26	26	35	29	31
	secondary	39	38	41	42	24	17	18
Total		72	71	67	68	59	46	49

Source: PLASC 2003-2009

- 25.5 The table shows that since 2003 there has been a reduction in the number of pupils at Blanche Neville for deaf and hearing impaired children. There has also been a decrease in the number of authorities placing their children in Blanche Neville. This may be because Local Authorities have developed their own provision or because children's needs are being met through their own support services. Currently, the school has 24 children in the primary provision and 44 in the secondary, of which 23 are Haringey residents.
- 25.6 In September 2007 post 16 pupils at Moselle, The Vale and William C enrolled at the 6th Form Centre, hence the apparent drop in pupil numbers at the Vale and William C Harvey. Moselle's pupil numbers have remained constant due to the increasing numbers of children being diagnosed with Autism requiring a place within the special school sector.
- 25.7 The Vale had an apparent drop in pupil numbers between 2007 and 2008 following the move of their post 16 pupils to the Haringey Sixth Form Centre. This enabled the school to take a greater proportion of younger children, in particular in reception and in year 7.
- 25.8 William C Harvey caters for children and young people with profound and multiple learning difficulties and it is therefore more difficult to predict the rate of referral. Post 16 pupils at William C Harvey enrolled at the Sixth form centre in 2007 which caused the fall between 2007 to 2008.
- 25.9 The continued rise in autism presents particular challenges. Where possible we aim to make provision for their needs within the borough. Whilst we have managed to reduce the number of out of borough placements for nursery age children by increasing provision for younger children at Moselle, there are still 31 primary school aged children and 44 secondary aged who are schooled out of borough.

- 25.10 Moselle and William C Harvey are to be developed for 2012 to establish a new primary special school at Broadwater Farm and a new secondary special school at Woodside High. The primary special school will provide 100 planned places and the secondary will provide 120 planned places. These additional places will allow Haringey to reduce reliance on out of borough placements.
- 25.11 In addition to this, there will two new resource bases, each providing 25 planned places at Alexandra Park and the Heartlands High (the new secondary school).
- 25.12 The new places at Alexandra Park School and Heartlands High School as well as places at Woodside High will result in provision being well placed across the borough. However, primary provision through the ILC and resource provision at Mulberry means that provision for this age group is in the east of the borough. Further consideration is being given to establishing provision in the west of the borough.

26 School place planning working priorities

26.1 On the basis of the above discussion, our main work priorities for 2009/10 will be:

- continued monitoring of the proposed additional provision around Tottenham Hale, and work on consultation;
- continued monitoring of housing developments and its impact on school rolls and the demand for school places
- continued monitoring of changes in need for special school provision
- continue to develop post 16 projections.
- monitor the demand for secondary school places in light the opening of the new school
- support London Councils' campaign to secure further funding for primary school places

26.2 Conclusions from this work will be reported to Cabinet in July 2010.

27 Equality implications

27.1 Ensuring a sufficient number of school places in the right area is a key task for the council, together with maximising the extent that we can meet parental preference. Successful schools providing places are at the heart of neighbourhood regeneration, which in turn is central to promoting social inclusion.

27.2 Any school expansion or new build should ensure compliance with the Disability Discrimination Acts (DDA) 2002 and 2005.

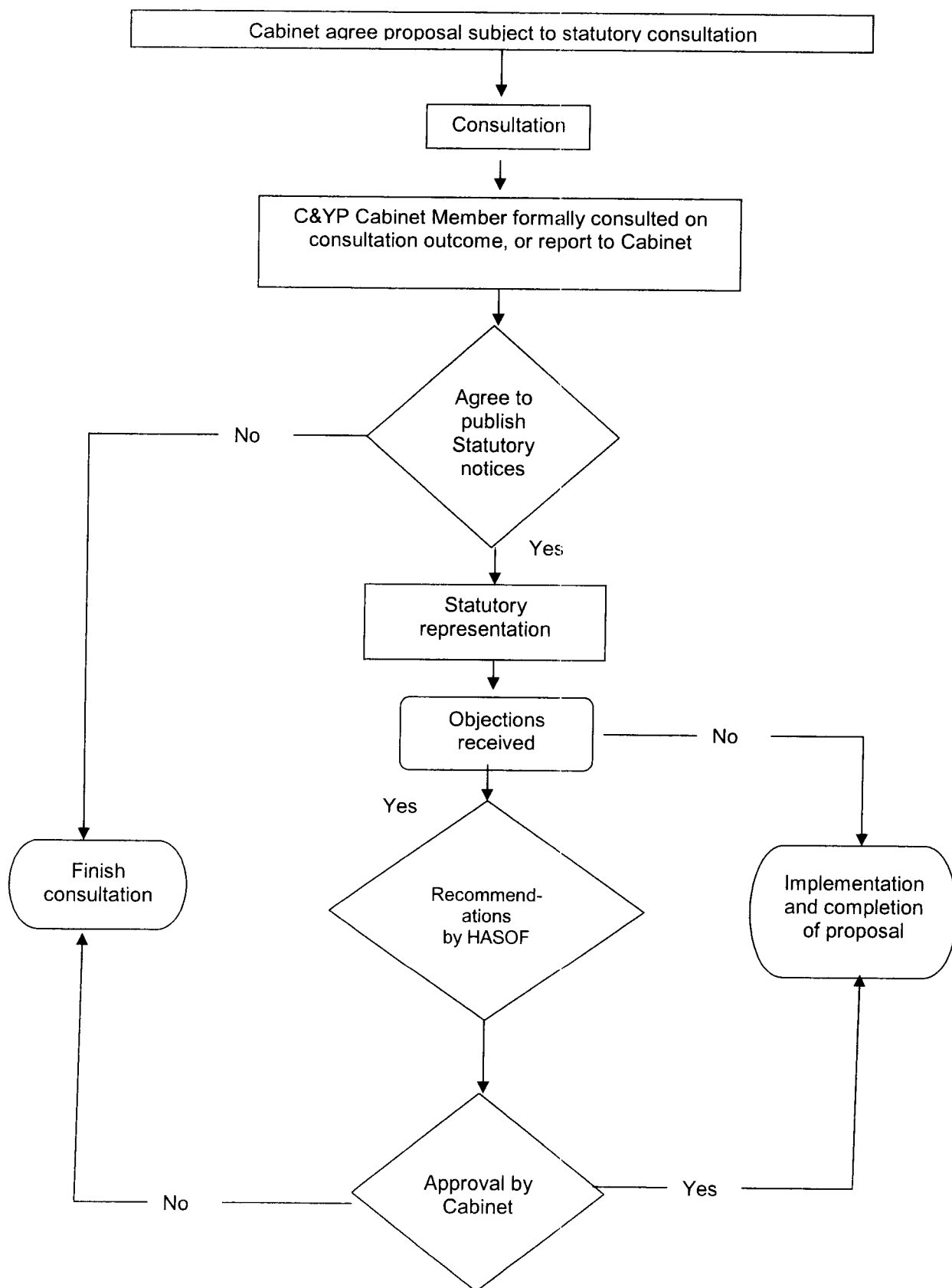
28 Use of Appendices/Tables/Photographs

28.1	Appendix 1	Background information on school roll projections, report arrangements & new Housing policies
	Appendix 2	SEN Projections
	Appendix 3	Detailed information about each Planning Area
	Appendix 4	School Organisational Plans in adjoining boroughs
	Appendix 5	Retention rates
	Appendix 6	Number of births by corresponding intake year compared against reception PAN and surplus capacity
	Appendix 7	Local provision of secondary school places
	Appendix 8	School roll situation across all Haringey secondary schools
	Appendix 9	Do the Maths tackling shortages of primary school places in London -London Councils

Appendix 1

Reporting arrangements for school organisational statutory consultation in Haringey

- 1 HASOF (Haringey Admissions School Organisation Forum) meets regularly to discuss the effectiveness of local admission arrangements, consider how to deal with difficult admission issues and advise admission authorities on ways in which their arrangements can be improved. Part of the Local Authorities role also includes decision making about the establishment, alteration and closure of any maintained mainstream, special and nursery school. The Local Authority also has extended powers to propose the enlargement of premises and the addition or discontinuance of SEN provision.
- 2 The statutory process illustrated in the diagram on the following page was agreed by Cabinet in the 2007 School Place Planning report.



The model used for the 2009 school roll projections

- 3 Once again we have been working with the Greater London Authority (GLA) to ensure the assumptions in the projections reflect the Haringey picture, including the recent school expansions and PAN reductions.
- 4 The 2009 four year old GLA population projections have been rebased to provide numbers by gender and age at the start of each school year (i.e. at 31st August) to bring them into line with education practice. Previously, the roll projection model applied population data to the school year in which the original mid-year based population projections fell rather than the coming school year. For example, in the past the population projections of children aged 4 at 31st August 2005 fed into the projections for the January 2005 count. This has now changed so that population projections for a given school year will now be shown one year later than in earlier projections.
- 5 For the primary sector, the model used in this set of projections gives the most recent PLASC count the highest weighting and the 2006 data the lowest weighting. This is worked out as follows:
- 6 The ratio for the most recent year is multiplied by 4, the ratio for 2008 is multiplied by 3, the ratio for 2007 is multiplied by 2 and the ratio for 2006 is multiplied by 1. These are then added together and the result divided by 10.
- 7 Here we have tried to account for the natural fluctuations in pupil numbers associated with school organisational changes. For example the increasing numbers in the 3 expanded schools in the west and the PAN reductions in schools in the east.
- 8 For the secondary school sector (11-15 year olds) two averages have been implemented. For children aged 11, the average over the past two years of PLASC data (2007-2009) was taken and for children aged 12-15 an average over the past four years of PLASC data (2006-2009) was used. Due to changing trends in the 11 year old rolls, only the most recent 2 years worth of data was used. For the 12-15 year age group, over the past four years rolls have remained relatively steady as you follow the cohorts through and this is why a four year average was used.

Background information on school roll projections

- 9 School place demand is dynamic and cannot be predicted precisely. In addition to birth rates and population movements, it is affected by factors such as school standards, perceptions, popularity of individual schools, where they are located in the borough, mobility and new housing developments. For these reasons, school roll projections and plans are re-visited annually.
- 10 The last 5 years projected demand for age 4 pupils and actual show a 1.5% over estimation for the January 2009 projected roll, a difference of

44 places. A 2.9% over estimation for January 2008 (September 2007 entry), a difference of 89 places. A 2.5% over estimation for January 2007 (September 2006 entry), a difference of 75 places. A 4.4% under-estimation for the January 2006 projected roll (September 2005 entry).

Year of projection	Reception pupil count			% difference
	Year	Projected	Actual	
2004	2005	2942	2841	3.4%
2005	2006	2728	2855	-4.4%
2006	2007	2974 (projection set A)	2899	2.5%
2007	2008	3021	2932	2.9%
2008	2009	3027	2983	1.5%

- 11 Fluctuations found in school roll data following a change in PAN can only be introduced into the standard model once they have happened. For example, with Coldfall expanding four years ago and Tetherdown expanding in 2007 in PA 1, the rolls will have risen for that year and expectations are they will stay at the new higher level in the coming years.
- 12 The data used in this report is based on the 2008 round of population projections produced by the GLA. The population projections have been updated since the July 2008 report and are now projecting a faster increase in London's total population. This is primarily driven by increased birth rates and updated housing figures. These population projections feed the school roll projections using 2006 to 2009 PLASC actual roll counts.
- 13 Another aspect to the school roll projections is the impact of housing developments within the borough. The GLA demographic projections use a combination of actual housing data from the London Development database and the latest London Capacity Study to forecast borough and ward level housing developments. An updated London Capacity Study will be published in September 2009 and will set out new housing targets for London boroughs from 2011 to 2031. This will be used to inform future projections.
- 14 In 1992 the then Department of the Environment commissioned work that would establish a calculation giving the expected number of children (ages 0 to 15) arising from any new housing development. The figures, derived from the Labour Force Survey, have been used extensively to estimate child yield from new housing developments in London and have been found to provide acceptable, if conservative, level of accuracy. However there is little doubt that the number of children yielded by new dwellings will always be subject to influences that are difficult to determine. Nevertheless the calculation at least provides planners with a logical based estimate to work with.

- 15 An additional factor that will affect school rolls is mobility and the effects of children living in temporary accommodation. Currently there are over 5,296 children & young people living in temporary accommodation.
- 16 The ODPM recently set a target of reducing the amount of temporary accommodation by 50% by 2010. It is not yet clear whether this will have the impact of reducing short-term accommodation in Haringey. We are continuing to working with Housing officers to investigate the implications of this policy on pupil rolls and mobility in our schools.

Appendix 2 SEN Projections

- 17 As of January 2009, there were 1,266 children with a statement of Special Educational Needs in the borough this can be seen in the table below. The data available on children with SEN is continuously updated and there is now a need to capture the data at a fixed point in the year to see what, if any, changes occur year on year.
- 18 We also need to take account of a much wider profile of children and young people who have Special Educational Needs, where their needs are being met in school at School Action or School Action Plus without reliance on a statement.
- 19 The data captured in figure 2 only concerns those children and young people with highest needs and we have profiled children and young people with statements with values of 15 hours and above or attend specials schools in and out of the borough
- 20 Figure 2 provides a breakdown of the children by category of need and by national curriculum year group. These groups are known to the Early Support Programme,(0-5) or Special Educational Needs team (0-19).
- 21 The intention is for this to be used as a baseline data set which will then be captured year on year to enable us to see if there are any changes .
- 22 We will continue to work with colleagues on SEN data and projections

Figure 1: number of children and young people registered in Haringey with an SEN or disability

Primary	Nursery	Primary school	Secondary school	Sixth form	Grand Total
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	2	136	60	21	219
Behavioural, Emotional & Social Difficulty		56	127	13	196
Hearing Impairment	1	9	26	4	40
Moderate Learning Difficulty	4	122	172	37	335
Multi-Sensory Impairment			1		1
Physical Disability	2	40	31	8	81
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	1	19	12	2	34
Severe Learning Difficulty	1	26	39	26	92
Specific Learning Difficulty		9	34	3	46
Speech, Language and communication Needs		107	88	7	202
Visual Impairment		9	7	3	19
Missing		1			1
Total	11	534	597	124	1,266



Haringey Council

Figure 2: number of Haringey children with an SEN in special schools in and out of borough and number of children with an SEN receiving 15 or more hours of support by year group

Primary Need	Not yet of school age	Pre-school - Pre/Nur	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 16+	Total
Autistic Spectrum Disorder			23	24	23	13	20	19	14	16	8	13	10	6		19	208
Behavioural, Emotional & Social Difficulty			2	2	5	7	10	9	14	15	18	19	21	29	1	7	159
Hearing Impairment	1		2	1	1	2	2	1		6	3	6	4	3		3	35
Moderate Learning Difficulty		1	3	11	15	13	22	18	25	31	29	20	25	22		29	264
Multi-Sensory Impairment														1			1
Physical Disability	2	2	6	7	1	5	9	5	6	10	4	5	6	5		8	81
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	1		2	3	4	1	4	1	4	3	1	2	1	5		2	34
Severe Learning Difficulty	3	1	4	1	4	8	1	6	3	7	7	2	8	13		24	92
Specific Learning Difficulty									3	3	5	3	3	1			18
Speech, Language and communication Needs	1		10	7	8	12	19	17	17	7	10	11	13	8		3	143
Visual Impairment			1			3	1	1	2	2	4			2		3	19
unknown	48		1	1	1			1		1							53
Grand Total	56	4	54	57	62	64	88	78	88	101	89	81	91	95	1	98	1107

Detailed information about Planning Areas 1-14

[illegible]

Planning Area (PA)	Wards
1	Alexandra, Fortis Green and Muswell Hill
2	Highgate
3	Crouch End and Hornsey
4	Stroud Green
5	Harringay
6	St Ann's
7	Seven Sisters
8	Tottenham Green
9	Tottenham Hale
10	Northumberland Park
11	White Hart Lane
12	Bruce Grove and West Green
13	Noel Park
14	Bounds Green and Woodside

- 24 For each planning area we show a range of information:
- The Planned Admission Number (PAN) compared with current reception numbers from the 2009 PLASC count.
 - Total school roll trends and surplus capacity.
 - School mobility.
 - Temporary Accommodation Units
 - Summary of distances pupils live from their school.
 - Completed and proposed major housing developments, with child yield estimates, where available.
 - GLA projections & comparisons against first place preference information.
 - Updated information on children centre developments.

Notes:

- Admissions operate on an equal preference application system. First place preference data is used here simply as a measure of the number of unique applicants to Haringey schools.
- From September 2006 the council co-ordinated all maintained schools admissions in the borough. This has meant that parents can only express a 1st place preference at either a voluntary aided or community school, not both.
- This means that direct comparison of post 2006 preference data with that for 2002-2005 can be misleading. Until 2006, parents could express a preference for both a voluntary aided (church) school **and** a community school.

- 25 For each planning area there is a brief conclusion summing up the main characteristics of the data and the implications for the schools.

Planning Area Summary

Table 1: Schools, PANs, reception numbers and unfilled reception places in planning area 1

Planning Area	Planned admission number		Current Reception Nos.		Current Unfilled reception places	
	2007	2008	2008	2009	2008	2009
Planning area 1	360	360	358	356	2	4
Planning area 2	116	116	112	117	4	-1
Planning area 3	390	390	370	384	20	6
Planning area 4	120	120	111	119	9	1
Planning area 5	141	141	129	135	12	6
Planning area 6	270	270	268	269	2	1
Planning area 7	210	210	189	196	21	14
Planning area 8	120	120	120	119	0	1
Planning area 9	210	210	207	195	3	15
Planning area 10	268	268	275	269	-7	-1
Planning area 11	150	150	144	150	6	0
Planning area 12	257	236	228	228	29	8
Planning area 13	111	111	88	99	23	12
Planning area 14	360	360	333	347	27	13
Haringey Total	3083	3062	2932	2983	151	79

Source: January PLASC 2008 and 2009

Table 2: First place preference information by planning area and year

Planning Area	2002 ¹	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ²	2008 ³	2009 ⁴
Planning area 1	391	448	477	439	409	471	458	464
Planning area 2	142	174	188	162	127	113	129	110
Planning area 3	410	390	418	422	385	370	406	400
Planning area 4	145	155	188	181	136	142	150	137
Planning area 5	118	138	118	117	105	105	103	115
Planning area 6	310	303	300	307	222	245	272	269
Planning area 7	215	192	205	187	135	162	168	169
Planning area 8	102	126	113	102	90	107	111	88
Planning area 9	195	207	201	186	151	158	142	169
Planning area 10	339	318	304	307	281	301	292	343
Planning area 11	153	145	145	131	119	110	111	104
Planning area 12	259	276	256	213	229	198	229	269
Planning area 13	69	79	89	77	56	61	69	74
Planning area 14	392	431	404	405	349	271	350	312
Haringey Total	3240	3382	3406	3236	2794	2814	2990	3023

¹ Source: 2002- 2006 admissions data date unknown

² Source: admissions data as of 22nd January 2007

³ Source: admissions data as of 25th February 2008

⁴ Source: admissions data as of offers day -17th March 2009.

Table 3: Percentage of surplus capacity (Reception to Yr 6) by planning area and year

Percentage of Surplus capacity by planning area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Planning area 1	1.1%	2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1%	1%	1%
Planning area 2	8.1%	8.7%	8.5%	7.3%	6.2%	8.1%	8.1%	4.8%
Planning area 3	1.6%	5.7%	5.9%	7.1%	7%	6.3%	6.6%	7.7%
Planning area 4	1.9%	3.1%	6.5%	8.6%	8.5%	8.8%	11.5%	11.1%
Planning area 5	16.7%	15.5%	18.5%	15.5%	14.2%	14.3%	13.6%	17.4%
Planning area 6	0.7%	1.5%	4.9%	3.1%	4.9%	8.2%	4.4%	7.5%
Planning area 7	8.2%	11.2%	17.6%	17.3%	15.9%	18.6%	16.9%	16.9%
Planning area 8	8.9%	6.9%	10.2%	9.8%	10.4%	10.1%	10.7%	11.8%
Planning area 9	2.9%	3.7%	3.8%	5.1%	5.2%	6.5%	7.6%	8.4%
Planning area 10	1.3%	1.3%	2.2%	2.8%	1.9%	1%	1.5%	2.2%
Planning area 11	10.5%	9.4%	10.9%	11.9%	13.3%	14.4%	9.5%	5.8%
Planning area 12	4.3%	6%	6.2%	7.1%	9.2%	10.8%	11.2%	4.4%
Planning area 13	26.4%	32.5%	35.2%	35.6%	32.5%	35.7%	19.3%	16.7%
Planning area 14	11.5%	9.5%	9.3%	9.6%	9.4%	10.4%	6.7%	8.8%
Haringey Average	5.1%	6.0%	7.6%	7.6%	7.5%	8.3%	7.9%	7.8%

Source: January PLASC 2002-2009

Table 4: Summary of distances pupils live from their school by planning area

Planning area	% of pupils postcodes mapped	% of pupils living between 0-0.3 miles from the school	% of pupils living between 0-0.6 miles from the school	% of pupils living between 0-1 miles from the school	% of pupils living 1 miles or more from the school
Planning area 1	99%	47%	83%	91%	9%
Planning area 2	92%	15%	39%	70%	30%
Planning area 3	99%	50%	82%	91%	9%
Planning area 4	99%	60%	75%	87%	13%
Planning area 5	98%	52%	77%	86%	14%
Planning area 6	99%	50%	76%	85%	15%
Planning area 7	99%	50%	72%	82%	18%
Planning area 8	96%	50%	69%	81%	19%
Planning area 9	97%	55%	77%	86%	14%
Planning area 10	97%	53%	76%	85%	15%
Planning area 11	97%	37%	79%	90%	10%
Planning area 12	97%	45%	80%	90%	10%
Planning area 13	97%	43%	70%	82%	18%
Planning area 14	97%	44%	77%	87%	13%
Haringey Average	98%	47%	76%	87%	13%

Source: January PLASC 2009

Table 5: Summary of mobility by planning area

Planning Area	In the top 20% of most mobile schools (top band)		In the top 20% to 40% of most mobile schools (second band)		In the middle band of mobile schools 40% to 60% percentile (middle band)		In 20% to 40% of least mobile schools (fourth band)		In 20% of least mobile schools (lowest band)	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Planning area 1	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	1	1	1
Planning area 2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Planning area 3	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	1	4	6
Planning area 4	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	0
Planning area 5	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Planning area 6	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	1
Planning area 7	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Planning area 8	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Planning area 9	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Planning area 10	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	3
Planning area 11	1	1	1	1	0	0		0	0	0
Planning area 12	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Planning area 13	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Planning area 14	3	4	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	3
Grand Total	21	21	9	11	12	9	12	8	9	14

Source: Ofsted PANDA reports 2007 and 2008

The table above shows the extent of schools mobility by planning area and by quintiles. The mobility ranking is compared to the national. For the purpose of this report, schools in the top 20% of mobile schools are classified as being in the top band. Schools in the top 20% to 40% of most mobile, the second band. Schools in the middle band of mobile schools 40% to 60% percentile, middle band. Schools in the 20% to 40% of least mobile schools, fourth band and schools in the 20% of least mobile schools, lowest band.

Planning area 1

This planning area incorporates Muswell Hill, Fortis Green and Alexandra wards.

Table 1.1: Schools, PANs, reception numbers and unfilled reception places in planning area 1

School	Planned admission number 2008	Current Reception Nos.	Current Unfilled reception places
Coldfall Primary	90	90	0
Muswell Hill Primary	60	60	0
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	60	56	4
Rhodes Avenue Primary	60	60	0
St. James' CE Primary	30	30	0
Tetherdown Primary	60	60	0
Totals	360	356	4

Table 1.2: GLA projections for planning area 1

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	GLA 4 year old roll projection	Planned admission number	Total number 1 st place preferences
2001/2		294	300	-
2002/3		295	300	391
2003/4	382	292	300	448
2004/5	429	300	300	477
2005/6	440	325	330	439
2006/7	428	355	360	409
2007/8	441	358	360	471
2008/9	487	356	360	458
2009/10	437	354	360	464
2010/11	458	358	360	
2011/12	491	373	360	
2012/13		373	360	
2013/14		371	360	
2014/15		371	360	
2015/16		372	360	
2016/17		374	360	
2017/18		374	360	
2018/19		373	360	

Table 1.3: First place preference information

School	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Coldfall Primary	68	63	97	78	55	86	92	104
Muswell Hill Primary	61	121	102	91	69	63	81	67
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	60	60	60	60	63	73	58	63
Rhodes Avenue Primary	94	78	102	114	93	105	98	101
St. James' CE Primary	56	55	56	58	34	39	38	20
Tetherdown Primary	52	71	60	38	95	105	91	109
Totals	391	448	477	439	409	471	458	464

Table 1.4: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Coldfall Primary*	384	399	409	416	445	474	507	537
Muswell Hill Primary	420	420	418	420	420	418	420	419
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary**	291	314	345	365	400	408	404	402
Rhodes Avenue Primary	412	418	241	421	419	420	420	420
St. James' CE Primary	211	208	205	207	206	208	205	205
Tetherdown Primary***	212	213	213	214	213	241	272	302
Totals	1930	1972	2011	2043	2103	2169	2228	2285
Total Capacity	1950	2010	2040	2070	2130	2190	2250	2310
Percentage of Surplus capacity	1.03%	1.89%	1.42%	1.30%	1.27%	0.95%	1%	1%

* Coldfall expanded was in Sept 96 to take 60 pupils per year and again Sep 2005 to take 90 pupils per year.

** Our Lady of Muswell was expanded in Sept 1999 to take 60 pupils.

*** Tetherdown was expanded in Sept 06 to take 60 pupils