

Table 11.7: 2009 Temporary accommodation units

Ward	Number of units
White Hart Lane	148
Total	148

Table 11.8: Summary of distances pupils live from their school

School Name	% 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
Devonshire Hill Primary School	97%	39%	79%	89%	11%
Risley Avenue Primary School	98%	36%	78%	90%	10%
PA11 Total	97%	37%	79%	90%	10%

Completed building developments in PA 11

There have been two major housing developments completed since 1996.

Table 11.9: Completed building developments in PA 11

Site	Number of units	Child yield calculation
White Hart P.H, Devonshire Hill Lane	24	18
Falconer Court, Compton Crescent N17 7SU	21	8
Land North Off Allington Avenue	16	5
Total	61	31

Proposed housing developments in PA 11 since 2002

There are no major housing developments currently being considered. Plans for major works at Tottenham Hotspur Football Stadium are in negotiations. This will have an impact on the demand for school places in the local area. A planning application is expected imminently (see below for further details). Four major housing developments have been granted by planning.

Table 11.10: Proposed housing developments in PA 11

Site	Decision	Number of units	Child yield calculation
Falcomer Court, Compton Crescent	Granted	21	8
Middx University White Hart Lane N17 8HR	Granted	81	33
Middlesex University White Hart Lane N17	Granted	123	51
Hesta Annexe White Hart Lane N17	Granted	13	10
Total		238	102

On the Enfield border the Bull Lane development has been through Enfield's planning department and is subject to a section106 agreement. The Bull Lane site is just under 11 acres and it is proposed that up to 4 acres of this land could be developed for family housing. Negotiations on this are still ongoing and there is an option that the site will be developed in its' entirety for Sports and that no new housing will be provided. We are continuing to monitoring the situation

The proposal for the Tottenham Hotspur scheme is still evolving, but there are currently 450 units proposed, with 50% to comprise affordable calculated by the number of habitable rooms, and a limited number of 3 and 4 bed units, with no more than 10%.

An application is likely to be lodged in June 09, with a decision by March 2010. The housing element is likely to be the final phase of development in view of the state of the development market. The housing element is not due to start on site until the Football Stadium is completed which will be sometime after 2013. We will continue to monitor the application timescale and review the impact of the development on the demand for school places in the next School Place Planning Report (2010) when we have a clearer picture of the tenure.

Children's Centre development

Rowland Hill children's centre (formerly known as Rowland Hill EEC & Nursery School) is a phase one centre and offers a full range of services.

Conclusion

The reception class projections remain steady. First place preference applications have remained steady over the past three years. This area is characterised by high mobility. The school population has fluctuated over the past 12 years, and has currently returned to the level it was in 2007.

There are a few major housing developments that could affect the current demand for places. With high demand for school places in PA 10, there is the option of expanding Devonshire Hill primary to 3fe. However this option will only be considered if and when demand is sufficient to sustain an expansion.

Planning area 12

This planning area incorporates Bruce Grove ward and part of West Green ward.

Table 12.1: Schools, PANs, reception numbers and unfilled reception places in planning area 12

School	Planned admission number 2008	Current Reception Nos.	Current Unfilled reception places
Belmont Infant	56	54	2
Belmont Junior			
Broadwater Farm Primary*	60*	56	4
Bruce Grove Primary School	60	60	0
Downhills Primary	60	58	2
Totals	236	228	8

*reduced the PAN to 60 for September 08.

Table 12.2: GLA projections for planning area 12

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		249	257	-
2002/3		246	257	259
2003/4	465	249	257	276
2004/5	414	234	257	256
2005/6	480	222	257	213
2006/7	480	235	257	229
2007/8	471	228	257	198
2008/9	508	228	236	229
2009/10	494	233	236	269
2010/11	468	233	236	
2011/12	540	246	236	
2012/13		250	236	
2013/14		250	236	
2014/15		250	236	
2015/16		251	236	
2016/17		253	236	
2017/18		254	236	
2018/19		255	236	

Table 12.3: First place preference information

School	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Belmont Infant	57	65	71	70	66	66	79	110
Belmont Junior								
Broadwater Farm Primary	72	66	52	32	57	47	45	61
Bruce Grove Primary School	72	70	67	58	46	34	58	56
Downhills Primary	58	75	66	53	60	48	47	42
Total	259	276	256	213	229	198	229	269

Table 12.4: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Belmont Infant	164	162	168	166	168	165	157	164
Belmont Junior	223	207	203	204	218	206	207	210
Broadwater Farm Primary*	462	475	495	481	450	418	410	395
Bruce Grove Primary School	412	416	410	416	400	412	415	409
Downhills Primary	401	392	391	404	397	404	407	401
Total	1662	1652	1667	1671	1633	1605	1596	1579
Total Capacity	1736	1757	1778	1799	1799	1799	1799	1652
Percentage of Surplus capacity	4.3%	6.0%	6.2%	7.1%	9.2%	10.8%	11.3%	4.4%

*Broadwater Farm was expanded in sep 1998 to take 81 pupils. The PAN was reduced 60 for September 08.

Table 12.5: Total School Roll trends by year group

Year	Rolls PA 12							
	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	total
1997	249	234	261	224	256	217	225	1666
1998	251	253	215	234	230	253	221	1657
1999	243	257	240	233	232	229	256	1690
2000	243	243	247	226	237	236	221	1653
2001	245	246	239	237	226	228	226	1647
2002	249	255	240	230	231	229	228	1662
2003	246	243	248	239	219	220	237	1652
2004	248	253	244	239	238	220	225	1667
2005	234	256	250	241	235	236	219	1671
2006	223	218	251	240	235	230	236	1633
2007	235	223	222	237	229	233	226	1605
2008	228	233	221	219	237	225	223	1596
2009	228	223	231	219	218	236	224	1579

Table 12.6: 2008 Mobility

School	Total	Quintile¹²
Belmont Infant	10%	Fourth band
Belmont Junior	18%	Middle band
Broadwater Farm Primary	20%	Second band
Bruce Grove Primary School	31%	Top band
Downhills Primary	33%	Top band

Table 12.7: 2009 Temporary accommodation units

Ward	Number of units
Bruce Grove	291
West Green	111
Total	402

Table 12.8: Summary of distances pupils live from their school

School Name	% 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
Belmont Infant School	99%	49%	86%	94%	6%
Belmont Junior School	97%	43%	76%	86%	14%
Broadwater Farm Primary School	98%	68%	85%	93%	7%
Bruce Grove Primary School	95%	27%	81%	91%	9%
Downhills Primary School	98%	39%	73%	86%	14%
PA12 Total	97%	45%	80%	90%	10%

¹² For more detailed information on quintiles please see table 5 on page 6

Completed building developments in PA 12

There have been 8 major housing developments completed since 1996

Table 12.8: Completed building developments in PA12

Site	Number of units	Child yield calculation
6 Bruce Grove	19	14
3-25 Pembury Road	19	9
579d High Road	13	6
Former High cross upper school, High Road	28	8
Pembury House, 593-599 high road	13	3
Milton Road depot, 70 Milton Road	67	42
Dagmar Arms Cornwall Road	26	9
Tangmere house Willan Road	12	5
Total	197	96

Proposed housing developments in PA 12 since 2002

There is 1 major housing development currently being considered and 3 major housing developments granted by the planners.

Table 12.9: Proposed housing developments in PA 12

Site	Decision	Number of units	Child yield calculation
472-480 West Green Road N15	Granted	22	11
415-419 High Road N17	Granted	52	5
339 Lordship Lane N17 6AZ	Granted	14	5
308 West Green Road N15	Pending	43	16
Total		131	37

Children's Centre development

Broadwater Farm children's centre offers the full range of services for under 5s and their families in the Bruce Grove ward.

Conclusion

The projections for 4 year olds show an upward trend. This is supported mainly by an increasing birth rate. This area is characterised by a fairly high mobility, with lower mobility experienced in the infant school. The school population fell this year –predominantly at one school. There are few major housing developments and no plans that would affect the current situation.

The overall demand for school places in this planning area has increased. Broadwater Farm's PAN was reduced to 60 for September 2008 and currently has fewer reception surplus places than in the previous year. With the development of the Primary Inclusive Learning Campus on this site and the remodelling of the school building under the ILC development the PAN will be kept at 60.

Planning area 13

This planning area incorporates Noel Park ward.

Table 13.1: Schools, PANs, reception numbers and unfilled reception places in planning area 13

School	Planned admission number 2008	Current Reception Nos.	Current Unfilled reception places
Alexandra Primary*	30	30	0
Noel Park Primary	81	69	12
Totals	111	99	12

*30 from Sep 2007

Table 13.2: GLA projections for planning area 13

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		120	141	-
2002/3		75	141	69
2003/4	177	87	141	79
2004/5	188	104	141	89
2005/6	197	96	141	77
2006/7	209	85	141	56
2007/8	168	88	111	61
2008/9	208	99	111	69
2009/10	194	97	111	74
2010/11	214	97	111	
2011/12	201	105	111	
2012/13		107	111	
2013/14		108	111	
2014/15		110	111	
2015/16		111	111	
2016/17		113	111	
2017/18		115	111	
2018/19		117	111	

Table 13.3: First place preference information

School	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alexandra Primary	28	32	28	32	20	24	27	28
Noel Park Primary	41	47	61	45	36	37	42	46
Total	69	79	89	77	56	61	69	74

Table 13.4: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alexandra Primary*	227	216	205	181	192	182	183	185
Noel Park Primary	499	450	435	455	474	453	444	462
Total	726	666	640	636	666	635	627	647
Total Capacity	987	987	987	987	987	987	777	777
Percentage of Surplus capacity	26.4%	32.5%	35.2%	35.6%	32.5%	35.7%	19.3%	16.7%

*from Sep 2007 the PAN was reduced to 30

Table 13.5: Total School Roll trends by year group

Year	Rolls PA 13							
	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	total
1997	127	109	116	118	130	95	101	796
1998	113	121	106	101	107	127	91	766
1999	109	116	117	100	115	104	126	787
2000	124	120	111	117	104	132	118	826
2001	120	112	128	110	115	109	127	821
2002	120	100	104	100	104	105	93	726
2003	75	106	98	98	95	103	91	666
2004	87	83	98	95	89	88	100	640
2005	104	87	82	93	91	95	84	636
2006	97	110	91	90	95	88	95	666
2007	85	90	106	88	87	88	91	635
2008	88	81	89	94	93	90	92	627
2009	99	90	85	89	95	98	91	647

Table 13.6: 2008 Mobility

School	Total	Quintile ¹³
Alexandra Primary	30%	Top band
Noel Park Primary	32%	Top band

Table 13.7: 2009 Temporary accommodation units

Ward	Number of units
Noel Park	189
Total	189

Table 13.8: Summary of distances pupils live from their school

School Name	% 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
Alexandra Primary School	92%	19%	61%	81%	19%
Noel Park Primary School	99%	53%	73%	83%	17%
PA13 Total	97%	43%	70%	82%	18%

Completed building developments in PA 13

There have been 7 major housing developments completed since 1996.

Table 13.9: Completed building developments in PA 13

Site	Number of units	Child yield calculation
Buller Road, Redvers Road	17	8
51 Mayes Road	18	5
675-679 Lordship Lane	16	8
Former Car Park And Building At Altair Close	24	5
Park Lane Health Centre, Park Lane	24	14
Garages Off, William Street	14	9
3-11 Station Road	10	1
Total	123	50

¹³ For more detailed information on quintiles please see table 5 on page 6

Proposed housing developments in PA 13 since 2002

There is 1 major housing development currently being considered and 7 major housing developments have been granted by the planners

Table 13.10: Proposed housing developments in PA 13

Site	Decision	Number of units	Child yield calculation
136 A, B, C High Road N22	Pending	14	3
673 Lordship Lane N22	Granted	18	9
Goulding Court, Turnpike Lane N8	Granted	69	24
1-3 Whymark Avenue N22 6DJ	Granted	13	4
761-767 High Road N17 8AH	Granted	16	7
120-128 Mayes Road	Granted	9	5
2A Brabant Road N22 6XB	Granted	31	9
725-733 Lordship Lane N22	Granted	90	22
Total		260	72

The Haringey Heartlands development will have a minimum of 1000 units on the Land between Kings Cross East coast main line, Mayes Rd & Hornsey Park Rd N8. A conservative estimate would be a child yield figure of between 197 – 300.

Children's Centre development

Noel Park children's centre offers the full range of services for under 5s and their families in the Noel Park ward.

Conclusion

The birth rate and reception class projections indicate steady growth over the next ten years. Demand for school places has increased over the past three years. The area is characterised by high mobility and has a high number of units of temporary accommodation.

Noel Park in particular has seen a significant growth in its roll since the 2009 PLASC count. We are in discussions with the school on the budgetary implications of this. A detailed review of this planning area has been carried out and reported in section 21 – earlier in this report.

Planning area 14

This planning area incorporates Bounds Green and Woodside wards.

Table 14.1: Schools, PANs, reception numbers and unfilled reception places in planning area 14

School	Planned admission number 2008	Current Reception Nos.	Current Unfilled reception places
Bounds Green Infants*	60	60	0
Bounds Green Juniors			
Earlham	60	53	7
Lordship Lane	90	90	0
Nightingale	60	57	3
St Martin of Porres RC Primary	30	30	0
St Michael's CE Primary N22	30	27	3
St Paul's RC Primary	30	30	0
Totals	360	347	13

*60 from Sep 2007

Table 14.2: GLA projections for planning area 14

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		364	390	-
2002/3		362	390	392
2003/4	434	355	390	431
2004/5	380	357	390	404
2005/6	373	365	390	405
2006/7	353	353	390	349
2007/8	388	333	360	271
2008/9	358	347	360	350
2009/10	401	360	360	312
2010/11	405	369	360	
2011/12	443	392	360	
2012/13		401	360	
2013/14		404	360	
2014/15		407	360	
2015/16		411	360	
2016/17		416	360	
2017/18		420	360	
2018/19		423	360	

Table 14.3: First place preference information

School	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Bounds Green Infants	75	62	66	64	53	37	73	69
Bounds Green Juniors								
Earlham	54	68	51	48	48	24	37	35
Lordship Lane	81	74	75	102	88	72	88	82
Nightingale	81	93	78	57	59	50	55	35
St Martin of Porres RC Primary	36	36	36	36	54	42	53	44
St Michael's CE Primary N22	36	70	70	70	24	24	20	20
St Paul's RC Primary	29	28	28	28	23	22	24	27
Total	392	431	404	405	349	271	350	312

Table 14.4: Total number of pupils on roll (reception to year 6)

School	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Bounds Green Infants*	191	211	221	227	216	195	175	168
Bounds Green Juniors	258	257	266	241	243	245	240	238
Earlham	374	388	386	372	380	385	350	358
Lordship Lane	590	605	604	621	623	622	611	607
Nightingale	418	406	397	394	403	406	384	343
St Martin of Porres RC Primary	201	202	204	203	203	205	204	202
St Michael's CE Primary N22	200	204	197	202	197	188	185	183
St Paul's RC Primary	204	199	201	207	206	202	202	200
Total	2436	2475	2476	2467	2474	2445	2351	2299
Total Capacity	2751	2730	2730	2730	2730	2730	2520	2520
Percentage of Surplus capacity	11.5%	9.5%	9.3%	9.6%	9.4%	10.4%	6.7%	8.8%

*Bounds green schools were expanded in Sep 1996 to take 90 pupils and reduced to take 60 in Sep 2007.

Table 14.5: Total School Roll trends by year group

Year	Rolls PA 14							
	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	total
1997	346	359	345	351	341	303	335	2380
1998	360	339	352	331	348	341	307	2378
1999	345	358	340	370	324	361	334	2432
2000	347	363	360	318	361	331	362	2442
2001	349	359	361	346	323	351	331	2420
2002	364	342	351	361	347	326	345	2436
2003	362	368	343	346	369	357	327	2472
2004	354	367	358	351	328	367	351	2476
2005	357	365	364	344	345	334	358	2467
2006	367	369	356	356	346	352	328	2474
2007	353	357	348	344	347	347	349	2445
2008	333	334	338	330	328	341	347	2351
2009	347	339	327	320	322	313	3312	2299

Table 14.6: 2008 Mobility

School	Total	Quintile ¹⁴
Bounds Green Infants	1%	Lowest band
Bounds Green Juniors	13%	Lowest band
Earlham	33%	Top band
Lordship Lane	24%	Top band
Nightingale	26%	Top band
St Martin of Porres RC Primary	7%	Lowest band
St Michael's CE Primary N22	26%	Top band
St Paul's RC Primary	16%	Middle band

Table 14.7: 2009 Temporary accommodation units

Ward	Number of units
Bounds Green	128
Woodside	108
Total	236

Table 14.8: Summary of distances pupils live from their school

School Name	% 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
Bounds Green Infants School	98%	41%	84%	88%	12%
Bounds Green Junior School	97%	40%	82%	85%	15%
Earlham Primary School	96%	46%	72%	86%	14%
Lordship Lane Primary School	99%	49%	80%	88%	12%
Nightingale Primary School	96%	38%	70%	86%	14%
PA14 Total	97%	44%	77%	87%	13%

¹⁴ For more detailed information on quintiles please see table 5 on page 6

Completed building developments in PA 14

There have been 7 major housing developments completed since 1996.

Table 14.9: Completed building developments in PA 14

Site	Number of units	Child yield calculation
33 Commerce Road	17	11
Bounds Green Centre, Park Road	54	19
68-76 Truro Road	29	6
R/O Bounds Green Br Depot, Imperial Road	30	30
65 Trinity Road & 110-114 Nightingale Road	17	6
Adj. To Woodall House Lordship Lane	114	38
The Family Tree Public House & 472-480 Lordship Lane	80	33
Corner Of Nightingale Road, High Road	23	3
Former St. Gabriel's Church ,Bounds Green Road	20	6
Freemasons Tavern, 646 Lordship Lane, N22 5JH	9	3
Total	393	155

Proposed housing developments in PA 14 since 2002

There have been 7 major housing developments granted by the planners.

Table 14.10: Proposed housing developments in PA 14

Site	Decision	Number of units	Child yield calculation
133 Whittington Road N22	Granted	14	1
419 High Road N22	Granted	40	14
Former Middlesex University Bounds Green Road	Granted	260	88
98 White Hart Lane N22	Granted	27	6
Corner of Nightingale Road & High Road N22	Granted	23	4
Adjacent to Woodhall House Lordship Lane N22	Granted	114	39
Former St Gabriel's Church Bounds Green Road N11	Granted	20	7
Total		498	159

There are plans to regenerate the area around the North Circular Road (A406) between the A109 at Bounds Green and the A10 Great Cambridge Road. Enfield are currently consulting on the North Circular Area Action Plan which will aim to facilitate the refurbishment of run-down or surplus buildings and maximise new housing. There is currently no information available about the number of units this regeneration will bring.

Children's Centre development

Woodside children's centre (formally known as White Hart Lane children's centre) opened from September 2006 offering the full range of services.

Bounds Green Infant / Junior schools incorporate a children's centre to support the Bounds Green community. The centre is relatively new and will offer a number of services.

Nightingale primary school will be a link site to Bounds Green Infant & Junior school.

Conclusion

The birth rate and reception class projections indicate an increase in demand. Overall demand for reception places has slightly decreased since last year. The area is characterised by variations in mobility with schools located in the northern part of Bounds Green ward having lower mobility.

Following the formal PAN reduction to 60 and federation of Bounds Green Infant and Junior schools, the surplus capacity in this planning area has dropped.

Although there are a number of housing developments in this area which could in the future years place increased demand on the schools, there are currently a number of schools which have surplus capacity. A detailed review of this planning area has been carried out with the and reported in section 22.

References

For each planning area we show a range of information. Please find below details of the data sources :

- The Planned Admission Number (PAN) compared with current reception numbers from the 2009 PLASC count.

Data Source: admissions data and 2009 PLASC count

- total school roll trends and surplus capacity.

Data Source: January PLASC 1997 – 2009

- school mobility.

Data Source: Ofsted PANDA reports 2007 and 2008

- temporary accommodation units

Data Source: Haringey Council's Housing Team February 2009

- summary of distances pupils live from their school.

Data Source: January PLASC 2009

- completed and proposed major housing developments, with child yield estimates, where available.

Data Source: Haringey Council's Planning Team- major planning applications over 10 units 2003-2009, date obtained 18th February 2009

- GLA projections,

Data Source: GLA school roll projections 2009

- number of births for the equivalent school year

Data Source: ONS Live birth, term time from 1st September to 31st August

- comparisons against first place preference admissions data 2002-2009

Appendix 4

School Organisational Plans in adjoining boroughs

Islington

- 1 The City of London Academy Islington opened in September 2008 on the site previously occupied by Islington Green Secondary school. The Academy is a 4FE school and is phasing out the current 6FE currently that previously operated at Islington Green secondary school. It is proposed to have post 16 provision once all the 6FE years are phased out. Richard Cloudesley Special School secondary department is scheduled to co-locate at the same site for September 2009.
- 2 Samuel Rhodes Special school – the primary department has co-located at Montem Primary School, the secondary department will be co-located at Highbury Grove Secondary School for September 2009
- 3 Islington are in the planning stages for the Crouch Hill Project, which includes relocating Ashmount Primary school on that site.
- 4 Robert Blair Primary school, located on Brewery Road near Caledonian Road tube station, is reducing their admission number from 45 to 30 from September 2009
- 5 Ambler Primary school located on Blackstock Road near Finsbury Park tube station, is reducing their admission number from 60 to 30 from September 2009.

Camden

- 6 Roll projections received in 2007 and 2008 pointed to particular pressures in Planning Area (PA1- Fortune Green, Frognal & Fitzjohn, Hampstead Town, West Hampstead and Kilburn wards) in the north west of the Borough, and, in the longer term, in Planning Area 4 (PA4- Regent's Park, St Pancras and Somers Town wards) in the south central part of the borough. The Primary Capital Strategy includes a proposal to deliver additional places in the north west of the borough by expanding Emmanuel C of E Primary School by a half form of entry (to roll through from reception from Sept 2011 or 2012).
- 7 Demand for places in PA4 is likely to be affected significantly by inflow from the Kings Cross development where substantial housing development will occur during the first half of the Primary Capital Programme (PCP) period. Provision has been made through a Section 106 agreement to provide the shell of up to a 2FE primary school, subject to the confirmation that this is required.

- 8 Camden is in Wave 5 of the Building Schools for The Future (BSF) Programme. Camden's BSF proposal aims to meet the increase in demand projected within the planning timescale to 2017 through the creation of an additional 8FE (1,200 places) at 11-16 in mainstream secondary schools. A new 6FE (900) school is proposed on the Adelaide Road site in the north west of the Borough, and an expansion of 2FE (300) to South Camden Community School in the south of the borough. Current plans are for numbers at the new school to roll through from Year 7 from 2011, with an increase of 1FE at South Camden from 2011 and 2 FE from 2012. The new school on the Adelaide Road is approximately 2 and a half miles away from the Haringey/Camden border and is within close proximity of several underground stations so there may be an impact upon a small number of residents in the south west of Haringey.
- 9 Plans also include an increase of 530 Post 16 school places (including 250 in the new secondary school).
- 10 Frank Barnes School for Deaf Children (primary) will be moved from its current site in 2010, and will be rebuilt and co-located with a Camden mainstream primary school. Frank Barnes school has not been full for a number of years, and as part of the co-location will have its roll reduced to a maximum of 30 places.
- 11 A new primary and secondary age special school with 230 places, is proposed, merging two existing special schools, Swiss Cottage and Jack Taylor schools. An increase of 27 places on 2008 numbers is planned. It is proposed to co-locate the school with the new secondary school on the Adelaide Road site.

Hackney

- 11 Hackney have recently opened two 6 fe Academies with 6th forms:
 - The Petchey Academy opened in September 2006 (on the site of Kingsland school)
 - The Bridge Academy opened in September 2007 (on the site of Laburnum primary school in the south of the borough)
- 12 Both sites are located in the centre of Hackney and are expected to be as popular as Mossbourne Academy. Due to their geographical location it is not expected that many Haringey pupils will be drawn to them.

- 13 A further 2 academies are programmed to open in September 2009 and September 2010 creating an additional 360 year 7 places; the City of London Academy, Hackney (on the site of in Homerton College of Technology) from September 2009 and the Skinners Academy in Woodberry Down in September 2010. The Skinners Academy may draw back Hackney pupils from Haringey, who many have sort a place at Gladsmore school. However due to Gladsmore's continuing popularity, the new Skinners Academy is not expected to have a detrimental impact.
- 14 Since it received Listed Building Status, Woodberry Down Primary School will not be demolished and rebuilt as a 3FE school on an adjoining site for 2009. Instead it is proposed that it will be expanded within its existing site. There is no fixed date as to when this will be proposed and Hackney will begin consulting on a new proposal once there is expected to be sufficient demand.
- 15 Hackney will review the opportunity to expand Sir Thomas Abney Primary School from 2 to 3 FE on its existing site towards the end of the Woodberry Down regeneration programme (2015 / 2016) depending on demand.

Waltham Forest

- 16 Waltham Forest published statutory notices in February 09 in respect of their Building Schools for the Future programme. The proposals published in the statutory notices include:
 - a. Establishing new post 16 provision at 12 schools, comprising of a total of 605 places, to be implemented 1 September 2010.
 - b. The closure of Tom Hood Community College Science College on 31 December 2009. Pupils registered at the school on this date will transfer to the roll of Cann Hall Primary School. It is also proposed that the age range of Cann Hall Primary School be extended from a 3-11 school to a 3-16 school from 1 January 2010 and a 3-18 school from 1 September 2010.
 - c. The closure of Beaumont School on 31 August 2009. Pupils registered at the school on this date will transfer to the roll of George Mitchell School. It is also proposed that the age range of George Mitchell School be extended from an 11-16 school to a 3-16 school from 1 September 2009 and to a 3-18 school from 1 September 2010. The all-through school will be relocated in a new building at Leyton Youth Centre, Crawley Road, London E10 6PY on 1 September 2012.

- 17 The secondary rolls are projected to rise considerably from 2011/12. As part of BSF the Borough has proposed the expansion of a number of secondary schools and creation of all through primary schools. These include:
- a. Leytonstone Business and Enterprise Specialist School expanding from a 6FE to a 7FE 1 September 2011.
 - b. Willowfield School expanding from 6FE to 8FE and be relocated in new building on a new site from 1 September 2011.
 - c. Kelmscott School expanding from 6FE to 8FE from 1 September 2014.
 - d. George Mitchell School (as the 3-18 school) increasing its Reception intake by 1FE from 1 September 2010. The year 7 intake will remain the same.
 - e. Cann Hall Primary School (as the 3-18 school) will increase its Reception intake by 1FE from 1 September 2012. The year 7 intake will remain the same.
- 18 Willowfield school is to be relocated to a site just behind Blackhorse Road Station, which is near to the Haringey border. The school will be a fifteen minute walk from Tottenham Hale Station, so may attract some pupils who live by Tottenham Hale railway line. It is not expected to have a big impact as the Willowfield expansion will come on line at a time when Waltham Forest Hill will be experiencing a greater demand for secondary school places from Waltham Forest residents..
- 19 Waltham Forest will also be consulting on a new 8 FE secondary school in the Autumn term 2009 to ensure that there are sufficient secondary school places to meet local demand.
- 20 As a result of rising births and migration from 2002 onwards, the primary rolls have started rising and are projected to do so in the next five years. The following primary schools are being expanded to meet demand:
- a. Willow Brook Primary School expanded from 2 FE to 3 FE from 1 Sept 2008.
 - b. St Saviour's CE Primary School expanded from 1 FE to 2 FE from 1 Sept 2008.
 - c. Edinburgh Primary School expanded from 1 FE to 3FE from 1 Sept 2010 and being relocated on a new site
- 21 Proposals are in place to establish an Additionally Resourced Provision to the following schools:
- a. Heathcote School And Science College- 15 places for Hearing Impairment (HI) to be implemented 01 September 2009.
 - b. Rush Croft Sports College- 15 places for Physical Disability (PD) to be implemented 01 September 2009.

- c. Frederick Bremer School- 15 places for Autistic Spectrum Disorder and Speech, Language and Communication Needs (ASD/SLCN) to be implemented 01 September 2009.
- d. Willowfield School- 15 places for Severe Learning Difficulty (SLD) to be implemented 01 September 2011.
- e. George Mitchell School- 20 places for Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) to be implemented 01 September 2009.
- f. Cann Hall Primary School- 10 places for Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN) to be implemented 01 September 2009.
- g. Highams Park School- 15 places for Visual Impairment (VI) to be implemented 01 September 2009.
- h. Chingford Foundation School- 20 places for Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN) to be implemented 01 September 2009.

Enfield

- 21 The latest primary projections indicate a significant increase in reception numbers from 2008/09 onwards, which is fundamentally driven by a major rise in the birth rate in Enfield between 2001 and 2005. While this increase is forecast to level off in later years, numbers will remain at a higher level than at present as further new housing is built. Enfield is therefore reviewing its primary places strategy in light of this latest information and is planning to provide permanent additional places through the expansion of existing schools.
- 22 Within the area close to our boundary they have indicated that the recent North Circular Area Action Plan (NCAAP) could provide up to 2000 new residential units along the North Circular Road (NCR) in the next 5 -10 years. Enfield are keen to see a large portion of these units in the form of family housing with the resultant impact on demand for school places. Bowes Primary, situated just over the borough boundary, currently provides places for 90 Haringey children. As part of the NCAAP, there is a proposal to move Bowes primary to the other side of the NCR onto the Broomfield (Secondary) School site which would take it further from the borough boundary and make it less likely that Haringey children would gain a place there.
- 23 In the secondary sector demand indicates a deficit in Year 7 places from 2015/16 onwards and an overall deficit from 2015/16.
- 24 From September 2007 Salisbury school now called Turin Grove School was reorganised into a 6fe school on one site, reducing from a split site 9fe school. This school is a mile and half from the Haringey/Enfield

border so there may be an impact upon a small number of residents in the north east of Haringey.

- 25 The Oasis academy opened in September 2007 as a 6fe school. The school is a ten minute walk from Enfield Lock station, so may attract some pupils who live by Tottenham Hale railway line.
- 26 These changes have resulted in a total net secondary gain of 3 forms of entry (90 places) per year group.
- 27 Major residential development is likely in south east Enfield/north east Haringey as part of a joint Enfield/Haringey Area Action Plan for what is known as the Central Leaside area. As primary schools in both boroughs in this area are full to capacity and oversubscribed, new primary places will need to be provided as part of the regeneration proposals for this area. The level and local of this provision will depend upon the size, scale and type of residential development. There will also be a subsequent knock-on effect on the need for additional secondary provision.
- 28 Albany School in the north east of the borough is to become an Academy from September 2009 when its intake will reduce from 9 to 8fe. It is also due to relocate to new purpose built accommodation in Ponders End by September 2012, where it will additionally offer 2 fe of primary provision, thereby addressing the demand for primary places in that part of the borough.
- 28 Enfield is now in Wave 6a of BSF. The programme includes the re-organisation of Edmonton County School from its existing 9fe split site structure to two 6 fe schools, thereby creating a net growth of 3 additional secondary forms of entry.

Barnet

- 29 Primary rolls have been showing gradual increases in Barnet, particularly in Nursery, Reception and Year 1. Surplus capacity is around 7% but this is concentrated in certain year groups and certain areas of the borough. GLA projections predict an 18% increase in demand for primary places over the next 10 years. There has been a significant increase in the number of births to Barnet residents since 2002, with live births increasing by 22% from 2002 to 2007. This is expected to result in significant increases in children entering primary schools over the coming years.
- 30 Barnet Council's Primary School Capital Investment programme (PSCIP) is underway and a number of schools are being rebuilt. Whittings Hill

School in the North of the Borough is being rebuilt and expanded and linked with this project, Barnet Hill School is closing in July 2009.

- 31 There are plans to rebuild Colindale Primary School starting in 2009 and to expand the school from 2FE to 3FE to cater for increased pupil numbers in the Colindale area.
- 32 At secondary level, there are around 10% surplus places; these are concentrated in 4 of Barnet's 19 mainstream secondary schools. A new C of E Academy, the Wren Academy, opened in North Finchley in September 2008 with Year 7 only and was fully subscribed in its first year. JCoSS, a new cross-communal Jewish VA secondary school for 1,310 pupils will open in New Barnet in September 2010 with 180 places for year 7. The school will also eventually have a 50 place resourced provision for children with autism. Further development of the secondary estate will occur when Barnet enters the BSF programme in the near future. The latest GLA data predicts a 13% increase in demand for 11-15 year old school places over the next 10 years.

Appendix 5

Retention Rates from birth to reception

Intake year	birth for the corresponding year intake	reception aged pupils projection 2009 Round	% rate of retention from birth to reception using 2009 GLA projections	% rate of retention from birth to reception at the lower rate of 74%	PAN	Surplus with PAN and 2009 Projections (%)	Surplus with PAN against 74% retention rate (%)
1996/97	3386	2919	86%		3020	3.34%	
1997/98	3397	2849	84%		3020	5.66%	
1998/99	3396	2835	83%		3020	6.13%	
1999/00	3372	2880	85%		3050	5.57%	
2000/01	3474	2943	85%		3071	4.17%	
2001/02	3635	2978	82%		3050	2.36%	
2002/03	3581	2849	80%		3050	6.59%	
2003/04	3652	2820	77%		3080	8.44%	
2004/05	3689	2840	77%		3059	7.16%	
2005/06	3777	2855	76%		3089	7.58%	
2006/07	3759	2899	77%		3119	7.05%	
2007/08	3844	2932	76%		3083	4.90%	
2008/09	4021	2983	74%		3062	2.58%	
2009/10	3943	3,013	76%	2918	3041	0.92%	4.05%
2010/11	4022	3,066	76%	2976	3041	-0.82%	2.13%
2011/12	4292	3,247	76%	3176	3071	-5.73%	-3.42%
2012/13	4330	3,300	76%	3204	3071	-7.46%	-4.34%
2013/14	4361	3,311	76%	3227	3071	-7.82%	-5.08%
2014/15	4378	3,331	76%	3240	3131	-6.39%	-3.47%
2015/16	4395	3,361	76%	3252	3131	-7.35%	-3.87%
2016/17	4437	3,398	77%	3283	3131	-8.53%	-4.87%
2017/18	4499	3,435	76%	3329	3131	-9.71%	-6.33%
2018/19	4551	3,462	76%	3368	3131	-10.57%	-7.56%

Appendix 6

Number of births and pupil roll projections by corresponding intake year compared against reception PAN and surplus capacity

Intake year	Actual & projected births applicable for that cohort intake	Actual (1996-2007) & Projection (2008-2017) reception aged pupils	PAN figure	% of reception surplus
1996/97	3386	2919	3020	3.34%
1997/98	3397	2849	3020	5.66%
1998/99	3396	2835	3020	6.13%
1999/00	3372	2880	3050	5.57%
2000/01	3474	2943	3071	4.17%
2001/02	3635	2978	3050	2.36%
2002/03	3581	2849	3050	6.59%
2003/04	3652	2820	3080	8.44%
2004/05	3689	2840	3059	7.16%
2005/06	3777	2855	3089	7.61%
2006/07	3759	2899	3119	7.05%
2007/08	3844	2932	3083	4.90%
2008/09	4021	2983	3062	2.91%
2009/10	3943	3,013	3041	0.92%
2010/11	4022	3,066	3041	-0.82%
2011/12	4292	3,247	3071	-5.73%
2012/13	4330	3,300	3071	-7.46%
2013/14	4361	3,311	3071	-7.82%
2014/15	4378	3,331	3131	-6.39%
2015/16	4395	3,361	3131	-7.35%
2016/17	4437	3,398	3131	-8.53%
2017/18	4499	3,435	3131	-9.71%
2018/19	4551	3,462	3131	-10.57%

The table below shows the year 7-11 roll trend over the past 7 years for all secondary schools in Haringey.

School	2008 Net Capacity	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Alexandra Park School*	1080	654	802	863	918	971	1027	1076
Fortismere School	1215	1208	1207	1208	1213	1210	1221	1212
Gladesmore Community School	1215	1209	1202	1205	1205	1233	1249	1240
Greig City Academy**	1016	823	738	623	654	673	751	811
Highgate Wood school	1215	1189	1194	1204	1201	1200	1199	1208
Hornsey school for girls	1215	1187	1185	1198	1211	1201	1203	1174
John Loughborough	300	296	288	289	293	292	277	247
Northumberland Park Community School	1050	1048	1008	1024	1016	1025	1024	1023
Park View Academy	1215	1039	1174	1170	1196	1210	1216	1209
St Thomas More School	960	985	1002	996	964	967	887	809
Woodside High School	1215	1005	1046	1042	1072	1045	1028	949
Total	11696	10643	10846	10822	10943	11027	11082	10958

*Alexandra Park expanded for September 2004 to 8fe

** Greig City has reduced their PAN to 200 from September 2005

Most of the secondary schools are close to their total net capacity for pupils in year 7 to year 11. Woodside High School has a surplus capacity greater than 20%. All other Haringey community schools have surplus capacity below 3.5%.

The table below shows the total surplus capacity across Haringey's community and voluntary aided secondary schools for the last 4 academic years and for September and January of the current academic year 2008/09.

school	2005/06 school year			2006/07 school year			2007/08 school year		2008/09 school year	
	Sep-05	Jan-06	May-06	Sep-06	Jan-07	May-07	Sep-07	Jan-08	Sep-08	Jan-09
Alexandra Park School	0.80%	0.00%	0.70%	0.00%	0.10%	0.41%	0.68%	-0.10%	0.8%	0.4%
Fortismere School	0.30%	0.20%	0.20%	0.00%	0.41%	0.58%	-0.91%	-0.49%	0.2%	0.2%
Gladesmore Community School	1.30%	0.80%	0.80%	1.60%	-1.48%	-2.14%	-0.49%	-2.80%	0.7%	-2.1%
Highgate Wood	0.90%	1.20%	1.10%	1.60%	1.15%	0.74%	1.23%	1.32%	1.4%	0.6%
Hornsey school for girls	2.10%	0.30%	1.20%	1.90%	1.23%	1.65%	1.73%	0.99%	3.4%	3.4%
Northumberland Park Community School	2.50%	3.20%	1.70%	3.70%	2.38%	2.86%	2.86%	2.48%	4.8%	2.6%
Park View Academy	1.20%	1.60%	1.20%	2.10%	0.41%	0.74%	1.40%	-0.08%	3.5%	0.5%
St Thomas More RC School	-3.30%	-0.40%	0%	-1.60%	-0.73%	0.62%	5.83%	7.60%	14.1%	15.7%
The John Loughborough School	1.30%	2.30%	3.00%	3.30%	2.66%	4.67%	6.67%	7.67%	15.3%	17.7%
Woodside High School	15.10%	11.80%	10.90%	16.30%	13.99%	13.74%	16.38%	15.39%	22.3%	21.9%
Haringey Total	2.50%	2.20%	2.10%	3.00%	2.06%	2.27%	3.27%	2.78%	5.8%	5.0%

Surplus capacity at both John Loughborough and St Thomas More has increased this academic year compared to previous years

The current year 7 situation for all secondary schools in Haringey

School	PAN	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Alexandra Park School*	216	167	162	216	216	214	214	214
Fortismere School	243	232	237	237	242	243	251	244
Gladesmore Community School	243	243	239	239	240	243	242	251
Greig City Academy**	200	125	142	136	159	182	184	199
Highgate Wood school	243	237	237	241	243	240	239	243
Hornsey school for girls	243	239	237	236	240	240	240	238
John Loughborough	60	48	59	58	59	57	55	37
Northumberland Park Community School	210	202	205	207	195	199	202	200
Park View Academy	243	227	234	228	240	241	239	242
St Thomas More School	192	199	197	199	181	190	145	149
Woodside High School	243	163	234	218	192	162	179	175
Total	2336	2082	2183	2215	2207	2211	2190	2192

*Alexandra Park expanded to admit 216 pupils from September 2005

** Greig City reduced their PAN to 200 in September

The current year 7 situation for all secondary schools in Haringey

Year	Rolls					
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	total
1996-1997	1834	1835	1816	1839	1691	9015
1997-1998	1879	1854	1856	1793	1753	9135
1998-1999	1917	1901	1875	1836	1721	9250
1999-2000	2186	1993	1962	1944	1841	9926
2000-2001	2176	2208	2018	1977	1875	10254
2001-2002	2148	2144	2193	2032	1928	10445
2002-2003	2057	2183	2140	2211	2024	10615
2003-2004	2180	2084	2185	2170	2191	10810
2004-2005	2215	2172	2095	2191	2152	10825
2005-2006	2207	2252	2193	2138	2153	10943
2006-2007	2211	2233	2253	2212	2118	11027
2007-2008	2187	2194	2229	2254	2191	11055
2008-2009	2192	2175	2166	2233	2191	10958

The table above shows that over the past 13 years there has been an increase in the number of secondary school aged children attending Haringey schools, with the exception of 2008-2009 when the school roll fell by 97. Over the past 5 years, the year 7 school roll has decreased. However, in the upper year groups, the roll has tended to increase, especially between years 9 and 10 as schools take on additional pupils. Haringey schools tend to lose pupils during the transition period between years 10 and 11.

Appendix 8 School roll situation across all Haringey secondary schools

	Year	Rolls					Post 16
		7	8	9	10	11	
Alexandra Park	1996-1997	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1997-1998	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1998-1999	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1999-2000	163	0	0	0	0	0
	2000-2001	162	162	0	0	0	0
	2001-2002	167	166	161	0	0	0
	2002-2003	167	162	163	162	0	0
	2003-2004	162	161	159	160	160	0
	2004-2005	216	162	161	162	162	105
	2005-2006	216	216	162	162	162	168
	2006-2007	165	158	214	217	217	229
	2007-2008	214	216	215	218	164	230
	2008-2009	214	213	216	214	219	235

	Year	Rolls					Post 16
		7	8	9	10	11	
Fortismere	1996-1997	237	218	218	216	214	346
	1997-1998	243	239	218	216	215	359
	1998-1999	245	239	238	216	220	181
	1999-2000	239	248	241	241	215	369
	2000-2001	244	240	245	242	241	345
	2001-2002	239	240	238	246	246	322
	2002-2003	232	247	244	238	247	382
	2003-2004	237	242	246	245	237	398
	2004-2005	237	242	238	246	245	405
	2005-2006	242	243	244	242	242	435
	2006-2007	245	237	243	244	241	445
	2007-2008	251	243	243	242	242	379
	2008-2009	244	246	244	243	235	406

	Year	Rolls					Post 16
		7	8	9	10	11	
Hornsey School for Girls	1996-1997	240	209	209	205	197	120
	1997-1998	241	239	212	205	209	148
	1998-1999	236	239	237	208	201	189
	1999-2000	239	235	237	233	202	192
	2000-2001	237	238	233	237	235	165
	2001-2002	240	238	241	235	238	191
	2002-2003	239	237	235	237	239	194
	2003-2004	237	238	237	231	242	109
	2004-2005	236	240	237	242	243	256
	2005-2006	240	242	243	243	243	253
	2006-2007	240	242	240	239	239	277
	2007-2008	240	237	242	237	247	229
	2008-2009	238	231	235	235	235	206

	Year	Rolls					
		7	8	9	10	11	Post 16
Highgate Wood	1996-1997	215	211	211	214	196	105
	1997-1998	243	213	204	209	199	114
	1998-1999	249	236	210	208	205	93
	1999-2000	243	231	240	209	207	93
	2000-2001	243	243	243	240	209	104
	2001-2002	240	235	244	238	246	119
	2002-2003	237	243	234	241	234	114
	2003-2004	236	240	241	242	235	136
	2004-2005	241	239	241	241	242	107
	2005-2006	243	243	240	245	230	166
	2006-2007	241	235	240	243	242	212
	2007-2008	239	240	241	241	238	209
	2008-2009	243	241	243	244	237	220

	Year	Rolls					
		7	8	9	10	11	Post 16
Woodside High	1996-1997	228	232	205	203	173	76
	1997-1998	238	229	235	197	198	77
	1998-1999	238	236	220	234	199	93
	1999-2000	241	228	231	222	228	90
	2000-2001	192	237	229	243	229	100
	2001-2002	173	180	221	235	240	92
	2002-2003	163	194	182	232	234	80
	2003-2004	233	165	207	198	243	119
	2004-2005	218	228	191	201	204	97
	2005-2006	192	224	232	211	213	92
	2006-2007	240	205	162	203	235	66
	2007-2008	179	175	213	232	229	0
	2008-2009	175	184	171	197	222	0

	Year	Rolls					Post 16
		7	8	9	10	11	
Northumberland Park	1996-1997	205	206	200	201	183	64
	1997-1998	203	203	203	203	183	78
	1998-1999	234	205	204	199	180	72
	1999-2000	208	230	203	207	191	70
	2000-2001	212	211	234	214	197	78
	2001-2002	205	206	205	226	192	40
	2002-2003	202	205	207	204	232	0
	2003-2004	205	200	203	205	194	0
	2004-2005	207	208	204	211	194	0
	2005-2006	195	207	209	207	198	0
	2006-2007	213	198	199	206	209	0
	2007-2008	202	200	206	208	208	0
	2008-2009	200	205	202	210	206	0

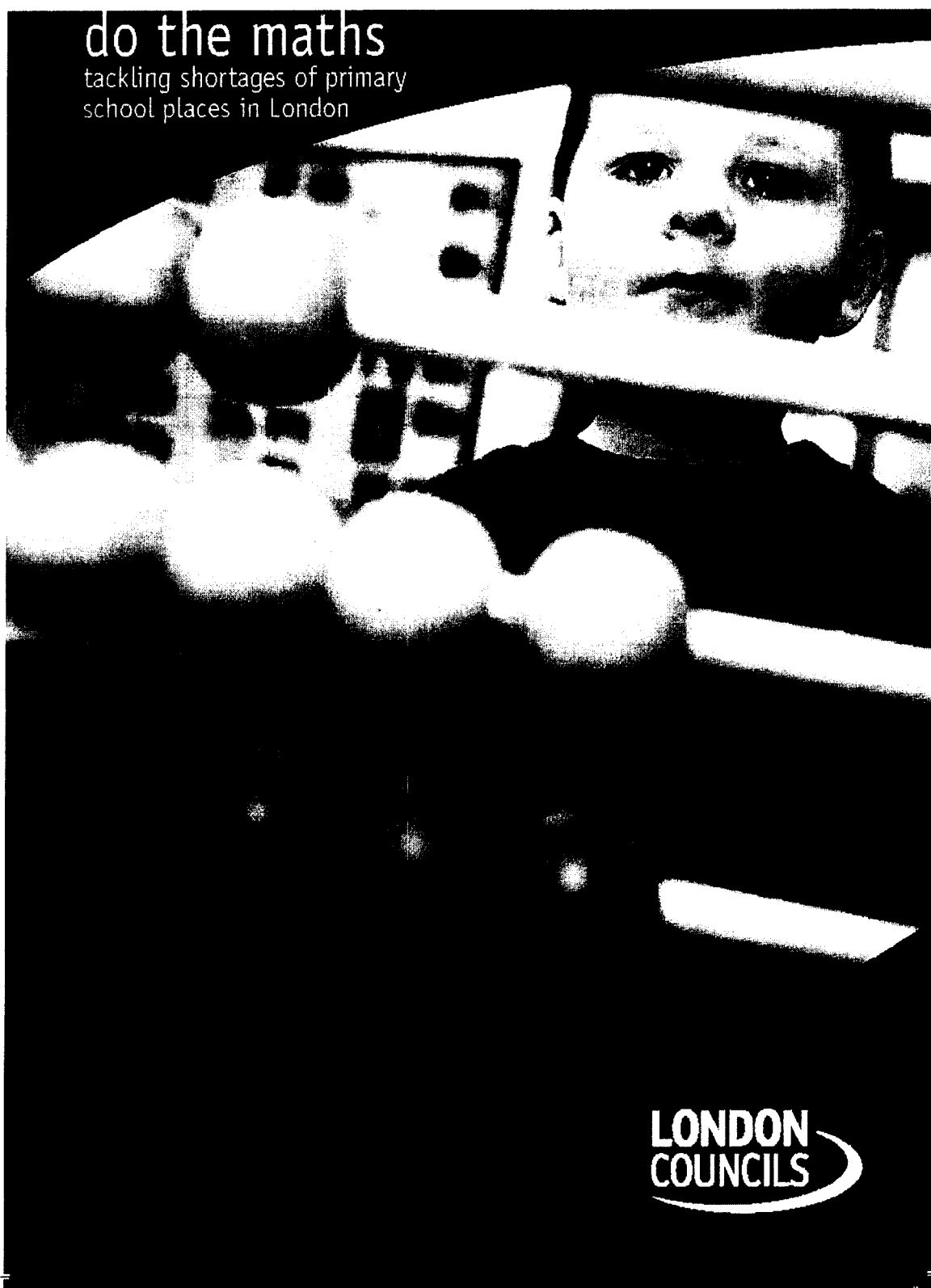
	Year	Rolls					Post 16
		7	8	9	10	11	
Park View Academy	1996-1997	155	179	192	190	159	25
	1997-1998	113	163	192	205	183	34
	1998-1999	123	146	177	179	177	74
	1999-2000	208	128	153	175	185	86
	2000-2001	242	209	136	133	152	70
	2001-2002	235	233	198	132	130	39
	2002-2003	227	237	232	208	135	59
	2003-2004	234	237	224	239	207	49
	2004-2005	228	234	240	233	235	44
	2005-2006	240	239	240	240	237	56
	2006-2007	247	243	241	238	241	63
	2007-2008	239	244	243	245	245	0
	2008-2009	242	247	239	242	239	0

	Year	Rolls					Post 16
		7	8	9	10	11	
John Loughborough	1996-1997	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1997-1998	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1998-1999	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1999-2000	58	86	57	53	48	0
	2000-2001	49	65	83	57	51	0
	2001-2002	53	53	63	78	60	0
	2002-2003	48	57	53	64	78	0
	2003-2004	59	54	62	55	58	0
	2004-2005	58	62	56	61	55	0
	2005-2006	59	60	60	59	55	0
	2006-2007	59	57	57	59	60	0
	2007-2008	55	51	54	60	57	0
	2008-2009	37	57	48	46	59	0

	Year	Rolls					Post 16
		7	8	9	10	11	
St Thomas More	1996-1997	169	194	192	199	190	140
	1997-1998	188	175	189	198	190	133
	1998-1999	195	198	191	196	193	145
	1999-2000	200	197	201	201	177	142
	2000-2001	196	202	201	200	174	133
	2001-2002	199	197	201	201	183	151
	2002-2003	199	200	198	204	184	179
	2003-2004	196	206	203	206	191	165
	2004-2005	199	198	199	204	196	170
	2005-2006	181	201	196	201	185	170
	2006-2007	198	194	190	191	194	173
	2007-2008	145	179	185	190	188	150
	2008-2009	149	131	167	179	183	163

	Year	Rolls					Post 16
		7	8	9	10	11	
Gladesmore	1996-1997	216	207	215	202	191	90
	1997-1998	241	214	208	210	190	70
	1998-1999	237	236	207	201	197	52
	1999-2000	234	242	233	214	200	54
	2000-2001	240	239	246	245	217	62
	2001-2002	242	242	241	244	244	45
	2002-2003	243	241	242	239	244	67
	2003-2004	239	242	238	244	239	72
	2004-2005	239	245	238	241	242	69
	2005-2006	240	240	246	241	238	50
	2006-2007	247	265	243	237	241	57
	2007-2008	242	243	240	261	263	0
	2008-2009	251	240	240	274	235	0

Appendix 9 Do the Maths tackling shortages of primary school places in London -London Councils



contents

01	the issue	3
02	the evidence	5
03	the solution	14
	contacts	15

01

the issue

School places in London - an education time bomb?

Councils in London are facing extraordinary demand for reception places in local primary schools. Very few boroughs have surplus school places and some have little or no capacity to offer reception places to new primary pupils. This additional demand, which affects three quarters of boroughs in the capital, is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

London's primary schools need to be expanded and new schools need to be built to ensure that there are sufficient places for five year-olds. However, the level of government funding available to build additional classrooms and schools to match the unprecedented demand for places in London is simply inadequate.

For this financial year ending in March 2010, just over 2,250 children in London will be without a reception place¹ and councils are being forced to consider a range of temporary measures to ensure education provision is made for these children. The shortfall in reception places is expected to increase to over 5,000 children up to the end of the current spending review period in March 2011². Based on current borough projections, London faces reception place shortfalls of more than 18,300³ in total by 2014.

The government has stressed the importance of providing suitable classrooms for all pupils but until it acknowledges the shortfall in capital resources and ensures that funding more accurately reflects the need for extra classroom capacity, the situation in London will not be resolved.

1London Councils Survey March 2009

2Ibid

3Ibid

This document identifies the reasons behind the huge increase in demand for primary school reception class places in London and examines the mismatch between funding and need. It looks at the amount of capital funding councils receive compared to the school places needed by London's children and identifies shortages across the capital. It examines whether 'borrowing' the three quarters of a billion shortfall needed to plug identifiable gaps in funding is really a sustainable solution. It also considers whether London's councils should be expected to take on more long-term debt and more financial risk to ensure that children in their area have a suitable school place.

“By 2012/13, we predict a
shortfall of 882 places in
our primary schools”
(Inner London borough)



02

the evidence

What is causing the large increase in demand for primary school places in London?

London's recently rising birth rate has contributed to the huge increase in numbers of school age children, especially compared to rates in other parts of the country. However, the impact of other unpredictable factors, such as the downturn, has meant that families with children who might otherwise have moved to areas outside London have been unable to do so. This has increased the demand for reception places beyond levels which councils could have reasonably forecasted.

A rapidly rising birth rate

Since 2001/02 the birth rate in London has grown by an extraordinary 20.5 per cent - the fastest rate of growth of any English region. This is significantly higher than the national growth rate over the same period of 16.8 per cent⁴.

Increasing birth rates have an even greater impact at local level. Between 2001 and 2007, Barking & Dagenham experienced a birth rate increase of 40 per cent, Greenwich 36 per cent, Hounslow 29 per cent and Sutton 28 per cent⁵.

The Data Management and Analysis Group of the GLA has identified that by January 2012 London will need 12 per cent more reception class places, with some boroughs, such as Kingston upon Thames, needing a 30 per cent increase in reception capacity.

Other reasons

economic downturn

- the impact of the economic downturn has caused an increase in demand for state school places compared to independent school places
- the sluggish property market has meant that fewer families are moving to areas outside the capital

⁴DMAG Update, 13-2008, Births and Deaths 2007, p1

⁵Ibid, p1

- the changing nature of the housing market has resulted in a significant increase in children living in 1 and 2 bedroom properties, thereby increasing the overall number of young children in many areas.

Improvements in education

- improvements in the quality of local primary schools have led to more parents requesting places, this success has resulted in an additional challenge of meeting greater demand
- some areas, particularly those with high performing schools, face inward migration into boroughs by families with school age children

Young Londoners requesting a place in local schools

- there has been a rise in the percentage of locally born children who then go on to request a place in local primary schools. This ratio, known as the retention rate, has risen in many London boroughs. One London borough reported a rise in its retention rate from 85 percent to 95 percent in the current year⁶. Prior to this, its rate had been reasonably constant. Similar increases are reported across the capital.

Wider cross borough city problem

- increases in cross borough applications for primary places from neighbouring authorities with capacity issues.

⁶London Councils Survey, March 2009



What is causing the shortfall in primary school places in London?

Too few school places

London Councils surveyed all 33 London boroughs to identify whether they have sufficient reception class places in primary schools to meet demand⁷. We found that three quarters of London councils (25 out of 33) had either (i) been unable to meet the demand for places or (ii) 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.

In the 25 authorities reporting capacity pressures, the majority need between seven and 13 additional new forms or classes to accommodate additional primary school demand. However, one borough forecasted a need for a staggering 25 additional classes.

Councils throughout London need much greater financial support to embark on a major programme of school building and expansion to meet this extraordinary demand.

Too many children without a place

In March 2009, London Councils collected information about the numbers of reception class children likely to be without a reception class⁸ place from all London boroughs facing capital funding problems. These figures indicate that, over the next few years, councils and schools face an enormous challenge in being able to provide enough places for new pupils starting primary school.

Councils anticipate that, without the extra government funding to cover school expansion, the number of five year-olds without a school place will be more than 2,250 by the end of the 2009/10 financial year and could rise to over 5,000 during this spending review period which is due to end in March 2011⁹. Boroughs predict that the number of reception age children in London without a school place could rise to over 18,300 before the middle of the next decade¹⁰.

⁷London Councils Survey December 2008

⁸Reception class is the entry class for primary school pupils

⁹London Councils Survey March 2009

¹⁰Ibid

These figures do not actually reflect the full severity of the situation in London because councils in the capital have attempted to mitigate the shortfall in places by providing temporary classroom accommodation and expanded class sizes¹¹. In addition to the number of five year olds out of school, by the end of the 2009/10 financial year more than 4,750 reception class pupils will be accommodated in temporary classrooms in London¹². Without extra funding, a predicted 14,700 five year-olds will be using temporary classrooms by 2014¹³.

The extensive reliance on temporary classrooms is actually far more widespread than these figures imply, as many boroughs do not place reception year pupils in temporary accommodation. This means that children across the primary school age range are more likely to be in temporary classrooms than ever before as a direct consequence of the shortfalls in capital funding. In 2009/10, one outer London borough will have 450 primary school pupils in temporary classrooms and this will rise to 540 over the course of the next spending review.

Temporary classrooms are not suitable for sustained and longer-term increases in demand for primary school places and they result in valuable investment being wasted on a temporary 'solution'. Without extra funding for school expansion and additional school building, London boroughs will be forced to increase the number of temporary classrooms at the very time that the government is pushing for a reduction in the use of temporary classrooms and improvements in the condition and suitability of permanent primary classrooms.

¹¹Expanded classes have extra teaching resources

¹²Ibid

¹³Ibid



In addition to this, a few boroughs have reluctantly been forced to expand class sizes and to establish classes of more than 30 pupils¹⁴. These classes have additional staffing resources to ensure that no child is penalised by this situation. However, councils are angry that they are being forced to consider these temporary measures. They believe that all children should be educated in suitable permanent classrooms. Moreover, they feel that classes with extra pupils and the use of temporary classrooms both significantly obscure the full impact of the pressures that councils in London face. They also create additional pressures resulting from the large number of children in the school who need to share facilities designed for a smaller number of pupils, such as playgrounds and dining halls.

London Councils believes that the government needs to provide a guarantee to every child that they will be educated in a classroom of a suitable standard. It also needs to ensure there is sufficient capital funding to enable this commitment to become a reality.

Too little funding

Capital expenditure covers medium and long-term spending such as building new schools or classrooms, rather than day-to-day costs, like teaching, which is considered to be revenue expenditure. Medium and long-term capital expenditure to expand school places is funded by capital funding or borrowing. In addition to capital grants, the government makes a judgement about whether councils need to cover some of their capital expenditure through borrowing. It therefore provides some revenue funding to cover the cost of interest and loan repayments on borrowing for long-term capital expenditure. This is known as supported borrowing and is the main source of funding to cover the provision of new school places.

In London, the increase in demand for primary school places has been much greater than expected and the government's safety valve funding mechanism intended to tackle this type of issue, has not been able to resolve the funding problems successfully. Consequently, 75 per cent of councils in London do not have enough capital funding or supported borrowing to cover the significant cost of building extra classrooms and new schools.

14 Ibid

When London Councils surveyed authorities in December 2008, many demonstrated how they have diverted all available capital funding streams to meet the immediate need to expand schools where possible. For many, this has meant diverting capital funding streams away from much needed longer-term school modernisation projects. Clearly this is not a sustainable solution.

We found that although the 25 councils affected have taken steps to minimise the funding shortfall, a staggering £740 million was still needed to create enough classroom capacity over the next few years¹⁵. This figure includes (i) the cost of building classrooms and new schools for children who are currently waiting for places, and (ii) the need to provide more places for additional pupils who will reach school age at the start of the next decade. £260 million of this figure¹⁶ is needed now to ensure that councils can deal with over 5,000 five year-olds who could be without a reception place in this Spending Review period (up to March 2011)¹⁷.

Without help to tackle the funding shortfalls, more than 18,000 of London's children could be without a reception place in a primary school by the middle of the next decade¹⁸.

- The government needs to ensure that councils have enough capital funding to be able to provide a school place guarantee to every child of primary school age. Children from every region should expect this minimum guarantee.

Where there is a serious mismatch between high demand and capacity, particularly within a single region, London Councils believes the government has a duty to provide an emergency capital grant to cover the cost of providing additional classrooms. We believe that the problems which London currently faces are serious enough to merit this additional funding.

“We are envisaging over the next ten years some 11,000 additional pupils. This is in excess of 50% of our current pupil rolls (Outer London borough)

¹⁵ London Councils Survey December 2008

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ London Councils Survey March 2009

¹⁸ Ibid

10 do the maths

- London Councils also believes that the government should investigate sustainable longer-term solutions to the mismatch between (i) the levels of capital grant and supported borrowing and (ii) the actual costs of school expansion. One potential solution would be to fund all school

expansion through a capital grant based on the reasonable costs of expansion. Without a longer-term solution, the problem of too many children and too few reception places will not go away.

Safety valve funding is not safe enough

Although a mechanism exists to provide some additional capital, it has failed to help large numbers of children across London. Over 2,250 five year-olds could be without a reception place by the end of this financial year in 17 outer London and eight inner London authorities, in spite of the existence of this grant. Its failure largely results from the insufficiency of its quantum, its inflexibility and its inability to understand the very acute financial pressures and dilemmas that boroughs face. Safety valve funding is distributed only once and too early in a Spending Review period. It also assumes that all councils have the same opportunity to take up their full allocation of supported borrowing. The conundrum to borrow or not to borrow, which is considered in more detail later in this document, highlights the financial risks councils face when taking on new borrowing. These are particularly acute for councils receiving funding protection and faced with an avalanche of critical service pressures.

The 'once in each Spending Review period' nature of safety valve funding also disadvantages those local authorities experiencing a sudden and unpredictable change in their circumstances, e.g. rapidly growing demand for places, after the closing date for safety valve funding applications.

Accelerated capital funding is not the solution

The government has written to councils to allow them to use capital funding earlier than planned in this current spending round (accelerated capital funding). But because this does not provide additional funding, it fails to deal with the funding shortfall. For example, if a council's capital funding is equivalent to 50 per cent of its school expansions costs, provided funding earlier still leaves the council with a 50 per cent shortfall over the life of the project. This means that the council would continue to face a high and possibly disproportionate level of unfunded financial risk which needs to be dealt with at some point.

- 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

The impact of the property market

The economic downturn and stagnant property market has had unforeseen consequences for essential capital projects, including school expansion. Councils frequently plug gaps in capital by using income generated from the sale of land and development or property. This income is known as capital receipts. The fall in market values means that developers are offering London authorities a fraction of the assumed value of new sites. Councils have a duty to their residents to maximise income to benefit their local communities. In the current climate, it would not be

prudent of them to dispose of assets when values are so low. This has created a shortage of capital receipts to shore up school building and other key projects.

To borrow or not to borrow?

The government allows councils to borrow so they can expand schools to provide extra places for increased pupil numbers. It does this by providing revenue funding to cover some of the interest and loan repayments. This is known as supported borrowing. There is an element of supported borrowing in each local authority's main revenue funding grant.

However, in practical terms, most councils in London are unable to increase borrowing for the following reasons:

Growing service demands in a region facing a real terms cut in funding

In 2006/07 arbitrary changes to the Children's and Younger Adults' Personal Social Services formulae resulted in an implied reduction in formula share for London authorities of catastrophic proportions; a loss of almost £340 million¹⁹.

As a result of these formula changes, the majority of councils in London received funding 'protection' to ensure that they did not face cash losses in grant. This 'protection' is known as 'damping' and is significantly below

19 Formula Grant Distribution Consultation paper, ODPM, July 2005

the level of inflation. In 2009/10 three quarters of councils in the capital still receive 'protection'. This means that they continue to face a real terms cut in funding year-on-year.

While the new formula 'statistically predicts' a fall in social services' client numbers and demand, in reality, there has been no reduction in demand for these services. So while London authorities face real terms funding losses for the foreseeable future, paradoxically, demand for services from these client groups is not decreasing. In fact, demand in London is expected to rise over the next few years as the impact of the economic downturn is predicted to be particularly severe in the capital. In addition to this, the implementation of the Laming report, which emphasises a greater need to identify and tackle children's needs at an earlier stage, will have a considerable impact on service provision and costs.

Catch 22

What this means is that any element of funding to cover supported borrowing is to all intents and purposes inaccessible, as London authorities, particularly those receiving funding protection, need to use all available funding to cover rising social care costs and other increases in service demand, many resulting from the recession.

With so many authorities in one region facing a reduction in funding with no corresponding fall in costs or demand, the reality is that there is little left to cover interest and repayments on borrowing. Nor would authorities in this position consider it prudent to take on more or disproportionate financial risk when their funding is on a downward trajectory compared to other councils. A number of councils in London couldn't manage to bridge the shortfall in their school expansion costs even if they were in a position to take up the full element of supported borrowing.

Even with historically low interest rates, the interest on borrowing is a long-term cost with long-term implications. Given the funding catastrophe which has beset so many councils in London, it may be too great a risk and too high a price to pay. London boroughs feel they face a Catch 22.

03

the solutions

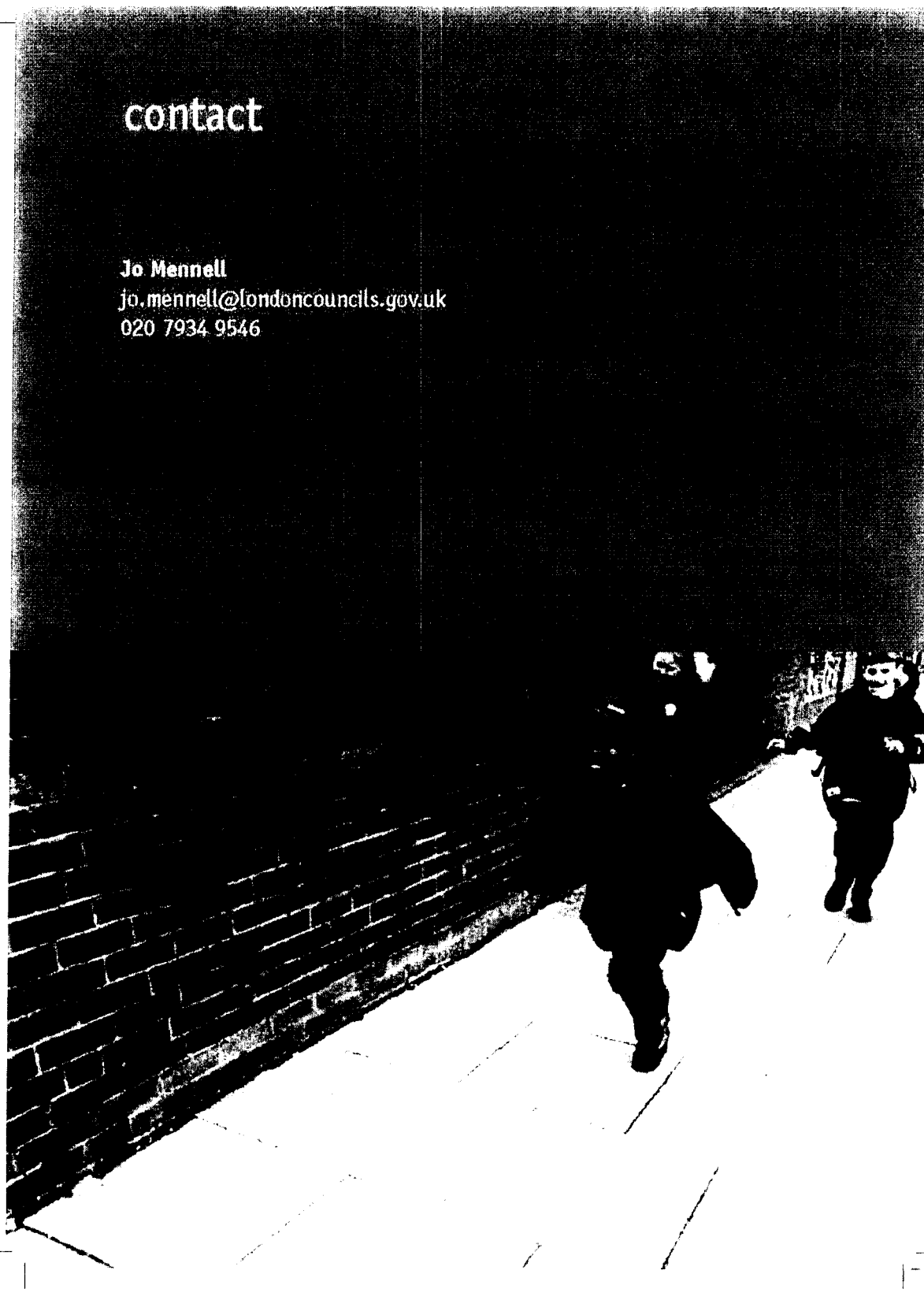
- The government needs to ensure that councils have enough capital funding to be able to provide a school place guarantee to every child of primary school age. This should also include a commitment to educate all pupils in classrooms of suitable standard.
- Where there is a serious mismatch between high demand and capacity, particularly within a single region, London Councils believes the government has a duty to provide an emergency capital grant to cover the cost of providing additional classrooms. We believe that the problems which London currently faces are serious enough to merit this additional funding.
- London Councils also believes that the government should investigate sustainable longer-term solutions to the mismatch between (i) the levels of capital grant and supported borrowing and (ii) the actual costs of school expansion. A potential solution would be to fund all school expansion through capital grant based on the reasonable costs of expansion. Without a longer-term solution, the problem of too many children and too few reception places will not go away.
- The government needs to do more to recognise the problems that councils face from not being able to generate income from the sale of land or property. This is a direct consequence of the downturn in the property market. 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. Interest free loans would also mean that councils would not be forced to increase their level of financial risk and would allow them to maintain prudent treasury management strategies.

14

do the maths

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