

**DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION
SCHOOL ROLL PROJECTIONS 2016 – 2024 REPORT**

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Introduction

The School Roll Projections 2016 – 2024 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. There is also high level data identifying demand for special educational needs and for 0-4 year olds for the early years. 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

Section 2: GLA and Harrow School Roll Projections

Section 3: Harrow's children and pupils

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

Section 5: School Roll Projections

Section 6: Further Information about Projections Methodology

Section 1: Harrow's population

Harrow's population has been changing and increasing since the 2001 Census. A number of factors have contributed to this position, these are outlined below.

Overall population

1.1 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 Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2014 Mid Year Estimates (MYE) show a further increase to 246,011. 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 5,418 between mid 2001 (12,058) and mid 2014 (17,476), which represents a 45% increase. There have also been increases across all the statutory school age groups.

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. Harrow is ranked 7th nationally (and in London) for ethnic diversity and 2nd for religious diversity in London.

1.2 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.

1.3 ONS 2012-based Subnational Population Projections

The ONS 2014-based Subnational Population Projections for England are scheduled to be published in Spring 2016.

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.

1.4 ONS 2014 Mid Year Estimates

Harrow's resident population at 30th June 2014 is estimated to be 246,011, 2,638 higher than the ONS mid-2013 population estimates, and 5,512 higher than the 2011-mid year population estimates, which followed the 2011 Census. Over the past year Harrow's population is estimated to have increased by 1.08 per cent (2,638), compared to 0.41 per cent (995) from mid-2012 to mid-2013. Over the decade¹ the borough's population has increased by 13.8 per cent (29,744).

London's population was 8.54 million in mid-2014, 122,100 (1.45%) higher than the year previous. Harrow's growth rate of 1.08 per cent over the past year, is higher than the UK growth rate of 0.77 per cent and England & Wales growth rate of 0.81 per cent, but below London's rate of 1.45 per cent.

20.5 per cent of Harrow's residents are aged under 16 (50,300), above both the mid-2013 level of 20.3 per cent (49,500) and the mid-2012 level of 20.2 per cent (48,900). This 2014 proportion is higher than London overall (20.3%) and England, at 18.9 per cent.

Harrow's population growth of 1.08 per cent (from June 2013 to June 2014) can be attributed to natural change, with 2,182 more births than deaths (0.9%), coupled with a net increase of 424 through migration over the same period.

1.5 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. Latest figures for the year ending December 2014 show that 46,000 Bulgarian and Romanian (EU2) citizens migrated to the UK. This represents 8% of total immigration to the UK. The latest estimates of long-term migration from the International Passenger Survey (IPS) are for the year ending December 2014, when an estimated 46,000 Bulgarian and Romanian citizens immigrated to the UK. This is a statistically significant increase from 23,000 for the year ending December 2013.

The ONS Mid-Year Estimates for 2014 project that the number of people leaving Harrow (16,310) for other parts of the country will be higher than the number of people migrating into the borough (13,704). In contrast international migration into the borough (4,526) is higher than international migration out of the borough (1,716).

The total net result for Harrow is an increase of 424 people. This is based on an increase in net international migration to Harrow of 3,030 people (1.25%) and a net loss of 2,606 people (-1.07%) from Harrow through internal migration. In addition 'other changes' (expected to be due to a change in school boarders in Harrow) accounted for 32 more people (0.01%).

1.6 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

¹ Based on ONS 2004 MYEs, revised in the light of the 2011 Census

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 in 2001 to 2.8 by 2011, which is higher than both the London and Outer London averages.

Because of the large projected growth in the population, the number of households is projected to grow, which points to an overall decrease in the average household size at the national level. Nationally the decrease in average household size (AHS) is from 2.36 to 2.30 in ten years. Falls in the AHS have been projected in all but two of England's 326 local authorities.

The CLG 2012-based Household Projections show that Harrow's AHS is expected to decrease from 2.8 in 2012 to 2.49 by 2037. This level is above the projected national level of 2.21 and the Outer London level of 2.35. In terms of rankings the projections show that Harrow's average household size would be the 6th highest in England by 2037, after Redbridge, Newham, Luton, Barking & Dagenham, and Hillingdon (Table 3). It should be noted that previous rounds of household projections (pre-2011 Census) all indicated that Harrow's AHS was likely to fall post-2001 Census, but this didn't actually happen.

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.

1.7 Regeneration and housing development

Harrow area place planning provides for a concentration of new housing in the Intensification / Opportunity Area in the Wealdstone to the Harrow central corridor. The successful Housing Zone Bid, increased targets for new housing units and the developing plans to relocate the Civic Centre will lead to an enhanced and accelerated rate of new housing development from around 2,500 housing units to around 5,300 housing units in the next 10 years. In light of this, an adjusted housing trajectory will be developed and then sent to the GLA in order for this data to be used to produce amended school roll projections which will include the newly identified sites in the Harrow & Wealdstone Opportunity Area, plus perhaps higher densities on other sites. The school place planning implications of this work will be reported to Cabinet in the Autumn and this demographic report will be updated with the amended school roll projections.

1.8 Births

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. Births in 2013 showed a very slight slowing down, with 3,559 live births, 28 lower than the previous year.

Of the 3,559 live births in 2013 68.5% were to non-UK born mothers. Of the 68.5% non-UK born mothers 50% were born in the Middle East & Asia, 31% in the European Union and 13% in Africa. 87% 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 2013.

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)² 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.

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).

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.

ONS 2014 Mid Year Estimates Births

Harrow's 2013 MYE projected births decreased by 1.3% from 3,620 in mid 2013 to 3,574 in mid 2014.

The ONS 2014 Mid Year Estimates (MYE) show that the estimated and projected number of births in London fell from the 2013 MYE. 28 of 33 local authorities in London saw a reduction in births from mid-year 2013 to mid-year 2014. The rises in births varied in the five London boroughs - Havering (162), Bexley (47), Newham (25), Bromley (21) and Sutton (3).

² 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.

Section 2: GLA and Harrow School Roll Projections

This section outlines the school roll 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, commission's 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.

2.1 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 2015 school roll projections incorporate the updated GLA 2014 round population projections produced in April 2015, and school roll data collected in the January 2015 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.

2.2 Harrow Projections

In 2013 the decision was made to use the "Alternate" set of GLA projections. The decision was informed by an analysis of the data and the experience of in-year applications and admissions. It is considered important to use trend-based projections for reception projections because 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 was made to use the alternate set of school roll projections, and the Reception year group projections were adjusted by +2% to ensure that the projections were as accurate as possible. A lower percentage adjustment was due to the fact that additional contextual data for Harrow was provided to the GLA to incorporate into their standard and alternate projections. It was considered that the +2% data most accurately projects the numbers that will be expected in reality.

Based on a review of the projections over the last few years, for 2015 the decision has been made to continue with the alternate set of school roll projections, with the Reception year group projections adjusted by +2% to ensure that the projections are as accurate as possible.

Additionally each of the other primary phase year groups will also be adjusted to reflect the average net increase in pupil 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.

In summary, the adjustments are justified 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. In 2013/14 there were 1,291 cases and 800 have occurred as at June 2015.
- 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 2015.
- 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. Four additional temporary classes opened in September 2014 in Grimsdyke Primary (Year 2 class), Marlborough Primary opened a Year 3 class and Glebe Primary and Grange Primary schools opened Year 4 classes.

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.

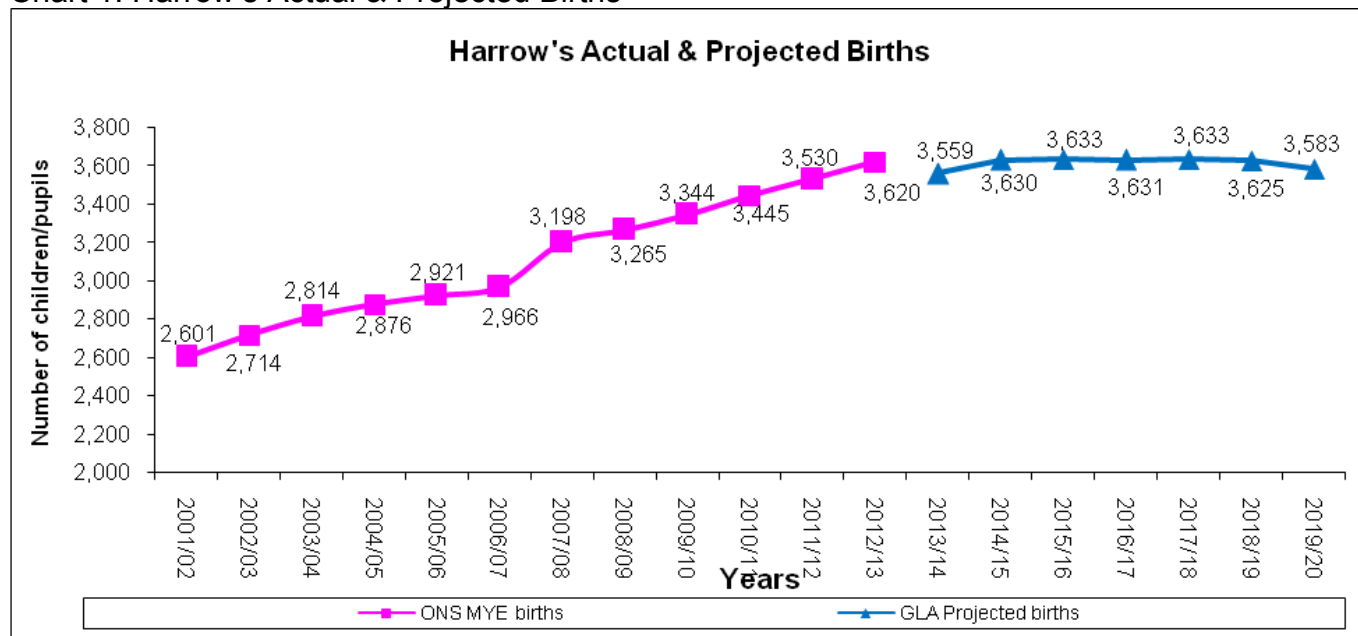
2.3 Primary Planning Areas

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.

2.4 Harrow's Births and Reception Year Rolls

The GLA's school roll projections are based on the births included in the GLA's 2014 Demographic Population projections. As can be seen in Chart 1 below Harrow's actual births have increased from 2,601 in 2001/02 to 3,620 in 2012/13, however Harrow's births are projected to drop slightly in 2013/14 to 3,559 and then level out around 3,630 from 2014/15 for the next few years. This is illustrated in Chart 1.

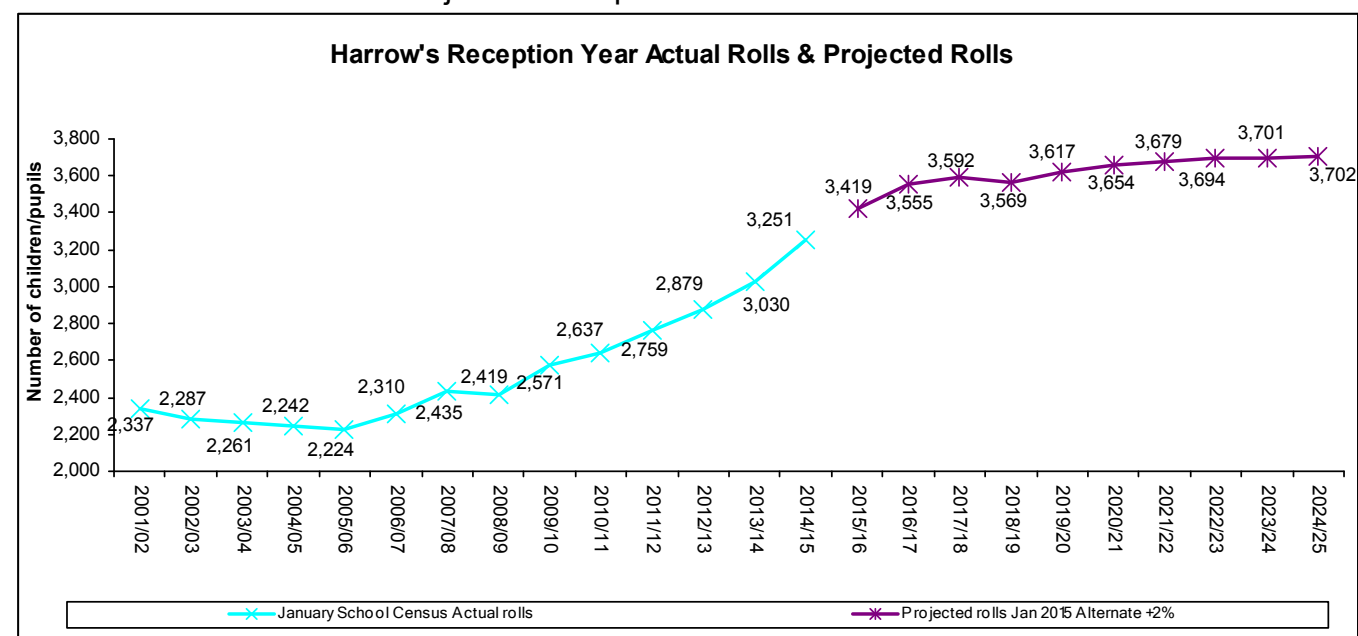
Chart 1: Harrow's Actual & Projected Births



Actual & Projected Births source: 24-Harrow-borough-cappedAHS-BPO-shortterm, GLA

In-line with the increase in births Harrow schools' actual Reception numbers have increased from 2,337 in 2001/02 to 3,251 in 2014/15. An increase of 221 pupils from January 2014 to January 2015 is the highest ever. Accordingly the numbers on roll are projected to continue increasing from 3,419 in 2015/16 to 3,702 in 2024/25.

Chart 2: Harrow's Actual & Projected Reception Year Rolls



Actual & Projected Rolls source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

2.5 Births by Ward

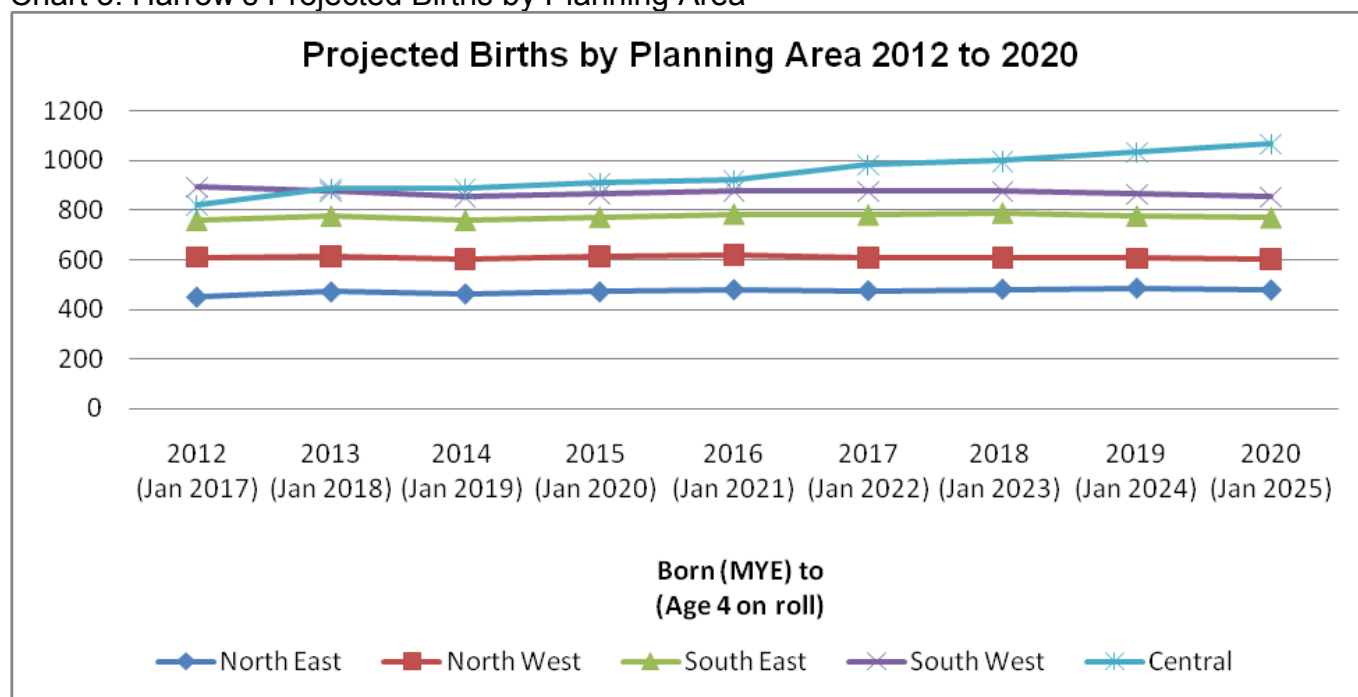
The projected births vary for each of the planning areas. The variation between the planning areas is due to the density of the population.

The table 2 and chart 3 below show that the Central planning area has the highest number of births that are projected to continue rising from 820 in 2012 to 1067 in 2020.

Table 2: Projected by births by primary schools planning areas

Born (MYE) to (Age 4 on roll)	2012 (Jan 2017)	2013 (Jan 2018)	2014 (Jan 2019)	2015 (Jan 2020)	2016 (Jan 2021)	2017 (Jan 2022)	2018 (Jan 2023)	2019 (Jan 2024)	2020 (Jan 2025)
North East	449	470	462	470	479	475	481	485	478
North West	611	613	602	615	621	610	610	606	602
South East	758	774	757	770	783	779	787	775	768
South West	892	877	854	866	878	875	875	863	854
Central	820	886	885	911	922	983	998	1035	1067

Chart 3: Harrow’s Projected Births by Planning Area



2.6 Births to School Retention

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

Table 3 below shows Harrow’s 2006/07 to 2014/15 actual retention rate, which has increased from 89% in the academic year 2006/07 to 97% in 2014/15.

The actual retention rate has been steadily around 90% with an increase to 97% for entry to reception in September 2014. If this retention rate continues then there will be a retention rate of over 100%.

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

Mid-Year of Birth	Actual Reception Entry based on January School Census								
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
2001/02	89%								
2002/03		90%							
2003/04			86%						
2004/05				89%					
2005/06					90%				
2006/07						93%			
2007/08							90%		
2008/09								93%	
2009/10									97%

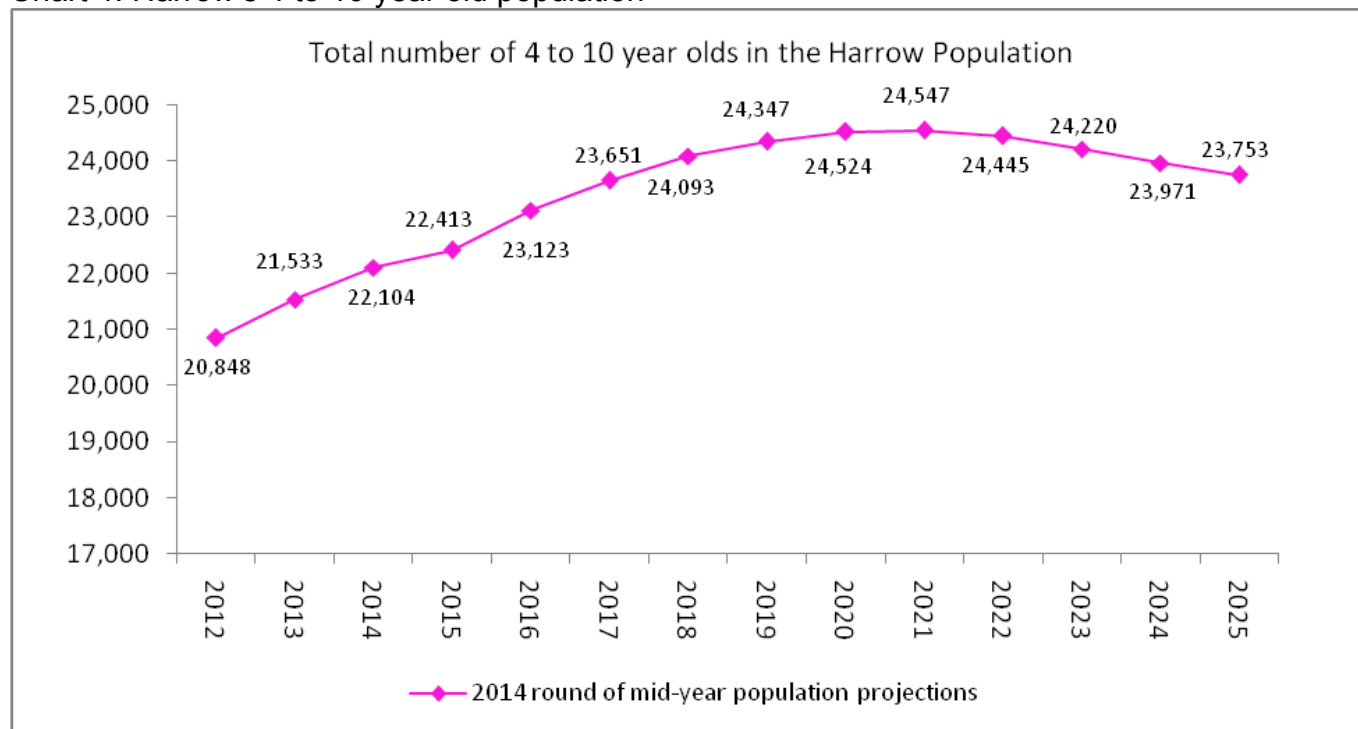
2.7 Child Population Projections

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 2014 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 2014 round mid-year population projections are represented in charts 4 & 5 below.

The number of 4 to 10 year olds is projected to increase from 2015 (22,413) and continue rising until 2021 (24,547) when it will start to dip down to 23,753 by mid 2025.

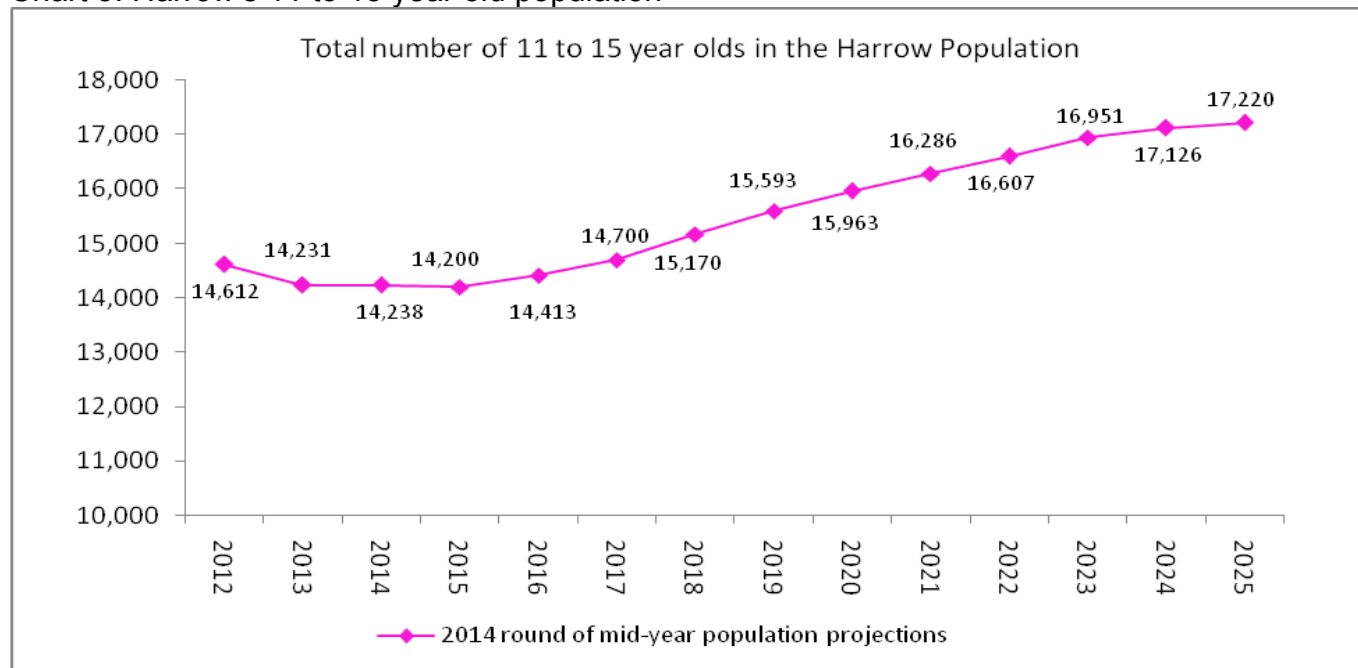
Chart 4: Harrow’s 4 to 10 year old population



Source: 24-Harrow-borough-cappedAHS-BPO-shortterm, GLA

The number of 11 to 15 year olds is projected to increase from 2015 onwards and remain on an upward trajectory, increasing from 14,200 in 2015 to 17,220 children by mid 2025. The timing of this increase reflects the current surge in Reception numbers.

Chart 5: Harrow’s 11 to 15 year old population



Source: 24-Harrow-borough-cappedAHS-BPO-shortterm, GLA

2.8 Admissions Applications, Offers for Places and Take -Up

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.

Admissions received 3,309 applications (as at June 2015) **from Harrow residents** for a September 2015 Reception year school place; this includes applications for Harrow schools, independent schools, out of borough schools, etc. Residents must apply to their home authority for a school place but are able to apply for a place in their home authority or another. During the Admissions process, applications for a Harrow school from out borough residents are also considered and vice versa.

As at 11th June 2015, 3,216 offers for a reception place in **a Harrow school** have been made. 2,972 offers were made to Harrow residents and 244 for residents in other boroughs.

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

Table 4 – Admissions Reception Entry Applications

Entry Year	On-time	Lates as at end of August	Total	Increase (Total)	% Increase from previous year	January Census Reception	January Take Up Rate
September 2012	2,796	318	3,114			2879	92.5%
September 2013	2,991	330	3,321	207	6.2%	3030	91.2%
September 2014	3,210	238	3,448	127	3.7%	3251	94.3%
September 2015	3,036	180*	3,216	-232	-7.2%	-	-

* As at 11th June 2015

The number of applications was lower for September 2015 than September 2014. However, it should be noted that this is the position in June 2015 and therefore is not a direct comparison with the previous years, which are full years. It is expected that the number of late applications will continue.

Table 4 also illustrates the difference between the number of offers made and the take up of places as measured by the DfE School Census in January. Offers are not accepted for a number of reasons including families moving out of the area and taking up a place in a

neighbouring borough. There has been a slight increase in the take-up rate and this will be monitored. The slight increase could be a result of the expansions of over-subscribed schools.

The number of in-year applications continues to cause pressure on places. 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 2015, Harrow reported 59 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 in London.

The table below shows the number of cases considered through the Fair Access Protocol over the last three years. It demonstrates that the pressure for places is across all primary year groups.

All Schools	Rec	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	School Total
2012-13	86	164	104	45	42	36	1	478
2013-14	106	202	214	128	76	159	51	936
2014-15*	51	178	164	152	42	75	123	785

* 28th August 2014 to 21st May 2015

An impact of the Fair Access Protocol is that the actual number on roll in schools is more likely to be over the published admission number (PAN) of the school. The table below shows the PAN and available places in Harrow's schools for the last two years.

All Schools	R		1		2		3		4		5		6	
	PAN	AV*	PAN	AV*	PAN	AV*	PAN	AV*	PAN	AV*	PAN	AV*	PAN	AV*
June 2014	3060	-20	2910	-46	2790	-70	2730	-13	2696	12	2546	-54	2546	5
June 2015	3300	-11	3060	-40	2940	-40	2760	-38	2730	-7	2606	-30	2486	-65

*Available places

Section 3: Harrow's children and pupils

3.1 Early Years 0-4 Year Olds

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

Harrow's 0-4 age group has increased by 4,945 between mid 2001 (12,058) and mid 2013 (17,003), which represents a 41% increase, in comparison London only experienced a 30% increase. A breakdown of the numbers of 2, 3 and 4 age olds is shown in the table 5 below.

Table 5: ONS Mid Year Estimates for 2 to 4 year olds

		2001	2013	Increase	% Increase
Age 2	Harrow	2,391	3,275	884	37%
	London	95,145	123,448	28,303	30%
Age 3	Harrow	2,512	3,286	774	31%
	London	94,764	119,104	24,340	26%
Age 4	Harrow	2,540	3,235	695	27%
	London	95,035	115,831	20,796	22%

3.2 Two Year Olds and the Governments Two Year Old Offer

Some 2 year olds in England can get 15 hours a week free early education and childcare depending on entitlement set by the DfE. There are approximately 4,400 2 year olds in Harrow and in January 2015 1,141 were eligible for two year offer funding. These 1,141 children are living in the 40% most disadvantaged families in the borough, with a total income of less than £16,000. Not all children who live in low income households are at risk of poor attainment, but the 2 year old entitlement must ensure that the attainment of this group of children is closely monitored and planned for.

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) publishes data three times a year. For autumn 2014, the DWP indicated that there were 1,154 eligible children in the 40% most disadvantaged families. Local data indicates take up by 580. This is 50.1% compared to a London average of 43%.

3.3 Three and Four Year Olds and the Government's Universal Offer

All 3 to 4 year olds in England are entitled to 570 hours of free early education or childcare per year. This is usually taken as 15 hours each week of the 38 weeks of the year. In Harrow in 2014, 5,910 (out of a total cohort of 6,566) three and four year old children accessed their entitlement. Take up of the offer has risen from 81% (nationally 94%) in 2010, to 90% in 2014 (nationally 97%). The gap between local and national data has declined by 2% for each of the last two years. This increase in take up reflects the increase in the total number of PVI places. Compared to our 12 statistical neighbours, take up (up to 2013) of the universal offer is low and Harrow was joint 9th in the group.

3.4 Sufficiency of places for 2, 3 and 4 year olds

There are approximately

- 4,900 early places in the Private, Voluntary and Independent sector;
- 200 places in childminding, and;
- 1,300 places in the maintained sector.

Overall there is sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the anticipated growth in 2, 3 and 4 year olds funded by the Local Authority as well as sufficient capacity to meet the needs of parents requiring additional hours and at the same time offer parents a choice about provision. However, there is one local area in the Kenmore hub in the south east of the borough that has a shortfall.

3.5 Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND)

The growth of the pupil population is impacting on the demand for provision for pupils with special educational needs. In March 2015, Harrow Cabinet approved the Special Educational Needs and Disability Strategy 2015-20 which sets out the provision in Harrow and the Priority Areas for the Strategy. Additional special educational needs provision is likely to be one outcome of the SEND Strategy. Underpinning the strategy is data on pupils and their needs. A high level summary is provided in this report.

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

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

The following high level data is presented accordingly.

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

The 2011 Census estimated that Harrow has approximately 75,257 children and young people from 0 to 24 years with a long term health problem or disability. Of these 1,326 are children from 0 to 14 years and 1,341 are young people aged 15 – 24 years whose day to day activities are limited.

Many of these young people will be supported by Harrow with a statement of educational needs / EHCP. The table below presents the number of statements/EHCPs maintained by Harrow. There is an increasing trend in total statements.

Table 6: Total statements/plans maintained by Harrow

Year	Total statements	Under 5	5-10yrs	11-15yrs	16-19yrs
2006-07	1044	56	405	493	90
2007-08	1051	76	416	495	64
2008-09	1061	53	431	512	65
2009-10	1080	65	446	504	65
2010-11	1120	62	466	515	77
2011-12	1137	58	475	500	104
2012-13	1158	70	504	487	97
2013-14	1168	78	500	488	102
2014-15	1174	77	509	487	101

Table 7: New statements/plans issued by Harrow in each calendar year

Year	Total statements	under 5	5-10yrs	11-15yrs	16-19yrs
2006-07	119	47	51	18	1
2007-08	145	57	63	25	0
2008-09	144	36	63	44	1
2009-10	132	49	61	21	1
2010-11	141	44	60	37	0
2011-12	103	37	50	15	1
2012-13	141	53	69	19	0
2013-14	144	63	61	19	1
2014-15	133	55	66	13	3

Pupils and students attending provision in the Harrow local authority area

In 2015, of the school population attending Harrow's primary, secondary and special schools (maintained and academies) there were 983 pupils with either an EHCP (Education, Health and Care Plans) or a statement of Special Educational Needs (2.9% of the entire school cohort). It should be noted that in accordance with the SEND Reforms that statements are in the process of being replaced by Education, Health and Care Plans, with a transitional period up until April 2018.

Overall the trend has been of the number of statements increasing between January 2009 and January 2015, with some fluctuation. The actual number of statements has risen from 880 in January 2009 to 983 in January 2015.

Year	Total EHCP/Statements
2008-09	880
2009-10	877
2010-11	919
2011-12	927
2012-13	958
2013-14	952
2014-15	983

Source: January School Census

The percentage of statements has remained steady with an average of 2.9% over the last seven years (January 2009- January 2015). The percentage increase in the number of statements over this period has been in-line with the percentage increase in the school population.

If the number of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP) continue to increase as recent trends have indicated it is likely that the number of pupils with EHCPs in Harrow's schools may increase as indicated in the following table. This is based on the projected increase in population and the proportion of pupils with SEND remaining constant.

Year	Projected total statements/EHCP
2015-16	996
2016-17	1,029
2017-18	1,064
2022-23	1,219
2024-25	1,262

With regards to SEN pupils with no statement, in January 2014, 5% of the entire school cohort was classified as School Action Plus and 8% as School Action. These will be replaced by a single 'SEN support' category following the end of the 2014 to 2015 school year. The gender split of Statement and School Action Plus pupils at January 2014 was 70% boys and 30% girls. The overall gender split of the school cohort was 51% boys and 49% girls.

3.6 Harrow primary schools' pupils' borough of residence

As at January 2015, there were 20,363 pupils in Reception to Year 6 in Harrow's 44 primary schools.

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 1,894 in January 2014, but dropped to 1,859 in January 2015. A majority of Harrow's exported children go to primary schools in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs, with 621 (2014 – 624) children going to schools in Hillingdon, 492 (2014 – 503) in Brent, and 452 (2014 – 479) in Barnet.

The number of out of borough primary age pupils attending Harrow's schools also increased from 1,884 in January 2014 to 1,954 in January 2015, an increase of 4%. A majority of pupils imported into Harrow schools mainly come from Harrow's neighbouring boroughs Brent 734 (2014 - 754), Hertfordshire 361 (2014 - 329), Hillingdon 340 (2014 - 287), Ealing 280 (2014 - 277) and Barnet 205 (2014 - 204).

Table 8 below shows that a majority of Harrow's primary school pupils reside within the borough of Harrow, with the highest numbers living in Roxbourne (6.0%), Marlborough (5.9%),

Wealdstone (5.6%) and Queensbury (5.2%). Just over 500 pupils reside in the Pinner ward (525 – 2.6%).

Table 8: Harrow schools' Reception to Year 6 pupils Harrow ward of residence

Ward	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils
Roxbourne	1225	6.0%
Marlborough	1197	5.9%
Wealdstone	1132	5.6%
Queensbury	1049	5.2%
Rayners Lane	974	4.8%
Belmont	924	4.5%
Pinner South	918	4.5%
Harrow Weald	917	4.5%
Greenhill	906	4.4%
Headstone South	903	4.4%
Kenton East	899	4.4%
Edgware	891	4.4%
Roxeth	874	4.3%
Kenton West	775	3.8%
Headstone North	750	3.7%
West Harrow	745	3.7%
Harrow on the Hill	743	3.6%
Hatch End	679	3.3%
Stanmore Park	676	3.3%
Canons	643	3.2%
Pinner	525	2.6%
Harrow wards total	18,345	90.1%
Out of borough/Unknown	2,018	9.9%
Grand total	20,363	100%

Source – January 2015 School Census

As at January 2015, there were 3,251 pupils in the Reception year group. 8.5% of Harrow schools' Reception pupils reside outside the borough, and 7.0% of Harrow's resident Reception age children attended schools outside Harrow, resulting in a 1.7% net difference between imports and exports as a % of school population by year group.

3.7 Harrow secondary schools' pupils' borough of residence

As at January 2015, there were 10,622 pupils in Years 7 to 11 in Harrow's 11 secondary schools. 3,236 (2014 - 3,115) secondary age Harrow residents attended schools outside the borough in January 2015; this is significantly higher than the number of out of borough pupils attending Harrow's high schools 1,685 (2014 - 1,549). A majority of Harrow's secondary aged resident pupils went to schools in Hillingdon 789 (2014 - 761), Brent 775 (2014 - 758), Barnet 682 (2014 - 665) and Hertfordshire 611 (2014 - 561).

However, there has been a 41% increase between 2010 and 2015 in the number of out of borough secondary aged pupils attending Harrow schools from 1,192 in January 2010 to 1,685 in January 2015. The majority of pupils come from Brent 844 (2014 - 790), Barnet 305 (2014 - 256), Ealing 275 (2014 - 236) and Hillingdon 87 (2014 - 106).

Table 9 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 (15.2%).

Table 9: Harrow schools' Year 7 to Year 11 pupils Harrow ward of residence

Ward	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils
Roxbourne	635	6.0%
Wealdstone	633	6.0%
Marlborough	602	5.7%
Harrow Weald	523	4.9%
Queensbury	519	4.9%
Belmont	502	4.7%
West Harrow	474	4.5%
Headstone South	473	4.5%
Edgware	460	4.3%
Headstone North	452	4.3%
Rayners Lane	434	4.1%
Roxeth	424	4.0%
Kenton West	405	3.8%
Kenton East	393	3.7%
Harrow on the Hill	389	3.7%
Greenhill	361	3.4%
Stanmore Park	325	3.1%
Canons	281	2.6%
Hatch End	266	2.5%
Pinner South	227	2.1%
Pinner	205	1.9%
Harrow wards total	8,983	84.6%
Out of borough/Unknown	1,639*	15.4%
Grand Total	10,622	100%

Source – January 2015 School Census.

* This figure does not match the figure on page 15 as it relies on local postcode matching.

As at January 2015, there were 2,160 pupils in Year 7. 16.1% (2014 - 14.1%) of Harrow schools' Year 7 pupils reside outside the borough, whilst 27.3% (2014 - 27.2%) of Harrow's resident Year 7 children attend schools outside Harrow, resulting in a -15.5% (2014 - 17.9%) net difference.

3.8 Transferral rate of Harrow primary school pupils to Harrow secondary schools

There have been approximately 2,500 pupils in Year 6 in Harrow's primary schools over the last few years, of these pupils approximately 67% have been transitioning across to Year 7 in Harrow's secondary schools. The remaining 33% are likely to be leaving a primary school in Harrow to attend an independent school or a state school in another borough including community, voluntary aided and grammar schools.

Table 10 below shows the Year 6 to Year 7 transferral rates for the last 5 years.

Table 10: Primary school Year 6 transferral rate to Year 7 secondary schools

School Census matched	May School Census	October School Census	% transferring
	Total Yr 6 in Harrow primary schools	No. of Harrow primary school Yr 6 in Harrow high schools Yr 7	
May 2010 to October 2010	2,420	1,736	71.7%
May 2011 to January 2011*	2,426	1,738	71.6%
May 2012 to October 2012	2,353	1,586	67.4%
May 2013 to October 2013	2,423	1,625	67.1%
May 2014 to October 2014	2,578	1,737	67.4%

*The October 2011 data was not available for Academies, so the January 2012 school census file was used instead

3.9 Retention rate of Harrow secondary schools

There have been just fewer than 2,000 pupils in Year 7 in Harrow's secondary schools over the last few years. This number as a proportion of the number of Year 6 pupils attending Harrow's primary schools from the previous year has on average been 85%. This is referred to as the retention rate.

Table 11 below shows the overall retention rates in Year 7 of Harrow's secondary schools since 2010.

Table 11: Year 7 Retention Rates

Year	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 7 as % of previous Yr 6
May 2009	2411	2085	-
May 2010	2394	1990	83%
May 2011	2394	1990	83%
May 2012	2333	2081	87%
May 2013	2395	1940	83%
May 2014	2545	1999	83%

The retention rate of 85% indicates that some of the 33% who did not transfer at the end of Year 6 from a Harrow Primary School into Year 7 in a Harrow secondary school are replaced by children from outside the borough. The retention rate will be monitored closely to identify any emerging trends arising as a result of changes to secondary school provision in Harrow with the opening of new and additional secondary places.

3.10 Independent schools

Table 12 below shows the number of independent schools in Harrow, along with the number of independent school pupils from January 2011 to January 2015.

Table 12: Independent schools in Harrow

Year	Number of schools	Number of pupils
January 2015	14	4,008
January 2014	16	4,371
January 2013	18	4,618
January 2012	16	4,524
January 2011	16	4,845

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 13 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, 10 in September 2014 (and a Year 2 class, a Year 3 class and two Year 4 classes).

Table 13 - 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 Rise		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 14 below) have also been implemented, with 8 schools permanently expanding in September 2013, 7 schools permanently expanding from September 2014, 11 schools permanently expanding from September 2015 and 1 school permanently expanding from 2016.

Table 14 - Reception Permanent classes since September 2013

Planning Areas	Bulge classes	2013/14 – Phase 1	2014/15 – Phase 2	2015/16 – Phase 3	2016/17 – Phase 3
North East Planning Area (PA1)	Alyward		1		
	Stanburn	1			
	Weald Rise				1
	Whitchurch			1	
North West Planning Area (PA2)	Cannon Lane			1	
	Cedars	1			
	Grimsdyke			1	
	Longfield			1	
	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			
	Welldon Park			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	6	11	1
Total Places		240	210	330	30

Section 5: School Roll Projections

5.1 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

5.2 Data for Reception places 2015/16 in the following Tables and Charts

Planning for additional school places in 2015/16 is based on the Alternate GLA projections, and an additional 2% planning factor was applied to reflect the local demand being experienced and to ensure that sufficient school places could be made available as needed. The GLA Alternate +2% projections indicate that 3,419 children would require Reception places by the end of the academic year 2015-16.

5.3 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 2015 round of GLA school roll projections, the information in Table 15 and Chart 6 shows that the number of pupils in Reception to Year 6 is likely to continue steadily rising beyond the 2024/25 academic year.

The data in the table below indicates that the 2015/16 deficit of -381 places will continue to increase for the foreseeable future to -2,439 in 2024/25. The deficit places are calculated from the projected pupil numbers and the places available.

Table 15: School roll projections for Year R - 6 in all schools in Harrow

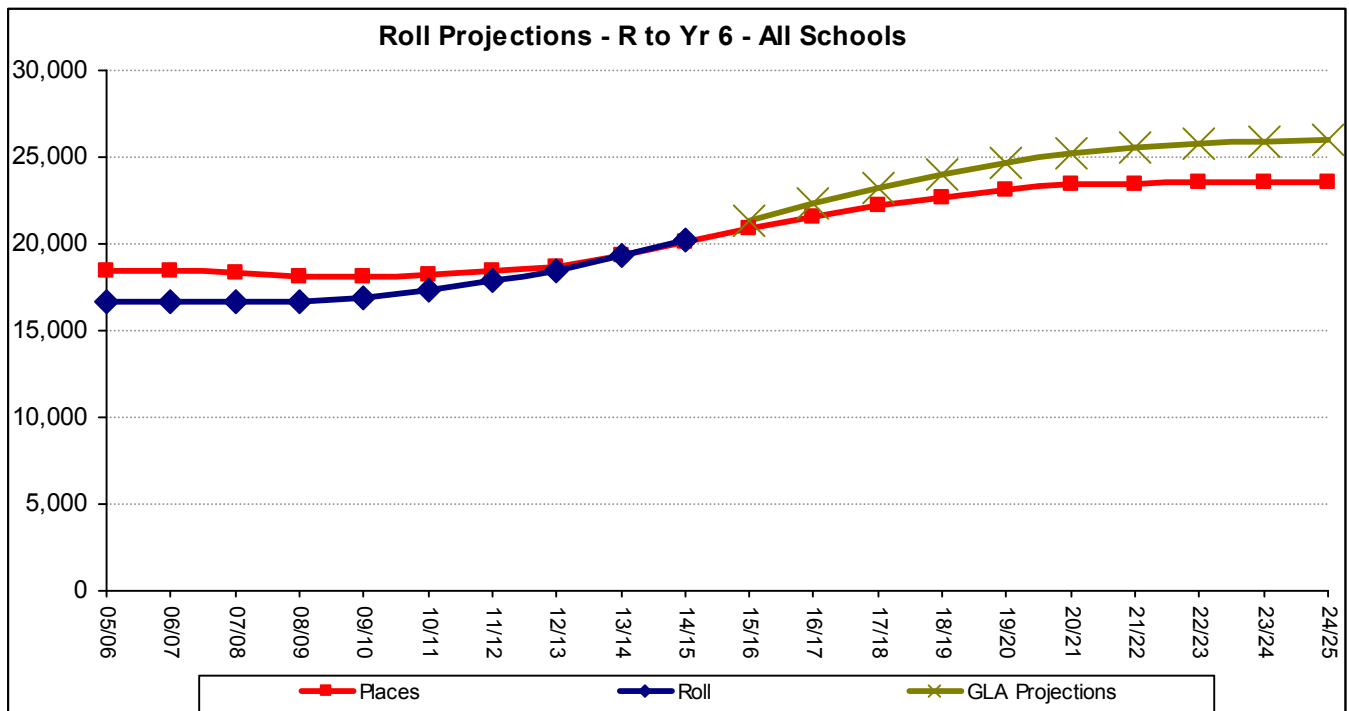
Primary projection area: All Schools (Includes VA)				
Years R to 6 only				
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA	Places available	Surplus/Deficit of places
05/06	16,633		18,489	
06/07	16,654		18,391	
07/08	16,686		18,289	
08/09	16,637		18,139	
09/10	16,920		18,155	
10/11	17,326		18,187	
11/12	17,860		18,439	
*12/13	18,482		18,718	
*13/14	19,347		19,278	
14/15	20,178		20,152	
15/16		21,317	20,936	-381
16/17		22,293	21,600	-693
17/18		23,210	22,170	-1040
18/19		23,974	22,710	-1264
19/20		24,643	23,130	-1513
20/21		25,228	23,430	-1798
21/22		25,537	23,490	-2047
22/23		25,778	23,520	-2258
23/24		25,889	23,520	-2369
24/25		25,959	23,520	-2439

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

* In 2012-13 and 2013-14 there was a deficit of schools places in comparison to the actual number of pupils on roll.

The 'Places available' figure for 2009/10 to 2014/15 include actual increased Published Admission Numbers (PAN) and bulge classes; and for 2015/16 and 2016/17 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 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

5.4 Projections for Reception Pupils Only

Reception numbers have risen from 2,224 in January 2006 to 3,251 in January 2015; this is a 46% increase. GLA projections are indicating that numbers will rise from 3,419 in January 2016 and continue to increase significantly to January 2023 when the increase is projected to begin to level off.

School Expansion Programme Phase 1

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 were expanded permanently along with the expansion by one form of entry of Krishna Avanti Primary School to become a 2 form of entry academy school.

School Expansion Programme Phase 2

In September 2014, Harrow's Reception permanent places were increased 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) were opened at schools. In September 2015, Harrow's Reception permanent places will be increased by 330 permanent places in 11 schools following the full implementation of Phase 2 and the first permanent expansions in Phase 3. Total permanent Reception places will then be 3,330.

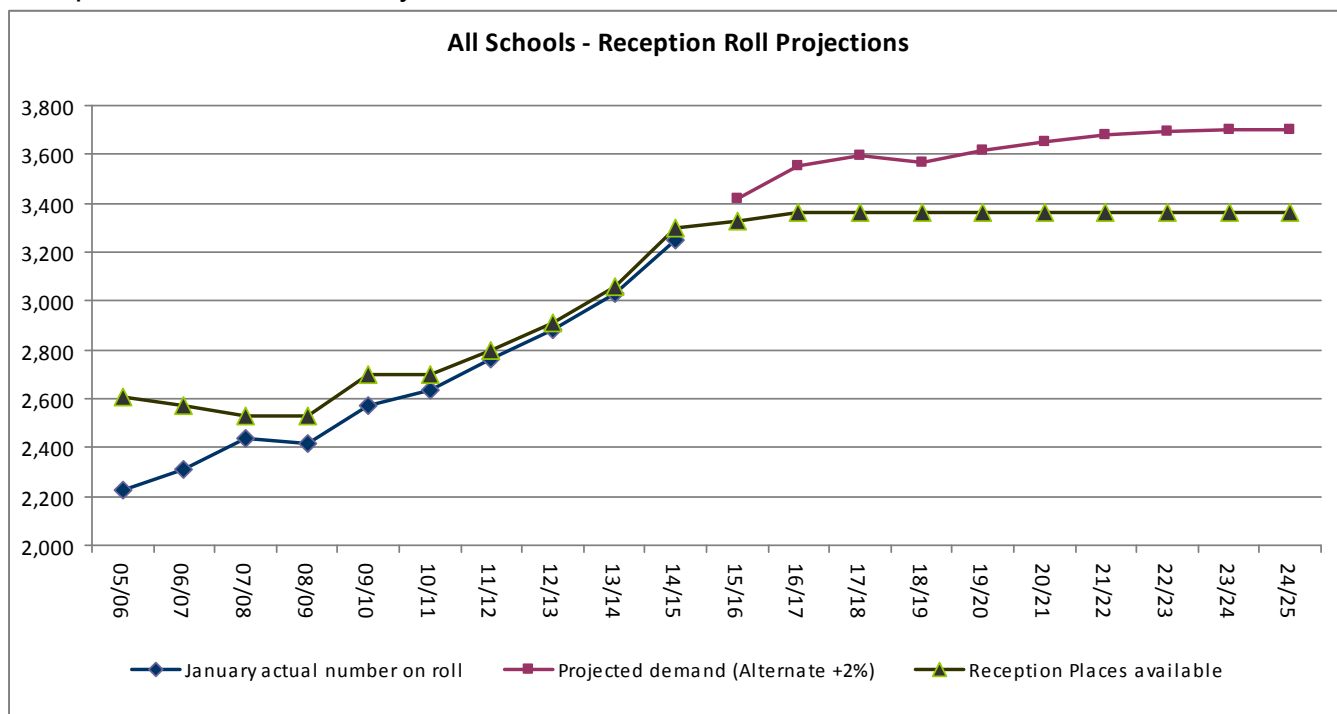
Table 16: School roll projections for Year Reception in all Primary schools in Harrow

Primary projection area: All Schools (Includes Voluntary Aided)							
Year Reception							
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand	Reception Places available*	Permanent Places	Calculated FE	Proposed Additional FE required	Total Reception Places Proposed
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	3,251		3,300	3,000			
15/16		3,419	3,330	3,330	-2.97	3	3,420
16/17		3,555	3,360	3,360	-6.49	6	3,540
17/18		3,592	3,360	3,360	-7.75	8	3,600
18/19		3,569	3,360	3,360	-6.97	7	3,570
19/20		3,617	3,360	3,360	-8.56	9	3,630
20/21		3,654	3,360	3,360	-9.79	10	3,660
21/22		3,679	3,360	3,360	-10.64	11	3,690
22/23		3,694	3,360	3,360	-11.15	11	3,690
23/24		3,701	3,360	3,360	-11.35	11	3,690
24/25		3,702	3,360	3,360	-11.39	11	3,690

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

* Places available 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16 include actual increased PANs and bulge classes.

Chart 7: Current numbers on roll, places available, GLA, Alternate +2% projections for Reception Year in all Primary schools in Harrow



Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

School Expansion Programme Phase 3

In addition to the three Phase 3 schools that will expand in September 2015, a further school has been approved to expand in September 2016. This brings the total of permanent places in September 2016 to 3,360.

Free Schools

Three primary free schools have been announced to open in Harrow. If all three free schools are delivered, this would provide an additional 7 permanent forms of entry. This potential extra capacity is not included in the places available numbers at this stage.

5.5 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 published admission number (PAN) for each school in September 2015 is shown below.

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

Note: Weald Rise is approved for permanent expansion from 2016-17 and these additional places are included in Table 17 below.

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

Main Wards:
Belmont
Stanmore Park
Canons

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

Table 17: 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	
14/15	2,570		2,580	
15/16		2,719	2,670	-49
16/17		2,852	2,790	-62
17/18		2,979	2,880	-99
18/19		3,051	2,940	-111
19/20		3,132	3,030	-102
20/21		3,196	3,090	-106
21/22		3,210	3,120	-90
22/23		3,211	3,150	-61
23/24		3,200	3,150	-50
24/25		3,180	3,150	-30

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

Table 17 above shows the Reception to Year 6 GLA roll projections for the North East Planning Area. The actual number of pupils has increased by nearly 3 forms of entry from 2013-14 to

2014-15. The projections show that the numbers are likely to continue increasing from 2,719 in 2015-16 to 3,180 in 2024-25. The current small deficit of places is projected to rise to -111 by 2018-19 but will then start to drop.

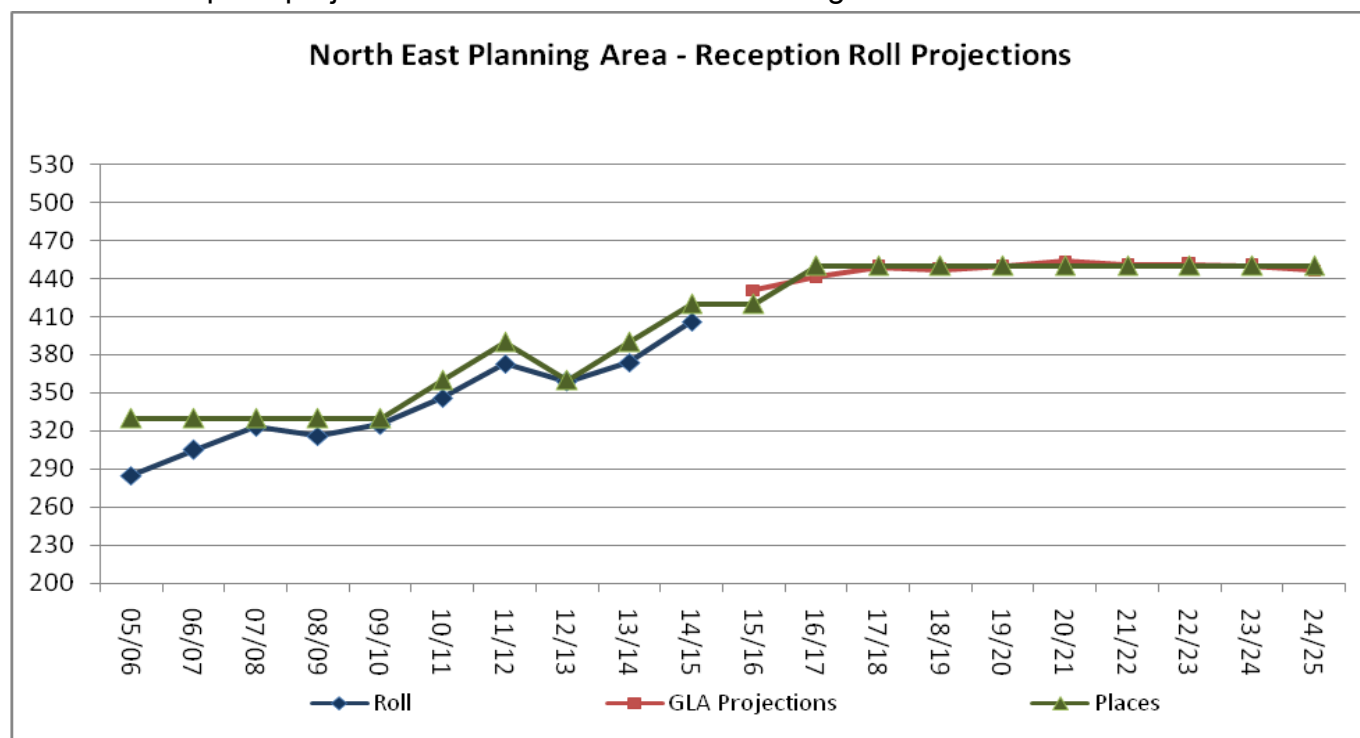
Table 18: Reception projections for the North East Planning Area

Primary projection area: Planning Area 1 - North East (Community Schools only)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand	Reception Places available	Calculated FE	Proposed Additional FE required	Total Reception Places Proposed
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	406		420			
15/16		431	420	-0.36	0	420
16/17		441	450	0.29	0	450
17/18		449	450	0.04	0	450
18/19		447	450	0.11	0	450
19/20		450	450	-0.01	0	450
20/21		453	450	-0.12	0	450
21/22		451	450	-0.04	0	450
22/23		451	450	-0.03	0	450
23/24		450	450	0.00	0	450
24/25		447	450	0.11	0	450

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

Table 18 and Chart 8 show GLA roll projections for the Reception year group for the North East Planning Area. The actual number on roll increased by 1 form of entry from 2013-14 to 2014-15. The projections show a small and steady increase in pupil numbers from 2015-16 which peaks in 2020-21 (453) and then starts to very slightly decline.

Chart 8: Reception projections* for the North East Planning Area



* Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

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 published admission number (PAN) for each school in September 2015 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:
Cannon Lane	120	2	1	Pinner	Headstone South
Cedars Manor	90	3	1	Pinner South	Rayners Lane
Grimsdyke	90	1**	1	Hatch End	Roxbourne
Longfield	120	2	1	Headstone North	Harrow on the Hill
Pinner Wood	90	2	1	Harrow Weald	West Harrow
West Lodge	90	0	0		

* Perm Exp – Permanent Expansions

** Grimsdyke also opened a Year 2 bulge class in September 2014.

Table 19: 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	
14/15	3,564		3,570	
15/16		3,731	3,720	-11
16/17		3,838	3,840	2
17/18		3,919	3,930	11
18/19		4,013	4,050	37
19/20		4,048	4,110	62
20/21		4,091	4,170	79
21/22		4,099	4,200	101
22/23		4,109	4,200	91
23/24		4,102	4,200	98
24/25		4,087	4,200	113

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

The GLA roll projections in Table 19 above show a small deficit of places in 2015/16, which is projected to become a surplus from 2016-17 onwards.

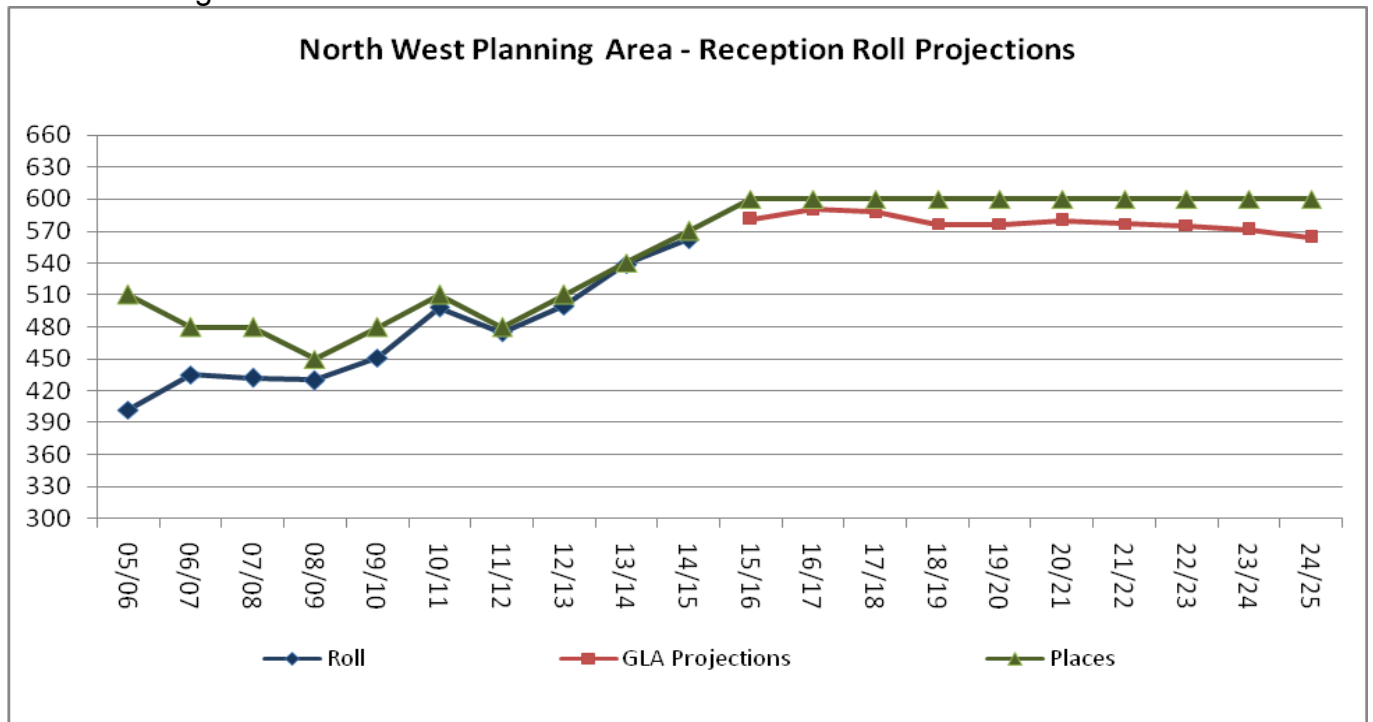
Table 20: Reception projections for the North West Planning Area

Primary projection area: Planning Area 2 - North West (Community Schools only)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand	Reception Places available	Calculated FE	Proposed Additional FE required	Total Reception Places Proposed
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	562		570			
15/16		581	600	0.63	0	600
16/17		590	600	0.33	0	600
17/18		588	600	0.41	0	600
18/19		576	600	0.78	0	600
19/20		577	600	0.78	0	600
20/21		580	600	0.67	0	600
21/22		577	600	0.77	0	600
22/23		575	600	0.83	0	600
23/24		571	600	0.96	0	600
24/25		564	600	1.21	-1	570

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

Table 20 and Chart 9 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, which has continued with a further increase of nearly 1 form of entry in 2014-15. However the projections in this area indicate a very small steady increase up until 2016-17, after this point they remain around 577 and start to reduce very slightly every year all the way to 2024-25.

Chart 9: Current number on roll compared to roll projections* and places available for the North West Planning Area



* Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

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 published admission number (PAN) for each school in September 2015 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:
Camrose	60	1**	1	Edgware	Belmont
Glebe	90	2**	1	Queensbury	Canons
Kenmore Park	120	3	1	Kenton East	
Priestmead	120	1	1	Kenton West	
Stag Lane	90	1	0		

* Perm Exp – Permanent Expansions

** Camrose Primary also opened a Year 1 bulge class in October 2011 and Glebe opened a Year 4 bulge class in September 2014.

Table 21: 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	
14/15	2,964		2,940	
15/16		3,186	3,060	-126
16/17		3,429	3,180	-249
17/18		3,607	3,210	-397
18/19		3,765	3,270	-495
19/20		3,932	3,330	-602
20/21		4,105	3,390	-715
21/22		4,178	3,360	-818
22/23		4,241	3,360	-881
23/24		4,246	3,360	-886
24/25		4,241	3,360	-881

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

Table 21 above shows the actual number on roll and 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, with the highest increase of 156 from

2013-14 to 2014-15. The projected demand shows a continued increase in the numbers, with a significant deficit of 126 places available in 2015-16, which is projected to continue increasing up to -881 places in 2024-25.

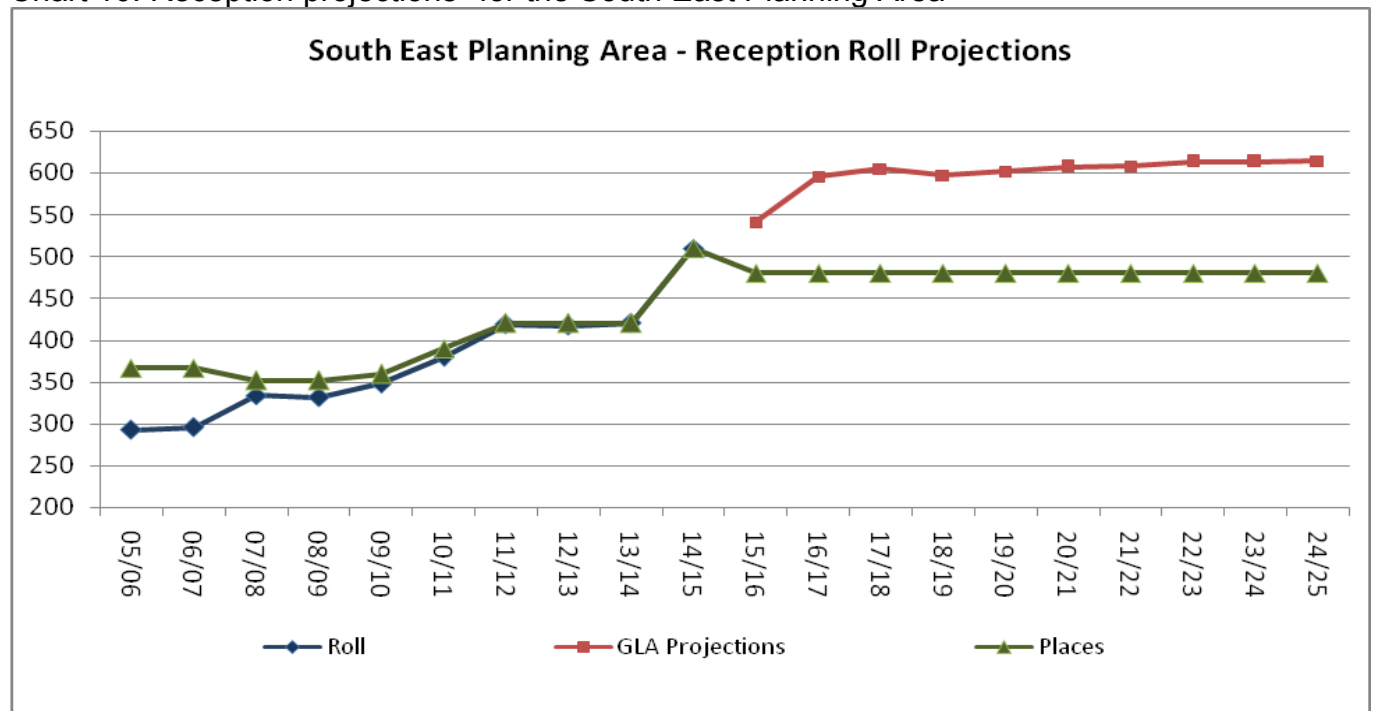
Table 22: Reception projections for the South East Planning Area

Primary projection area: Planning Area 3 - South East (Community Schools only)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand	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	420		420			
14/15	510		510			
15/16		541	480	-2.02	2	540
16/17		596	480	-3.86	4	600
17/18		605	480	-4.16	4	600
18/19		597	480	-3.89	4	600
19/20		602	480	-4.06	4	600
20/21		607	480	-4.23	4	600
21/22		608	480	-4.26	4	600
22/23		613	480	-4.43	4	600
23/24		613	480	-4.43	4	600
24/25		614	480	-4.47	4	600

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

Table 22 and Chart 10 show that the Reception numbers on roll have continued to rise in the South East planning area, increasing from 293 in 2005-06 to 510 in 2014-15. The increase in the 2014/15 pupil numbers on roll is suggested to be due to an increase in the population of this planning area as well as a high number of births. The projections will continue rising, with a deficit of 2 forms of entry doubling to 4 forms of entry in 2016-17 and remaining so for the next few years.

Chart 10: Reception projections* for the South East Planning Area



* Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

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 published admission number (PAN) for each school in September 2015 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	90	2	1

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

Other Wards:
Headstone South
Greenhill

* Perm Exp – Permanent Expansions

**Grange also opened a Year 4 bulge class in September 2014.

Table 23: 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	
14/15	3,899		3,922	
15/16		4,065	4,046	-19
16/17		4,164	4,110	-54
17/18		4,253	4,200	-53
18/19		4,308	4,290	-18
19/20		4,344	4,350	6
20/21		4,350	4,380	30
21/22		4,371	4,410	39
22/23		4,380	4,410	30
23/24		4,381	4,410	29
24/25		4,395	4,410	15

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

Table 23 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 at their highest with 3,899 pupils on roll in 2014-15. The projections for this area continue increasing from 4,065 in 2015-16 to 4,395 in 2024-25. Last year's small surplus of places is projected to become a small deficit from 2015-16 until 2018-19, after which there is projected to be a small surplus in places up to 2024-25.

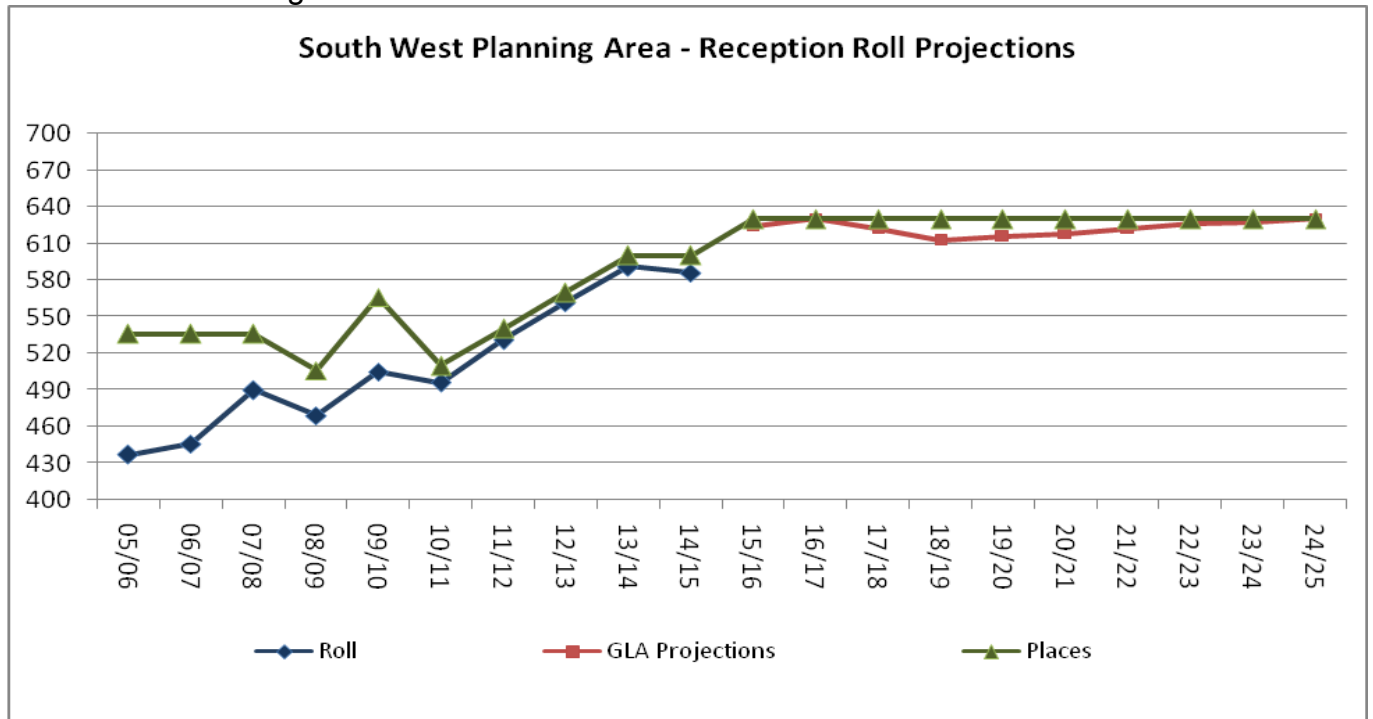
Table 24: Reception projections for the South West Planning Area

Primary projection area: Planning Area 4 - South West (Community Schools only)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand	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	591		600			
14/15	586		600			
15/16		624	630	0.19	0	630
16/17		630	630	0.00	0	630
17/18		622	630	0.26	0	630
18/19		613	630	0.57	0	630
19/20		616	630	0.46	0	630
20/21		618	630	0.40	0	630
21/22		622	630	0.26	0	630
22/23		626	630	0.12	0	630
23/24		627	630	0.09	0	630
24/25		630	630	0.00	0	630

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

Table 24 and Chart 11 show the Reception numbers and projections in the South West planning area. Pupil numbers have been steadily increasing in this area, by 1 form of entry each year from 2011/13 to 2013/14, however there was a slight drop from 591 in 2014-15 to 586. The projections however indicate a fluctuation in numbers, which will have small increases and dips between 2015-16 and 2024-25. A small surplus of places is projected for this area for a few years until projected demand matches Reception places available in 2024/25.

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



* Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

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 published admission number (PAN) for each school in September 2015 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		West Harrow
Whitefriars	90	1	1		

* Perm Exp – Permanent Expansions

** Marlborough also opened a Year 3 bulge class in September 2014.

Table 25: 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	
14/15	3,474		3,480	
15/16		3,748	3,660	-88
16/17		3,983	3,810	-173
17/18		4,223	3,960	-263
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
24/25		5,041	4,200	-841

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

Table 25 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 and even further to 3,474 in 2014-15. Last year's tiny surplus of

places in this area is projected to increase substantially going from -88 in 2015-16 to -841 in 2024-25.

Table 26: Reception projections for the Central Planning Area

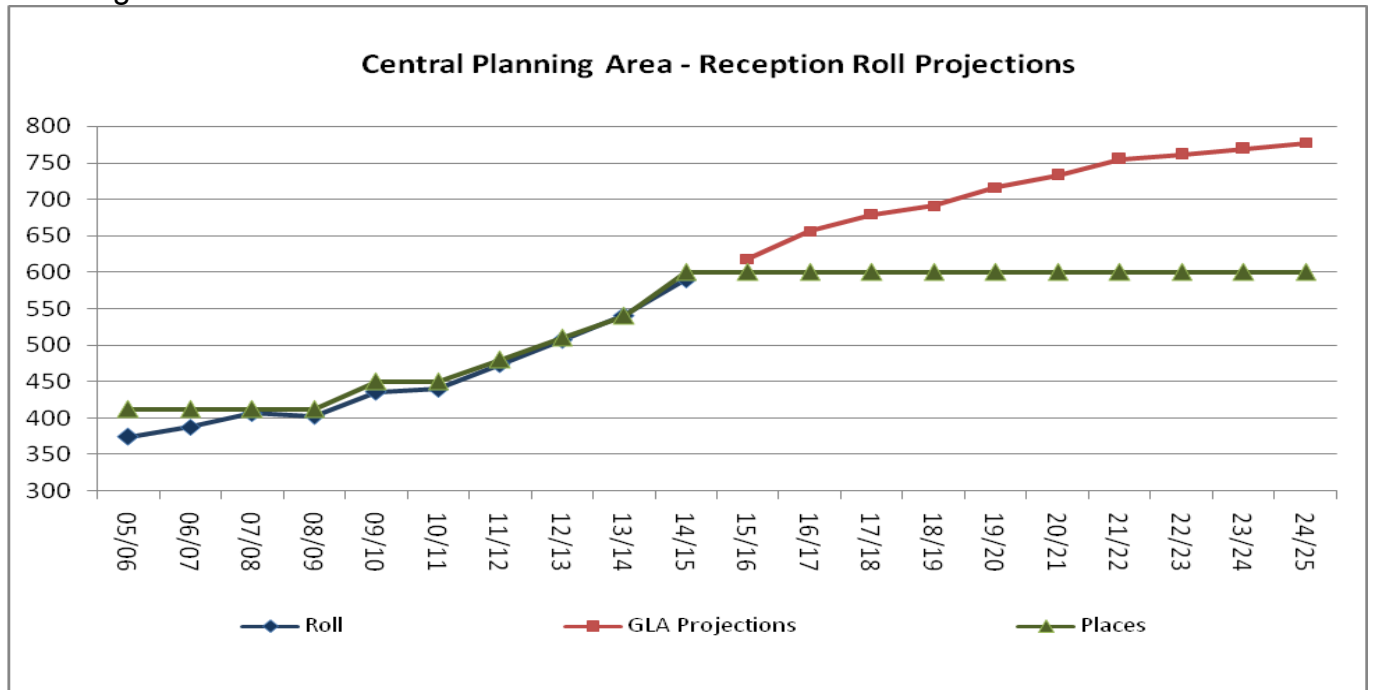
Primary projection area: Planning Area 5 - Central (Community Schools)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand	Reception Places available	Calculated FE	Proposed Additional FE required	Total Reception Places Proposed
05/06	374		412			
06/07	388		412			
07/08	407		412			
08/09	403		412			
09/10	436		450			
10/11	440		450			
11/12	474		480			
12/13	507		510			
13/14	541		540			
14/15	590		600			
15/16		618	600	-0.60	1	630
16/17		656	600	-1.86	2	660
17/18		679	600	-2.64	3	690
18/19		691	600	-3.02	3	690
19/20		716	600	-3.87	4	720
20/21		732	600	-4.41	4	720
21/22		755	600	-5.16	5	750
22/23		761	600	-5.36	5	750
23/24		769	600	-5.64	6	780
24/25		777	600	-5.91	6	780

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

Table 26 and Chart 12 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 and nearly 2 forms of entry from 2013/14 to 2014/15. This increase is projected to continue, with the small deficit of places increasing from 1 form of entry in 2015/16 to 6 forms of entry by 2023/24.

This is an area of significant housing development as part of Harrow's Opportunity Area and the demand for places will be monitored closely. There two schools in the Government's Free School programme that would contribute to the provision of up to an additional 5 forms of entry in this Planning Area.

Chart 12: Current NOR compared to roll projections* and places available for the Central Planning Area



* Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

Voluntary Aided schools: (GLA Planning Area 6)

For the purposes of place planning, the voluntary aided schools are considered as a single 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. This approach to the projections also takes into account that the admission arrangements for Krishna Avanti and Avanti House include elements of random allocation and pupils could live anywhere in the borough or out-borough. 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 2015 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 27: 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	
14/15	3,707		3,660	
15/16		3,895	3,780	-115
16/17		4,032	3,870	-162
17/18		4,213	3,990	-223
18/19		4,378	4,110	-268
19/20		4,489	4,170	-319
20/21		4,581	4,200	-381
21/22		4,628	4,200	-428
22/23		4,665	4,200	-465
23/24		4,685	4,200	-485
24/25		4,695	4,200	-495

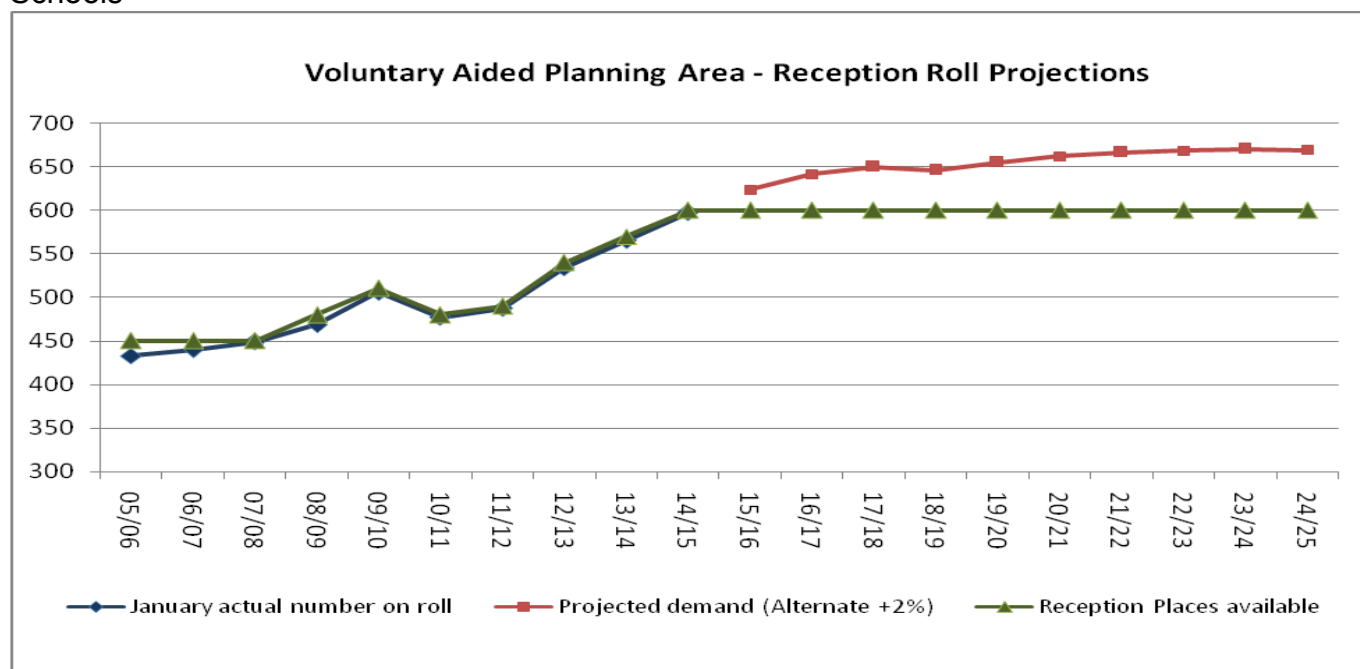
Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

Table 28: 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	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	565		570			
14/15	597		600			
15/16		623	600	-0.77	1	630
16/17		642	600	-1.39	1	630
17/18		650	600	-1.66	2	660
18/19		646	600	-1.52	2	660
19/20		655	600	-1.83	2	660
20/21		662	600	-2.07	2	660
21/22		666	600	-2.20	2	660
22/23		668	600	-2.27	2	660
23/24		670	600	-2.34	2	660
24/25		669	600	-2.30	2	660

Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

Chart 13: Current NOR compared to roll projections* and places available for Voluntary Aided Schools



Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

5.6 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 (PAN) for September 2015 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
Whitefriars (All-through school: secondary places)	60
Total Year 7 places in September 2015	2,390

The position for high school places is very different to that of primary schools as currently Harrow has capacity within the high school sector, apart from in Year 11 which is under pressure. There is planning in place to increase school places to meet future projected shortfalls but this is ahead of the pupil demand.

Additional secondary school places

The 'places available' columns in tables 29 and 30 and charts 14 and 15 include the following additional secondary school places.

180 Year 7 secondary school places at Avanti House since 2012.

30 additional Year 7 places at Bentley Wood High School since 2014.

Whitefriars Community School will be expanded in September 2015, and its age range extended to include secondary places. The school plans to fill its Year 7 places on a phased basis from 2015.

- Two forms of entry in 2015.
- Four forms of entry in 2016
- Five forms of entry from 2017 onwards.

Pinner High School will open from September 2016 with 150 Year 7 places.

When these places are opened, there will be a surplus of places until 2019-20 and in 2020-21 the number of places matches the projected number of pupils, after this point there will be a continued shortfall.

Table 29: Secondary projections* for years 7 to 11 in all High Schools

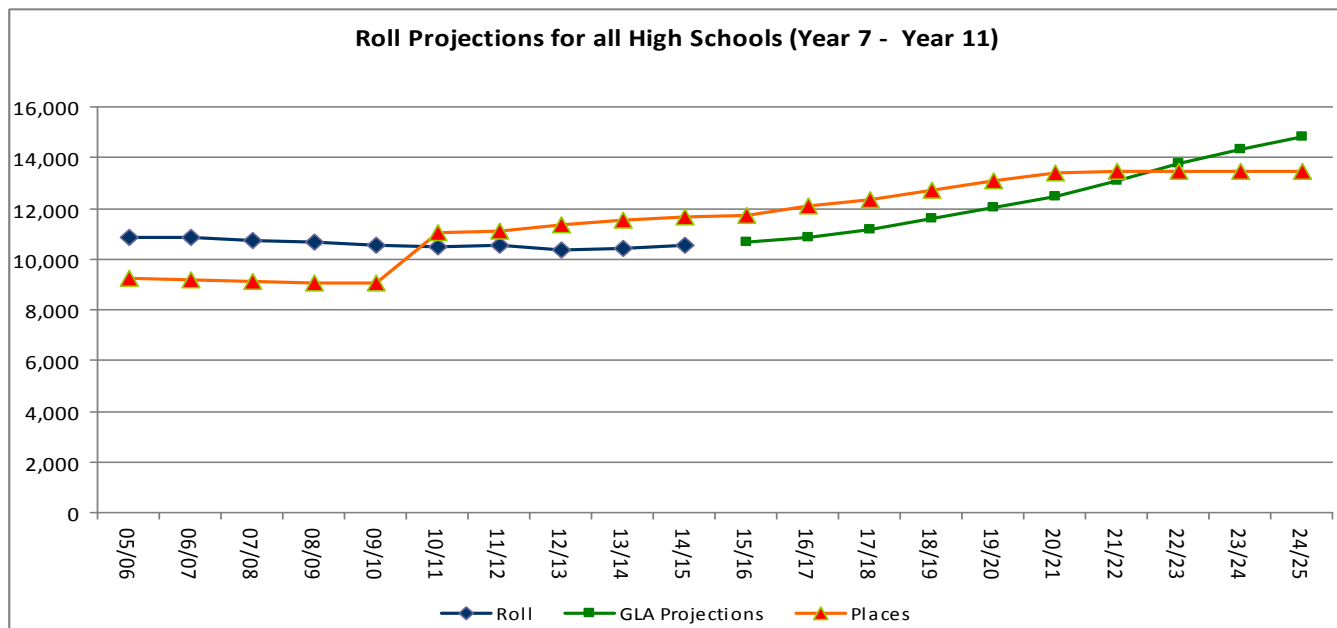
Secondary projections: All High Schools					
Years 7 to 11 only					
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA	Places available	Number of surplus /deficit places	Total Forms surplus/deficit
05/06	10,856		9,222		
06/07	10,852		9,172		
07/08	10,739		9,122		
08/09	10,659		9,072		
09/10	10,538		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		
14/15	10,533		11,650		
15/16		10,671	11,730	1059	35
16/17		10,842	12,080	1238	41
17/18		11,182	12,370	1188	40
18/19		11,616	12,700	1084	36
19/20		12,025	13,090	1065	35
20/21		12,492	13,390	898	30
21/22		13,116	13,450	334	11
22/23		13,737	13,450	-287	-10
23/24		14,345	13,450	-895	-30
24/25		14,849	13,450	-1399	-47

*Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

Table 29 and Chart 14 show that the GLA projects a steady increase in the number of pupils in Years 7 to 11 from 2015-16 onwards. The current surplus of places is projected to sharply decrease to -287 places in 2022/23, and this will become a deficit of -1,399 places in 2024-25. This reflects the pressure of numbers currently being felt in Harrow's primary schools working through over time to secondary schools.

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



* Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

5.7 Year 7 Projections for High Schools

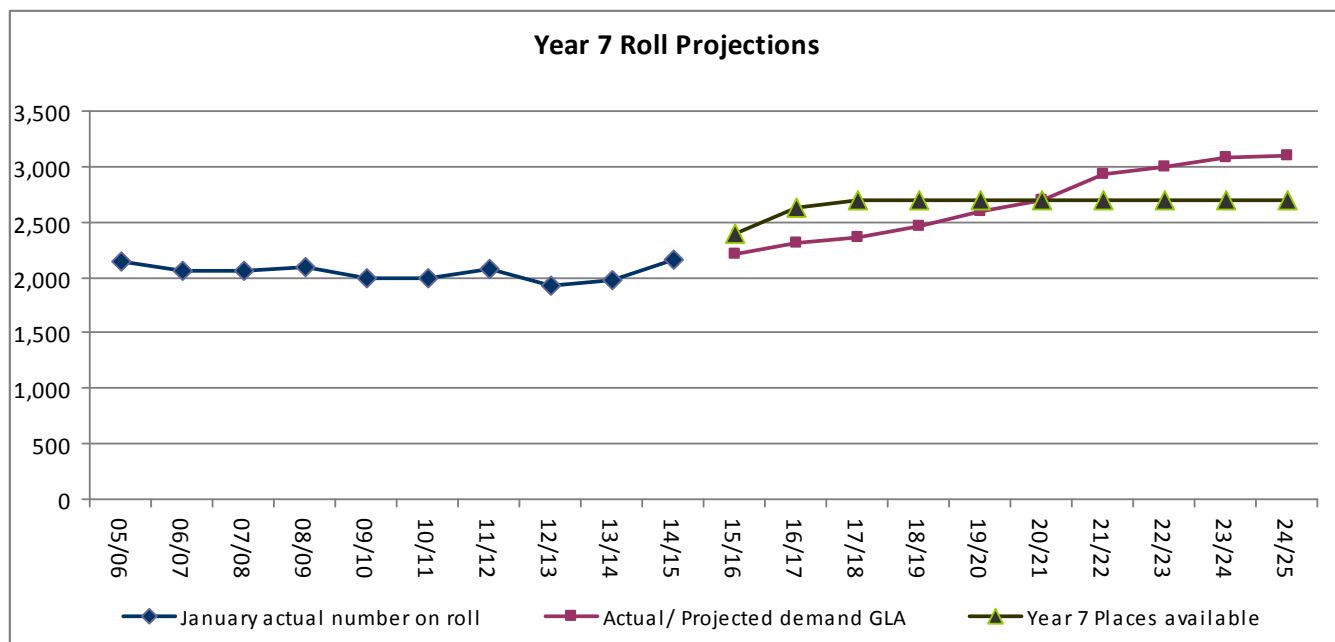
Table 30: Secondary projections* for Year 7 in all High Schools

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							
11/12	2,084							
12/13	1,932							
13/14	1,982							
14/15	2,160							
15/16		2,219	2,390	5.71	0	2,390	0%	8%
16/17		2,309	2,630	10.69	0	2,630	0%	14%
17/18		2,363	2,690	10.90	0	2,690	0%	14%
18/19		2,468	2,690	7.41	0	2,690	0%	9%
19/20		2,588	2,690	3.39	0	2,690	0%	4%
20/21		2,690	2,690	0.01	0	2,690	0%	0%
21/22		2,935	2,690	-8.18	8	2,930	0%	0%
22/23		2,989	2,690	-9.98	10	2,990	0%	0%
23/24		3,082	2,690	-13.07	13	3,080	0%	0%
24/25		3,101	2,690	-13.71	14	3,110	0%	0%

* Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

Table 30 and Chart 15 show that the GLA projects a significant increase in the number of pupils in Year 7 from 2,219 in 2015-16 to 3,101 in 2024-25. A deficit of over 8 forms of entry is projected for 2021/22; this deficit is projected to continue increasing over the following few years.

Chart 15: Current NOR compared to roll projections* and places available for all High schools, Years 7



* Source: Harrow - Jan 2015 - 20152005 0924 0001 -BC

5.8 Analysis by Planning Area for secondary provision

Although the priority in recent years has been on increasing primary school places, some progress has also been made to increase the supply of secondary places. The Secondary School Place Planning Strategy Phase 1 set out 3 strands to meet the future demand in an approach that maximised funding available at the time and specifically identified land for educational development.

Phase 1 of the Strategy has secured additional places on a borough wide basis through the age range extension of Whitefriars School and expansion of Bentley Wood High School from September 2015 and the opening of Pinner High School in September 2016. In addition, new places are provided by Avanti House and Salvatorian College will expand as part of its rebuild programme. By September 2017, up to 19 permanent additional Year 7 forms of entry are planned to have been opened across Harrow.

With this additional planning the projections indicate that there will be surplus capacity in the secondary sector until 2021 after which the projected Year 7 short fall is 13 forms of entry in 2023/24 and 14 in 2024/25. The challenge for the local authority and schools looking forward is to manage the surplus capacity required for the pupil growth cohorts moving through the primary phase and continue the increase of secondary school places in line with the demand expected at the beginning of the next decade. This level of increase in provision is expected to require a combination of a new free school, although no site is identified, and existing school expansions.

In addition to the projections and new secondary places, Phase 2 of secondary expansions will need to take into account:

- The local area impact of primary school expansions on secondary schools. By September 2017, up to 34 permanent additional Reception forms of entry are planned to have been opened in Harrow across all Primary Planning Areas.
- Changes to historical patterns of transfer from primary to secondary school with new school places.

Secondary School Planning Areas

Harrow has historically considered the projections for secondary school places on a borough wide basis. This is in contrast to the approach to primary school place planning which has 5 geographic areas and a voluntary aided planning area. To inform planning for Phase 2 it is proposed to create four Secondary Planning Areas.

Secondary School Planning Areas 1 to 3

Initial analysis of the impact of primary school expansions, primary projections and new secondary provision being opened in Phase 1 of the Secondary School Expansion Programme suggests three broad geographic areas which in effect combine the 5 geographic primary school planning areas. These are Planning Area 1 West, Planning Area 2 East and Planning Area 3 Central.

The geographic approach is relevant for the community schools and academies that have admission arrangements which offer the majority of places on distance criteria and will indicate the local impact of additional primary places on secondary schools in the area.

Secondary School Planning Area 4

Planning Area 4 combines voluntary aided schools and those with random allocation because the geographic approach does have limitations:

- It does not take into account the impact of different admission arrangements, for example, faith criteria or random allocation.
- Pupil movement becomes more complex and the pattern of pupils attending schools that have an element of random allocation will by default be different every year.
- For those schools on the border, pupil movement across borough boundaries also needs to be considered.

Changes to Historical Patterns of Pupil Transfer from Primary to Secondary Schools

The availability of new secondary school places in Harrow and on the borders will have an impact on the historical patterns of pupil movement from primary to secondary school. This will be monitored overtime to inform other expansions.

For example, it is expected that the all through schools will retain the majority of their Year 6 pupils into Year 7. The first year for Whitefriars will be in September 2015. The first year this will happen for Avanti House will be in September 2019, although they already can attract 30 pupils from Krishna Avanti Primary School from September 2016 and 60 from 2020.

The new places at Pinner High School from September 2016 will no doubt have an impact on the preferences of pupils at local primary schools both in Harrow and Hillingdon.

Implications for Secondary School Place Planning - Commentary

The table below summarises the new permanent forms of entry opened and planned to open in primary schools since 2013 and the planned permanent additional forms of entry in secondary schools in Phase 1 of the Secondary School Expansion Programme.

Secondary Planning Area	Primary Planning Area	Primary Forms of Entry (FE)		Secondary Forms of Entry (FE)
		New to 2015	Planned by 2017	Planned Phase 1 secondary
Planning Area 1 West Hatch End Nower Hill Rooks Heath Whitmore	North West PPA	5		6 Pinner High
	South West PPA	4		
Planning Area 2 East Canons Park	North East PPA	3	1 Weald	
	South East PPA	4		
Planning Area 3 Central Harrow Whitefriars	Central PPA	6	3 Harrow View	5 Whitefriars
Planning Area 4 VA / Free Schools Sacred Heart Salvatorian Avanti House Bentley Wood	Voluntary Aided/Free Schools	4	2 St Jerome 2 New School for Harrow	1 Salvatorian 6 Avanti House 1 Bentley Wood
Harrow total FE		26	8	19

Notes: St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual School and Harrow View Primary School are planned to be located within Central PPA. St Jérôme has a faith based ethos and **its impact is expected to be** split between the Planning Area3 and Planning Area 4.
No location for The New School for Harrow has been announced yet.
Avanti House primary phase will be in NE PPA from September 2015.
Avanti House secondary phase is planned for the East of the borough.

Planning Area 1 West

For the West Planning Area in terms of forms of entry the increases in secondary provision align to a degree with the expansions in the North West and South West Primary Planning Areas. The impact of applications for places at Pinner High School will be monitored. As the school is located on the border with Hillingdon it is expected that there will be a number of families living in Hillingdon that may apply for a place.

Planning Area 2 East

The East Planning Area will have 8 additional forms of entry in the primary sector and projections indicate continued growth in the South East Primary Planning Area. There is no increase in secondary school places currently planned in Phase 1 but Canons High School has decided to increase its planned admission number by 30 in September 2016.

Planning Area 3 Central

The Central Planning Area will have 9 additional reception forms of entry and projections indicate continued growth in this Planning Area. There may be further demand for high school places in the Central Planning Area generated by the increased level of housing developments associated with Harrow's Opportunity Area.

Planning Area 4 VA / Free Schools

The Secondary School Planning Area 4 has a contrasting position depending on the schools concerned. The New School for Harrow has no location and therefore will not necessarily link with the secondary schools listed. St Jérôme does not have equivalent faith or ethos based secondary provision in Harrow. Therefore some pupils may apply for secondary school places outside Harrow whilst other local pupils may remain within Central Planning Area 3.

The 6 forms of entry at Avanti House give priority to the pupils attending Krishna Avanti Primary School and those pupils attending the primary phase at Avanti House will continue in the school. Up to 120 places or 4 forms of entry could be filled by these pupils.

The expansion at Salvatorian College will mean that there will be an imbalance in the number of places for secondary catholic education in Harrow. Sacred Heart Language College is interested in expanding to address this imbalance.

Further analysis of the projections by ward level and patterns of transfer to secondary school will inform future proposals for expansion.

Section 6: Further Information about Projections Methodology

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 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.

6.4 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.

6.5 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