

Introduction

The School Roll Projections 2014 – 2022 Report is prepared by the Education and Children's Centres team to support the school place planning process in Harrow. It brings together information on population projections and pupil roll numbers in Harrow. This report provides information on birth rates, population projections and primary school projections, including reception places and secondary school projections. The data is analysed to indicate the number of school places required. This data is considered by the School Organisation Officer Group (SOOG) along with other information to develop options to manage the supply of school places. This data report is up-dated annually. The report has 5 Sections:

- Section 1: Harrow's population
- Section 2: Projections and Methodology
- Section 3: Harrow's pupils
- Section 4: School Roll Projections
- Section 5: Methodology

Section 1: Harrow's population

Harrow's population has been changing and increasing over the last 5 years and does not present a stable profile. A number of factors have contributed to this position, these are outlined below.

Overall population

The 2011 National Census has revealed that Harrow's population is estimated to have increased to 239,100; this figure is higher than any previous projections for Harrow, and the recently published 2012 mid year estimate shows a further increase to 242,377. Harrow's population is now at the highest recorded level, based on records going back to 1901. The 0-4 age group increased by 3,900, a 32.5% increase and there have also been increases across all the statutory school age groups.

Harrow is ranked 7th nationally (and in London) for ethnic diversity and 2nd for religious diversity in London. The 2011 Census showed that Harrow's residents were born in approximately 203 different countries and the percentage of Harrow's residents born in the UK is the 6th lowest ranking nationally.

Migration

There are two peaks of net in-migration; the first coincides with an influx of migrants from the A8 countries in 2004-05, which gave rise to increased international in-migration; the second coincides with the economic downturn, primarily due to reduced outflows from London to destinations elsewhere in the UK combined with a trend of steadily increasing domestic inflows since 2004. The economic downturn does not seem to have had a strong impact on net international migration.

From 1 January 2014 Bulgarians and Romanians will have the freedom to live and work in the UK. The impact of this change is likely to add further pressure on our school places.

The number of people leaving Harrow (15,710), for other parts of the country, was higher than number of people migrating into the borough (13,822) as at mid-2012. In contrast international migration into the borough (3,134) is more than double that of international migration out of the borough (1,440), with the net result of 1,694.

Household Size

The population density in Harrow has increased compared to 2001. The number of households has increased by 6.6% and the average household size has increased from 2.6 to 2.8, which is higher than both the London and Outer London averages.

Birth Rates

The latest ONS births figures show Harrow as having 3,585 live births in 2012. Of the 3,585 live births in 2012 68.6% were to non-UK born mothers, of whom 50.7% were born in the Middle East & Asia, 28.8% in the European Union, and 14.9% in Africa. Birth rates among British-born mothers have fallen from 1,307 births in 2001 to 1,126 in 2012.

This nationwide effect would be amplified in London. This information leads to the assumption that the size of families from these areas would be larger than the average UK family, and also quite accurately reflects the significant demographic changes in Harrow, especially the ethnic profile of the children in Harrow's schools.

The increase in child population along with the other factors listed above inevitably will have a direct impact on the population of Harrow's schools, leading to a substantial increase in the number of age 4 to 5 pupils entering Harrow schools' Reception national curriculum year group.

Section 2: Projections and Methodology

This section outlines the projection methodology and their accuracy, and presents the birth rates and population projections.

There is no single accepted method for projecting school numbers and London boroughs have recently faced major challenges in providing places to meet a growing child population. Harrow, in line with the majority of other London boroughs, commission's school roll projections from the Greater London Authority's (GLA) School Roll Projections Service. This provides a baseline and local knowledge which is then applied to make reasonable adjustments in line with pressure at Reception and other school year groups.

Projection Methodology

Harrow subscribes to the Greater London Authority (GLA) School Roll Projection Service. The projections are prepared for Harrow by the GLA School Roll Projection Service and are based upon the latest 2012 round of population projections released by the GLA, and school roll data collected in the January 2013 School Census and previous school censuses.

The method used by the GLA combines a 'catchment' method, which is based on population projections, and a 'replacement' method, which is based on school rolls. The combined projections are weighted towards the replacement method in the short term and the catchment method in the longer term. A more detailed explanation of the two methods is given in Section 5.

At the time of stability Harrow used the GLA's School Roll Projections based on the last four years of historic actual numbers on roll (1111). Since September 2009 the numbers of school places have been increasing year on year and the rapidly changing population meant that the 1111 projections were starting to under-project and it became necessary to look at other models. In both the 2012 and 2013 planning work, the 0001+3% projections were identified as providing the best-fit for projecting future demand for Reception places.

The 0001+3% GLA School Roll Projections are based on the January 2013 School Census and provide a closer fit with Harrow's experience of increased demand for school places. The unadjusted 0001 projections have in the past also under-projected (by nearly 2% in 2011). For this reason, and for additional reasons outlined below, we have added an adjustment of 3% to the GLA's 0001 projections at Reception.

Additionally for each of the other primary phase year groups, we have added 30 places to Years 1 to 5 and 10 places to Year 6 to reflect the average net increase in numbers on roll from January to May.

Justification of adjustments is as follows:

- Bringing GLA projections into line with demand – the 0001+3% projections provide the best-fit for projecting future demand for Reception places.
- The increasing number of Reception applications on time and in year made by Harrow residents.
- The increasing use of the Fair Access Protocol to place in-year and late applicants over the planned admission number. The increased pressure is illustrated by the fact that in 2011/12, 183 cases were scheduled for consideration under the protocol. In 2012/13, the total was 537 cases.
- The number of late applications received by Admissions after the start of the school year has been increasing. Some cases have required the use of the Fair Access Panel to allocate school places.
- Analysis of the January to May School Census of the last 3 years demonstrates a net increase of pupils in primary schools. During this period, an average of 29 additional pupils are on roll in Reception, 17 in Year 1, 15 in Year 2, 12 in Year 3 and approximately 5 additional pupils in Years 4 to 6. These are net increases arising from late or in year applications.
- The increase in demand for Key Stage 1 places is not limited to Reception. An additional temporary Year 1 class was opened in October 2011. The pressure in Year 1 over the last few years indicates that additional temporary forms of entry at Key Stage 1 are likely to be required over the next few years.

The factors outlined above mean that the numbers of children on roll at the end of the year will tend to be higher than at the beginning of the year. The projection methodology has been developed to forecast the maximum numbers that are likely to be on roll at the end of the school year. This approach is consistent with Harrow's submissions to the DfE and helps with contingency planning across the borough, planning for the maximum number of places that could be required. This in-year growth has tended to take place across the borough rather than in one particular school or planning area. However, should additional forms of entry be needed in any area, contingency plans would be put into action.

Primary Planning Areas

The GLA projections for primary schools are presented on an area basis using the Planning Areas created in 2004 by Harrow Council for school place planning when they were recast to reflect boundary changes. The projections for each Planning Area are based on a combination of ward-level child population projections and the historic pattern of subscription to schools. An analysis of where pupils went to school in 2004, based on pupils' postcodes, was used to define the Planning Areas. Where over 40% of pupils in a ward went to schools in the Planning Area, these are described as "main" wards. Where between 10% and 40% of pupils in a ward went to schools in the Planning Area these are described as "other" wards. Thus it is possible to see that for Planning Area 1, the North East, most pupils attending Aylward, Stanburn, Whitchurch and Weald schools lived in Belmont, Stanmore Park and Canons wards. Smaller numbers of pupils lived in Harrow Weald, Edgware, Queensbury, Wealdstone, Kenton East and Kenton West.

GLA Mid-Year Birth Rates

There has been an increase in live births from 2,602 in 2001/02 to 3,516 in 2011/12 and this is projected to peak at 3,632 in 2014/15¹. This means that Reception numbers will continue to rise until at least 2019/20. Harrow has in recent years retained approximately 90% of live births into its Reception classes, with Reception numbers increasing in line with the birth rate. Table 1 below shows Harrow's 2005 to 2022 retention rate, and charts 1 & 2 allow comparison of Harrow's actual and projected births to its actual and projected rolls.

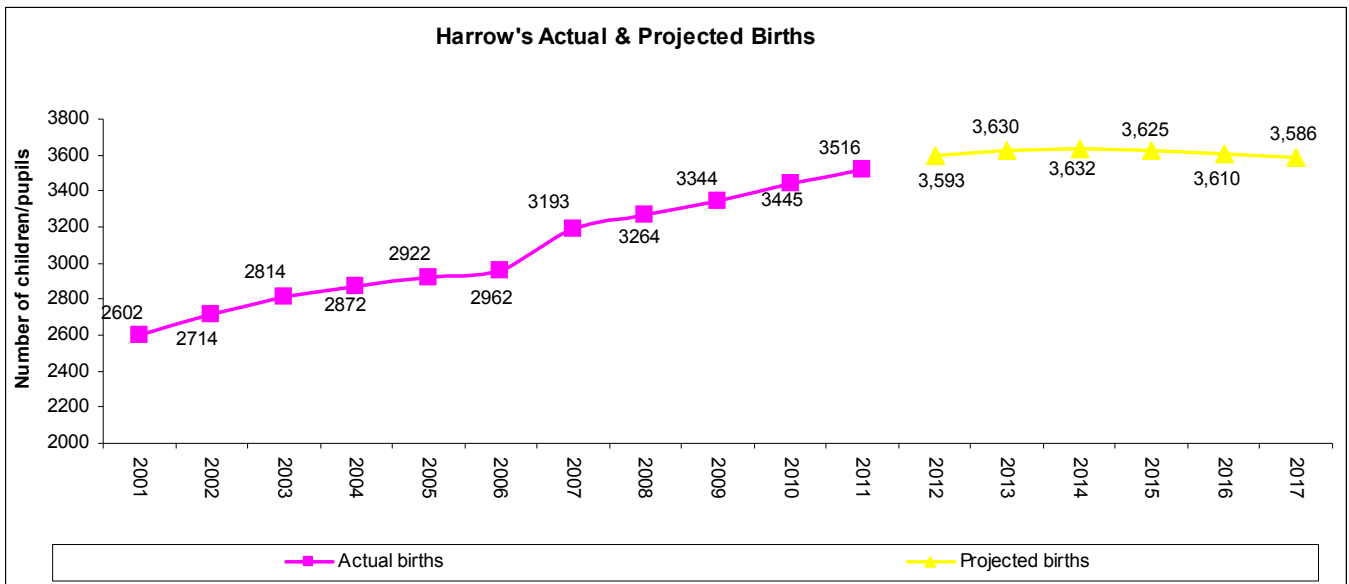
Table 1 - Retention rate of Harrow births and school Reception entry

Mid-Year of Birth	Actual Reception Entry						
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
2001/02	89%						
2002/03		90%					
2003/04			86%				
2004/05				90%			
2005/06					90%		
2006/07						93%	
2007/08							90%

Year of Birth	Projected Reception Entry									
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
2008/09	98%									
2009/10		97%								
2010/11			96%							
2011/12				95%						
2012/13					95%					
2013/14						95%				
2014/15							95%			
2015/16								95%		
2016/17									94%	
2017/18										95%

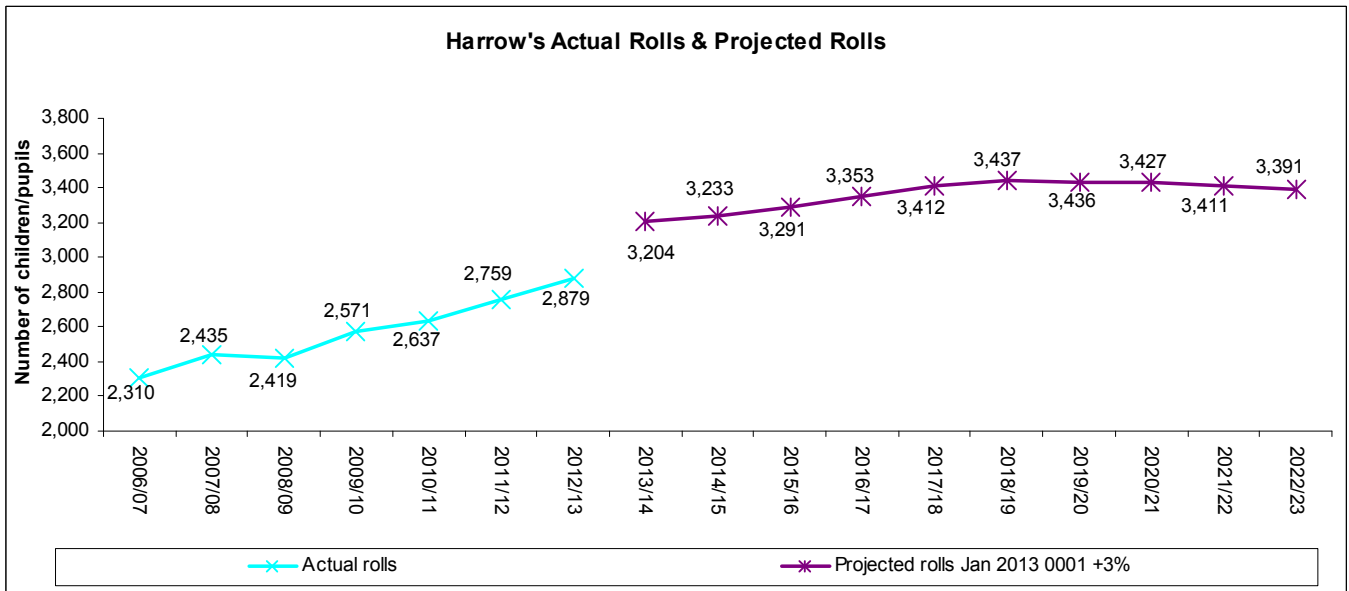
¹ gla_2012rnd_trend_based_borough_projections

Chart 1: Harrow's Actual & Projected Births



Actual & Projected Births source: gla_2012rnd_trend_based_borough_projections

Chart 2: Harrow's Actual & Projected Rolls



Actual & Projected Rolls source: Harrow - Jan 2013 - 120813 0957 0001 5 8% adj

Population Projections

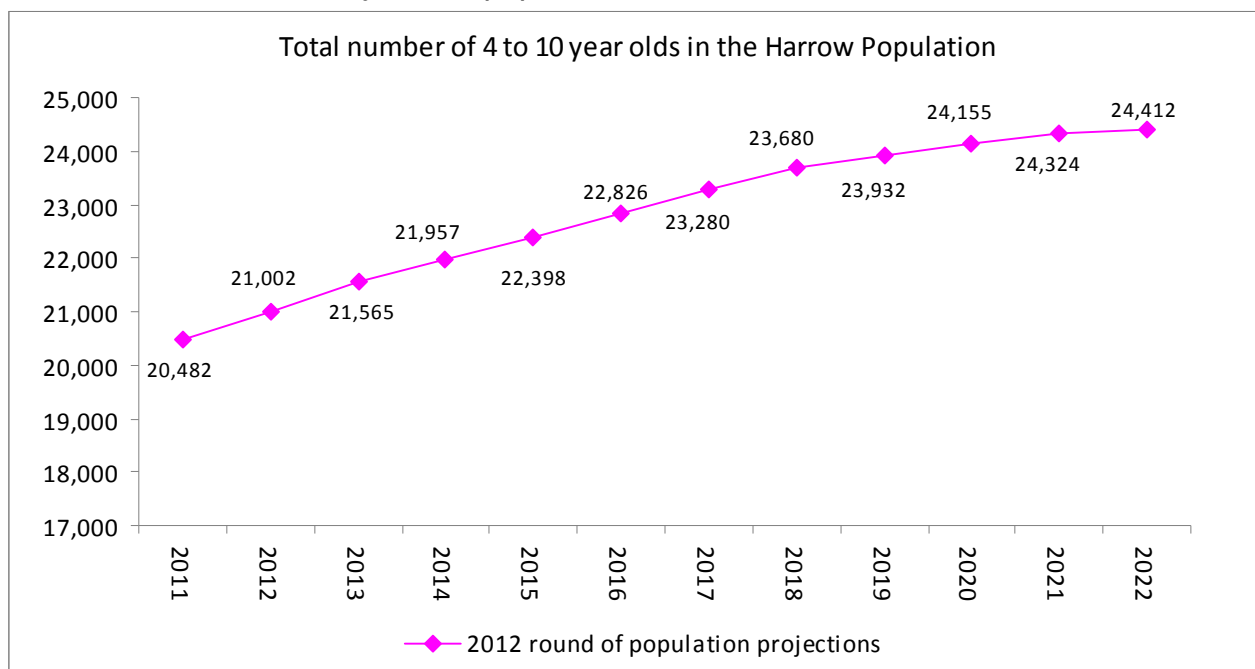
The GLA's borough-level population projections are produced using a cohort component projection model. Estimates and projections are produced from the starting point of the 2011 mid-year estimate. This starting population is aged-on a year, and deaths, births and migration is accounted for such that an estimated population for mid-year 2012 is arrived at. This process is repeated, using the final population calculated in each loop as the starting population for the next. Beyond the last year with actual data available, values for births, deaths and migration flows are projected using age specific probabilities for fertility, mortality and migration generated from historical trends. At this stage the projection is unconstrained by development.

The 2011 round population projections² are represented in charts 3 & 4 below.

² Source: GLA File: Harrow - Jan 2013 - 120813 0957 0001 5 8% adj

The 4-10 year olds population projections suggest that this group will continue to rise with a projected increase of 16% from 21,002 children in 2012 to 24,412 children in 2022.

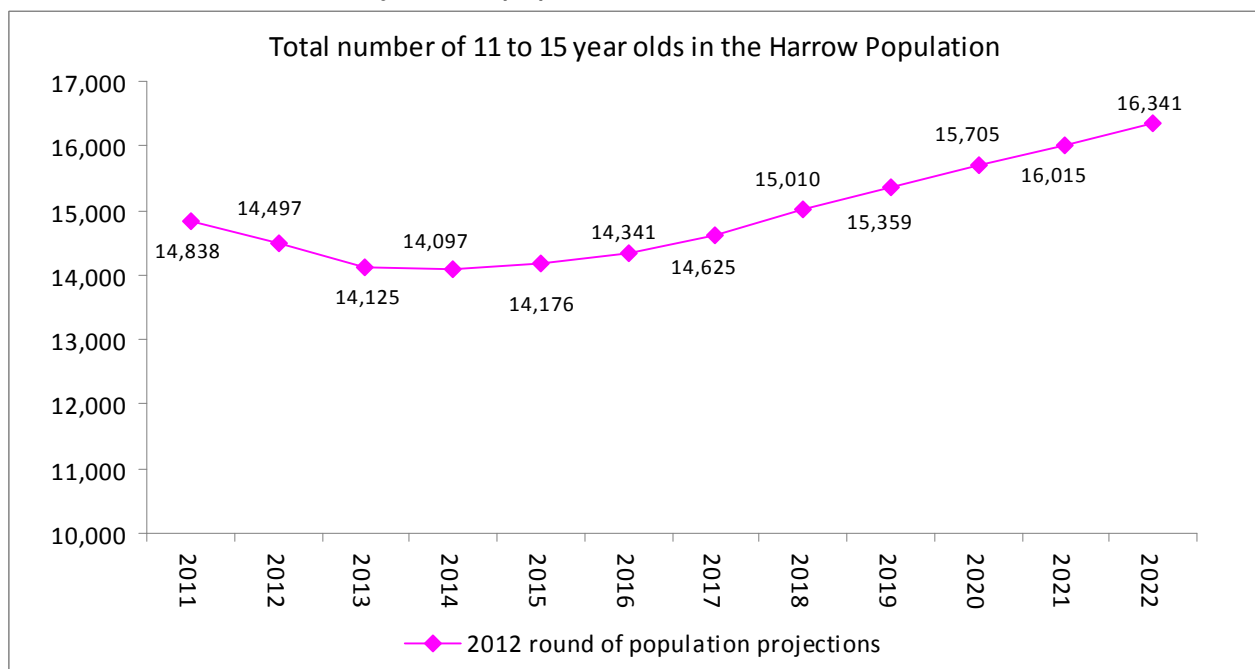
Chart 3: Harrow's 4 to 10 year old population



Source: Harrow - Jan 2013 - 120813 0957 0001 5 8% adj

The number of 11-15 year olds in the population is projected to dip from 14,838 in 2011 to 14,097 in 2014. From 2015 (14,176) they will start to increase and will continue rising to 16,341 in 2022. There is a projected increase of 13% from 2012 to 2022. The timing of this increase reflects the current surge in Reception numbers.

Chart 4: Harrow's 11 to 15 year old population



Source: Harrow - Jan 2013 - 120813 0957 0001 5 8%

Planning for school places

The school roll projections are the best indicator of future demand that is available. However, school place planning is not a science and it is difficult to determine the exact number of places

that will be required. Therefore in considering the projections in order to plan the number of additional places to open in schools, a range is used and the final number of places is refined during the application process. Following the adjustment to the GLA model made this year to reflect the year on year increases (rather than the average over four years).

Section 3: Harrow's pupils

The numbers of primary age pupils exported and imported into Harrow have remained similar over the last 4 years; however the following should be noted. The number of primary age Harrow residents leaving Harrow to attend schools outside the borough increased from 1,690 in January 2010 to 1,791 in January 2013, increasing by 6%. A majority of Harrow's exported children go to school in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs, with 599 children going to schools in Hillingdon, 463 in Brent, and 449 in Barnet.

The number of out of borough primary age pupils attending Harrow's schools dropped from 1,857 in January 2010 to 1,805 in January 2013, decreasing by 2.8%. A majority of pupils imported into Harrow schools mainly come from Harrow's neighbouring boroughs - Brent (769), Ealing (286), Hillingdon (272) and Hertfordshire (266).

As at January 2013 7.6% of Harrow's school's Reception children reside outside the borough, and 8.7% of Harrow's resident Reception age children attended schools outside Harrow, resulting in a -1.2% net loss.

3,112 secondary age Harrow residents attended schools outside the borough in January 2013; this is significantly higher than the number of out of borough pupils attending Harrow's high schools (1,453). A majority of Harrow's secondary aged resident pupils went to schools in Brent (804), Hillingdon (753), Barnet (636) and Hertfordshire (526).

There has been a 22% increase in the number of out of borough secondary aged pupils attending Harrow's schools from 1,192 in January 2010 to 1,453 in January 2013, with the majority of pupils coming from Brent (766), Ealing (230) and Barnet (206).

14.8% of Harrow's school's Year 7 pupils reside outside the borough, whilst 27.1% of Harrow's resident Year 7 children attend schools outside Harrow, resulting in a -16.9% net loss.

Table 2 below shows that a majority of Harrow's primary school pupils reside within the borough of Harrow, with the highest numbers living in Roxbourne (6.4%), Wealdstone (5.7%) and Queensbury (5.6%). Less than 500 pupils reside in the Pinner ward (492 – 2.7%) A significant proportion of primary pupils (9.2%) pupils reside outside of the borough, however this has fallen in comparison to January 2012's 10.2%.

Table 2: Primary school pupils ward of residence

Ward	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils
Roxbourne	1,189	6.4%
Wealdstone	1,061	5.7%
Queensbury	1,030	5.6%
Marlborough	1,029	5.6%
Belmont	909	4.9%
Pinner South	872	4.7%
Harrow Weald	870	4.7%
Rayners Lane	867	4.7%
Roxeth	814	4.4%
Kenton East	804	4.4%
Headstone South	785	4.2%
Greenhill	772	4.2%
Kenton West	745	4.0%
Edgware	722	3.9%
Harrow on the Hill	708	3.8%
West Harrow	684	3.7%
Headstone North	655	3.5%
Hatch End	628	3.4%
Canons	561	3.0%
Stanmore Park	542	2.9%
Pinner	492	2.7%
Unknown	33	0.2%
Harrow Wards Total (incl unknown)	16,772	90.8%
Out of Borough	1,706	9.2%
Grand Total	18,478	100%

Source – January 2013 School Census

A majority of Harrow's high school pupils reside in the borough of Harrow, with more pupils residing in the Roxbourne (6.3%) and Wealdstone (5.9%) wards. Less than 250 pupils reside in each of the following wards – Hatch End (2.4%), Pinner South (2.3%) and Pinner (2.1%). A significant number of secondary age pupils reside in boroughs outside of Harrow – 12.2%.

Table 3: Secondary school pupils ward of residence

Ward	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils
Roxbourne	655	6.3%
Wealdstone	612	5.9%
Harrow Weald	570	5.5%
Queensbury	569	5.5%
Belmont	553	5.3%
Marlborough	521	5.0%
Kenton West	465	4.5%
Headstone South	456	4.4%
West Harrow	452	4.4%
Roxeth	437	4.2%
Edgware	437	4.2%
Rayners Lane	436	4.2%
Kenton East	408	3.9%
Headstone North	389	3.7%
Harrow on the Hill	385	3.7%
Greenhill	338	3.3%
Stanmore Park	282	2.7%
Canons	259	2.5%
Hatch End	244	2.4%
Pinner South	237	2.3%
Pinner	214	2.1%
Unknown	195	1.9%
Harrow Wards Total (incl unknown)	9,114	87.8%
Out of borough	1,261	12.2%
Grand Total	10,375	100%

Source – January 2013 School Census

Section 4: School Roll Projections

Primary Schools

Information on primary school roll projections is divided into three parts:

- i) The projections for Reception pupils only.
- ii) The general picture for all Primary School aged pupils in Reception to Year 6.
- iii) Projections for all Primary school aged a) Reception pupils and b) Reception to Year 6 pupils by Planning Areas.

Data for Reception places 2013/14 in the following Tables and Charts

The actual numbers on roll in Harrow schools throughout the current academic year will be closely monitored to ensure there are sufficient places for Harrow's children and if necessary additional classes will be opened. Because demand is spread across the borough, and is not concentrated in a specific area(s), the Fair Access Protocol is used to achieve local places for children.

During the past year, planning for additional school places in 2013/14 was based on the 0001 GLA projections, and an additional 3% planning factor was applied to ensure there was flexibility so that sufficient school places could be made available as needed. The GLA 0001 +3% projections indicated that 3,204 children would require Reception places in September 2013. In view of the applications received, 3,204 Reception places have been opened in September 2013 which was facilitated by applying the additional planning factor.

i) Projections for Reception to Year 6 Pupils

According to the 2013 round of GLA school roll projections, the information in Table 6 and Chart 6 shows that the number of pupils in Reception to Year 6 is likely to continue steadily rising beyond the 2021/22 academic year.

The number of available Reception places each year since 2009 has been increased in accordance to the rise in demand, with 5 temporary additional 'bulge' classes in September 2009, 5 'bulge' classes in September 2010, 8 'bulge' classes in September 2011 (and a Year 1 class in October 2011) and 12 'bulge' classes in September 2012. In September 2013, in order to meet the full increased demand for Reception places, 7 bulge classes (210 places) have been opened at community schools and 60 places are available at the (temporarily located in Harrow) free school Avanti House.

The data indicates that the small 2013/14 deficit will continue to increase for the foreseeable future, from -2.09% to -23.32% in 2021/22. The deficit place percentage is calculated from the projected pupil number and the places available.

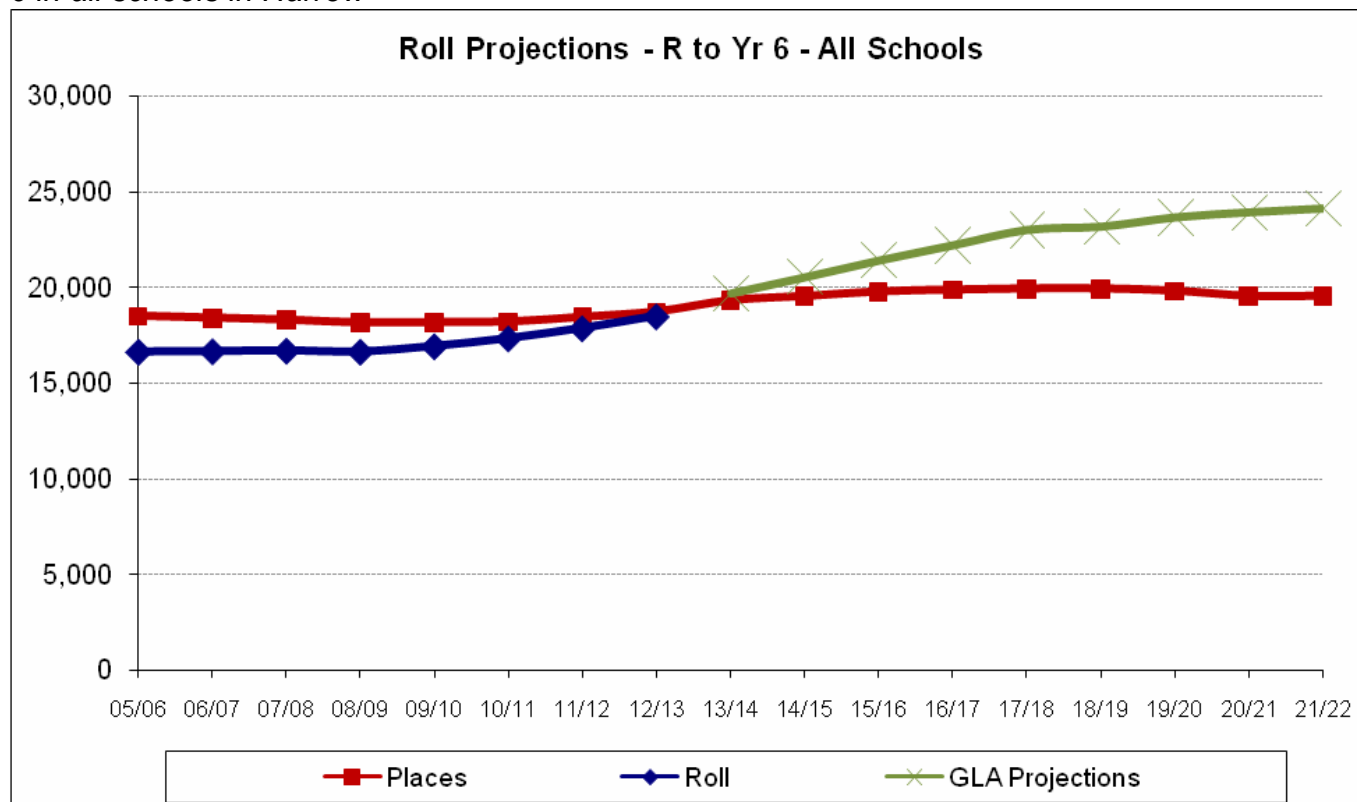
Table 6: School roll projections for Year R - 6 in all schools in Harrow

Primary projection area: All Schools (Includes VA)				
Years R to 6 only				
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand*	Places available	Surplus places GLA (%)
05/06	16,633		18,489	
06/07	16,654		18,391	
07/08	16,686		18,289	
08/09	16,637		18,139	
09/10	16,920		18,155	
10/11	17,326		18,187	
11/12	17,860		18,439	
12/13	18,482		18,718	
13/14		19,711	19,308	-2.09%
14/15		20,548	19,522	-5.26%
15/16		21,405	19,766	-8.29%
16/17		22,192	19,860	-11.74%
17/18		22,983	19,920	-15.38%
18/19		23,149	19,920	-16.21%
19/20		23,632	19,800	-19.35%
20/21		23,888	19,530	-22.31%
21/22		24,085	19,530	-23.32%

**Projected demand from 2013/14 to 2017/18 reflects the projections submitted via the DfE's 2013 SCAP return. Years 2018-19 to 2021/22 are the GLA 0001 projections.*

The 'Places available' figure for 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 include actual increased PANs and bulge classes; and for 2013/14 planned permanent increases to PANs.

Chart 6: Current number on roll compared to roll projections* and places available for Year R – 6 in all schools in Harrow



Source: Harrow - Jan 2013 - 120813 0957 0001 5 8% adj.xlsx

ii) Projections for Reception Pupils Only

Reception numbers have risen from 2,224 in January 2006 to 2,879 in January 2013; this is a 29.5% increase. GLA projections are indicating that this increase will continue from 3,204 in January 2014 to 3,437 in January 2019, and then start to slowly decline.

Harrow's Reception permanent places have increased by 240 places to 2,790 in September 2013 following implementation of Phase 1 of the Primary School Expansion Programme. 7 community schools have been permanently expanded along with a further increase in the permanent places at Krishna Avanti Primary School to become a 2 form of entry academy school.

In September 2013, in order to meet the full increased demand for Reception places, 7 bulge classes (210 places) have been opened at community schools and 60 places are available at the (temporarily located in Harrow) free school Avanti House.

Table 5: School roll projections for Year Reception in all Primary schools in Harrow

Primary projection area: All Schools (Includes Voluntary Aided)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand	Reception Places available*	Calculated Forms of Entry (FE)	Potential Additional FE required**	Total Reception Places Potential
05/06	2,224		2,605			
06/07	2,310		2,575			
07/08	2,435		2,530			
08/09	2,419		2,530			
09/10	2,571		2,696			
10/11	2,637		2,700			
11/12	2,759		2,800			
12/13	2,879		2,910			
13/14		3,204	3,060	-4.80	5	3,210
14/15		3,233	2,790	-14.78	15	3,240
15/16		3,291	2,790	-16.69	17	3,300
16/17		3,353	2,790	-18.75	19	3,360
17/18		3,412	2,790	-20.72	21	3,420
18/19		3,437	2,790	-21.56	22	3,450
19/20		3,436	2,790	-21.52	22	3,450
20/21		3,427	2,790	-21.24	21	3,420
21/22		3,411	2,790	-20.71	21	3,420

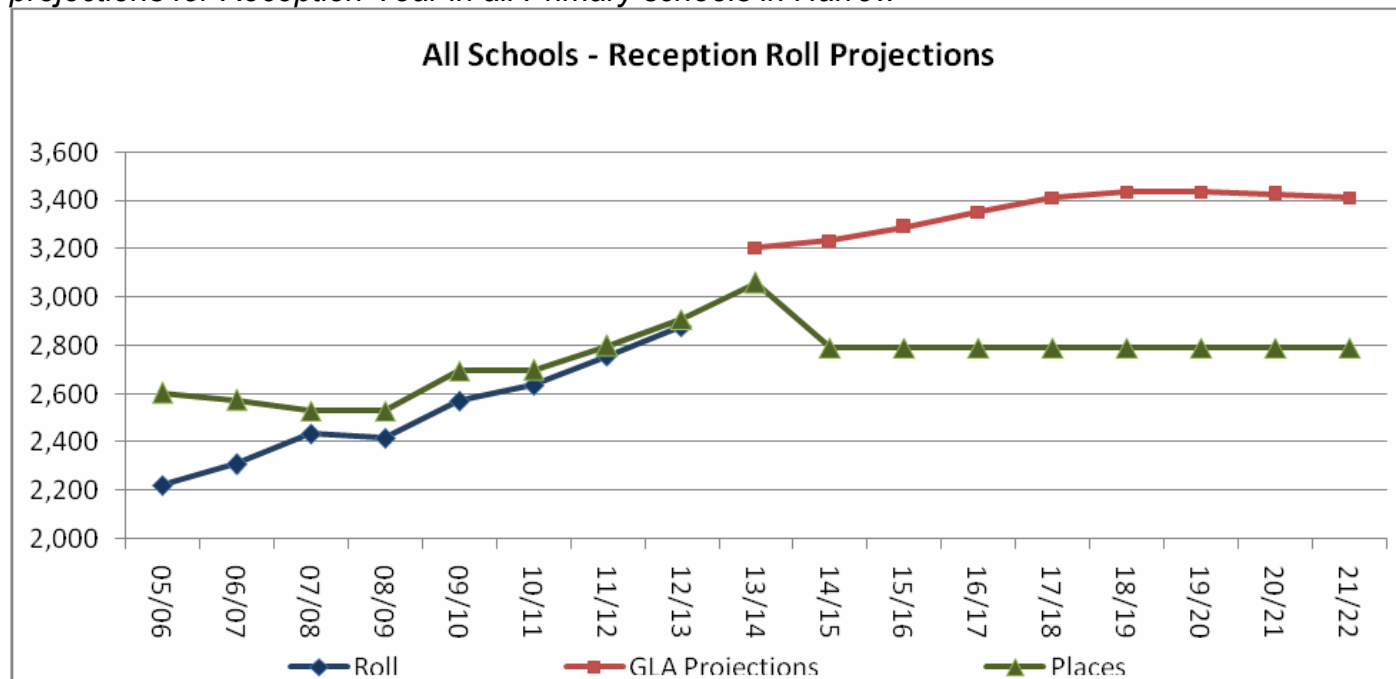
* Places available 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 include actual increased PANs and bulge classes.

** This column shows the maximum number of additional forms of entry that might be needed due to in year growth. Demand for additional places may not reach this level, but contingency plans are in place if needed.

If approved, the Phase 2 proposals would provide 150 additional permanent places in September 2014 and 210 additional places in September 2015.

The proposed 3 form entry school included in the development plans for the Kodak site would also further increase Harrow's permanent places in September 2016.

Chart 5: Current numbers on roll compared to places available compared to GLA 0001+3% projections for Reception Year in all Primary schools in Harrow



Source: Harrow - Jan 2013 - 120813 0957 0001 5 8% adj.xlsx

iii) Primary Schools Projections by Planning Area

North East Planning Area (GLA Planning Area 1):

Projections for the North East Planning Area are based on data from the following schools and population data for part or all of these wards. The planned admission number (PAN) for each school in September 2013 is included:

Schools:	PAN
Aylward	60
Stanburn	120
Weald	90
Whitchurch	90

Main Wards:
Belmont
Stanmore Park
Canons

Other Wards:
Harrow Weald
Edgware
Queensbury
Wealdstone
Kenton East
Kenton West

Table 7: Primary projections for the North East Planning Area

Primary projection area: North East (Community Schools only)				
Years R to 6 only				
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA	Places available	Surplus places GLA (%)
05/06	2,206		2,460	
06/07	2,193		2,430	
07/08	2,203		2,400	
08/09	2,210		2,370	
09/10	2,207		2,340	
10/11	2,254		2,340	
11/12	2,344		2,400	
12/13	2,415		2,430	
13/14		2,583	2,490	-3.73%
14/15		2,688	2,520	-6.67%
15/16		2,807	2,550	-10.08%
16/17		2,946	2,580	-14.19%
17/18		3,055	2,580	-18.41%
18/19		3,065	2,550	-20.20%
19/20		3,152	2,550	-23.61%
20/21		3,206	2,520	-27.22%
21/22		3,244	2,520	-28.73%

**Projected demand from 2013/14 to 2017/18 reflects the projections submitted via the DfE's 2012 SCAP return. Years 2017-18 to 2021/22 are the GLA 0001 projections.*

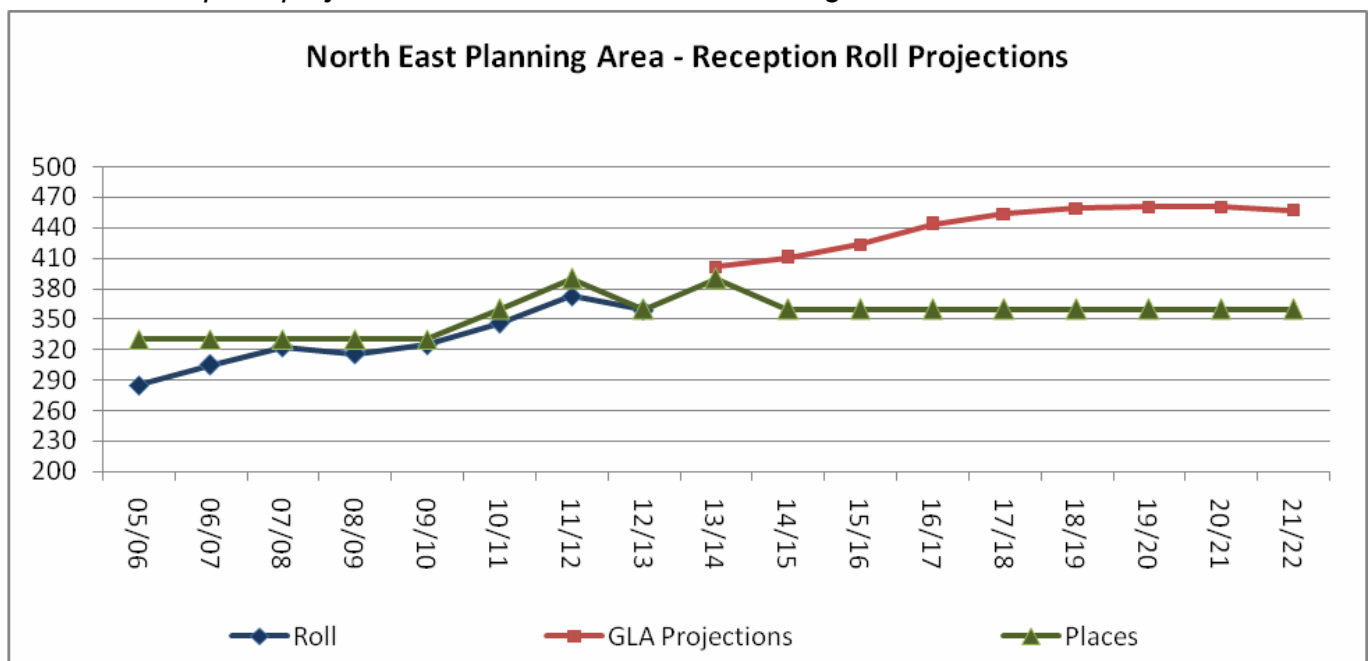
Table 7 above shows the Reception to Year 6 GLA roll projections for the North East Planning Area. The projections show an increase in pupil numbers from 2013/14 to 2021/22 and this is expected to continue beyond 2022. The current small deficit of places will increase significantly by 2014, and is projected to continue up to 2021/22.

Table 8: Reception projections for the North East Planning Area

Primary projection area: North East (Community Schools only)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	Places needed (GLA 0001 +3%)	Reception Places available	Calculated FE	Potential Additional FE required	Total Reception Places Potential
05/06	285		330			
06/07	305		330			
07/08	323		330			
08/09	316		330			
09/10	325		330			
10/11	346		360			
11/12	373		390			
12/13	359		360			
13/14		402	390	-0.39	0	390
14/15		410	360	-1.67	2	420
15/16		424	360	-2.12	2	420
16/17		443	360	-2.78	3	450
17/18		453	360	-3.11	3	450
18/19		459	360	-3.30	3	450
19/20		461	360	-3.35	3	450
20/21		460	360	-3.35	3	450
21/22		457	360	-3.24	3	450

Table 8 and Chart 7 show GLA roll projections for the Reception year group for the North East Planning Area. The projections show a continuing increase in pupil numbers between now and September 2019, at which point the numbers start to decline very slightly for the next few years. The current deficit in permanent places in 2013/14 is projected to increase and continue up until at least 2020/21.

Chart 7: Reception projections* for the North East Planning Area



* Source: Harrow - Jan 2013 - 120813 0957 0001 5 8% adj.xlsx

North West Planning Area (GLA Planning Area 2):

Projections for the North West Planning Area are based on data from the following schools and population data for part or all of these wards. The planned admission number (PAN) for each school in September 2013 is included:

Schools:	PAN	Main Wards:	Other Wards:
Cannon Lane	90	Pinner	Headstone South
Cedars Manor	90	Pinner South	Rayners Lane
Grimsdyke	60	Hatch End	Roxbourne
Longfield	90	Headstone North	Harrow on the Hill
Pinner Wood	60	Harrow Weald	West Harrow
West Lodge	90		

Table 9: Primary projections for the North West Planning Area

Primary projection area: North West (Community Schools only)				
Years R to 6 only				
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA	Places available	Surplus places GLA (%)
05/06	3,181		3,570	
06/07	3,109		3,540	
07/08	3,098		3,510	
08/09	3,064		3,450	
09/10	3,084		3,420	
10/11	3,162		3,420	
11/12	3,195		3,390	
12/13	3,284		3,330	
13/14		3,458	3,450	-0.23%
14/15		3,592	3,450	-4.12%
15/16		3,698	3,480	-6.26%
16/17		3,781	3,480	-8.65%
17/18		3,841	3,450	-11.33%
18/19		3,822	3,450	-10.78%
19/20		3,866	3,420	-13.04%
20/21		3,874	3,360	-15.30%
21/22		3,863	3,360	-14.97%

*Projected demand from 2013/14 to 2017/18 reflects the projections submitted via the DfE's 2012 SCAP return. Years 2017-18 to 2021/22 are the GLA 0001 projections.

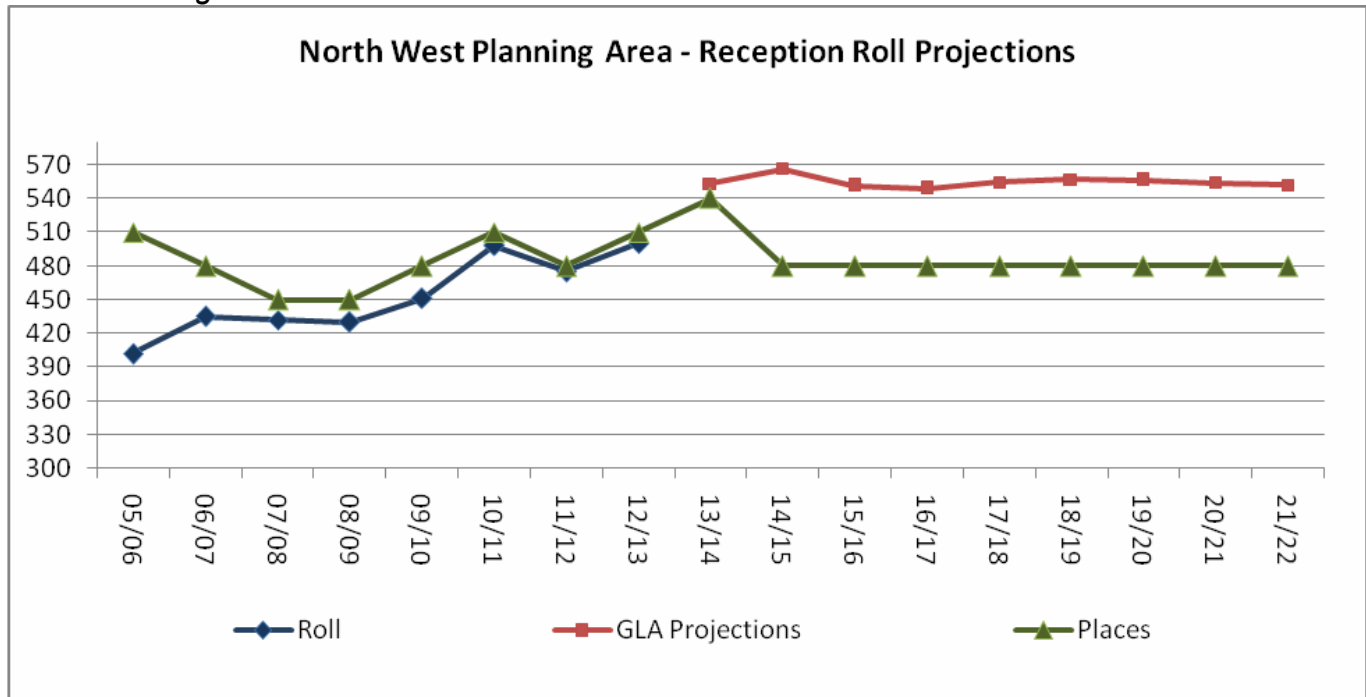
The GLA roll projections in Table 9 above show a small deficit of places in 2013/14, which is projected to continue increasing over the next few years, peaking at -15.30% in 2020/21.

Table 10: Reception projections for the North West Planning Area

Primary projection area: North West (Community Schools only)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	0001 GLA +3%	Reception Places available	Calculated FE	Proposed Additional FE required	Total Reception Places Proposed
05/06	402		510			
06/07	435		480			
07/08	432		450			
08/09	430		450			
09/10	451		480			
10/11	498		510			
11/12	475		480			
12/13	500		510			
13/14		553	540	-0.45	2	600
14/15		567	480	-2.89	2	540
15/16		551	480	-2.37	2	540
16/17		549	480	-2.29	2	540
17/18		555	480	-2.49	3	570
18/19		557	480	-2.56	3	570
19/20		556	480	-2.54	3	570
20/21		554	480	-2.47	3	570
21/22		552	480	-2.40	3	570

Table 10 and Chart 8 show the GLA roll projections for the Reception year group for the North West Planning Area. The slight dip in the actual roll from 498 in 2010/11 to 475 in 2011/12 has been reversed with an increase to 500 in 2012/13. The projections in this area fluctuate from a peak of 567 in 2014/15 and droppint to 549 in 2016/17.

Chart 8: Current number on roll compared to roll projections* and places available for the North West Planning Area



* Source: Harrow - Jan 2013 - 120813 0957 0001 5 8% adj.xlsx

South East Planning Area (GLA Planning Area 3):

Projections for the South East Planning Area are based on data from the following schools and population data for part or all of these wards. The planned admission number (PAN) for each school in September 2013 is included:

Schools:	PAN
Camrose	60
Glebe	90
Kenmore Park	90
Priestmead	90
Stag Lane	90

Main Wards:
Edgware
Queensbury
Kenton East
Kenton West

Other Wards:
Belmont
Canons

Table 11: Primary projections for the South East Planning Area

Primary projection area: South East (Community Schools only)				
Years R to 6 only				
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA	Places available	Surplus places GLA (%)
05/06	2,229		2,646	
06/07	2,268		2,623	
07/08	2,295		2,593	
08/09	2,307		2,563	
09/10	2,371		2,541	
10/11	2,480		2,561	
11/12	2,589		2,641	
12/13	2,669		2,692	
13/14		2,863	2,760	-3.73%
14/15		2,993	2,820	-6.13%
15/16		3,139	2,880	-8.99%
16/17		3,307	2,940	-12.48%
17/18		3,433	2,940	-16.77%
18/19		3,446	2,940	-17.21%
19/20		3,537	2,940	-20.31%
20/21		3,602	2,940	-22.52%
21/22		3,656	2,940	-24.35%

**Projected demand from 2013/14 to 2017/18 reflects the projections submitted via the DfE's 2012 SCAP return. Years 2017-18 to 2021/22 are the GLA 0001 projections.*

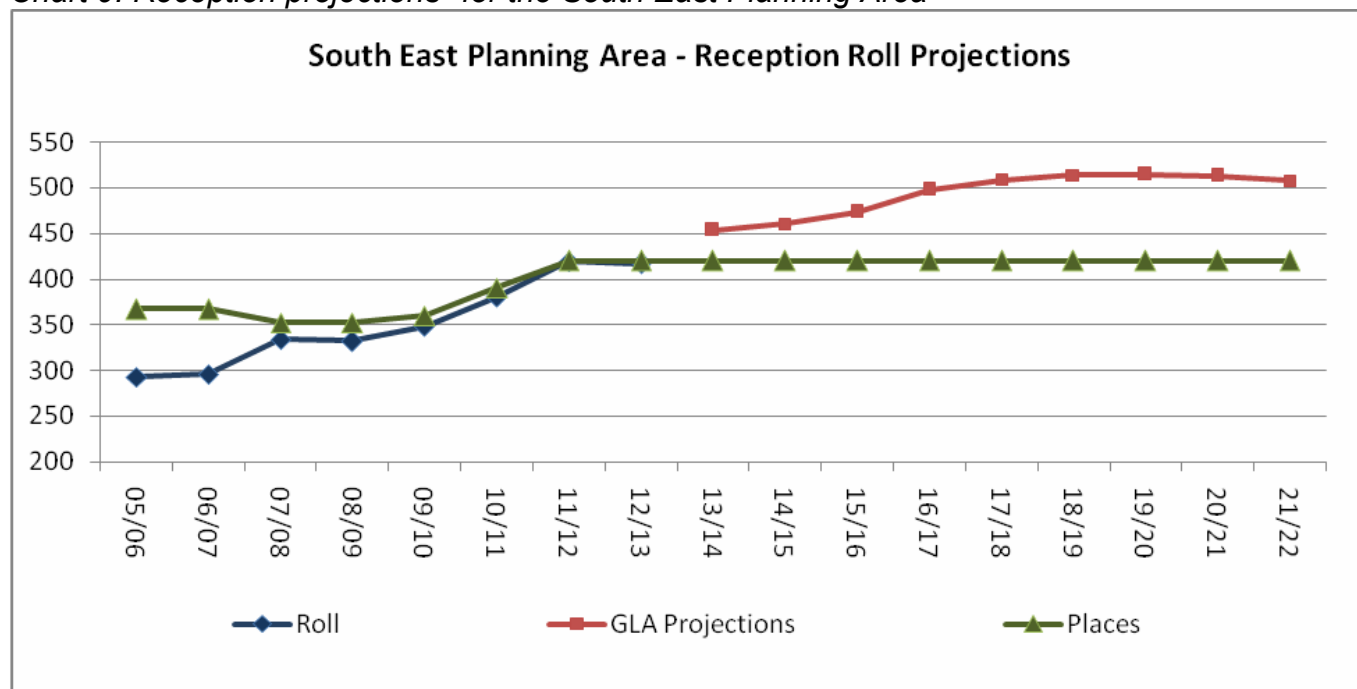
Table 11 above shows the roll projection figures for the South East Planning Area for Reception to Year 6. The actual number of pupils has increased over the last few years, from 2,229 in 2005/06 to 2,669 in 2012/13. The projected demand shows a continued increase in the numbers, with a deficit in the number of places available in 2013/14, this deficit will continue to rise quite significantly for the next few years.

Table 12: Reception projections for the South East Planning Area

Primary projection area: South East (Community Schools only)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	0001 GLA +3%	Reception Places available	Calculated FE	Proposed Additional FE required	Total Reception Places Proposed
05/06	293		367			
06/07	296		367			
07/08	334		352			
08/09	332		352			
09/10	348		360			
10/11	380		390			
11/12	419		420			
12/13	417		420			
13/14		454	420	-1.12	1	450
14/15		461	420	-1.35	1	450
15/16		473	420	-1.77	1	450
16/17		498	420	-2.59	3	510
17/18		509	420	-2.95	3	510
18/19		514	420	-3.12	3	510
19/20		514	420	-3.15	3	510
20/21		513	420	-3.09	3	510
21/22		508	420	-2.92	3	510

Table 12 and Chart 9 show that the Reception numbers on roll have continued to slowly rise in the South East planning area, and they are projected to continue slowly rising, with the current small deficit of -0.75 increasing to -2.26 in 2021/22.

Chart 9: Reception projections* for the South East Planning Area



Source: Harrow - Jan 2013 - 120813 0957 0001 5 8% adj.xlsx

South West Planning Area (GLA Planning Area 4):

Projections for the South West Planning Area are based on data from the following schools and population data for part or all of these wards. The planned admission number (PAN) for each school in September 2013 is included:

Schools:	PAN
Earlsmead	60
Grange	60
Heathland	90
Newton Farm	30
Roxbourne	90
Roxeth	60
Vaughan	90
Welldon Park	60

Main Wards:
Rayners Lane
Roxbourne
Roxeth
West Harrow
Harrow on the Hill

Other Wards:
Headstone South
Greenhill

Table 13: Primary projections for the South West Planning Area

Primary projection area: South West (Community Schools only)				
Years R to 6 only				
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA	Places available	Surplus places GLA (%)
05/06	3,313		3,752	
06/07	3,324		3,752	
07/08	3,275		3,752	
08/09	3,219		3,692	
09/10	3,302		3,692	
10/11	3,342		3,636	
11/12	3,485		3,670	
12/13	3,622		3,734	
13/14		3,849	3,828	-0.55%
14/15		3,972	3,832	-3.65%
15/16		4,134	3,866	-6.93%
16/17		4,231	3,840	-10.18%
17/18		4,363	3,870	-12.74%
18/19		4,347	3,870	-12.33%
19/20		4,397	3,840	-14.51%
20/21		4,398	3,780	-16.35%
21/22		4,415	3,780	-16.80%

*Projected demand from 2013/14 to 2017/18 reflects the projections submitted via the DfE's 2012 SCAP return. Years 2017-18 to 2021/22 are the GLA 0001 projections.

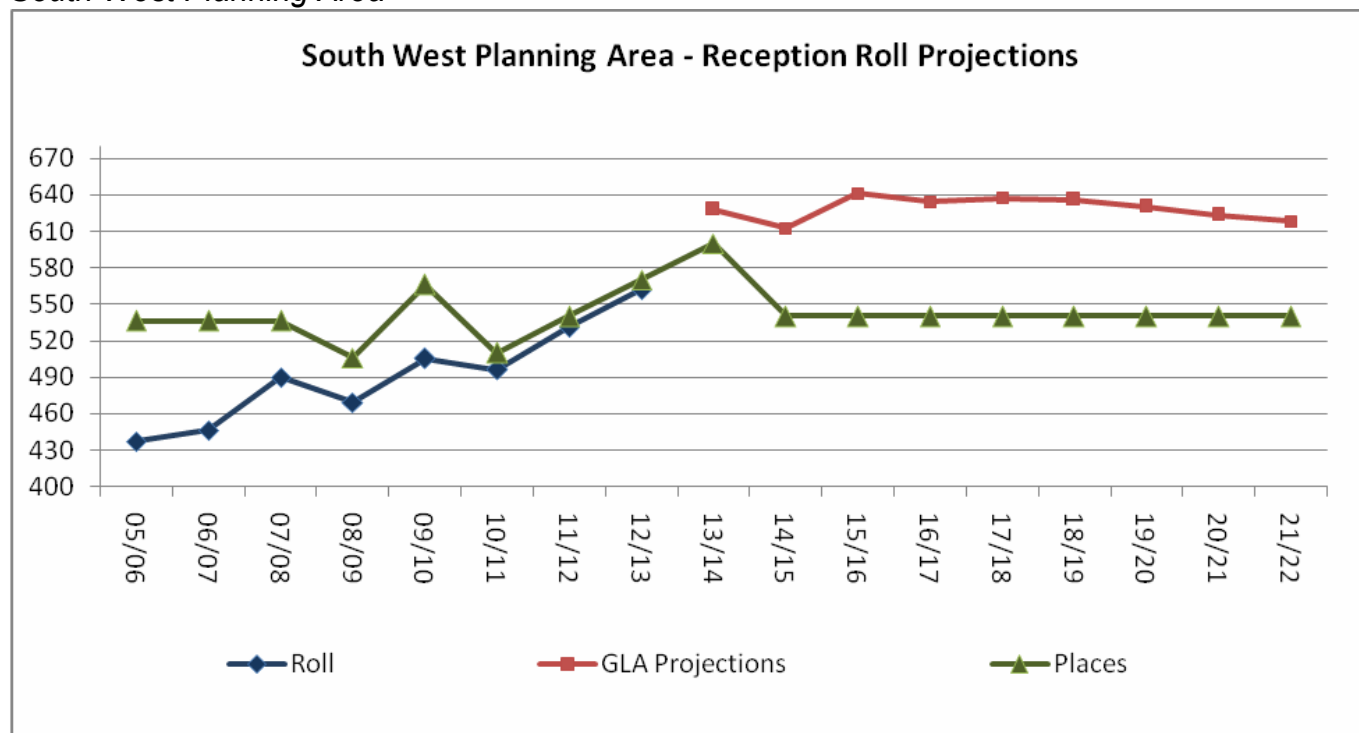
Table 13 above shows the number of Reception to Year 6 pupils in the South West Planning Area. Pupil numbers have been steadily increasing this area, and are projected to increase quite significantly by 2021/22. Last year's small surplus of places is projected to become a deficit in 2013/14. This deficit is projected to continue rising up to 2021/22.

Table 14: Reception projections for the South West Planning Area

Primary projection area: South West (Community Schools only)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	0001 GLA +3%	Reception Places available	Calculated FE	Proposed Additional FE required	Total Reception Places Proposed
05/06	437		536			
06/07	446		536			
07/08	490		536			
08/09	469		506			
09/10	505		566			
10/11	496		510			
11/12	531		540			
12/13	562		570			
13/14		628	600	-0.93	0	600
14/15		613	540	-2.42	2	600
15/16		641	540	-3.38	2	600
16/17		634	540	-3.14	3	630
17/18		637	540	-3.25	3	630
18/19		636	540	-3.19	3	630
19/20		630	540	-3.00	3	630
20/21		623	540	-2.78	3	630
21/22		618	540	-2.61	3	630

Table 14 and Chart 10 show the Reception numbers and projections in the South West planning area. The numbers of pupils have very steadily increased over the last few years and are projected to continue steadily increasing, with the current very small deficit of -0.15 peaking at -2.60 in 2017/18.

Chart 10: Current Reception NOR compared to roll projections* and places available for the South West Planning Area



Source: Harrow - Jan 2013 - 120813 0957 0001 5 8% adj.xlsx

Central Planning Area (GLA Planning Area 5):

Projections for the Central Planning Area are based on data from the following schools and population data for part or all of these wards. The planned admission number (PAN) for each school in September 2013 is included:

Schools:	PAN
Belmont	60
Elmgrove	90
Marlborough	90
Norbury	60
Pinner Park	120
Whitefriars	60

Main Wards:
Wealdstone
Marlborough
Headstone South
Greenhill
Headstone North

Other Wards:
Harrow Weald
Hatch End
Belmont
Kenton West
West Harrow

Table 15: Primary projections for the Central Planning Area*

Primary projection area: Central (Community Schools)				
Years R to 6 only				
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA	Places available	Surplus places GLA (%)
05/06	2,660		2,914	
06/07	2,685		2,884	
07/08	2,703		2,884	
08/09	2,693		2,884	
09/10	2,750		2,922	
10/11	2,833		2,960	
11/12	2,944		3,028	
12/13	3,098		3,142	
13/14		3,377	3,270	-3.27%
14/15		3,578	3,330	-7.45%
15/16		3,787	3,390	-11.71%
16/17		3,987	3,420	-16.58%
17/18		4,203	3,450	-21.83%
18/19		4,262	3,450	-23.54%
19/20		4,400	3,420	-28.65%
20/21		4,481	3,360	-33.36%
21/22		4,547	3,360	-35.33%

*Projected demand from 2013/14 to 2017/18 reflects the projections submitted via the DfE's 2012 SCAP return. Years 2017-18 to 2021/22 are the GLA 0001 projections.

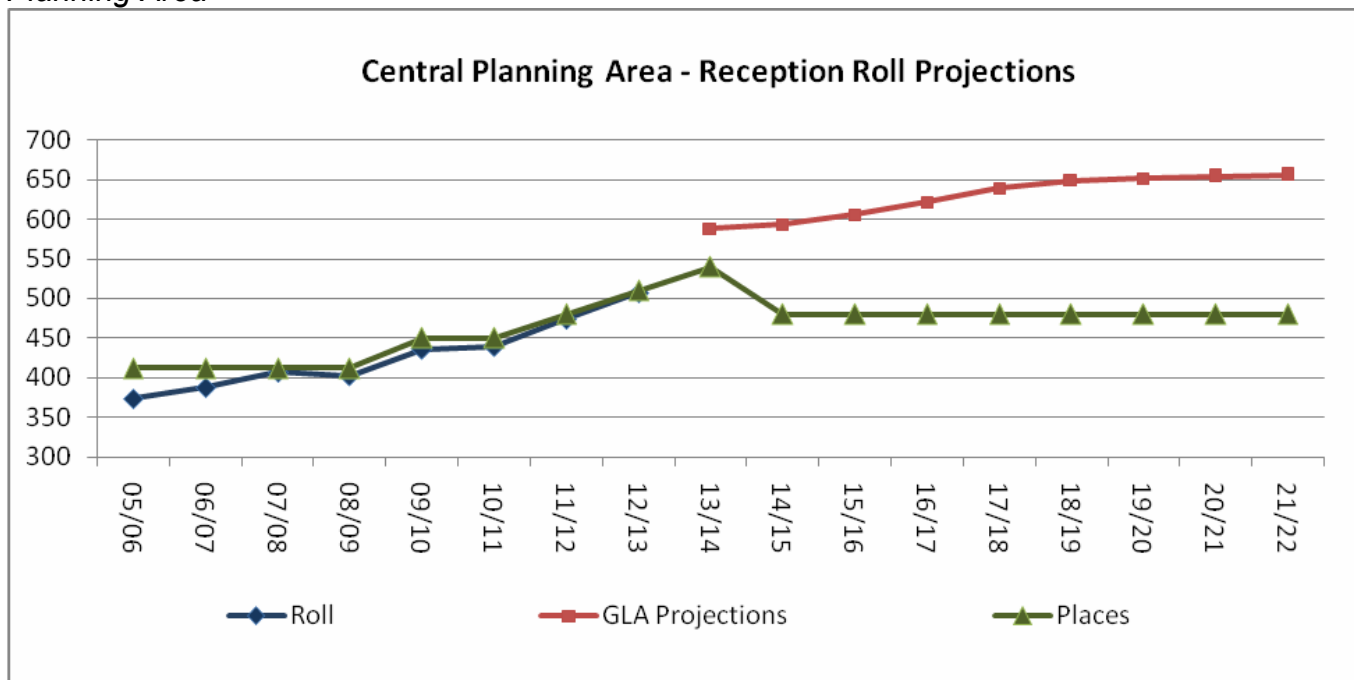
Table 15 above shows the projected Reception to Year 6 pupil numbers in this Planning Area over the next few years. Last year's small surplus of places in this area have become a small deficit in 2013/14 and are projected to continue rising to a deficit of -21.83% in 2017/18.

Table 16: Reception projections for the Central Planning Area

Primary projection area: Central (Community Schools)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	0001 GLA +3%	Reception Places available	Calculated FE	Proposed Additional FE required	Total Reception Places Proposed
05/06	374		412			
06/07	388		412			
07/08	407		412			
08/09	403		412			
09/10	436		450			
10/11	440		450			
11/12	474		480			
12/13	507		510			
13/14		588	540	-1.61	1	570
14/15		594	480	-3.79	3	570
15/16		606	480	-4.19	3	570
16/17		621	480	-4.71	5	630
17/18		639	480	-5.31	5	630
18/19		649	480	-5.63	6	660
19/20		651	480	-5.70	6	660
20/21		654	480	-5.80	6	660
21/22		656	480	-5.86	6	660

Table 16 and Chart 11 show that the number of Reception pupils in the Central planning area has significantly increased over the last few years. This increase is projected to continue, with the current small deficit of places increasing from -0.24 in 2012/13 to -3.98 in 2021/22.

Chart 11: Current NOR compared to roll projections* and places available for the Central Planning Area



* Source: Harrow - Jan 2013 - 120813 0957 0001 5 8% adj.xlsx

Voluntary Aided schools: (GLA Planning Area 6)

For the purposes of place planning, the voluntary aided schools are considered as a single planning area. Krishna Avanti Primary is now academy but is retained within this group and for planning purposes the temporary places at Avanti House are also included in this planning area. Since historically voluntary aided schools in Harrow are full, GLA projections of pupil numbers at voluntary aided schools amount to a 'top slice' of the projected school roll. These projections do not reflect demand for VA school places. The voluntary aided schools and academy schools, with their planned admission number (PAN) are listed below:

Schools:	PAN
St Anselm's Catholic Primary School	60
St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School	60
St George's Catholic Primary School	60
St John Fisher Catholic Primary School	60
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	60
St Teresa's Catholic Primary School	60
St John's Church of England School	60
Krishna Avanti Primary School	60
<i>Avanti-House (All-through school: primary places)</i>	<i>60 (Temp)</i>
Moriah Jewish Day School	30

Table 17: Primary projections for Voluntary Aided schools*

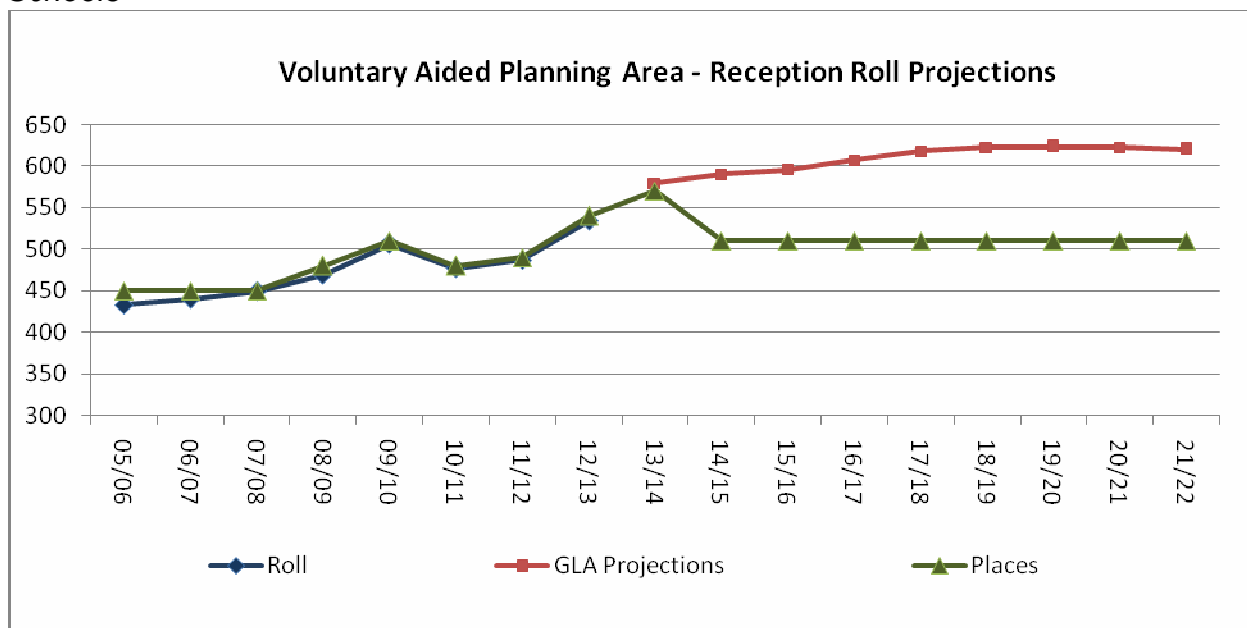
Primary projection area: VA Schools				
Years R to 6 only				
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA	Places available	Surplus places GLA (%)
05/06	3,044		3,147	
06/07	2,918		3,162	
07/08	3,114		3,150	
08/09	3,144		3,180	
09/10	3,206		3,240	
10/11	3,255		3,270	
11/12	3,303		3,310	
12/13	3,394		3,330	
13/14		3,582	3,510	-2.05%
14/15		3,725	3,570	-4.34%
15/16		3,840	3,600	-6.67%
16/17		3,942	3,600	-9.50%
17/18		4,087	3,630	-12.59%
18/19		4,106	3,660	-12.19%
19/20		4,180	3,630	-15.15%
20/21		4,228	3,570	-18.43%
21/22		4,260	3,570	-19.33%

*Projected demand from 2013/14 to 2017/18 reflects the projections submitted via the DfE's 2012 SCAP return. Years 2017-18 to 2021/22 are the GLA 0001 projections.

Table 18: Reception projections for Voluntary Aided schools

Primary projection area: Voluntary Aided Schools						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	0001 GLA +3%	Reception Places available	Calculated FE	Proposed Additional FE required	Total Reception Places Proposed
05/06	433		450			
06/07	440		450			
07/08	449		450			
08/09	469		480			
09/10	506		510			
10/11	477		480			
11/12	487		490			
12/13	534		540			
13/14		579	570	-0.31	2	630
14/15		590	510	-2.66	2	570
15/16		596	510	-2.86	2	570
16/17		607	510	-3.25	3	600
17/18		618	510	-3.61	4	630
18/19		623	510	-3.76	4	630
19/20		623	510	-3.78	4	630
20/21		623	510	-3.75	4	630
21/22		620	510	-3.67	4	630

Chart 12: Current NOR compared to roll projections* and places available for Voluntary Aided Schools



Source: Harrow - Jan 2013 - 120813 0957 0001 5 8% adj.xlsx

Secondary Schools

Secondary school roll projections are presented on the basis of Years 7 to 11 (11 to 15 year olds). Secondary school place planning is undertaken on a whole borough level and not in Planning Areas as the number of schools is small, transport links are good, and older pupils can be expected to travel further to school. The secondary schools in Harrow with their planned admission number for September 2014 are:

Schools:	PAN
Bentley Wood High School	210
Canons High School	180
Harrow High School	180
Hatch End High School	240
Nower Hill High School	300
Park High School	260
Rooks Heath College	210
Whitmore High School	270
Salvatorian College	150
Sacred Heart Language College	150
<i>Avanti-House (All-through school: secondary places)</i>	<i>180</i>

Currently Harrow has capacity at its high schools, apart from in Year 11 which is under pressure.

Table 19: Secondary projections* for years 7 to 11 in all High Schools

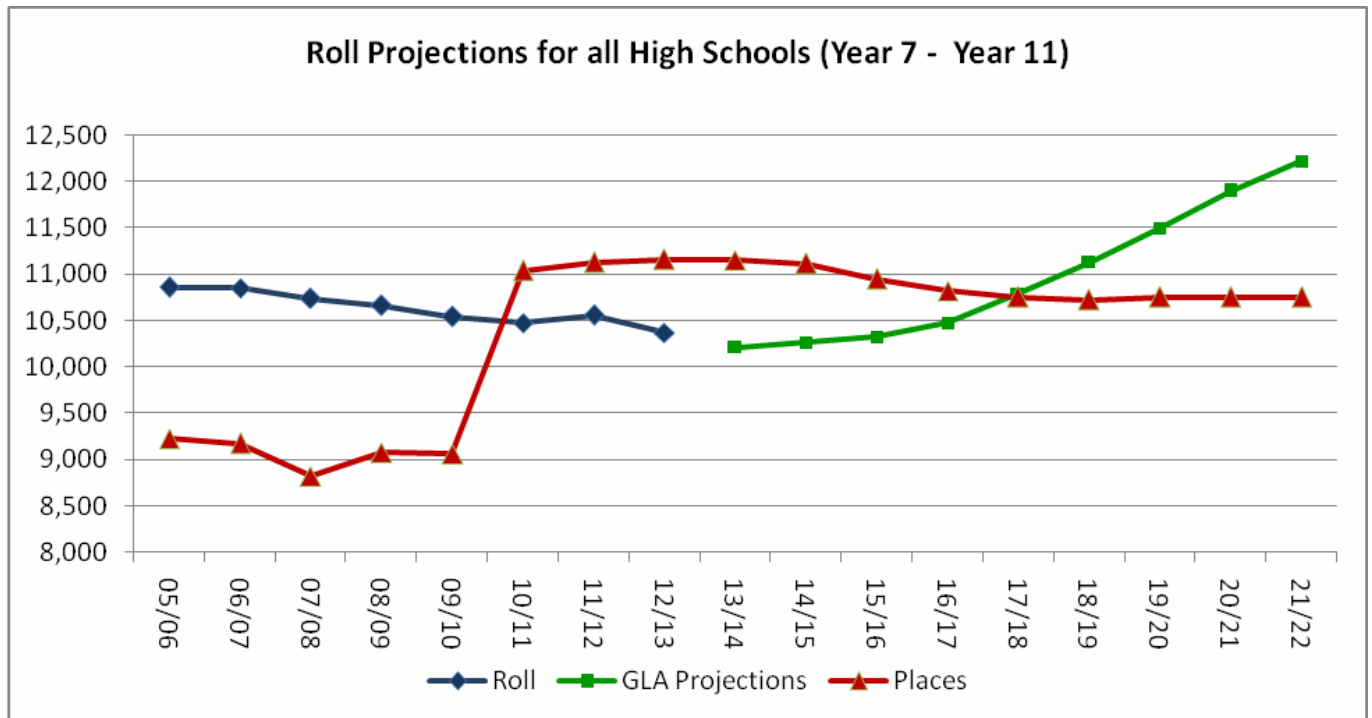
Secondary projections: All High Schools				
Years 7 to 11 only				
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA	Places available	Surplus places GLA (%)
05/06	10,856		9,222	
06/07	10,852		9,172	
07/08	10,739		8,822	
08/09	10,659		9,072	
09/10	10,538		9,060	
10/11	10,473		11,040	
11/12	10,556		11,130	
12/13	10,368		11,160	
13/14		10,313	11,150	7.51%
14/15		10,373	11,110	6.63%
15/16		10,476	10,950	4.33%
16/17		10,682	10,820	1.28%
17/18		11,103	10,750	-3.28%
18/19		11,514	10,720	-7.41%
19/20		11,967	10,750	-11.32%
20/21		12,592	10,750	-17.13%
21/22		13,123	10,750	-22.07%

* Source: Harrow - Jan 2013 - 120813 0957 0001 5 8% adj.xlsx

Table 19 and Chart 13 show that the GLA projects a steady increase in the number of pupils in Years 7 to 11 from 2013/14 onwards, and the current surplus of places is projected to become a deficit of -3.28% in 2017/18, which is set to rapidly increase to -22.07% by 2021/22.

Harrow's age of transfer changed in September 2010, with 11+ year olds entering secondary school as Year 7 pupils. This accounts for the change in the number of places between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Chart 13: Current NOR compared to roll projections* and places available for all High Schools, Years 7 to 11



Source: Harrow - Jan 2013 - 120813 0957 0001 5 8% adj.xlsx

Year 7 Projections for High Schools

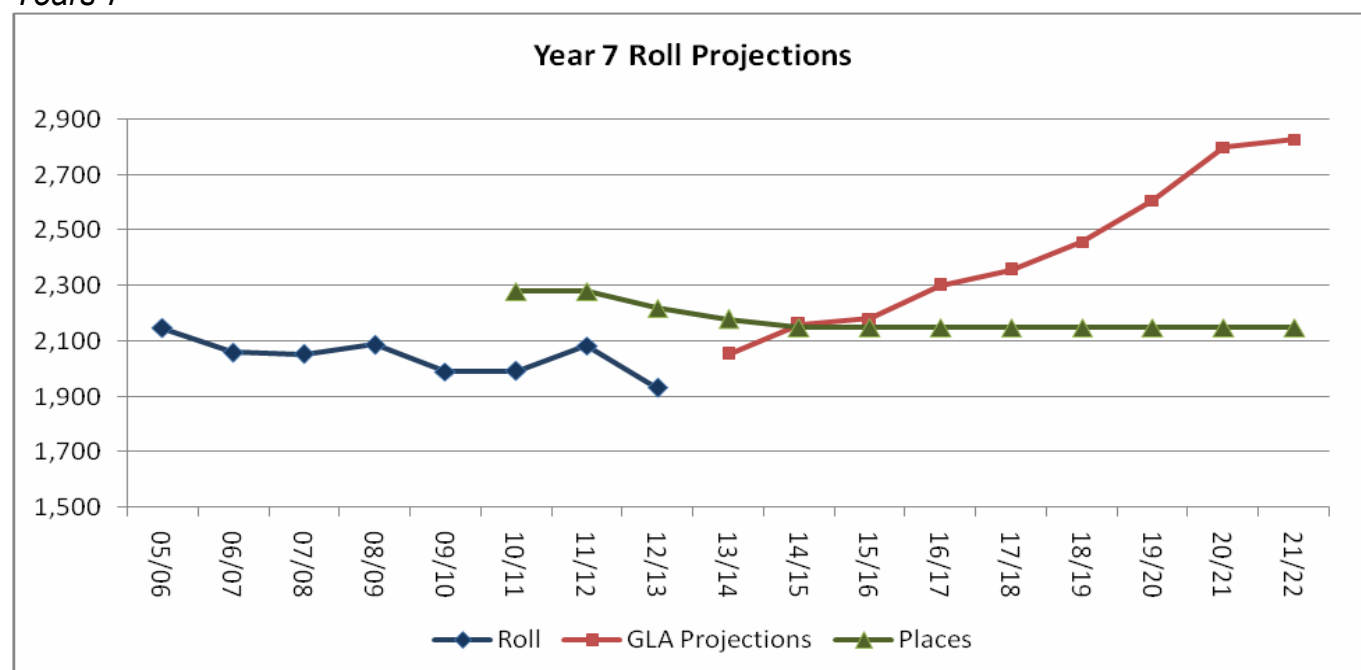
Table 20: Secondary projections* for Year 7 in all High Schools

High projection area: All Schools (Includes VA)						
Year 7						
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA 0001	Year 7 Places available	Calculated FE	Potential Additional FE required	Total Year 7 Places Potential
05/06	2,147					
06/07	2,059					
07/08	2,053					
08/09	2,087					
09/10	1,991					
10/11	1,992					
11/12	2,084					
12/13	1,932					
13/14		2,052	2,180	4.26	0	2,180
14/15		2,160	2,150	-0.33	0	2,150
15/16		2,181	2,150	-1.02	1	2,180
16/17		2,301	2,150	-5.05	5	2,300
17/18		2,357	2,150	-6.91	7	2,360
18/19		2,459	2,150	-10.29	10	2,450
19/20		2,606	2,150	-15.21	15	2,600
20/21		2,798	2,150	-21.61	22	2,810
21/22		2,828	2,150	-22.61	23	2,840

* Source: Harrow - Jan 2013 - 120813 0957 0001 5 8% adj.xlsx

Table 20 and Chart 14 show that the GLA projects a significant increase in the number of pupils in Year 7 from 2013/14 (2,052) to 2014/15 (2,160) and a steady increase thereafter. The potential small deficit of 10 places (-0.33) in 2014/15 is projected to rapidly increase to a deficit of 5 forms of entry (150 places) by 2016/17, and this deficit is projected to continue increasing.

Chart 14: Current NOR compared to roll projections* and places available for all High schools, Years 7



* Source: Harrow - Jan 2013 - 120813 0957 0001 5 8% adj.xlsx

Section 5: Methodology

Roll Projection Methodology

The GLA's roll projections are based on two methods. The projections are weighted towards the replacement ratio in the short term and the catchment ratio in the longer term.

Catchment ratios

The underlying population can change over time due to a number of factors (for example, new housing, migration trends and fertility rates) and can run contrary to past trends in the school roll. Information on population changes is therefore a vital part of longer-term school roll projections.

The catchment ratio is the ratio of pupils on roll in maintained schools in the borough to the number of people of the same age in the local population and this method is used to calculate a value for each of the four years of historical actual roll information for each year group. An average is taken and this is used to calculate the number on roll next year for each year group given the number projected to be in the population next year. This ratio is used to project school rolls each year up to 10 years ahead.

This option can be used to project rolls where the LA wishes to maintain a view of longer-range demand for school places.

Roll Replacement ratios

The best single predictor of the number of pupils on roll in any one year is the number of pupils on roll one year earlier. For example, the best single predictor of the number of 9 year-olds on roll in 2009 would be the number of 8 year-olds on roll in 2008. This method is known as the replacement ratio.

Replacement ratios reflect the net effect of gains and losses of pupils in age groups from one year to the next. This combines the effects of cross-border inflows and outflows, and the effects of pupils' changes of school. Pupils who live in one borough and go to school in another are included in the actual rolls of the borough in which they attend school. They are included in the replacement ratio, which therefore takes account of cross-border movement.

For each of the four years of historical roll data, a replacement ratio is calculated for each pair of individual year groups (for example, this year's 8 year-olds used to project next year's 9 year-olds) and an average taken. This is then used to calculate the projected number for subsequent years (up to 10 years ahead).

This method is used to project numbers of pupils in individual groups aged 5 and above. The ratio is applied to the actual roll data for the most recent year to produce the roll for the next year and is particularly useful where changes in the numbers on roll in a Local Authority do not reflect changes in the local population.

Combined catchment and replacement (CR) ratios

The combined catchment and replacement option combines the two average ratios C and R over the ten years of projections. The first year of projections contains 100% replacement; the second year is 90% replacement and 10% catchment and so on until the 10th projection year (which contains 10% replacement and 90% catchment). This is the standard method for projecting school rolls.

Borough-level projections

The GLA's borough-level population projections are produced using a cohort component projection model. Estimates and projections are produced from the starting point of the 2011 mid-year estimate. This starting population is aged-on a year, and deaths, births and migration is accounted for such that an estimated population for mid-year 2012 is arrived at. This process is repeated, using the final population calculated in each loop as the starting population for the next. Beyond the last year with actual data available, values for births, deaths and migration flows are projected using age specific probabilities for fertility, mortality and migration generated from historical trends. At this stage the projection is unconstrained by development.

Ward-level projections

The ward model is in many respects similar to the borough projection model - it also works forward from a mid-2011 base population, factoring in births, deaths and migration. However, there are differences aside from the geographies they operate at.

1) The ward projections are constrained to the output of the borough model. The robustness of projections tends to decrease as the size of the geography being projected for decreases. Constraining the ward projections to the borough totals yields more consistent results. This is done by single years of age and gender, scaling the value for each ward by the same factor such that the sum of ward figures matches the borough total.

2) Annual migration data is not available at ward level and so a proxy is used. Proportional changes in dwelling stock changes are used to estimate proportional changes in ward populations. For each ward, out-migration is calculated by applying age and gender specific out-migration probabilities derived from the 2011 census. The number of in-migrants is determined so that the net migration gives a population consistent with the available dwelling stock and average household size for each ward. Characteristics of the in-migrants are derived from census data.

We use the GLA's Alternate projections as they use the housing data provided by LB Harrow to distribute population between wards. However, the overall borough population is based on recent demographic trends and does not take into account expected new development (it is similar to the ONS subnational projections in this respect).

The GLA recommend this variant for a number of Outer London boroughs – including Harrow – where recent population growth has outstripped that which would be expected by looking at development data. In these areas, population growth has been the result of increasing household size and the Alternate projection will better reflect this.

Source - GLA Local Authority User Guide: GLA School Roll Projection Service