

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SCHOOL ROLL PROJECTIONS 2015 – 2023 REPORT

Appendix B

Introduction

The School Roll Projections 2015 – 2023 Report is prepared by the Education Team of the Business Intelligence Unit 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 6 Sections:

Section 1: Harrow's population	p 1-4
Section 2: GLA and Harrow Projections	p 4-10
Section 3: Harrow's pupils	p 10-12
Section 4: Temporary ('Bulge') Reception classes & Permanent Expansions	p 13-14
Section 5: School Roll Projections	p 15-36
Section 6: Further Information about Projections Methodology	p 37-38

Section 1: Harrow's population

Harrow's population has been changing and increasing over the last 5 years. A number of factors have contributed to this position, these are outlined below.

Overall population

2011 National Census

The 2011 National Census revealed that Harrow's population is estimated to have increased to 239,100; this figure is 15.6% higher than the 2001 Census showed, and the recently published ONS 2013 MYEs show a further increase to 243,372. Harrow's population is now at the highest recorded level, based on records going back to 1901. The 0-4 age group has increased by 4,945 between mid 2001 (12,058) and mid 2013 (17,003), which represents a 41% increase. 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 200 different countries and the percentage of Harrow's residents born in the UK is the 6th lowest ranking nationally.

Population Projections

The Council uses population projections from two different sources - the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Greater London Authority (GLA). The ONS produce long-term population estimates for local authorities in England approximately every two years - these are the Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP). The SNPPs project what the population of every local authority will look like over the next 25 years. It should be noted that all population projections become increasingly uncertain the further they are carried forward due to the inherent uncertainty of demographic behaviour.

The 2012-based SNPPs take the 2012 Mid Year Estimates (MYEs) as their starting point, then: the population is projected forward a year at a time to 2037; the population is aged on from the previous year; the projected number of births and deaths are added; and adjustments for net migration are included. Births, deaths and migration are based on the trends observed in each

local authority over the period 2007 to 2012. Finally the SNPPs are constrained to be consistent with the national projections for England.

The GLA demographic projections are produced on an annual basis for London as a whole and for all 33 London Authorities. Unlike the ONS SNPPs the GLA produce a number of different variant projections which fall under two main headings – ‘development-led/dwelling constrained’ or ‘trend-based’ projections. The trend-based projections are more akin to the ONS SNPPs, although the GLA employs a slightly different methodology, particularly for the migration element. The development-led projections use data supplied by the London Borough planning departments for the GLA’s latest Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). This information is updated annually by Harrow’s planners from the Housing Trajectory and is incorporated into the projection known as the ‘Borough Preferred Option’. The Housing Trajectory shows Harrow’s progress towards meeting its housing supply targets, in the short, medium and long-term. It is updated annually and covers the whole of the local plan period to 2025/2026. The Housing Trajectory includes a schedule of large sites (10+ units) with and without planning permission, with an estimated proposed residential capacity and possible phasing of the development. The GLA projections are available at a ward level and as school roll projections.

ONS 2012-based Subnational Population Projections

The ONS 2012-based Subnational Population Projections for England presented the key findings from these projections. All regions of England are projected to see population growth over the 10 year period to mid-2022.

London is projected to grow the fastest, by 13% over the 10 year period. Of the 13% projected growth in London, almost nine tenths is due to there being more births than deaths (natural change) and about one tenth is due to net inward migration. One reason for the high level of natural change is because London as a region has a relatively young age structure. Nearly half of London’s population in mid-2012 are estimated to be aged between 16 and 44 years old, the main childbearing ages - this drives the higher number of births being projected in London over the next 10 years.

How a population is projected to change locally depends on a number of factors – the size and structure of the population at mid-2012 is a big indicator of the future population. Fertility and mortality rates have greater impact at certain age groups within the population. Some areas are more affected by migration trends than others.

In Harrow two-thirds of growth over the ten year period is expected to come from natural change and one third from net in-migration. In absolute terms the number of children (0-15 years) in Harrow is projected to increase over this ten year period from 48,900 to 56,600, a 15.8% increase.

Harrow’s projected population growth is estimated to be 11.8% (SNPP) between mid-2012 and mid-2022. It should be noted that two of Harrow’s neighbouring boroughs have been listed as having the highest projected population growth over this period – Barnet (16.0%) and Hillingdon (15.6%), and they along with Harrow’s other neighbouring boroughs could potentially contribute to Harrow’s growth with an over-spill of children attending Harrow’s schools.

Migration

In recent years Harrow has seen two distinct peaks of net in-migration; the first coincides with an influx of migrants from the A8 countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) 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 have had the freedom to live and work in the UK. This change is likely to add further pressure on our school places.

The ONS 2013 Mid-Year Estimates project that the number of people leaving Harrow (15,652) for other parts of the country will be higher than the number of people migrating into the borough (13,300). In contrast international migration into the borough (2,869) is higher than international migration out of the borough (1,716), with the total net result of 1,153.

Household Size & household population projections

The school roll projections based on the housing linked population projections, known as the 'Standard' projections are not as reliable for Harrow. The dwelling-constrained projections in the run-up to the 2011 Census were far too low in Harrow and they were not projecting enough population growth for Harrow. This is also linked to the fact that an increase in the average household size was not foreseen post-2001 Census, so Harrow's existing population has grown considerably within the existing dwelling stock in particular. 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.

Harrow is fortunate in having a large stock of houses (as opposed to flats), which can be fairly easily extended, via side and rear extensions and loft conversions. Such extensions could be accommodating Harrow's growing population to a large extent and leading to lower levels of out-migration. Nevertheless the 2011 Census showed that there are high levels of overcrowding in the borough, although in some cultures this could be more acceptable than in others.

ONS Live Births (calendar year)

The ONS live births for Harrow have substantially increased from 2,581 in 2001, to 3,088 in 2007 and to 3,585 in 2012.

Of the 3,585 live births in 2012 69% were to non-UK born mothers. Of the 69% non-UK born mothers 51% were born in the Middle East & Asia, 29% in the European Union and 15% in Africa. A quarter of the mothers from the European Union were born in the 'New EU', which constitutes the twelve countries which joined the European Union (EU) between 2004 and 2012. Birth rates among British-born mothers have fallen from 1,307 births in 2001 to 1,126 in 2012.

A recent report (Childbearing of UK and Non-UK Born Women Living in the UK) by the Office for National Statistics and based on 2011 Census data provides an analysis of fertility rates for women (aged between 15 and 44) born in around 150 non-UK countries of birth.

It shows that the overall total fertility rate (TFR)¹ for women in the UK was 1.93 in 2011. However fertility rates vary quite considerably depending on the country of birth of the women. For those women born in the UK the TFR was 1.84, but it can be higher (or lower) for those born elsewhere and Harrow has sizeable communities of residents born outside the United Kingdom. Harrow's TFR was 1.95 in 2012.

Table 1 below shows the top 12 countries of birth of Harrow's residents in 2011, together with the fertility rates of women (aged 15-44).

¹ The total fertility rate or TFR is an internationally used hypothetical measure of how many children a woman would be expected to have if she experienced current rates of childbearing throughout her reproductive years (considered to be from age 15-44). The rate is sensitive to changes in childbearing patterns over time, so is not necessarily a good predictor of completed family size, but gives a good indication of the current intensity of childbearing.

*Table 1***Top 12 Countries of Birth of Harrow Residents in 2011, and TFR of Women (aged 15-44)**

Country of Birth	Number of residents	Rank	TFR
Total	239,056	-	
England	128,424	1	1.84 (UK)
India	21,539	2	2.35
Kenya	11,706	3	1.89
Sri Lanka	10,392	4	2.62
Ireland	4,952	5	1.56
Romania	4,784	6	2.93
Uganda	4,008	7	2.52
Poland	3,868	8	2.13
Pakistan	3,582	9	3.82
Afghanistan	3,314	10	4.25
Tanzania	2,682	11	2.35
Somalia	2,241	12	4.19

Source: 2011 Census (Table CT008) and Reference Table 1 (Total Fertility Rates for non-UK born women living in England and Wales, 2011, by mothers' country of birth), ONS

This information leads to the assumption that the size of families from the areas outside the UK (excluding Ireland) as shown in Table 1 (and some other countries not shown) 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.

The ONS 2013 Mid-Year Estimates (MYE) show that the estimated and projected number of births in London fell from the 2012 MYE. 26 of 33 local authorities in London saw a reduction in births from mid-year 2012 to mid-year 2013. However, there were significant rises in births in four London boroughs - Tower Hamlets (95), Harrow (90), Barking and Dagenham (69) and Hackney (62). Harrow's 2012 MYE projected births have increased from 3,530 to 3,620 in 2013.

Section 2: GLA and Harrow Projections

This section outlines the projection methodology and its 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, along with the majority of other London boroughs, commissions school roll projections from the Greater London Authority's (GLA) School Roll Projections Service. The GLA provides the baseline projections to which local knowledge is applied to make reasonable adjustments in line with pressure at Reception and other school year groups.

GLA Projections

The roll projection model that the GLA uses takes ward-level population projections as inputs together with school level roll data. Two projections are produced from the model and these are labelled as "Standard" and "Alternate". For the 2013 round of roll projections, the Standard projection was based on the GLA-base BPO (Borough Preferred Option) population and the

Alternate used the trend-based population. For the 2014 round, the Standard referred to the capped household size BPO projection.

The GLA's 2014 school roll projections incorporate the updated GLA 2013 round population projections produced in August 2013, and school roll data collected in the January 2014 School Census and previous January 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 6.

Harrow Projections

In 2013 the decision was made to use the "Alternate" set of GLA projections. It is considered important to use trend-based projections for reception projections because of the increasing trends across a range of data, especially since these are the most in-line with the admissions rising five application numbers. "Alternate" projections are also used by Harrow's officers for housing and planning purposes. The GLA's alternate projections in 2013 for the Reception year group were adjusted by +3% to reflect the local demand being experienced, and the remaining year groups were also adjusted to reflect the increased numbers entering primary year groups during the academic year.

In 2014 the decision has been made to use the alternate set of school roll projections, and the Reception year group projections have been adjusted by +2% in order to ensure that our projections remain as accurate as possible. The decision to apply a lower percentage adjustment is due to the fact that more Harrow data has been provided this year to inform the GLA standard and alternate projections. It is considered that the +2% data will most accurately project the numbers that will be expected in reality.

Additionally each of the other primary phase year groups will also be adjusted to reflect the average net increase in numbers on roll from January to May (school census) and to include the further increase seen in the June actual numbers on roll, which are collated by the Admissions service directly contacting schools.

Justification of adjustments is as follows:

- Bringing GLA projections into line with demand – the alternate +2% projections provide the best-fit for projecting future demand for Reception places given current demand and population growth.
- 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. For 2013/14 as of 14 May 2014, 1,202 cases were scheduled.
- The number of late applications received by Admissions after the start of the school year has been increasing over the last few years and it is expected that some cases will require the use of the Fair Access Protocol to allocate school places again in September 2014.
- Analysis of the January to May School Census, as well as the Admissions Service's June numbers on roll of the last 3 years, demonstrates a net increase of pupils in primary schools. During this period, an average of 57 additional pupils are on roll in Reception, 29

in Year 1, 34 in Year 2, 33 in Year 3, 24 in Year 4, 20 in Year 5 and 13 in Year 6. These are net increases arising from late or in year applications.

- The increase in demand is not limited to Reception. An additional temporary Year 3 class (opening in September 2014) has been agreed with Marlborough Primary School, and discussions are taking place with 5 other schools regarding the need for additional Year 2, 4, 5 and 6 classes for the academic year 2014/15.

The factors outlined above mean that the numbers of children on roll at the end of the year will be higher than at the beginning of the year. The local 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. The 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.

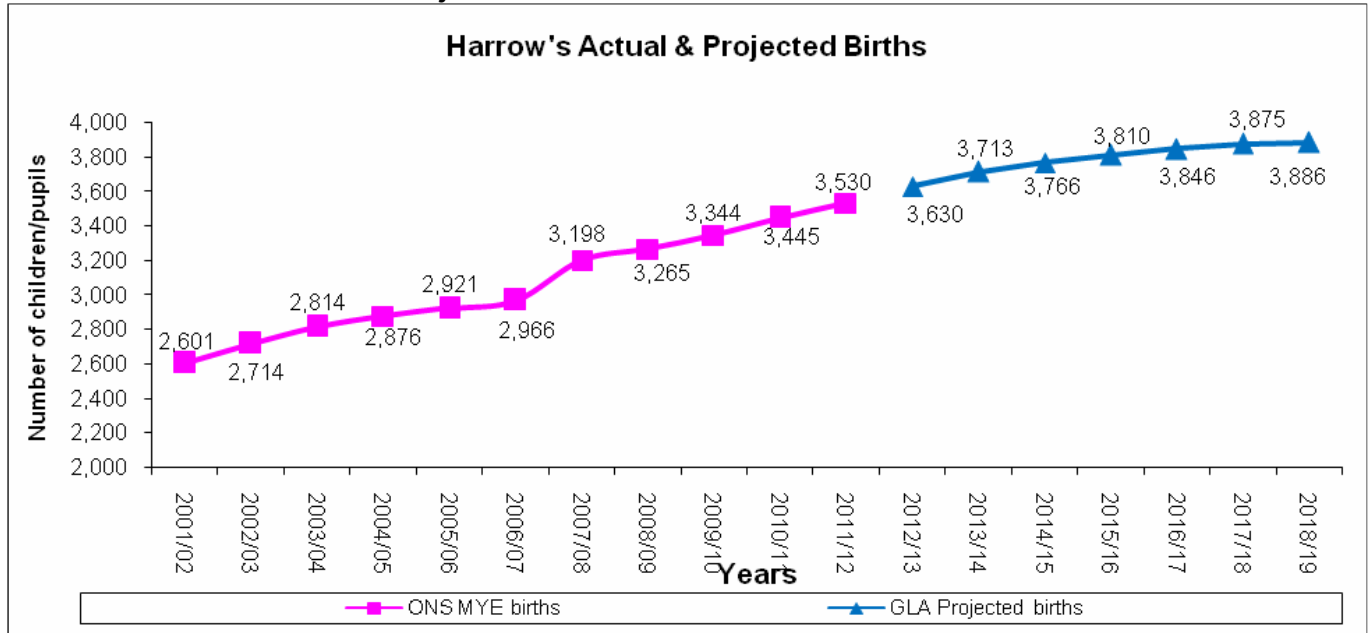
Primary Planning Areas

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.

Harrow's Births and School Rolls

The GLA's school roll projections are based on the births included in the GLA's 2013 Demographic Population projections. As can be seen in Chart 1 below Harrow's actual births have increased from 2,601 in 2001/02 to 3,530 in 2011/12, and they are projected to continue increasing from 3,630 in 2012/13 to 3,886 in 2018/19. Harrow's births are projected to peak at 3,892 in 2021/22.

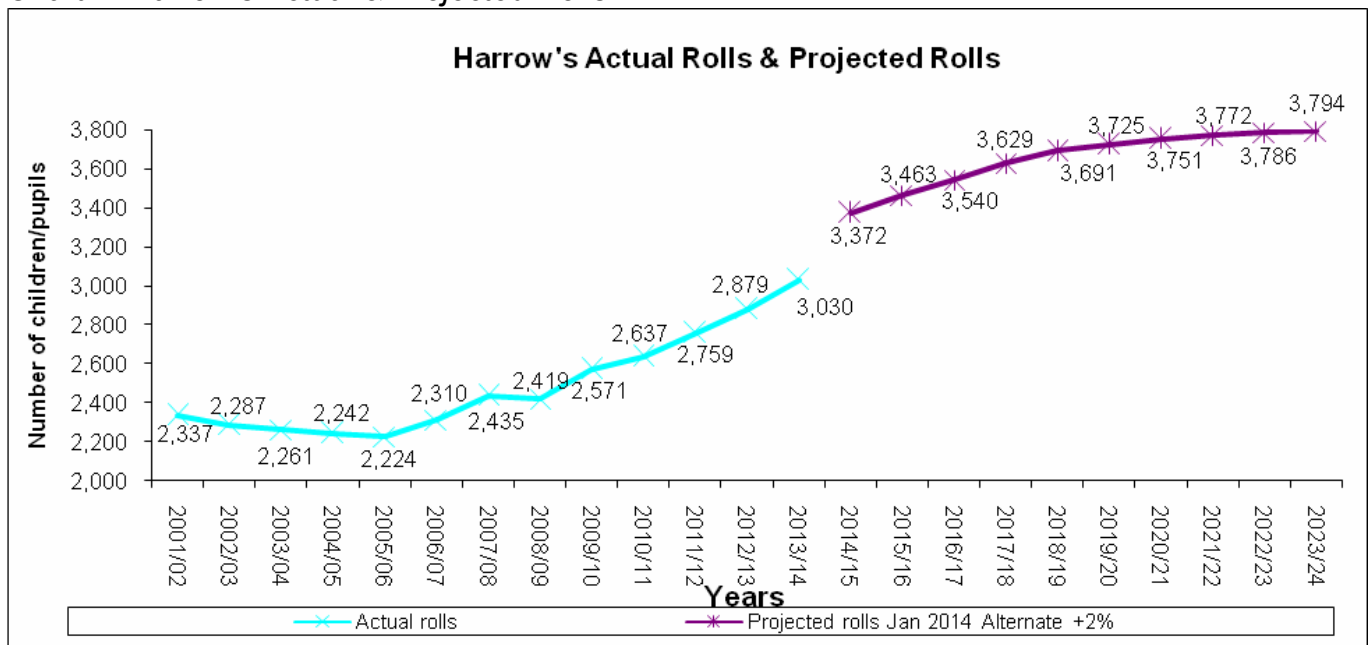
Chart 1: Harrow's Actual & Projected Births



Actual & Projected Births source: gla_2013rnd_trend_based_borough_projections

In-line with the increasing births Harrow schools' actual Reception numbers have increased from 2,337 in 2001/02 to 3,030 in 2013/14, and they are projected to continue rising from 3,372 in 2014/15 to 3,794 in 2023/24.

Chart 2: Harrow's Actual & Projected Rolls



Actual & Projected Rolls source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

Births to School Retention

Harrow has in recent years retained above 90% of live births into its Reception classes, with Reception numbers continuing to increase in line with the birth rate.

Table 2 below shows Harrow's 2006/07 to 2013/14 actual retention rate, which has increased from 89% in the academic year 2006/07 to 94% in 2013/14.

*Table 2 - Retention rate of Harrow births and **actual** school Reception numbers on roll*

Mid-Year of Birth	Actual Reception numbers on roll based on May School Census							
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
2001/02	89%							
2002/03		90%						
2003/04			87%					
2004/05				90%				
2005/06					91%			
2006/07						94%		
2007/08							91%	
2008/09								94%

Table 3 shows Harrow's 2014/15 to 2023/24 projected retention rate.

*Table 3 - Retention rate of Harrow births and **projected** school Reception numbers on roll*

Mid-Year of Birth	Projected Reception numbers on roll									
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
2009/10	101%									
2010/11		101%								
2011/12			100%							
2012/13				100%						
2013/14					99%					
2014/15						99%				
2015/16							98%			
2016/17								98%		
2017/18									98%	
2018/19										98%

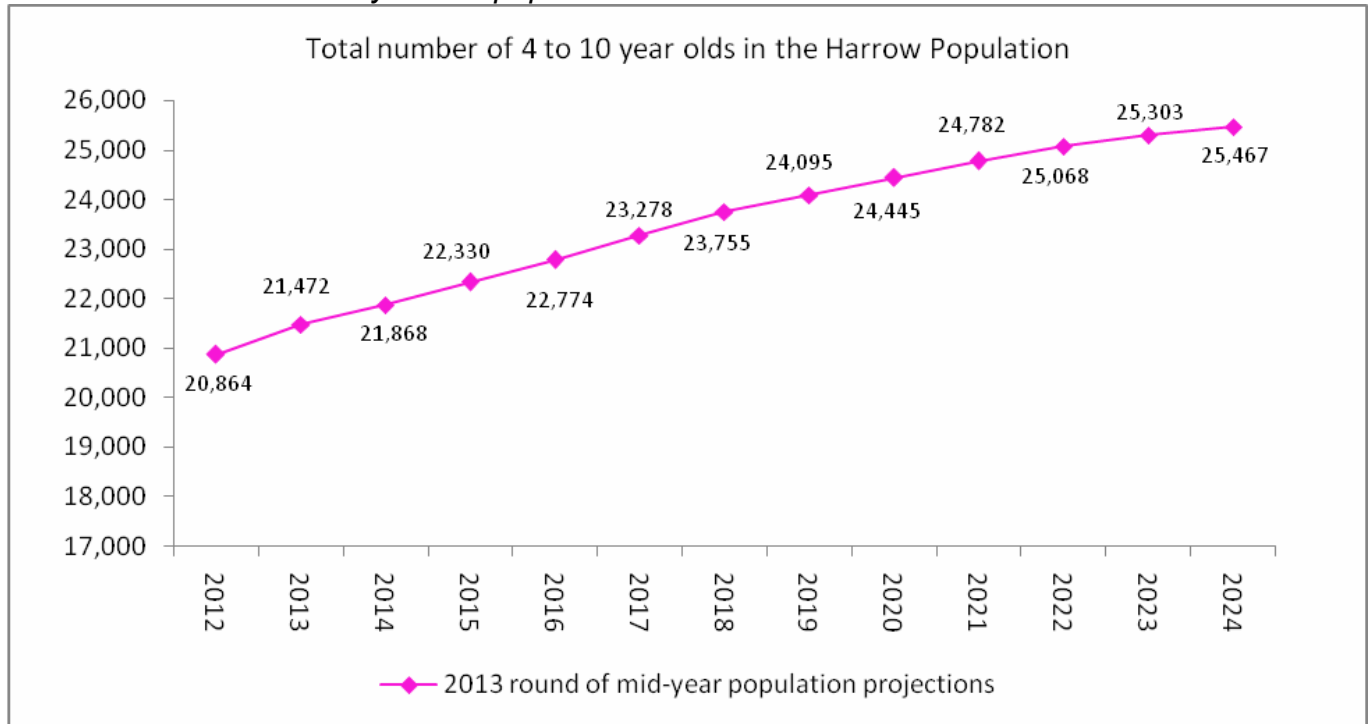
The retention rates are higher in Table 3 as the projected school Reception entry has been calculated using the alternate school roll projections for Reception with the 2% adjustment added. The adjusted projection reflects the increasing population projections, birth projections and application offers within Harrow.

Child 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 2012 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 2013 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 2013 round mid-year population projections are represented in charts 3 & 4 below. The 4-10 year old population projections suggest that this group will continue to rise with a projected increase of 22.1% from 20,864 children mid-year 2012 to 25,467 children mid-year 2024.

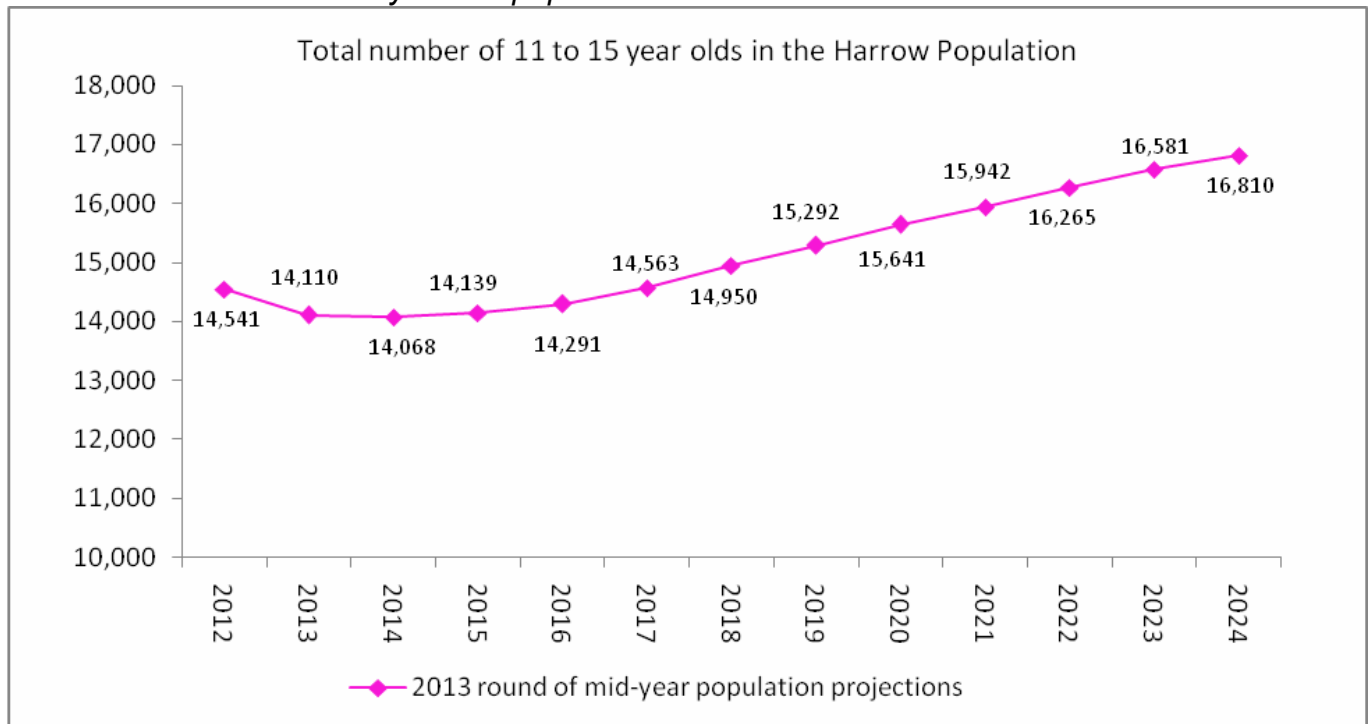
Chart 3: Harrow's 4 to 10 year old population



Source: Harrow_2013rnd_trend_BPO_borough, GLA

The number of 11-15 year olds in the population is projected to dip from 14,541 in 2012 to 14,068 in 2014. From 2015 (14,139) they will start to increase and will continue rising to 16,810 in 2024 and beyond. There is a projected increase of 15.6% from 2012 to 2024. The timing of this increase reflects the current surge in Reception numbers.

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



Source: Harrow_2013rnd_trend_BPO_borough, GLA

Admissions applications

The Admission's service has been experiencing an increase in the number of on-time, late and in-year applications for Reception and all of the primary phase year groups. The number of places being allocated through the Fair Access Protocol has been increasing, with a number of Harrow's KS1 classes going over the limit of 30 places. In January 2014, Harrow reported 105 classes for 4 – 7 year olds which were 'lawfully' (i.e. for reasons which DfE deem acceptable in the short term under current legislation) over 30 places, which was the highest number nationally.

Admissions received 3,368 applications (as at June 2014) from Harrow residents for a September 2014 Reception year school place; this includes applications for Harrow schools, independent schools, out of borough schools, etc.

3,247 offers for places in Harrow schools have been made as at June 2014 – 2,990 for Harrow residents and 257 for out of borough residents.

Table 4 below shows the increase in the total number of applications over the last few years.

Table 4 – Admissions Reception Entry Applications

Reception Entry Year	On-time	Lates	Total	Increase year on year	% Increase	January Reception	Take Up Rate
September 2011	2727	245	2972	95	3.2%	2759	92.8%
September 2012	2811	303	3114	142	4.6%	2879	92.5%
September 2013	3000	269	3269	155	4.7%	3030	92.7%
September 2014 (as at May 2014)	3247	188	3435	166	4.8%	-	-

Please note that the drop in the number of late applications in Table 4 is due to the Admissions service proactively supporting parents to help them submit their applications on time.

Section 3: Harrow's pupils

Primary Phase

As at January 2014, 8.8% of Harrow schools' Reception children reside outside the borough, and 8.7% of Harrow's resident Reception age children attended schools outside Harrow, resulting in a minimal 0.1% net difference.

The numbers of primary age pupils exported and imported into Harrow have remained similar and balanced over the last 4 years; however the following should be noted. The number of primary age Harrow residents attending schools *outside* of Harrow increased from 1,690 in January 2010 to 1,791 in January 2013 and then increased even further to 1,894 in January 2014, representing a 6% increase between 2013 and 2014. A majority of Harrow's exported children go to primary schools in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs, with 624 children going to schools in Hillingdon, 503 in Brent, and 479 in Barnet.

The number of out of borough primary age pupils attending Harrow's schools also increased from 1,805 in January 2013 to 1,884 in January 2014, an increase of 4%. A majority of pupils imported into Harrow schools mainly come from Harrow's neighbouring boroughs - Brent (754), Hertfordshire (329), Hillingdon (287), Ealing (277) and Barnet (204).

As at January 2014, 8.8% of Harrow schools' Reception children reside outside the borough, and 8.7% of Harrow's resident Reception age children attended schools outside Harrow, resulting in a 0.1% net difference.

Table 5 below shows that a majority of Harrow's primary school pupils reside within the borough of Harrow, with the highest numbers living in Roxbourne (5.9%), Marlborough (5.7%), Wealdstone (5.5%) and Queensbury (5.0%). Less than 500 pupils reside in the Pinner ward (471 – 2.4%).

Table 5: Harrow schools' Reception to Year 6 pupils Harrow ward of residence

Ward	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils
Roxbourne	1,161	5.9%
Marlborough	1,108	5.7%
Wealdstone	1,074	5.5%
Queensbury	971	5.0%
Belmont	921	4.7%
Rayners Lane	919	4.7%
Roxeth	870	4.5%
Pinner South	868	4.4%
Harrow Weald	865	4.4%
Kenton East	837	4.3%
Edgware	802	4.1%
Headstone South	802	4.1%
Greenhill	751	3.8%
Headstone North	736	3.8%
West Harrow	735	3.8%
Kenton West	734	3.8%
Harrow on the Hill	702	3.6%
Hatch End	633	3.2%
Stanmore Park	575	2.9%
Canons	564	2.9%
Pinner	471	2.4%
Harrow wards total	17,099	87.5%
Out of borough/Unknown	2,433	12.5%
Grand total	19,532	100%

Source – January 2014 School Census

Secondary Phase

As at January 2014 14.1% of Harrow schools' Year 7 pupils reside outside the borough, whilst 27.2% of Harrow's resident Year 7 children attend schools outside Harrow, resulting in a -17.9% net difference.

3,115 secondary age Harrow residents attended schools outside the borough in January 2014; this is significantly higher than the number of out of borough pupils attending Harrow's high schools (1,549). A majority of Harrow's secondary aged resident pupils went to schools in Brent (758), Hillingdon (761), Barnet (665) and Hertfordshire (561).

However, there has been a 23% increase between 2010 and 2014 in the number of out of borough secondary aged pupils attending Harrow schools from 1,192 in January 2010 to 1,453 in January 2013 and to 1,549 in January 2014. The majority of pupils come from Brent (790), Barnet (256), Ealing (236) and Hillingdon (106).

Table 6 below shows that a majority of Harrow's high school pupils reside in the borough of Harrow. More pupils reside in the Roxbourne (6.2%) and Wealdstone (5.9%) wards, and less than 250 pupils reside in Pinner (1.9%). A significant number of secondary age pupils reside in boroughs outside of Harrow.

Table 6: Harrow schools' Year 7 to Year 13 pupils Harrow ward of residence

Ward	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils
Roxbourne	785	6.2%
Wealdstone	745	5.9%
Marlborough	673	5.3%
Queensbury	662	5.3%
Harrow Weald	590	4.7%
Headstone South	579	4.6%
West Harrow	555	4.4%
Rayners Lane	542	4.3%
Roxeth	528	4.2%
Headstone North	517	4.1%
Belmont	516	4.1%
Kenton West	504	4.0%
Edgware	492	3.9%
Kenton East	453	3.6%
Harrow on the Hill	445	3.5%
Greenhill	376	3.0%
Stanmore Park	346	2.7%
Hatch End	303	2.4%
Canons	291	2.3%
Pinner South	275	2.2%
Pinner	238	1.9%
Harrow wards total	10,415	82.7%
Out of borough/Unknown	2,186	17.3%
Grand total	12,601	100%

Source – January 2014 School Census

Section 4: Temporary ('Bulge) Reception classes & Permanent Expansions

The number of available Reception places each year since 2009 has been increased in accordance to the rise in demand through the use of temporary 'bulge' classes, with permanent expansions implemented from 2013.

Temporary classes are shown in Table 7 below. There were 5 temporary additional 'bulge' classes in September 2009, 5 in September 2010, 8 in September 2011 (and a Year 1 class in October 2011 at Camrose Primary School), 12 in September 2012, 9 in September 2013.

In September 2014, in order to meet the full increased demand for Reception places, at least 10 further bulge classes (300 places) will be opened in community and voluntary aided schools.

Table 7 - Reception Bulge classes since September 2009

Planning Area	Bulge classes	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
North East Planning Area (PA1)	Alyward					1	
	Stanburn			1	1		
	Weald		1	1			
	Whitchurch						1
North West Planning Area (PA2)	Cannon Lane				1		1
	Cedars	1		1	1		
	Grimsdyke						1
	Longfield		1			1	
	Pinner Wood		1			1	
South East Planning Area (PA3)	Camrose				1		
	Glebe			1	1		
	Kenmore Park		1	1			1
	Priestmead						1
	Stag Lane						1
South West Planning Area (PA4)	Grange	1		1		1	
	Newton Farm						1
	Roxeth					1	
	Vaughan				1		
	Welldon Park	1			1		
Central Planning Area (PA5)	Belmont	1				1	
	Elmgrove				1		1
	Marlborough				1		
	Norbury		1	1		1	
	Pinner Park			1	1		
	Whitefriars						1
Voluntary Aided Schools (PA6)	St Georges	1					
	Avanti House				2	2	
	St John Fisher						1
Total Bulges		5	5	8	12	9	10
Total Places		150	150	240	360	270	300

Permanent expansions (shown in Table 8 below) have also been implemented, with 8 schools permanently expanding in September 2013, 7 schools permanently expanding from September 2014 and 8 schools permanently expanding from September 2015.

Table 8 - Reception Permanent classes since September 2013

Planning Areas	Bulge classes	2013/14 – Phase 1	2014/15 – Phase 2	2015/16 – Phase 3
North East Planning Area (PA1)	Alyward		1	
	Stanburn	1		
	Whitchurch			1
North West Planning Area (PA2)	Cannon Lane			1
	Cedars	1		
	Longfield			
	Pinner Wood		1	
South East Planning Area (PA3)	Camrose	1		
	Glebe	1		
	Kenmore Park			1
	Priestmead			1
South West Planning Area (PA4)	Grange		1	
	Newton Farm			1
	Vaughan	1		
Central Planning Area (PA5)	Belmont		1	
	Elmgrove			1
	Marlborough	1		
	Norbury		1	
	Pinner Park	1		
	Whitefriars			1
Voluntary Aided Schools (PA6)	Avanti House		2	
	Krishna Avanti	1		
	St John Fisher			1
Total Classes		8	7	8
Total Places		240	210	240

Section 5: School Roll Projections

Primary Schools

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

- i) Projections for all Reception to Year 6 pupils.
- ii) Projections for all Reception pupils only.
- iii) Primary Schools Projections by Planning Areas:
 - a) Reception to Year 6 pupils, and
 - b) Reception pupils

Data for Reception places 2014/15 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.

Planning for additional school places in 2014/15 is based on the Alternate GLA projections, and an additional 2% planning factor was applied to ensure there was flexibility so that sufficient school places could be made available as needed. The GLA Alternate +2% projections indicate that 3,372 children would require Reception places by the end of the academic year 2014-15.

i) Projections for Reception to Year 6 Pupils

Pupil numbers have been increasing across all of the primary phase year groups, from Reception to Year 6, added to by in-year growth.

According to the 2014 round of GLA school roll projections, the information in Table 9 and Chart 6 shows that the number of pupils in Reception to Year 6 is likely to continue steadily rising beyond the 2023/24 academic year.

The data in the table below indicates that the 2014/15 deficit will continue to increase for the foreseeable future, from -259 places to -3,914 in 2023/24. The deficit places are calculated from the projected pupil numbers and the places available.

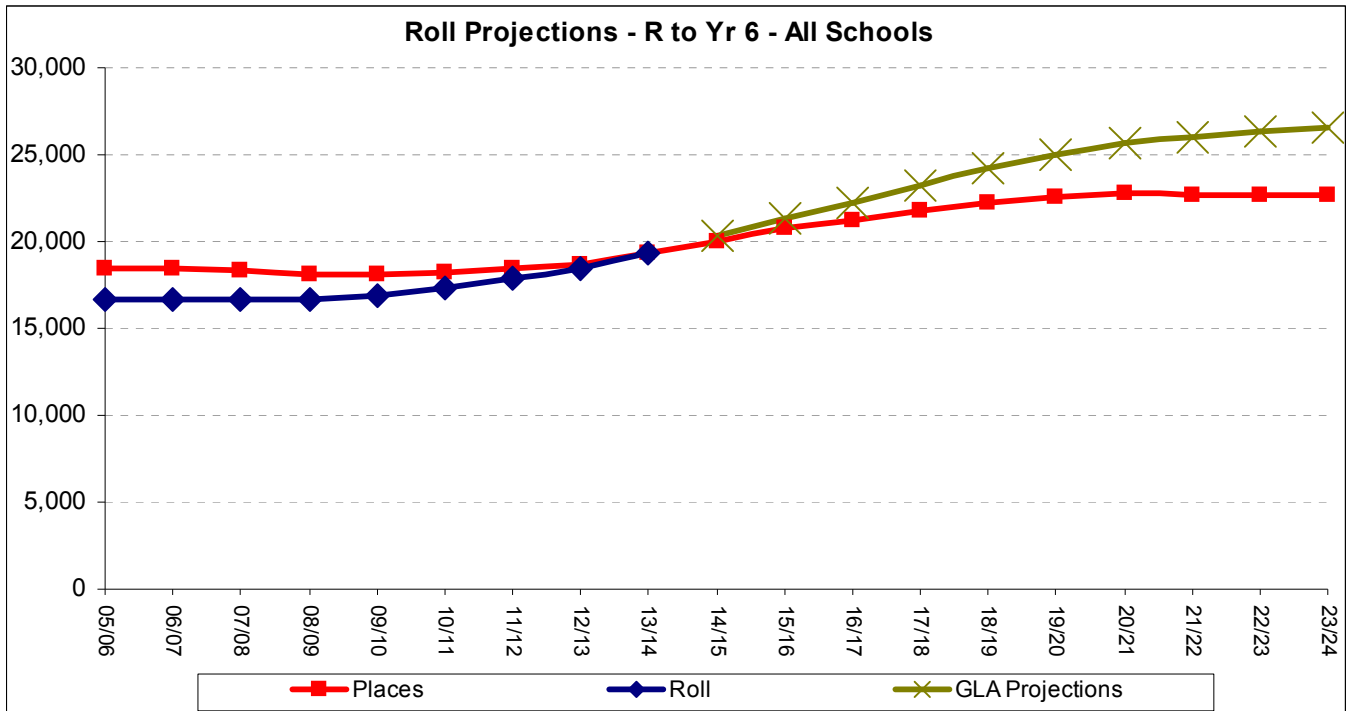
Table 9: School roll projections for Year R - 6 in all schools in Harrow

Primary projection area: All Schools (Includes VA)				
Years R to 6 only				
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA	Places available	Surplus/Deficit of places
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	19,347		19,278	-69
14/15		20,291	20,032	-259
15/16		21,282	20,726	-556
16/17		22,257	21,270	-987
17/18		23,254	21,780	-1474
18/19		24,168	22,230	-1938
19/20		24,981	22,560	-2421
20/21		25,649	22,740	-2909
21/22		26,045	22,680	-3365
22/23		26,354	22,680	-3674
23/24		26,594	22,680	-3914

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

The 'Places available' figure for 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14 include actual increased Pupil Admission Numbers (PAN) and bulge classes; and for 2014/15 and 2015/16 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 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

ii) Projections for Reception Pupils Only

Reception numbers have risen from 2,224 in January 2006 to 3,030 in January 2014; this is a 36% increase. GLA projections are indicating that numbers will rise to between 3,300 and 3,400 in January 2015 and continue to increase to January 2024 and beyond.

The number of Harrow's Reception permanent places 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 2014, Harrow's Reception permanent places will increase by 210 places to 3,000 following implementation of the first group of Phase 2 of the Primary School Expansion Programme (this includes two forms of entry at Avanti House free school). In order to meet the full increased demand for Reception places, 10 bulge classes (300 places) will be opened at schools. It may be necessary to open additional bulge classes during the year to meet in-year growth in pupil numbers.

Table 10: 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 (Alternate +2%)	Reception Places available*	Permanent Places	Calculated Forms of Entry - Alternate +2%	Proposed Additional Forms of Entry required - Alternate +2%**	Total Reception Places Proposed - Alternate +2%
05/06	2,224		2,605	2,605			
06/07	2,310		2,575	2,575			
07/08	2,435		2,530	2,530			
08/09	2,419		2,530	2,530			
09/10	2,571		2,696	2,546			
10/11	2,637		2,700	2,550			
11/12	2,759		2,800	2,550			
12/13	2,879		2,910	2,550			
13/14	3,030		3,060	2,790			
14/15		3,372	3,300	3,000	-2.40	2-3	3,360 - 3,390
15/16		3,463	3,240	3,240	-7.44	7-8	3,450 - 3,580
16/17		3,540	3,240	3,240	-10.02	10	3,540
17/18		3,629	3,240	3,240	-12.97	13	3,630
18/19		3,691	3,240	3,240	-15.02	15	3,690
19/20		3,725	3,240	3,240	-16.17	16	3,720
20/21		3,751	3,240	3,240	-17.05	17	3,750
21/22		3,772	3,240	3,240	-17.73	18	3,780
22/23		3,786	3,240	3,240	-18.21	18	3,780
23/24		3,794	3,240	3,240	-18.46	18-19	3,780 - 3,810

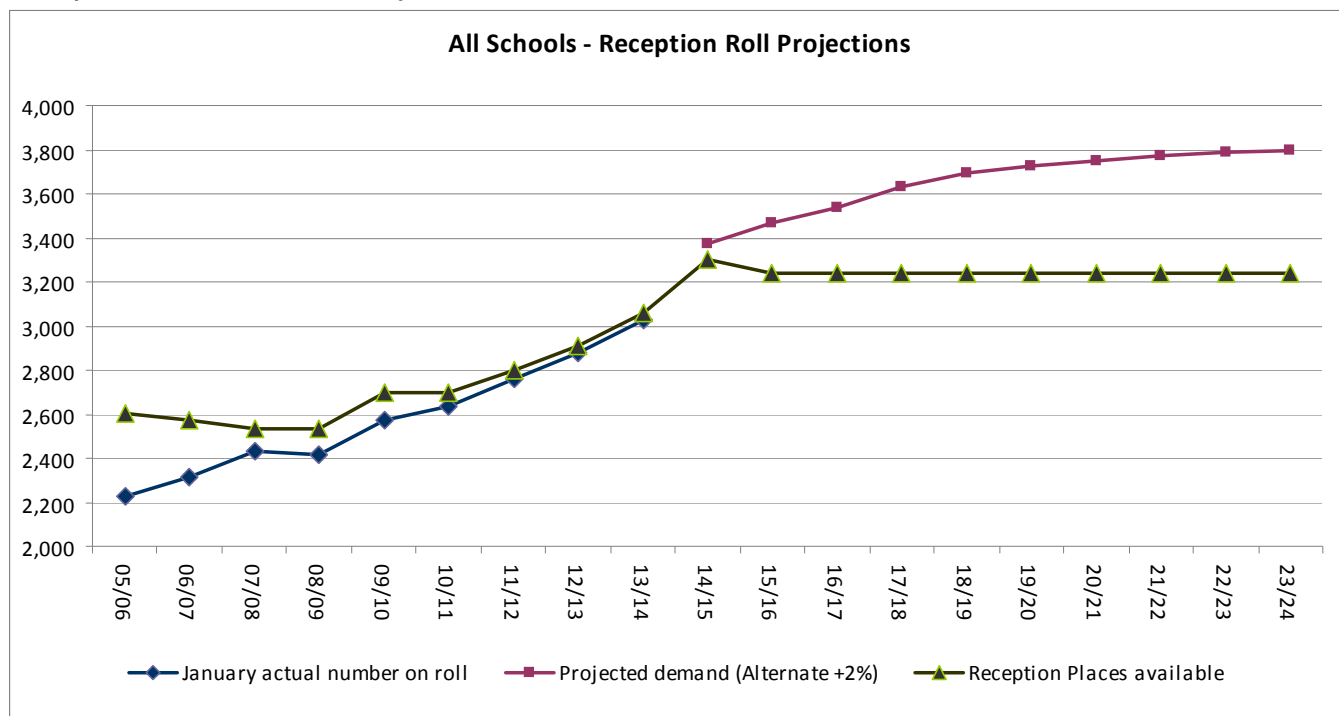
Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

* Places available 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16 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.

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. This potential extra capacity is not included in the places available numbers at this stage.

Chart 5: Current numbers on roll, places available, GLA, Alternate +2% projections for Reception Year in all Primary schools in Harrow



Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

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 2014 is shown below.

The number of temporary (bulge) Reception classes and permanent expansion classes from 2009/10 to 2015/16 are also shown below.

Schools:	PAN	Bulge classes	Permanent Expansion
Aylward	90	1	1
Stanburn	120	2	1
Weald	90	2	0
Whitchurch	120	1	1

Main Wards:
Belmont
Stanmore Park
Canons

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

Table 11: 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/Deficit of places
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	2,494		2,490	-4
14/15		2,621	2,580	-41
15/16		2,774	2,670	-104
16/17		2,939	2,760	-179
17/18		3,089	2,820	-269
18/19		3,208	2,850	-358
19/20		3,344	2,910	-434
20/21		3,463	2,940	-523
21/22		3,524	2,940	-584
22/23		3,573	2,940	-633
23/24		3,613	2,940	-673

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

Table 11 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 2014/15 and this is expected to continue beyond 2024. The current small deficit of places will increase significantly by 2015, and is projected to continue up to 2023/24.

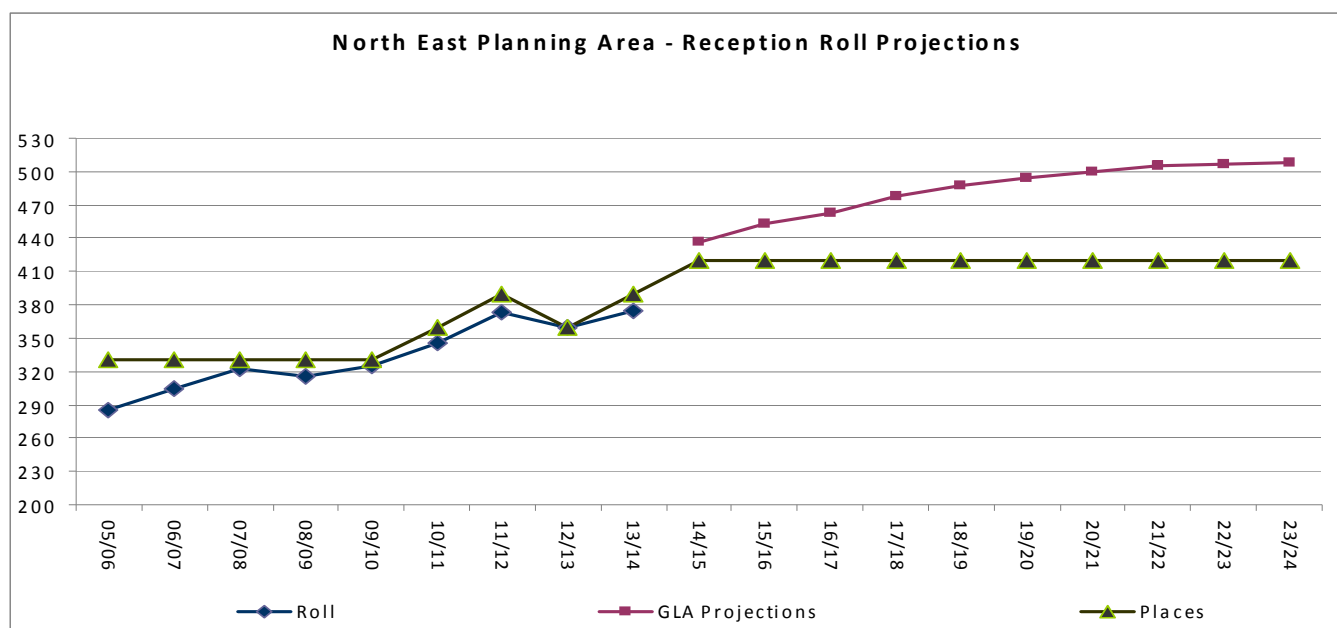
Table 12: Reception projections for the North East Planning Area

Primary projection area: Planning Area 1 - North East (Community Schools only)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand (Alternate +2%)	Reception Places available	Calculated FE - Alternate +2%	Proposed Additional FE required - Alternate +2%	Total Reception Places Proposed - Alternate +2%
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	374		390			
14/15		436	420	-0.54	1	450
15/16		453	420	-1.09	1	450
16/17		463	420	-1.43	1-2	450 - 480
17/18		478	420	-1.92	2	480
18/19		488	420	-2.26	2	480
19/20		494	420	-2.47	2	480
20/21		500	420	-2.67	3	510
21/22		505	420	-2.82	3	510
22/23		507	420	-2.88	3	510
23/24		508	420	-2.93	3	510

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

Table 12 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 2023/24. The current deficit in places in 2014/15 is projected to increase and continue up to 2023/24 and likely beyond.

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



* Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

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 2014 is shown below.

The number of temporary (bulge) Reception classes and permanent expansion classes from 2009/10 to 2015/16 are also shown below.

Schools:	PAN	Bulge classes	Perm Exp*
Cannon Lane	120	2	1
Cedars Manor	90	3	1
Grimsdye	90	1	0
Longfield	90	2	0
Pinner Wood	90	2	1
West Lodge	90	0	0

Main Wards:
Pinner
Pinner South
Hatch End
Headstone North
Harrow Weald

Other Wards:
Headstone South
Rayners Lane
Roxbourne
Harrow on the Hill
West Harrow

* Perm Exp – Permanent Expansions

Table 13: 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/Deficit of places
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	3,425		3,420	-5
14/15		3,583	3,540	-43
15/16		3,730	3,630	-100
16/17		3,848	3,690	-158
17/18		3,945	3,720	-225
18/19		4,067	3,780	-287
19/20		4,166	3,810	-356
20/21		4,229	3,810	-419
21/22		4,252	3,780	-472
22/23		4,282	3,780	-502
23/24		4,319	3,780	-539

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

The GLA roll projections in Table 13 above show a small deficit of places in 2014/15, which is projected to continue increasing over the next few years, continuing to rise up to -539 places in 2023/24.

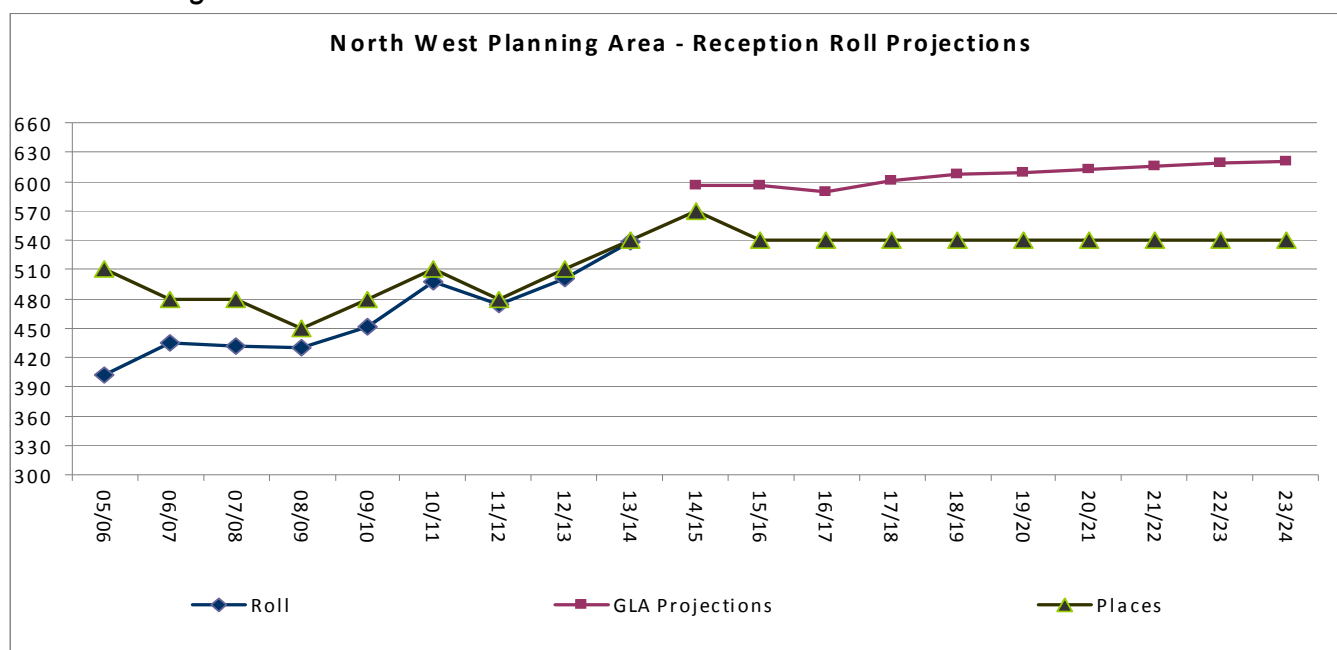
Table 14: Reception projections for the North West Planning Area

Primary projection area: Planning Area 2 - North West (Community Schools only)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand (Alternate +2%)	Reception Places available	Calculated FE - Alternate +2%	Proposed Additional FE required - Alternate +2%	Total Reception Places Proposed - Alternate +2%
05/06	402		510			
06/07	435		480			
07/08	432		480			
08/09	430		450			
09/10	451		480			
10/11	498		510			
11/12	475		480			
12/13	500		510			
13/14	539		540			
14/15		597	570	-0.89	1	600
15/16		596	540	-1.86	2	600
16/17		590	540	-1.67	2	600
17/18		601	540	-2.05	2	600
18/19		607	540	-2.24	2	600
19/20		610	540	-2.33	2	600
20/21		612	540	-2.41	2-3	600 - 630
21/22		616	540	-2.53	3	630
22/23		619	540	-2.62	3	630
23/24		621	540	-2.70	3	630

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

Table 14 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 539 in 2013/14. The projections in this area will continue a slow steady increase from 597 in 2014/15 to 621 by 2023/24.

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



* Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

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 2014 is shown below.

The number of temporary (bulge) Reception classes and permanent expansion classes from 2009/10 to 2015/16 are also shown below.

Schools:	PAN	Bulge classes	Perm Exp*
Camrose	60	1**	1
Glebe	90	2	1
Kenmore Park	120	3	1
Priestmead	120	1	1
Stag Lane	120	1	0

Main Wards:
Edgware
Queensbury
Kenton East
Kenton West

Other Wards:
Belmont
Canons

* Perm Exp – Permanent Expansions

** Camrose Primary also opened a Year 1 bulge class in October 2011.

Table 15: 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/Deficit of places
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	2,808		2,760	-48
14/15		2,949	2,910	-39
15/16		3,091	3,030	-61
16/17		3,284	3,150	-134
17/18		3,444	3,210	-234
18/19		3,587	3,270	-317
19/20		3,735	3,330	-405
20/21		3,890	3,390	-500
21/22		3,990	3,360	-630
22/23		4,088	3,360	-728
23/24		4,127	3,360	-767

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

Table 15 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 2,808 in 2013/14. The projected demand shows a continued increase in the numbers, with an actual small deficit in the number of places available in 2013/14. A small deficit is projected for 2014/15 and 2015/16, and then projected to increase sharply to -134 places in 2016/17 and will continue to rise quite significantly for the next few years.

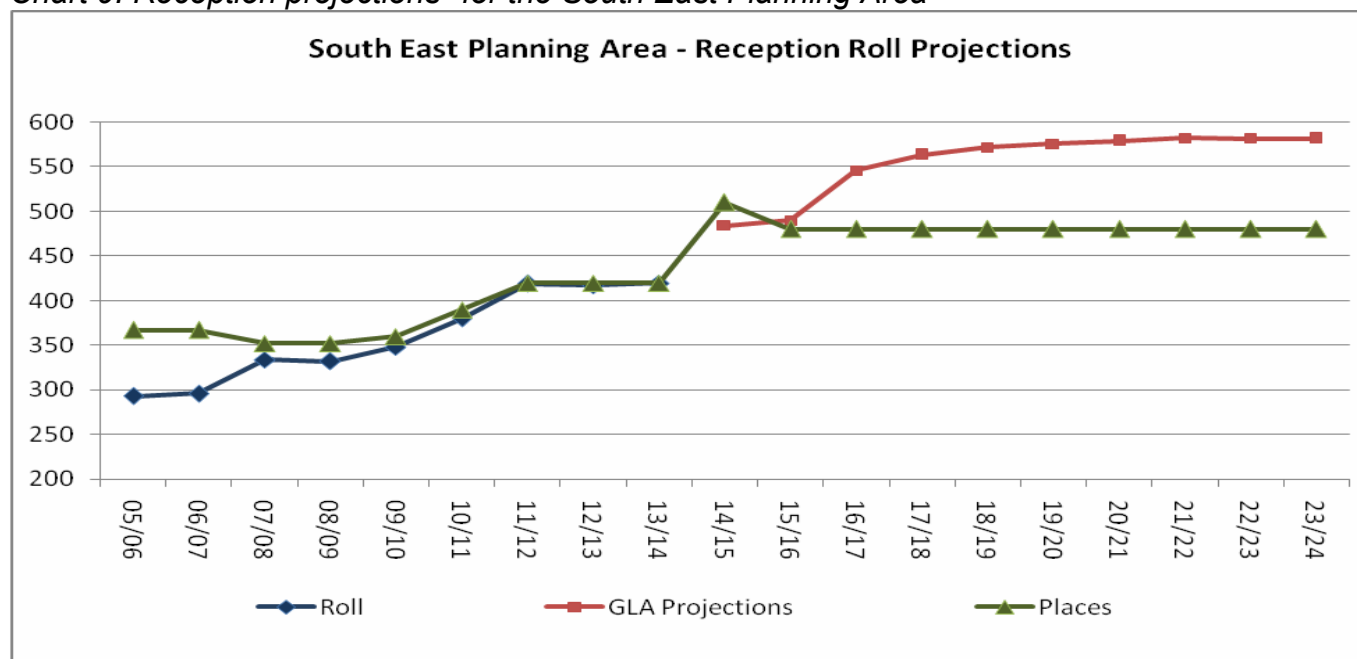
Table 16: Reception projections for the South East Planning Area

Primary projection area: Planning Area 3 - South East (Community Schools only)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand (Alternate +2%)	Reception Places available	Calculated FE - Alternate +2%	Proposed Additional FE required - Alternate +2%	Total Reception Places Proposed - Alternate +2%
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	420		420			
14/15		484	510	0.86	0	510
15/16		490	480	-0.33	0	480
16/17		546	480	-2.19	2	540
17/18		563	480	-2.78	3	570
18/19		572	480	-3.07	3	570
19/20		576	480	-3.19	3	570
20/21		579	480	-3.29	3	570
21/22		582	480	-3.41	3	570
22/23		582	480	-3.39	3	570
23/24		581	480	-3.37	3	570

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

Table 16 and Chart 9 show that the Reception numbers on roll have continued to slowly rise in the South East planning area. The increase in the 2014/15 projection is suggested to be due to an increase in the population of this planning area. The projections will continue slowly rising, with the current surplus in places becoming a deficit of 2 forms of entry in 2016/17 and increasing to a deficit of 3 forms of entry from 2017/18 onwards.

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



Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

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 2014 is shown below.

The number of temporary (bulge) Reception classes and permanent expansion classes from 2009/10 to 2015/16 are also shown below.

Schools:	PAN	Bulge classes	Perm Exp*
Earlsmead	60	0	0
Grange	90	3	1
Heathland	90	0	0
Newton Farm	60	1	1
Roxbourne	90	0	0
Roxeth	60	1	0
Vaughan	90	1	1
Welldon Park	60	2	0

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

Other Wards:
Headstone South
Greenhill

* Perm Exp – Permanent Expansions

Table 17: 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/Deficit of places
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	3,786		3,828	42
14/15		3,902	3,892	-10
15/16		4,065	3,986	-79
16/17		4,187	4,020	-167
17/18		4,340	4,110	-230
18/19		4,449	4,170	-279
19/20		4,539	4,200	-339
20/21		4,599	4,200	-399
21/22		4,645	4,200	-445
22/23		4,663	4,200	-463
23/24		4,685	4,200	-485

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

Table 17 above shows the number of Reception to Year 6 pupils in the South West Planning Area. Pupil numbers have been increasing in this area and are projected to continue increasing from 3,902 in 2014/15 to 4,685 in 2023/24. Last year's small surplus of places is projected to become a small deficit in 2014/15 and 2015/16. This deficit is projected to sharply increase in 2016/17 and to continue rising.

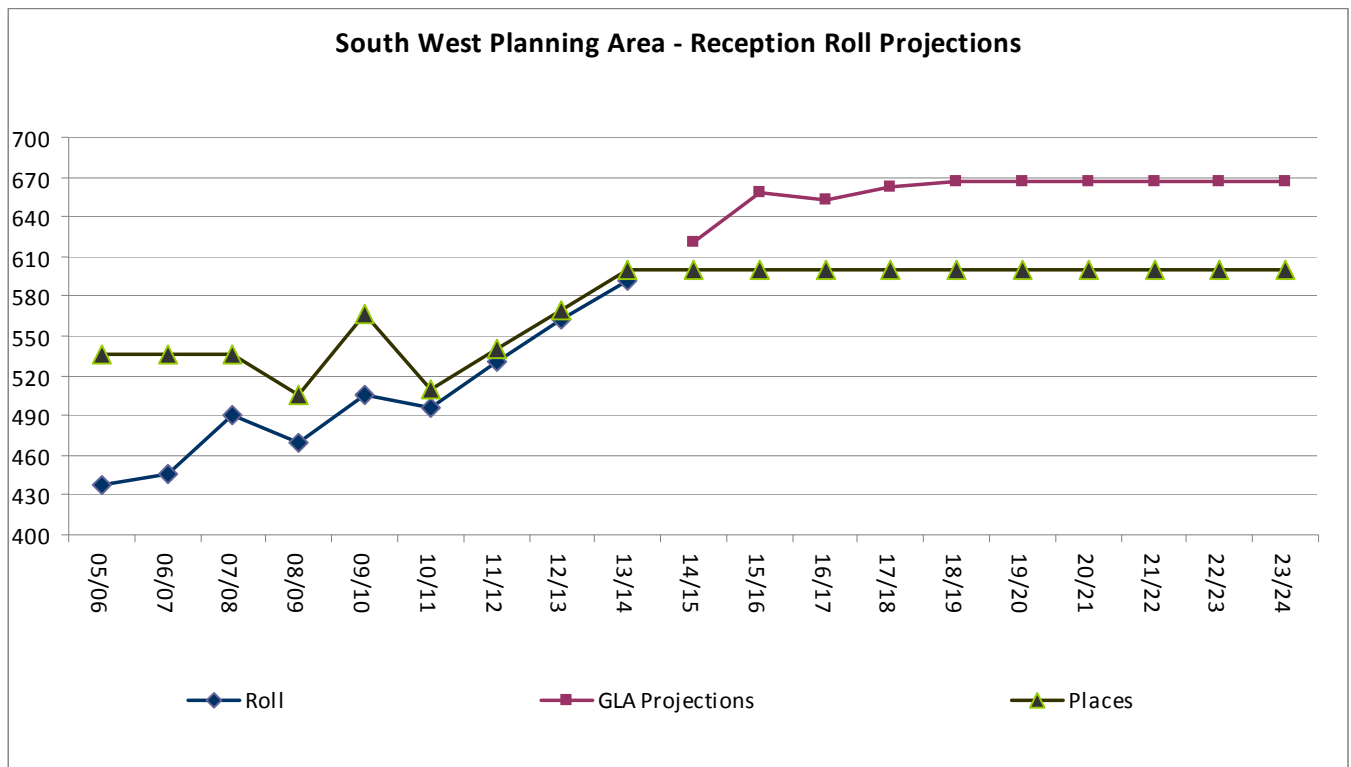
Table 18: Reception projections for the South West Planning Area

Primary projection area: Planning Area 4 - South West (Community Schools only)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand (Alternate +2%)	Reception Places available	Calculated FE - Alternate +2%	Proposed Additional FE required - Alternate +2%	Total Reception Places Proposed - Alternate +2%
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	591		600			
14/15		621	600	-0.70	1	630
15/16		659	600	-1.97	2	660
16/17		653	600	-1.76	2	660
17/18		662	600	-2.08	2	660
18/19		666	600	-2.21	2	660
19/20		666	600	-2.21	2	660
20/21		666	600	-2.21	2	660
21/22		666	600	-2.20	2	660
22/23		667	600	-2.24	2	660
23/24		667	600	-2.22	2	660

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

Table 18 and Chart 10 show the Reception numbers and projections in the South West planning area. Pupil numbers have been steadily increasing this area, by 1 form of entry each year from 2011/13 to 2013/14, and are projected to continue increasing as such until 2015/16 when the rate of increase reduces and plateaus from 2018/19 onwards. Last year's small surplus of places is projected to become a deficit in 2014/15. This deficit is projected to continue rising and indicates a further 2 forms of entry are required in this planning area.

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



* Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

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 2014 is shown below.

The number of temporary (bulge) Reception classes and permanent expansion classes from 2009/10 to 2015/16 are also shown below.

Schools:	PAN	Bulge classes	Perm Exp*	Main Wards:	Other Wards:
Belmont	90	2	1	Wealdstone	Harrow Weald
Elmgrove	120	2	1	Marlborough	Hatch End
Marlborough	90	1	1	Headstone South	Belmont
Norbury	90	3	1	Greenhill	Kenton West
Pinner Park	120	2	1	Headstone North	West Harrow
Whitefriars	90	1	1		

* Perm Exp – Permanent Expansions

Table 19: 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/Deficit of places
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	3,294		3,270	-24
14/15		3,517	3,450	-67
15/16		3,748	3,630	-118
16/17		3,983	3,780	-203
17/18		4,223	3,930	-293
18/19		4,457	4,050	-407
19/20		4,666	4,140	-526
20/21		4,828	4,200	-628
21/22		4,924	4,200	-724
22/23		4,985	4,200	-785
23/24		5,041	4,200	-841

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

Table 19 above shows the projected Reception to Year 6 pupil numbers in this Planning Area over the next few years. The actual numbers on roll increased substantially from 3,098 in 2012/13 to 3,294 in 2013/14. Last year's small deficit of places in this area is projected to increase further in 2014/15 and is projected to continue rising to a deficit of -841 in 2023/24.

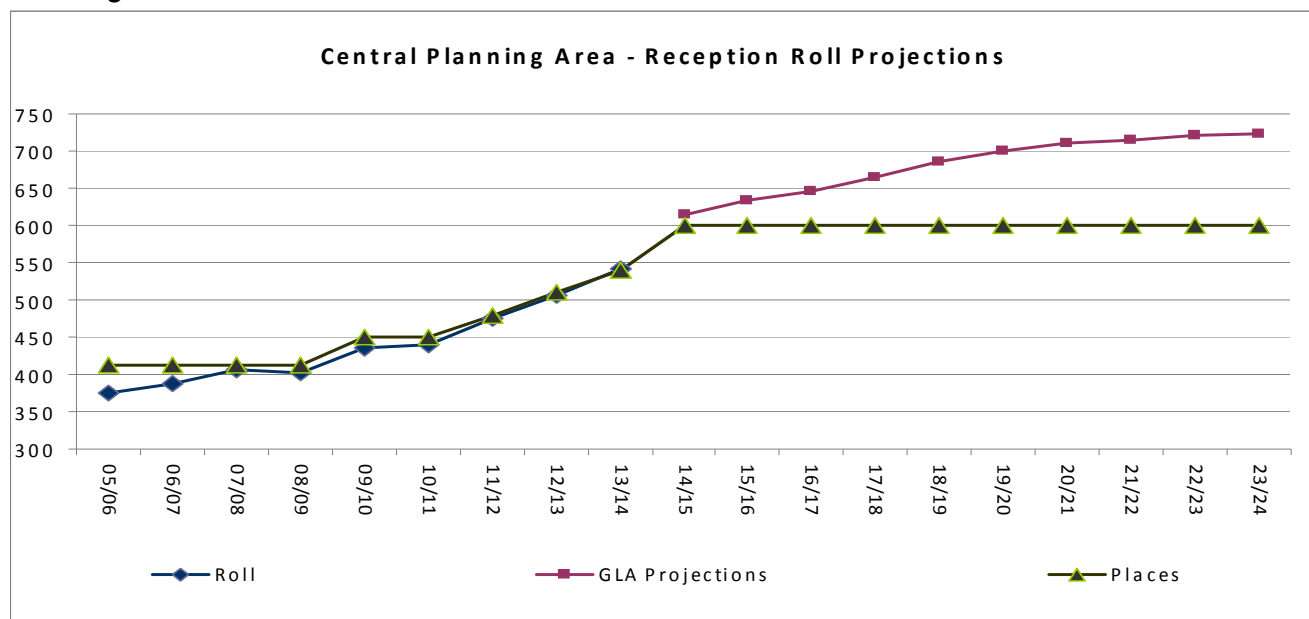
Table 20: Reception projections for the Central Planning Area

Primary projection area: Planning Area 5 - Central (Community Schools)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand (Alternate +2%)	Reception Places available	Calculated FE - Alternate +2%	Proposed Additional FE required - Alternate +2%	Total Reception Places Proposed - Alternate +2%
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	541		540			
14/15		614	600	-0.48	0	600
15/16		633	600	-1.10	1	630
16/17		646	600	-1.53	2	660
17/18		665	600	-2.16	2	660
18/19		686	600	-2.86	3	690
19/20		700	600	-3.35	3	690
20/21		710	600	-3.66	4	720
21/22		714	600	-3.82	4	720
22/23		720	600	-4.01	4	720
23/24		723	600	-4.11	4	720

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

Table 20 and Chart 11 show that the number of Reception pupils in the Central planning area has significantly increased over the last few years, increasing by just over 1 form of entry per year from 2010/11 to 2013/14. This increase is projected to continue, with the current small deficit of places increasing from 1 form of entry in 2015/16 to 4 forms of entry by 2020/21.

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



* Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

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 School, which has converted to academy status, is retained within this group and, for planning purposes; the places at Avanti House free school 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) as at September 2014 are listed below, along with the number of temporary (bulge) Reception classes and permanent expansion classes from 2009/10 to 2015/16.

Schools:	PAN	Bulge classes	Permanent Expansions
St Anselm's Catholic Primary School	60	0	0
St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School	60	0	0
St George's Catholic Primary School	60	1	0
St John Fisher Catholic Primary School	90	1	1
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	60	0	0
St Teresa's Catholic Primary School	60	0	0
St John's Church of England School	60	0	0
Krishna Avanti Primary School	60	0	1
Avanti-House (All-through school: primary places)	60	4	2
Moriah Jewish Day School	30	0	0

Table 21: Primary projections for Voluntary Aided schools

Primary projection area: Voluntary Aided & Free Schools				
Years R to 6 only				
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA	Places available	Surplus/Deficit of places
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		3,390	
13/14	3,540		3,510	-30
14/15		3,718	3,660	-58
15/16		3,874	3,780	-94
16/17		4,016	3,870	-146
17/18		4,213	3,990	-223
18/19		4,400	4,110	-290
19/20		4,532	4,170	-362
20/21		4,640	4,200	-440
21/22		4,709	4,200	-509
22/23		4,763	4,200	-563
23/24		4,809	4,200	-609

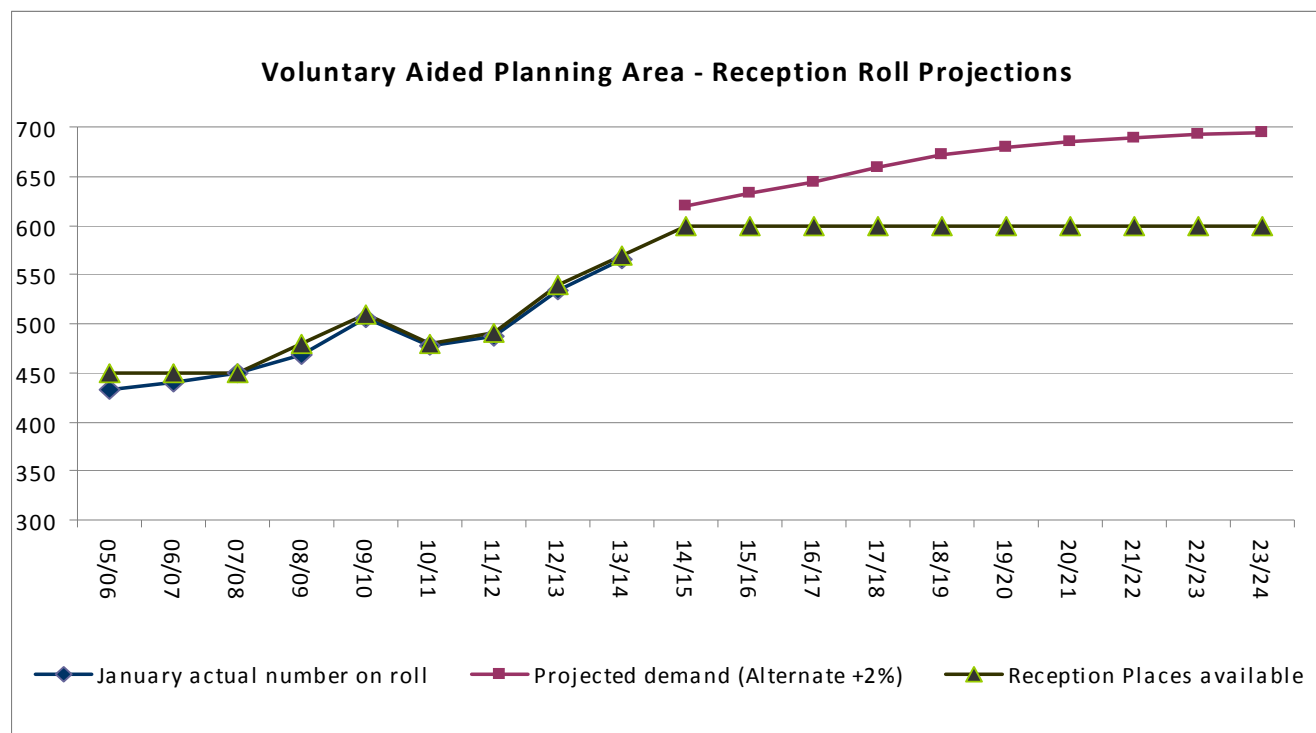
Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

Table 22: Reception projections for Voluntary Aided schools

Primary projection area: Planning Area 6 - Voluntary Aided Schools						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand (Alternate +2%)	Reception Places available	Calculated FE - Alternate +2%	Proposed Additional FE required - Alternate +2%	Total Reception Places Proposed - Alternate +2%
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	565		570			
14/15		619	600	-0.65	1	630
15/16		633	600	-1.10	1	630
16/17		643	600	-1.44	1	630
17/18		660	600	-1.99	2	660
18/19		672	600	-2.39	2	660
19/20		679	600	-2.62	3	690
20/21		684	600	-2.81	3	690
21/22		689	600	-2.96	3	690
22/23		692	600	-3.07	3	690
23/24		694	600	-3.13	3	690

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

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



*Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

Secondary Schools

The position for high school places is very different to that of primary schools. If there was no extra provision in Harrow for Year 7, demand would exceed supply in 2016. It is recognised that the permanent location of Avanti House free school in Harrow will bring additional capacity sooner. However, there will be the basic need for additional secondary places beyond 2018 and the additional capacity will be needed. Currently Harrow has capacity at its high schools, apart from in Year 11 which is under pressure.

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
Avanti House (All-through school: secondary places)	180
Total Year 7 places in September 2014	2,330

Table 23: 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	Number of Surplus places	Forms of Entry surplus/deficit
05/06	10,856		9,222		
06/07	10,852		9,172		
07/08	10,739		9,122		
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		11,340		
13/14	10,391		11,510	1119	
14/15		10,375	11,650	1275	43
15/16		10,441	11,730	1289	43
16/17		10,576	11,870	1294	43
17/18		10,891	11,890	999	33
18/19		11,318	12,010	692	23
19/20		11,725	12,190	465	15
20/21		12,244	12,280	37	1
21/22		12,916	12,340	-576	-19
22/23		13,607	12,400	-1207	-40
23/24		14,245	12,400	-1845	-62

*Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

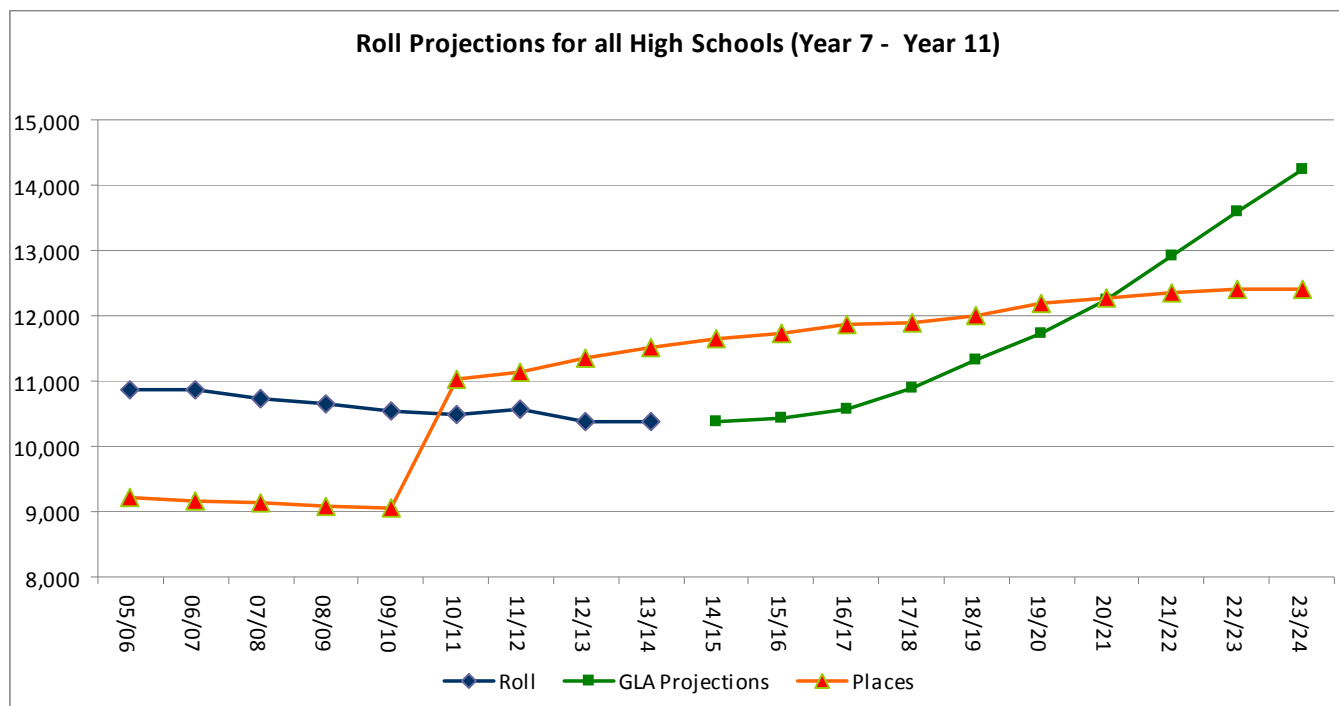
Table 23 and Chart 13 show that the GLA projects a steady increase in the number of pupils in Years 7 to 11 from 2014/15 onwards. The current surplus of places is projected to sharply decrease to 37 places in 2020/21, and this will become a deficit of 576 places in 2021/22, this deficit is set to rapidly increase to -1,845 places by 2023/24. This reflects the pressure of numbers currently being felt in Harrow’s primary schools working through over time to secondary schools.

Please note that the secondary school places at Avanti House have been included from 2014/15 in the places available in table 23 and chart 13.

Additionally the Whitefriars Community School will be expanded in September 2015, and its age range extended to include secondary places. The school will fill its Year 7 places on a phased basis from 2015. This school’s expansion has been included in table 23 and chart 13, as well as table 24 and chart 14 on the following page.

Harrow’s age of transfer changed in September 2010, with 11+ year olds entering secondary school as Year 7 pupils. This accounts for the stark 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 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

Year 7 Projections for High Schools

Table 24: 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	Actual/Projected demand GLA	Year 7 Places available	Calculated FE	Proposed Additional FE required	Total Year 7 Places Proposed	Surplus / deficit (%) with Proposed Increases	
							using calculated FE	using proposed FE
05/06	2,147							
06/07	2,059							
07/08	2,053							
08/09	2,087							
09/10	1,991							
10/11	1,992		2,280					
11/12	2,084		2,280					
12/13	1,932		2,400					
13/14	1,982		2,360					
14/15		2,123	2,330	6.92	0	2,330	0%	10%
15/16		2,163	2,390	7.58	0	2,390	0%	11%
16/17		2,250	2,420	5.67	0	2,420	0%	8%
17/18		2,310	2,420	3.67	0	2,420	0%	5%
18/19		2,414	2,480	2.21	0	2,480	0%	3%
19/20		2,533	2,480	-1.76	-2	2,420	0%	-4%
20/21		2,682	2,480	-6.74	-7	2,270	0%	-15%
21/22		2,922	2,480	-14.72	-15	2,030	0%	-31%
22/23		3,000	2,480	-17.33	-17	1,970	0%	-34%
23/24		3,052	2,480	-19.08	-19	1,910	0%	-37%

* Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20140805 1734 0001 0 064 Adj

Table 24 and Chart 14 show that the GLA projects a significant increase in the number of pupils in Year 7 from 2,123 in 2014/15 to 2,250 in 2016/17 and a steady increase thereafter. A deficit of nearly 2 forms of entry is projected for 2019/20; this deficit is projected to sharply increase over the next few years from 2020/21 onwards.

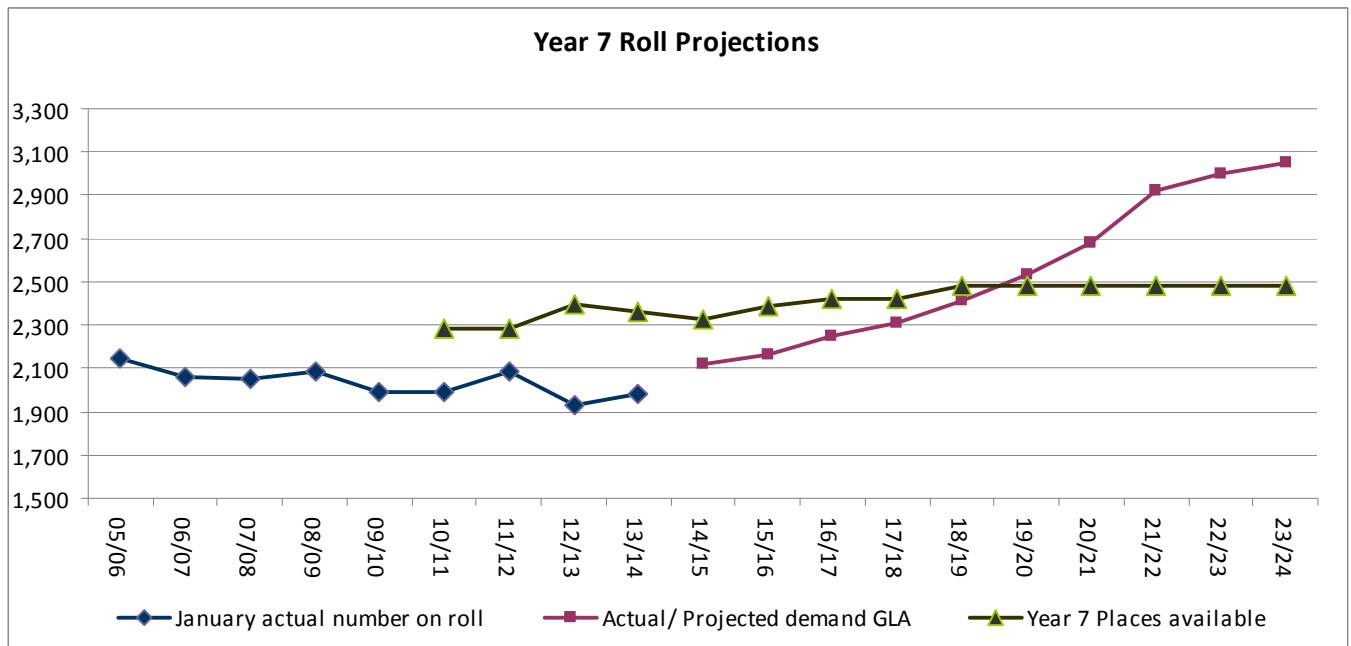
Please note that the secondary school places at Avanti House have been included from 2014/15 in the places available in table 24 and chart 14.

Additionally the Whitefriars Community School will be expanded in September 2015, and its age range extended to include secondary places. The school will fill its Year 7 places on a phased basis from 2015. Current planning is to fill the Year 7 places as follows:

- Two forms of entry in 2015.
- Three forms of entry in 2016 and 2017.
- Five forms of entry from 2018 onwards.

This school's expansion has been included in both table 24 and chart 14.

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 6: Further Information about Projections 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

There are two types of borough population projections:

Alternate Trend based – this includes the GLA’s ‘trend-based’ borough projections and the ONS’s subnational projections. Both of these are produced by models which project forward on the basis of recent trends in fertility, migration and mortality. They also include assumptions about how these trends will change in the future, for example if life expectancy will continue to rise. No development data is used in this model, but past development influences the previous migration trends that are used to project forward. The model assumes that recent development trends will continue in the future.

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 2012 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.

Both the GLA and ONS’s trend-based projections use the cohort-component models. The GLA produces several variants of the trend-base projections – Central, High and Low variants. These three differ in their migration assumptions after 2017.

Housing linked – these include development data that is ‘development-led’ or ‘housing-linked’. Housing linked projections incorporate information about future development with the aim of arriving at a more realistic picture of the future population. The GLA uses 2 different models to generate housing linked projections: 1. DCLG-based and 2. the Capped household size models. The development data used is either based on the trajectories from the SHLAA or on the development trajectories provided by local authorities. The latter are designated as the ‘Borough Preferred Option’.

In 2013 and 2014 the decision was made to use the Alternate school roll projections and they use the trend-based Central variant, which in turn use the updated (and higher) fertility assumptions.

The GLA have recommended 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