

**Special Education Needs and Early Years Data**

**Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)**

The growth of the pupil population is impacting on the demand for provision for pupils with special educational needs. Harrow’s SEND Strategy 2019-2024 outlines the current context for SEND nationally and locally, sets out the guiding principles and four strategic priorities. The four strategic priority areas are:

Strategic Priority 1:

Review in-borough specialist provision in the context of a changing demographic profile, pre-school, school and college organisational changes and other developments.

Strategic Priority 2:

Review current provision and need for children, young people and young adults with social, behaviour and mental health needs to ensure continuum of provision and support. (previously SEBD)

Strategic Priority 3:

Improve local education and social care opportunities for post-16 and post 18 provision working in partnership with other agencies including colleges and voluntary sector.

Strategic Priority 4:

Improve outcomes for children and young people (0-25) with SEND and ensure appropriate staff skilled and qualified in all provision.

A high-level summary is provided in this report.

The data on pupils and their needs is collated in two key respects:

- Children and young people whose resident address is within the London Borough of Harrow. These numbers will include children who attend provision outside the Harrow local authority area. These are children and young people for whom the London Borough of Harrow has a direct responsibility.
- Pupils and students attending provision in the Harrow local authority area. These numbers will include some pupils and students whose resident address is in other local authority areas.

**Children and young people whose resident address is within the London Borough of Harrow**

The 2021 Census estimated that Harrow has approximately 78,486 children and young people from 0 to 24 years. Of this cohort 3,260 (4.2%) a disability. Table 1 below gives a further breakdown by age group.

Table 1: Harrow’s children with a disability

<b>Disability Status</b>	<b>Under 1</b>	<b>1 to 4</b>	<b>10 to 14</b>	<b>15 to 19</b>	<b>20 to 24</b>
Disabled	25	240	815	990	1,190
Disabled; limited a lot	15	140	350	350	395
Disabled; limited a little	10	95	465	640	795
Non-disabled; with non-limiting condition	20	105	285	420	430
Non-disabled; no condition	2,990	12,325	15,380	13,630	13,511
Non-disabled	3,005	12,425	15,670	14,055	13,945

Source: ONS 2021 National Census

Some children and young people, with a long-term health problem or disability, will be supported by Harrow with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP). Table 2 below presents the number of EHCPs maintained by Harrow. There is an increasing trend in the total number of plans and as the Children and Families Act 2014 extended the eligibility age range beyond 19 and up to 25 this has led to young people with an EHCP remaining in the education system.

The number of EHCPs has continued to increase over the period shown in Table 2 below, with the highest increase of 12.9% from 1,183 in 2015 to 1,336 in 2016. The increase has continued over the years, with a 6.0% increase from 2022 to 2023.

Of the age groups shown in Table 2 below a majority of the children with an EHCP in Harrow are within the 5 to 10-year-old group, their numbers have continued increasing from 503 in 2015-16 to 799 in 2023. The number of under 5, 5-10, 11-15 and 16-19 year olds have increased in 2023, and the number of 20-25 year olds remained the same.

Table 2: Total statements/plans maintained by Harrow in each calendar year

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>Total statements/plans</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Under 5</b>	<b>5-10yrs</b>	<b>11-15yrs</b>	<b>16-19yrs</b>	<b>20-25yrs</b>
2007	1,044	-	56	405	493	90	-
2008	1,051	0.7%	76	416	495	64	-
2009	1,061	1.0%	53	431	512	65	-
2010	1,080	1.8%	65	446	504	65	-
2011	1,120	3.7%	62	466	515	77	-
2012	1,137	1.5%	58	475	500	104	-
2013	1,158	1.8%	70	504	487	97	-
2014	1,168	0.9%	78	500	489	101	-
2015	1,183	1.3%	78	510	493	102	-
2016	1,336	12.9%	75	503	518	227	13
2017	1,477	10.6%	90	529	519	299	40
2018	1,623	9.9%	104	562	543	322	92
2019	1,645	1.4%	95	604	542	322	82
2020	1,799	9.4%	100	652	575	351	121
2021	1,896	5.4%	77	720	596	377	126
2022	1,974	4.1%	76	760	631	391	116
2023	2,093	6.0%	93	799	688	397	116

Source: DfE SEN2 return

Table 3 below shows the number of new statements/plans issued since 2006 up until 2022. The numbers have fluctuated over the years ranging from 103 in 2011 to 265 in 2022. The latter is the highest number of new plans over the last sixteen years. The number of new plans issued to the under 5 year olds has increased from 56 in 2021 to 70 in 2022, the number of 5 to 10 year olds has increased from 129 in 2021 to 152 in 2022, the number of 16 to 19 year olds increased from 7 in 2021 to 11 in 2022, and the number of 20 to 25 year olds decreased.

Table 3: New statements/plans issued by Harrow in each calendar year

Calendar Year	Total statements / plans	under 5	5-10yrs	11-15yrs	16-19yrs	20-25yrs
2006	117	47	51	18	1	-
2007	145	57	63	25	0	-
2008	144	36	63	44	1	-
2009	132	49	61	21	1	-
2010	141	44	60	37	0	-
2011	103	37	50	15	1	-
2012	141	53	69	19	0	-
2013	144	63	61	19	1	-
2014	137	55	66	13	3	-
2015	142	60	47	26	7	2
2016	192	69	83	20	11	9
2017	204	73	77	38	8	8
2018	182	68	76	27	10	1
2019	218	69	102	39	8	0
2020	209	50	96	46	12	5
2021	240	56	129	42	7	6
2022	265	70	152	32	11	0

Source: DfE SEN2 return

### Placement of children and young people with an EHC Plan by establishment type

The tables below show the placement of Harrow's children and young people with an EHC Plan.

- The number of children and young people across all establishment types has increased from 1,974 in 2022 to 2,093 in 2023.
- The number of pupils attending an independent school also increased from 18 in 2022 to 28 in 2023, a 56% increase.
- The number of children with an EHCP attending a mainstream school increased by 94, from 762 in 2022 to 856 in 2023, a 12% increase.
- The increase in the EHC Plans issued to those 16 years old and above has resulted in a substantial increase in the use of post 16 institutions, with the numbers rising from 111 in 2015-16 to 328 in 2019-20, this is a 195% percentage change, as can be seen in Table 7.

Table 4: Total statements/plans &amp; Early Years placements

Year	Total statements / plans	Non-maintained EY PVIs
2010	1,080	14
2011	1,120	10
2012	1,137	8
2013	1,158	16
2014	1,168	34
2015	1,183	18
2016	1,336	30
2017	1,477	44
2018	1,610	48
2019	1,645	38
2020	1,799	46
2021	1,896	22
2022	1,974	30
2023	2,093	32

Source: DfE SEN2 return

Table 5: Mainstream Schools placements by calendar year

Year	Mainstream Schools						
	LA maintained	Academy	Free School	LA maintained resourced provision	Academy resourced provision	Free school resourced provision	Independent school
2010	541	2	-	41	-	-	3
2011	547	3	-	57	-	-	5
2012	399	163	-	57	-	-	5
2013	374	165	1	70	-	-	6
2014	355	167	2	67	-	-	9
2015	328	205	3	69	-	-	8
2016	297	230	10	74	-	-	7
2017	303	218	10	60	26	0	7
2018	299	233	11	71	35	7	8
2019	305	243	18	57	38	8	6
2020	311	303	30	48	48	10	17
2021	332	323	45	62	49	12	17
2022	370	335	57	61	56	14	18
2023	414	373	69	62	50	13	28

Source: DfE SEN2 return

Table 6: Special School and Alternative Provision placements by calendar year

Calendar Year	Special School				Hospital School	Alternative provision / Pupil Referral Unit – LA Maintained
	LA maintained	Academy / Free	Non-maintained	Independent special schools		
2010	360	-	35	61	0	6
2011	387	-	32	57	0	7
2012	383	-	34	67	0	8
2013	399	2	35	71	0	8
2014	329	87	34	67	0	13
2015	330	95	36	74	0	4
2016	355	99	30	78	0	6
2017	369	106	29	84	0	4
2018	380	117	32	76	0	3
2019	394	122	28	82	2	7
2020	396	127	22	93	2	5
2021	393	137	19	114	0	3
2022	405	131	19	114	1	9
2023	415	129	13	121	0	7

Source: DfE SEN2 return

Table 7: Post 16 and Educated Elsewhere placements

Calendar Year	Post 16				Educated Elsewhere	Not in education, employment or training
	General FE & Tertiary colleges / HE	Other FE	Sixth Form College	Specialist post-16 institutions		
2010	-	-	-	-	24	-
2011	-	-	-	-	20	-
2012	-	-	-	-	17	-
2013	-	-	-	-	19	-
2014	-	-	-	-	21	-
2015	0	0	0	-	21	-
2016	94	0	0	17	23	-
2017	179	0	2	25	31	-
2018	215	1	4	30	64	-
2019	246	4	5	27	19	3
2020	287	2	5	34	36	0
2021	260	17	5	25	41	4
2022	267	18	6	27	38	7
2023	296	0	0	17	17	14

Source: DfE SEN2 return

Table 8: Other placements

Year	Apprenticeships	Traineeships	Supported Internships
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	1	8
2019	0	2	9
2020	1	1	7
2021	1	1	19
2022	1	0	19
2023	0	0	0

Source: DfE SEN2 return; Any students in Supported Internships sponsored by a FE college are counted under General FE.

### Pupils with Special Educational Needs – EHCPs in Harrow’s Schools

In January 2023, of the school population attending Harrow’s schools (maintained and academies) there were 1,493 pupils (3.8% of the school population) with an EHCP (Education, Health and Care Plan) (1,374, 3.6% in January 2022). It should be noted that in accordance with the SEND Reforms all Statements have been replaced by Education, Health and Care Plans in Harrow.

Overall, the trend has been a continued increase in the number of statements/EHC Plans from January 2016 to January 2023. The actual number of statements/EHC Plans has risen from 990 in January 2016 to 1,493 in January 2023, which is a 50.1% increase and there has been an 8.7% increase between January 2022 and January 2023. The percentage increase in the number of statements over the period covered in Table 9 below was at one time in line with the percentage increase in the school population, however in recent years it is higher.

Table 9: Total EHCP/Statements in Harrow

Year	Total EHCP/Statements	% Increase
2015-16	995	-
2016-17	1,034	3.9%
2017-18	1,080	4.4%
2018-19	1,127	4.4%
2019-20	1,198	6.3%
2020-21	1,276	6.5%
2021-22	1,374	7.7%
2022-23	1,493	8.7%

Source: DfE SEN in England

The gender split of Statement/EHC Plan and SEN support pupils at January 2023 was 71.3% boys and 28.7% girls. The overall gender split of the school cohort was 50.5% boys and 49.5% girls.

Table 10 below shows the number of Harrow's primary school pupils with statements or EHC plans, which have continued increasing over the last eight years, from 320 in 2015/16 to 581 in 2022/23, a 82% increase. The number of pupils attending resourced provision have fluctuated over the years.

Table 10: Primary School Pupils with SEN with statements or EHC plans

Primary Schools	Pupils with SEN with statements or EHC plans		
	Total pupils	Pupils placed in resourced provision	% of pupils placed in resourced provision
<b>Harrow</b>			
2015-16	<b>320</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>17.8%</b>
2016-17	<b>328</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>19.5%</b>
2017-18	<b>366</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>16.7%</b>
2018-19	<b>406</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>17.7%</b>
2019-20	<b>429</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>17.0%</b>
2020-21	<b>481</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>17.0%</b>
2021-22	<b>527</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>14.8%</b>
2022-23	<b>581</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>11.7%</b>

Source: DfE SFR SEN Analysis

The total number of secondary pupils with statements/EHC plans have increased from 252 in 2015/16 to 396 in 2022/23, which is a 57% increase. The number of children placed in resourced provision has increased significantly from 24 in January 2016 to 48 in January 2023, as can be seen in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Secondary School pupils with SEN with statements or EHC plans

Secondary schools	Pupils with SEN with statements or EHC plans		
	Total pupils	Pupils placed in resourced provision	% of pupils placed in resourced provision
<b>Harrow</b>			
2015-16	<b>252</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
2016-17	<b>263</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>11.4%</b>
2017-18	<b>262</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>13.4%</b>
2018-19	<b>256</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>15.2%</b>
2019-20	<b>297</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>15.8%</b>
2020-21	<b>313</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>14.1%</b>
2021-22	<b>348</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13.8%</b>
2022-23	<b>396</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11.4%</b>

Source: DfE SFR SEN Analysis

**Special Schools**

Table 12 below shows the number of pupils with a statement / EHC plan at Harrow’s special schools. The table shows the increase in the number of places available at Woodlands School due to planned expansion of the school site.

Table 12: Special School pupils with a statement/EHC plan

<b>Harrow’s Special Schools</b>	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Alexandra School	75	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Woodlands School	105	120	122	136	136	132	135	133
Kingsley High	80	80	76	75	85	98	104	121
Shaftesbury High	155	160	168	170	163	172	173	172

Source: 2015/16 to 2022/23 DfE SEN in England

Spaces at Kingsley High have been temporarily increased to manage a significant shortfall of places for three years from 2022/23. This will allow the transfer of large numbers of pupils at Woodlands School into Kingsley High School. A satellite provision has been created at Weald Rise Primary School to accommodate a maximum of 24 pupils.

**SEND Projections and modelling SEND places within Harrow Council**

Officers have carried out projection modelling for pupil planning purposes to identify requirements for SEND provision and the most cost-effective provision model.

Analysis of data on primary categories of need and projection modelling has shown that there are now greater numbers of children and young people (CYP) in Harrow with SEND who have increasing levels of need such that they will be identified as having severe learning difficulties (SLD), often alongside a diagnosis of ASD. Based on actual pupil numbers of CYP who required SLD provision, over the last 5 years, and projections of pupil numbers and need, the projections show that, an increased number of new children each year will require SLD special school provision.

Projections, for pupil planning purposes have been modelled on new children entering the system in the Reception Year and rolling through actual pupil numbers in the primary and secondary phases of education.

The projection modelling confirms that the immediate and significant pressure is for secondary phase SLD special school places. To accommodate this immediate place pressure Harrow has expanded Kingsley High Special School, to its full capacity, from 96 to 102 places from September 2021 and then a temporary increase to 126 places from September 2022. The temporary increase is being accommodated at a satellite provision at Weald Rise Primary School.

Analysis of SEND data and trends indicate that there will continue to be growth in demand for primary SLD special school places. Prior to 2020, the growth in numbers has been largely accommodated through two expansions at a primary SLD special school (Woodlands School) and the development of a primary SLD resourced provision in a mainstream school (Belmont School). These developments have managed demand in the primary sector but as pupils roll through this will create pressure in the secondary sector.

In line with the key priority, to reduce out of borough placements, Harrow is progressing 2 main strands of development:

- A ‘Whole System Shift’ model
- Further expansion of the additional resourced mainstream school (ARMS) provision

A ‘Whole System Shift’ is a strategic and cultural approach across all Harrow’s special and mainstream schools to develop the education provision on offer in Harrow as a continuum of provision so that the finite numbers of special school places are prioritised for children and young people with the greatest complexity of need.

Table 13 below shows the current number of places across the primary and secondary special schools in Harrow.

Table 13: Special School Places

<b>School</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Number of places</b>	<b>Maximum capacity</b>
Primary –Alexandra (Academy)	MLD	80	80
Primary-Woodlands (Maintained)	SLD	135	135
Secondary-Kingsley (Maintained)	SLD	126*	102
Secondary-Shaftesbury (Maintained)	MLD	180	180

\*Temporary increase accommodated by a satellite provision at Weald Rise Primary School

The local authority is working collaboratively with Harrow’s four special schools, two of which are designated Moderate Learning Difficulties (MLD), to explore and progress how best SLD provision can be expanded across a ‘Whole System Shift’ model and subsequently how MLD provision can be expanded and developed within mainstream schools.

The engagement and commitment of the MLD schools and mainstream schools to develop ARMS provision, to the ‘Whole System Shift’ model, is critical to the LA’s SEND Strategy and key priority to increase the number of SLD places. This approach will reduce the pressures on the High Needs Budget created by expensive out of borough placements, thus enabling spend to benefit the development of Harrow’s school provision for Harrow pupils. In addition, this approach will secure diversity in the provision of schools and increase choice for parental preference.

**Additionally Resourced Mainstream Schools (ARMS)**

For there to be an effective ‘Whole System Shift’ resulting in an increase in SLD provision across the 4 special schools, Harrow will work with its mainstream schools to further develop and upskill provision to meet the needs of CYP with MLD. This will be achieved through developing additional resourced provisions on mainstream school sites and further build on the additionally resourced mainstream school (ARMS) model in Harrow to ensure there is a pathway of specialist provision from primary through to secondary.

In parallel to the ‘Whole System Shift’ Harrow is also working towards ensuring a continuum of provision for ASD in mainstream schools. Harrow currently has 5 mainstream schools with designated ASD additionally resourced provision. These provisions provide 42 places across the primary sector and 24 across the secondary sector. Analysis of NOR and roll through of actuals in schools’ evidence that to ensure there is sufficient pathway capacity for pupils with ASD Harrow will need to develop 2 new secondary school ASD ARMS to prevent children being placed in out borough provisions due to the lack of suitable local provision.

The development of the ARMS model to provide the pathway of provision for MLD and ASD is a phased programme of work over a period of 6 years. The phased programme is focused on implementing a key strategic priority that will reduce expenditure on provision of special needs placements over the longer term.

Engagement with Headteachers and Governing Bodies to develop inclusive resourced provision, within the context of the SEND Capital build programme and SEND Strategy, has been successful. Agreements with four schools have been reached and the aim is for new resourced provision to be in place for September 2023.



**Pupils subject to an EHC plan currently placed out of borough**

The projection modelling and 'whole system shift' approach aims to accommodate current numbers in the system and the projected growth of new pupils. The modelling does not include CYP who are currently placed in out of borough independent provision and the plans do not provide Harrow with sufficient capacity to bring those CYP back in borough and thus reduce the current 'spend' on out borough placements and the overall Dedicated Schools Grant deficit.

**Harrow's need for a new Special School**

The 2019-24 SEND Strategy includes a need for a new special school for SLD and autism as part of priority 1. This school would provide for pupils with severe learning difficulties and complex needs, including autism. The school would complement the existing high-quality provision in Harrow. The SLD / ASD designations reflect the growth of need, which has resulted in changing pupil profiles at Alexandra School and Shaftesbury High School and created greater pressure upon mainstream schools to meet the needs of pupils for whom a special school place would be most appropriate.

A new school is required because Harrow's special schools are unable to expand sufficiently. The new school also addresses the existing imbalance between primary and secondary phases and helps reduce reliance upon non-maintained / independent placements towards national averages. Without the new school, Harrow would be reliant upon a quadrupling of non-maintained / independent placements. The new school would avoid over £11m/year expenditure once full, supporting our DSG management plan.

**1) Projected need**

Harrow requires additional special school places.

Harrow also requires capacity to provide:

- pupils in mainstream a special school place, for whom it would be appropriate;
- special school places for the pupils currently attending the ARMS who will progress to secondary schools;
- additional secondary places to provide progression for Woodlands pupils (not all can currently transfer to Kingsley due to lack of capacity and so would need to transfer to out-borough / non-maintained / independent settings); and
- capacity to reduce reliance upon non-maintained / independent placements back towards the national average by accommodating 50% of pupils.

A new special school is not expected to have any detrimental effect upon the four existing special schools, and instead expects the number of pupils placed in the non-maintained / independent sector to increase even if a new school is established.

**2) Reliance upon out-borough and non-maintained / independent places**

There is no ability to increase capacity at three of the existing special schools, of which two are PFI (Private Finance Initiative) schools. Up to 20 additional places are proposed at Shaftesbury High School and feasibility studies show that this is the last expansion that the school's infrastructure could support. While Kingsley High School has established a temporary satellite provision of 3 classes at a primary school in surplus accommodation, no mainstream school has sufficient space for a permanent satellite of a financially viable size.

The reliance upon out of borough / non-maintained / independent schools to meet rising demand has four implications:

a) Risk of insufficient places.

b) Location / travel time – on average, pupils attending out of borough or non-maintained / independent special schools travel further, have a longer overall school day, and are less connected to their local community.

c) Cost avoidance (fees and transport) – such reliance will rapidly increase the high needs block deficit. On average, independent placements currently cost £33k/year more in fees, and £6k/year more in transport costs. Educating a pupil (from Reception to Y14) would cost £585k less at the new school compared to an independent placement. If a new school was opened and once full, the cost avoidance would be over £11m/year.

d) Quality of provision and effective partnership – the Council works closely with the four special schools. Our ability to quality assure provision is greatly improved by having the majority of our pupils in a relatively small number of schools.

### **3) Support for a new school**

Headteachers of mainstream and special schools, have been involved in and are strongly supportive of Harrow applying for a new free special school application, along with Harrow's Schools Forum which also supports the application. Engagement with Harrow's parent forums in October 2022 also confirmed parental support for this application.

Harrow's neighbouring local authorities are also experiencing rising demand and have also submitted applications and / or have been expanding special school provision.

Table 14 Actual 2018 &amp; 2025 Pupil Numbers and Projected 2025 &amp; 2029 Demand

Type of Provision	Number of providers used	2018	2022	Projected figures without a new school		Projected figures with a new school	
				2025	2029	2025	2029
Resourced provision and units inside local authority	2018 - 12 2022 - 14	113	126	200	236	200	236
Resourced provision and units outside local authority	0	0	5	6	6	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>242</b>
Special schools (either maintained or academies) inside local authority	2018 - 4 2022 - 4	417	451	541	517	541	757
Special schools (either maintained or academies) outside local authority	2018 - 19 2022 - 17	79	85	40	40	40	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>797</b>
Independent / non-maintained special schools inside local authority	2018 - 0 2022 - 2	0	5	20	38	20	38
Independent / non-maintained special schools outside local authority	2018 - 18 2022 - 29	108	128	271	512	271	272
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>310</b>
Mainstream schools inside local authority	2018 - 55 2022 - 54	452	636	665	794	665	794
Mainstream schools outside local authority	2018 - 45 2022 - 56	91	126	222	200	222	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>994</b>
General FE colleges (if relevant) inside local authority	2018 - 4 2022 - 4	136	180	181	203	181	203
General FE colleges (if relevant) outside local authority	2018 - 11 2022 - 18	84	107	127	131	127	131
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>334</b>
Specialist FE providers (if relevant) inside local authority	2018 - 0 2022 - 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specialist FE providers (if relevant) outside local authority	2018 - 5 2022 - 14	30	27	27	27	27	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>

## Early Years 0-4 Year Olds

The Local Authority has a statutory duty to secure enough early education places for eligible 2, 3 and 4-year-old children, free at the point of access through settings that deliver the full Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS). Data about this section of the population is provided because it helps inform the level of provision required but also because it impacts on the number of pupils entering reception classes.

Using the Greater London Authority (GLA) 2021-based trend projections ('interim' projections published January 2023), Harrow's population of the 0-4 age group was 15,400. The GLA projections report that the early years population in Harrow has declined quite considerably since 2020, with a minimum figure expected in 2023. It is then projected to remain relatively stable, with perhaps a slow rate of growth into the second half of the decade. A breakdown of the population of the 0-4 age group is shown in the table below.

Table 15: GLA 2021 Population of 0-4-year olds in Harrow (*figures are rounded to the nearest 100*).

<b>Harrow</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Age 0</b>	3,200
<b>Age 1</b>	3,200
<b>Age 2</b>	2,900
<b>Age 3</b>	3,100
<b>Age 4</b>	3,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,400</b>

## Sufficiency of places for two, three- and four-year olds

Using the available data provided by Harrow Families Information Service (FIS), below is an analysis of the supply of childcare in the London Borough of Harrow as of May 2023 (this does not include school nursery provision).

### Number of places and type of provision

Harrow had a total of 6,005 childcare places for children aged 0-4 as of May 2023. These places are available through:

- 78-day nurseries making available 4,142 places for children aged 0-4 years (69% of all places) and 27 playgroups/ pre-schools making available 871 places for children aged 0-4 years (14.5% of all places).
- 111 childminders making available 714 places for children aged 0-4 years (11.9% of all places).
- 6 independent schools with under 5's nurseries making available 278 places for children aged 0-4 years (4.6% of all places).

The quality of the provision is good overall with 92.9% of inspected settings judged as good or above by Ofsted (this figure does not include childminders with 'Met' or 'Not Met' judgements as they were not looking after children at the time of Ofsted inspection). Broken down further 94.9% of PVI settings are judged as good or above and 90.1% of childminders are judged as good or above. A full breakdown of inspection judgements is provided in Tables 16 and 17 below.

Table 16: Private, Voluntary and funded Independent setting’s Ofsted judgements (Harrow FIS data May 2023 – settings with current Ofsted judgements)

Ofsted Judgement	Number of settings	Percentage
Outstanding/Excellent	19	19.2%
Good	75	75.8%
Requires Improvement	3	3%
Inadequate	2	2%

Table 17: Childminder Ofsted judgements (Harrow FIS data May 2023 – childminders with current Ofsted judgements)

Ofsted Judgement	Number of Childminders	Percentage
Outstanding	9	9.7%
Good	55	59.1%
Met	20	21.5%
Not Met	2	2.2%
Requires Improvement	4	4.3%
Inadequate	3	3.2%

*\*Met and Not Met are judgements given to registered childminders not looking after children at the time of inspection.*

Early years education funding entitlements comprise of 2-year-old funding which is means tested and universal funding for all 3- & 4-year olds from the school term following their third birthday (15 hours per week of free early education, over 38 weeks a year). In September 2017, the government introduced the 30 hours childcare scheme for 3- & 4-year olds of working parents who meet the relevant eligibility criteria. The past several years have seen an increase in the number of day nurseries (open through the day) and places available through this provider type, which may in part be a result of childcare providers wishing to accommodate 30 hours funded places.

Assessing the occupancy of childcare places shows that 3,601 of the 6,005 childcare places in Harrow were occupied by funded children (2, 3- and 4-year olds) as of the Spring Term 2023. This represents 60% occupancy of funded children and suggests there are sufficient places available for all children eligible for funded entitlements. No data is currently available on the number of non-funded 0-4-year olds accessing childcare places, however considering the occupancy of funded children in the Spring Term 2023, 40% of all registered places were available to non-funded children.

Further to a declining birth rate and early years population in recent years, current population projections indicate the early years population in Harrow should remain relatively stable over the next few years. This would suggest levels of demand for childcare may not fluctuate greatly. However, this assumption is based on the population projections of the early years’ cohort only. Regeneration projects and re-developments particularly in the Heart of Harrow, may lead to enhanced demand on a more local scale, as it is possible they will attract more families to these areas. Particular focus on ensuring sufficient childcare provision in these areas will be required.