

**DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION  
SCHOOL ROLL PROJECTIONS 2017 – 2025 REPORT**

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## Introduction

The School Roll Projections 2017 – 2025 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: Overview of Harrow's population and changes

Section 2: Methodology, Births and Applications

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

Harrow's main sources of population data are the Office for National Statistics (**ONS**) and the Greater London Authority (**GLA**). The ONS produce both the Mid-Year Estimates (**MYE**) and Sub-National Population Projections (**SNPP**) approximately every two years, these datasets include births and migration data. The GLA produce annually updated borough population projections, which include births data as well as ward level data; they also produce the base data for the school roll projections. The GLA historically produced the borough population projections in-house, however they outsourced this work to 'MastodonC', who provided local authorities with the 'Witan' tool to self-serve and produce their own population projections in early 2016. These are the first school roll projections using this new tool.

Harrow's school roll projections are based on the GLA's population projections, which are available as two different models of population projection.

1. The Trend-based Ward Population Projection Model;
2. Housing linked Ward Population Projection Model.

The latter includes two variants:

- The DCLG (Department for Communities and Local Government) variant, which adjusts domestic migration assumptions until it arrives at a borough-level population that fits the available dwelling stock – this model is also known as 'dwelling constrained' and
- The Capped Household Size variant, which attempts to account for both recent trends in population change and future changes in housing stock – this is also known as 'development led'.

The trend-based projections have been recommended for use in Harrow in recent years as it has experienced significant population growth. For Harrow the trend-based projection yields fairly strong growth in population. Therefore the decision has been made to use the school roll projections based on the trend-based population projections again. This is in-line with previous years.

## **Section 1: Overview of Harrow's population and changes**

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 ONS 2014 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 6<sup>th</sup> lowest ranking nationally. Harrow is ranked 7<sup>th</sup> nationally (and in London) for ethnic diversity and 2<sup>nd</sup> for religious diversity in London.

#### **1.2 Population Projections**

The ONS's Sub-National Population Projections 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 most recent 2014-based SNPPs take the 2014 Mid Year Estimates (MYEs) as their starting point, then: the population is projected forward a year at a time to 2039; 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 2009 to 2014. Finally the SNPPs are constrained to be consistent with the national projections for England.

This year each borough has run its own ward-based GLA population projections using the software tool 'Witan'. Unlike the ONS SNPPs Witan allows boroughs to 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 Witan tool employs a slightly different methodology, particularly for the migration element. The population projections are created within Witan by each borough inputting their development data into the model. This information is currently updated annually by Harrow's planners from the Housing Trajectory. 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.

#### **1.3 ONS 2014-based Subnational Population Projections**

The recently published (25<sup>th</sup> May 2016) ONS 2014-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-2024 but the rate of that growth varies.

### **All ages**

London is again projected to grow the fastest, by 13.6% over the 10 year period. Of the 13.6% projected growth in London, 10.4 percentage points are attributable to natural change

(that is, that there are more births than deaths) while the remaining 3.2 percentage points are attributable to migration. Migration is further split down to show migration within the UK and international migration separately. This shows that the 3.2 percentage point growth in London directly attributable to migration is the result of 10.2 percentage point growth from international migration and -7.0 percentage point change (that is, a fall) due to migration within the UK. Harrow's projected population growth is estimated to be 10.7% (SNPP) between mid-2014 and mid-2024.

Past international migration also has an indirect impact on the population through its effect on the numbers of births and deaths – for example, women who were born overseas but who give birth after migrating to England will increase the numbers of births, while the numbers will be decreased by women born in England but who migrate overseas before giving birth. Assumed future fertility and mortality are based on past trends of all residents irrespective of where they were born.

### **Children**

In absolute terms the number of children (0-15 years) in Harrow is projected to increase over this ten year period up to 2024 from 50,346 to 56,411, a 14.0% increase.

It should be noted that one of Harrow's neighbouring boroughs have been listed as having the highest projected population growth over this period – Hillingdon (16.1%), 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 2015 Mid Year Estimates**

The ONS 2015 MYE were released on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2016.

London's population was 8.67 million in mid-2015, 135,024 (1.58%) higher than the year previous. Harrow's growth rate of 0.45 per cent over the past year, is lower than the UK growth rate of 0.79 per cent, England & Wales growth rate of 0.83 per cent and London's rate of 1.58 per cent. This indicates that Harrow's growth has slowed down in comparison to the aforementioned regions which have grown at a similar rate to recent years.

Harrow's 2015 mid-year resident population is estimated to be 247,130, which is 1,119 higher than the ONS mid-2014 population estimate of 246,011, 3,757 higher than the ONS mid-2013 population estimates, and 6,631 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 0.45 per cent (1,119), compared to 1.08 per cent (2,638) from mid-2013 to mid-2014, and 0.41 per cent (995) from mid-2012 to mid-2013. Over the decade<sup>1</sup> the borough's population has increased by 15.5 per cent (33,169).

Harrow's population growth of 0.45 per cent (from June 2014 to June 2015) can be attributed to natural change, with 1,933 more births than deaths (0.8%).

20.5 per cent of Harrow's residents are aged under 16 (50,779), slightly above the mid-2014 number of 50,300, as well as 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 2015 proportion is higher than London overall (20.3%) and England (19.0%). The number of 5 to 15 year olds resident in Harrow as at mid-2013 was 32,513, in mid-2014 32,870 and in mid-2015 33,283 – this is a 1.3% increase of 413 children.

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<sup>1</sup> Based on ONS 2004 MYEs, revised in the light of the 2011 Census  
Produced by Education Team, BIU

## **1.5 Migration**

### **International Migration**

In recent years Harrow has seen a distinct peak of net international-migration; this is due to the 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 economic downturn does not seem to have had a strong impact on net international migration.

From 1 January 2014, Bulgarians and Romanians have had the freedom to live and work in the UK. This change is likely to add further pressure on our school places. The 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. This represents 8% of total immigration to the UK. These IPS statistics are not available on a borough basis, but the Department of Work & Pensions (DWP) release statistics on National Insurance Registrations for overseas nationals (NINo) every year. This data shows that in 2014/15 the highest numbers of worker registrations in Harrow were made by Romanian nationals, with 7,160 registrations, the highest number of registrations of any national group since the start of NINo recording in 2002/3. Of course not all of these migrant workers may stay in the borough or remain for lengthy periods, or even have children, but this database does provide very useful information on migrant workers and their country of origin.

The GLA's document 'ONS 2014 mid-year population estimates: London Analysis' states that net international migration estimates by local authority for 2013 and 2014, as well as projected net flows for 2014 from GLA and ONS projections, all list Brent as having the largest rise in net international inflows between the two years; up 2,696 or 67.0 per cent. This was followed by Newham, Harrow and Camden, where net international inflows rose in each by more than 1,500.

### **Internal Migration**

The ONS Mid-Year Estimates for 2015 list Harrow's internal migration (within UK) as being 16,975(16,310 in 2014) people leaving Harrow for other parts of the country. This figure is higher than the number of people coming into the borough - 13,331, (13,704 in 2014). In contrast long-term international migration into the borough (4,263) (4,526 in 2014) is higher than international migration out of the borough (1,430) (1,496 in 2014), resulting in a total net result of migration in Harrow as a loss of 811 people.

The 2015 MYE list a131 decrease in 0 to 4 year olds in Harrow in contrast to the mid-2014 position of a 145 increase as a result of net migration. The impact of net migration with regards to 5 to 15 year olds as at mid-2015 was 73 more children in Harrow in comparison to 244 more as at mid-2014.

### **Migration projections by age**

The ONS 2014 SNPP contain migration projections by age. The age 0 to 4 and 5 to 15 can be seen in Tables 1 and 2 below. There is a net gain from international migration for both of these age groups, which counteracts the loss from internal & cross border migration. The net gain of the 0 to 4 age group is projected to drop from 172 in 2015 to 117 in 2017 and then remain steady over the next few years at just over 100. The net gain of the 5 to 15 age group also has a downward trend, 248 in 2015 to 150 by 2025.

**Table 1: 2014 SNPP Migration in Harrow by Age 0 to 4 - 2015 to 2025**

Migration component	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
International migration NET	206	190	173	173	161	157	153	153	153	153	153
Internal migration NET	-31	-48	-53	-52	-48	-48	-45	-42	-39	-36	-33
Cross border migration NET	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
<b>NET Migration</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>117</b>

**Table 2: 2014 SNPP Migration in Harrow by Age 5 to 15 - 2015 to 2025**

Migration Component	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
International migration NET	270	250	227	228	212	207	202	202	202	202	202
Internal migration NET	-24	-16	-22	-31	-38	-37	-38	-41	-48	-52	-54
Cross border migration NET	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>NET Migration</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>150</b>

Source: 2014 SNPP Population Projections

## 1.6 Household Size & household population projections

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

The average household size in Harrow 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. The number of households increased by 6.6% between the last two censuses and DCLG 2012-based household projections indicate that households will continue to increase, from around 85,900 households in 2012 to 100,800 households in 2022, a 17.6% increase.

Nationally the decrease in average household size (AHS) has gone 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 DCLG 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 6<sup>th</sup> highest in England by 2037, after Redbridge, Newham, Luton, Barking & Dagenham, and Hillingdon. 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. The DCLG 2014-based Households Projections are due to be released in autumn 2016.

Harrow has a large stock of houses (as opposed to flats), which can be fairly easily be extended, via side and rear extensions and loft conversions. In recent years the Government has changed Permitted Development rights so that householders can build larger extensions by obtaining Prior Approval from councils. 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's Regeneration Strategy outlines a set of projects that will change the landscape of parts of the borough over the coming years. Within the Harrow & Wealdstone Opportunity Area

a £1.75 billion regeneration programme will deliver over 5,500 new homes, provision for two new schools and the creation of around 3,000 new jobs, together with transport improvements, better leisure and health facilities. This area includes Harrow Town Centre, the Station Road corridor (including the Civic Centre), Wealdstone District Centre and the adjoining Harrow Leisure Centre and Kodak Alaris sites.

The borough's minimum housing targets, as set out in the London Plan 2011 and Further Alterations to the London Plan (adopted 2014), have recently increased Harrow's housing targets from 350 per annum to 593 per annum from 2015/16, covering the period to 2025/26. This uplift is as a result of the significantly higher population and household projections emanating from the 2011 Census findings. Harrow's housing trajectory sets out the borough's progress towards meeting this strategic target.

The current school roll projections use the 2014/15 Housing Trajectory, as published in Harrow's 'Authority's Monitoring Report', 1 April 2014 - 31 March 2015. This trajectory includes: sites with planning permission; sites with permission but subject to legal agreement; and potential deliverable sites and other identified sites. The current trajectory includes the following major schemes: permission for over 2,100 units on the Kodak Alaris site; 400 units on the former Harrow Post Office site in College Road; a potential 880 new units on the Civic Centre site; and nearly 350 new units on the Royal National Orthopaedic site, alongside the new hospital development.

It is important that school rolls projections are updated to take account of new housing trajectories and Planning are intending to produce a new housing trajectory in summer 2016. This will take account of the 1,100 net new dwellings completed in the borough in 2015/16 and incorporate permissions for new housing development granted in 2015/16 and other schemes in the pipeline, several of which are part of the Regeneration Programme, including Waxwell Lane, Haslam House, as well as a number of small housing infill sites on council owned land.

However it should be noted that when new housing is factored into population projections, it is not a matter of just adding in additional population into the extra dwellings. In the recent housing-linked projections for Harrow, the additional housing development is judged to be sufficient to facilitate continued strong trend-based growth, but not to drive population growth significantly beyond this rate.

Additionally the types of units included in Harrow's 2014-15 housing trajectory have not been factored into the population projections and therefore the impact of child yield has not been factored into the school roll projections.

## **1.8 ONS Births**

### **Live births - calendar year**

The total number of live births in England and Wales decreased by 0.5% in 2014 to 695,233, compared with 698,512 in 2013. This decrease in births resulted from a 1.1% fall in live births to UK born women (5,824 fewer births) and a 1.4% rise to non-UK born women (2,535 more births). Over a quarter of births (27.0%) in 2014 were to mothers born outside of the UK, a slight increase from 2013 (26.5%). This is the highest proportion of births to mothers born outside the UK since information on parents' country of birth was first collected.

The ONS calendar year births show that the number of births in London fell by 933 from 128,332 in 2013 to 127,399 in 2014. 19 of 32 local authorities in London saw a reduction in births from 2013 to 2014. The rises in births varied in the thirteen London boroughs from a range of 11 births in Tower Hamlets to 187 more births in Bromley. Harrow's statistical neighbours Barnet (57), Ealing (79), Hillingdon (93), Kingston upon Thames (135) and Redbridge (87) also had increased births.



The ONS live births for Harrow have substantially increased from 2,581 in 2001, to 3,088 in 2007 and the highest so far in 2012 with 3,585 live births. Births in 2013 declined slightly by 28 to 3,559 live births, and then dropped again in 2014 by 34 to 3,525. The ONS will be releasing the 2015 live births data in July/August 2016.

Of the 3,525 live births in 2014 69.9% (2013 68.5%) were to non-UK born mothers. Of the 69.9% non-UK born mothers 50% were born in the Middle East & Asia, 32% in the European Union and 13% in Africa. 89% 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 1,061 in 2014 (2013 1,126).

The total fertility rate (TFR) for UK born women has fallen from 1.93 in 2011 to 1.76 in 2014. The TFR for non-UK born women has fallen to 2.09 from 2.13 in 2013. The latest available 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.

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 3 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 3  
**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>239,056</b>	<b>-</b>	
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 3 (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 has had 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 2015 Mid-Year Estimates Births**

Harrow's mid-year estimate births dropped by 1.3% from 3,620 in mid-2013 to 3,574 in mid-2014, and then fell again by a further 1.8% to 3,509, in mid-2015.

The 2015 MYE of births in London increased from the 2014 MYE. 13 of 33 local authorities in London saw a reduction in births from mid-year 2014 to mid-year 2015. The rises in births ranged from 3 more births in Kensington to 209 more births in Redbridge. Harrow along with most of its neighbouring boroughs had a drop in births – Ealing (-73), Barnet (-53), Brent (-3), however Hillingdon had an increase of 114 births as at mid-2015.

Chart 1 below shows Harrow's calendar and mid-year estimate births. Births in Harrow have fluctuated over this period with a sharp increase in 2003 and then again in 2010. In recent years the births increased to 3,620 (MYE-2013) but more recently the trajectory seems to suggest a slightly declining picture.

Chart 1: Annual births for Harrow 2001 to 2015

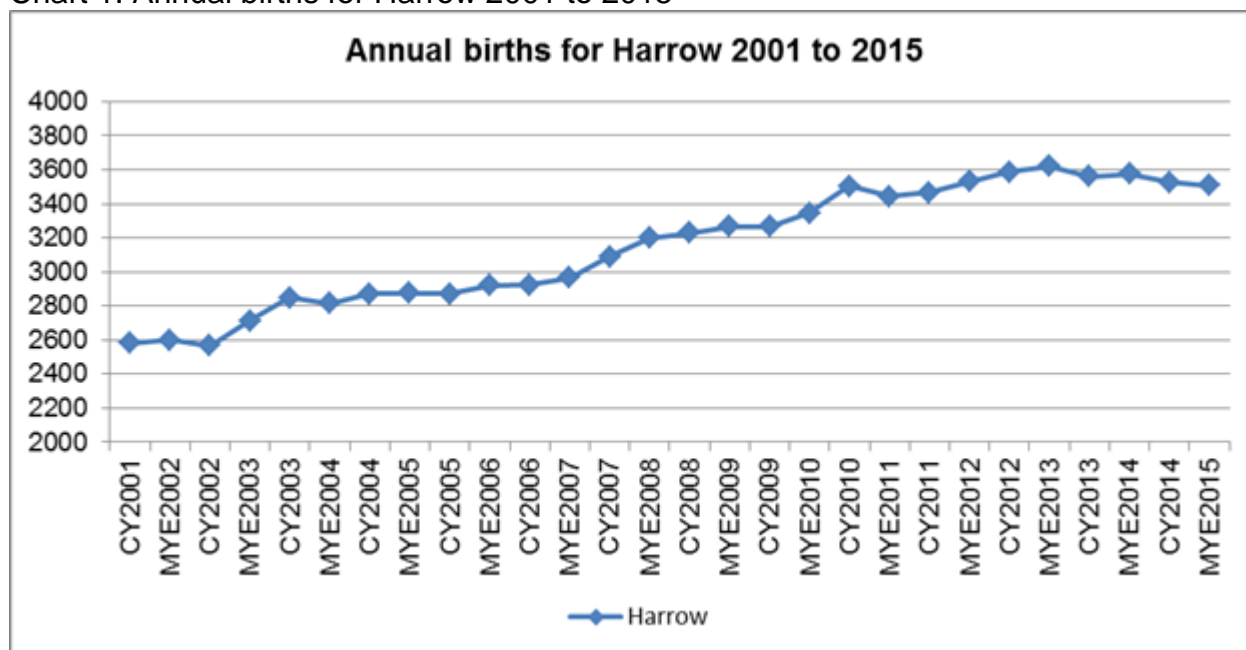


Chart 2 below, shows births for London continued rising from 2002 up until 2008, at which point they steadied for a year and then started to increase again from 2009. However London's births started to drop from 2012 onwards and the trajectory suggests a steadier picture.

The 2013 mid-year estimates for Harrow continued to rise in contrast to London, which experienced quite a sharp drop. Following this point Harrow's births appear to be more in-line with London.

Chart 2: Annual births for Greater London 2001 to 2015



The GLA’s document ‘ONS 2014 mid-year population estimates: London Analysis’ states:

1. It was not yet clear from last year’s fall in births as to whether this was the start of a new trend of stable or falling births. However, this further fall gives weight to the view that the trend of rising births and fertility rates seen in London over the last decade may be ending.
2. 28 of the 33 authorities saw a reduction in births from the previous year, with the biggest falls occurring in Tower Hamlets (-285), Westminster (-258), Southwark (-245) and Ealing (-225). Of the four boroughs that saw their number of births rise, three had increases of less than 50 with only Havering seeing a higher number of births (+162).

**ONS SNPP births**

The ONS 2014 SNPP births are projecting Harrow’s births to drop very slightly in 2015 (3,426) and 2016 (3,490), after which point they projected to remain at a steady 3.5k up until 2025.

A potential reason why Harrow’s births are stabilising at 3.5k could be that they are constrained due to the lack of housing developments currently emerging in Harrow. The 2014-15 housing trajectory (which this year’s Witan population projections and GLA school roll projections are based on), contain a significant number of the borough’s planned housing developments, but they do not contain all of the known upcoming developments. The 2015-16 housing trajectory, currently being compiled, will provide the most up to date picture. This will be used to generate next year’s population and school roll projections for Harrow.

## **Section 2: Methodology, Births and Applications**

This section outlines the school roll projection methodology, 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, Year 7 and other school year groups.

The GLA's 2016 school roll projections incorporate the updated 2015 population projections produced from Witan in April 2016, and school roll data collected in the January 2016 School Census. The two key data inputs for the model are ward-level population projections and roll data for each school, broken down by pupil residence.

### **2.1 How the GLA's school roll projections are produced**

The GLA's school rolls projections (SRP) service has been updated for 2016 with a new model and an increased array of outputs. The main changes are that the GLA has improved its models to include detailed data from the National Pupil Database (NPD) and, with the introduction of Witan, local authorities now produce their own population projections rather than providing the GLA with development data for the GLA to run these projections.

The introduction of Witan allows the local authority to produce their own population projections, which allows them to have control over the population assumptions that are used. There are two population projections options and three fertility rate assumptions available to LAs:

#### Population projections options

- Trend-based Ward Population Projection Model
- Housing linked Ward Population Projection Model & Variants
  - DCLG variant
  - Capped Household Size variant

#### Fertility rate assumptions

- Standard
- Low
- High

The methodology for producing school roll projections has been significantly updated for 2016. The new model makes use of pupil level data available from the National Pupil Database (NPD) to explicitly model cross border mobility and take-up of places in independent schools. Cross border mobility and independent school take up is explicitly modelled using roll data broken down by pupil home location.

For each ward of residence in London and year of age (ages 4 to 18) and sex, the proportion of children attending each state school is calculated. This proportion is carried forward as the children age so that the proportion for a 6-year old living in ward x and attending school y in 2016 is the same as the proportion for a 7-year old living in ward x and attending school y in 2017.

For new children entering a school, for example at age 4, the proportion is held as the proportion of that age the previous year. A similar hold is used at ages 11 and 16, even if the

school is a through-school as it is assumed that there will be significant changes in the cohort at this point.

These proportions are then applied to the population projections to give projections of the number of children on roll by school, by age and sex. These are then aggregated to planning areas and borough totals.

## **2.2 Variables that may impact the school roll projections**

There are many variables that could potentially have an impact on a LA's school roll projections, such as development; births; migration; cross-border mobility; capacity constraints and new schools/school closures. Explanations regarding the first three are listed below.

### **Development**

The amount of development projected in a LA will affect that authority's population projections and in turn its school roll projections. More development generally means that the LA will attract more people and its population will therefore rise. If population increases, there will consequently be more children and so school roll projections will also rise.

LAs should assume that significant changes in assumed development will be accompanied with corresponding changes in projected rolls.

### **Births**

The number of births in an area will have a direct effect on the number of children on roll four years later. 2012 saw the highest number of births in London with these children starting school in either academic year 2016/17 or 2017/18 depending on when in the year they were born. Many areas have seen a fall in birth numbers since and this has led to subsequent projections of future births and therefore rolls, being correspondingly lower.

### **Migration**

Many LAs have reported an increase in in-year applications as a result of children moving to the area from both overseas and elsewhere in the UK. Migration therefore could explain why projected rolls have changed.

More detailed information on the Witan population projections, SRP methodology and other variables that may impact the SRP can be found in Section 6.

## **2.3 Harrow Projections**

From 2013 to 2015 the decision to use the trend-based set of GLA projections was informed by analysis of the data and the experience of in-year applications and admissions. The GLA's trend-based 'alternate' projections in 2013 for the Reception year group were adjusted by +3% and in 2014 by +2% 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. A lower percentage adjustment in 2014 was due to the fact that additional contextual data for Harrow was provided to the GLA to incorporate into their model. Based on a review of the projections over the last few years, for 2015 the decision was made to continue with the trend-based '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.

In 2016 the decision has been made to continue with the GLA's Witan trend based population projections based on standard fertility. As aforementioned this is mainly due to the fact that this year's population projections and school roll projections are based on Harrow's 2014-15 housing trajectory, which does not contain all of the known upcoming developments. The decision to use the standard fertility assumption instead of the high fertility is due to the current plateauing of births at the 3.5k mark and is in-line with the lower trend of births in London.

Due to the changing landscape of Harrow, with regards to births, future housing developments and recent Reception numbers on roll, the decision has been made for this report to include two sets of school roll projections:

1. The school roll projections as provided by the GLA (known as Baseline in this report);
2. The schools roll projections with a 2% adjustment, as per previous years and in order to maintain some level of consistency.

In summary, the 2% adjustment is justified as follows:

- It brings the GLA projections into line with demand experienced over the last few years – the trend-based standard fertility +2% projections provide the best-fit for projecting future demand.
- The baseline projection data this year is considerably lower because of significant changes in some variables. It is not known whether these changes will be sustained and adjustment is prudent in the circumstances.
- The high number of Reception applications on time and in year made by Harrow residents.
- We need to ensure sufficient capacity across primary year groups to cope with demand for places from in-year applications.
- 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 2016.
- The continued 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, over 800 in 2014/15 and over 500 up until 31<sup>st</sup> May 2016 in 2015/16.
- The increase in demand is not limited to Reception. In October 2011 a Year 1 class was opened at Camrose Primary School. In September 2014 four additional temporary classes were opened in Grimsdyke Primary (Year 2 class), Marlborough Primary opened a Year 3 class and Glebe Primary and Grange Primary schools opened Year 4 classes. In September 2015 two bulge classes were opened in Marlborough Primary School – 1 in Year 1 and the other vertically across Years 4 and 5, with 15 places in each year group.

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.

## **2.4 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

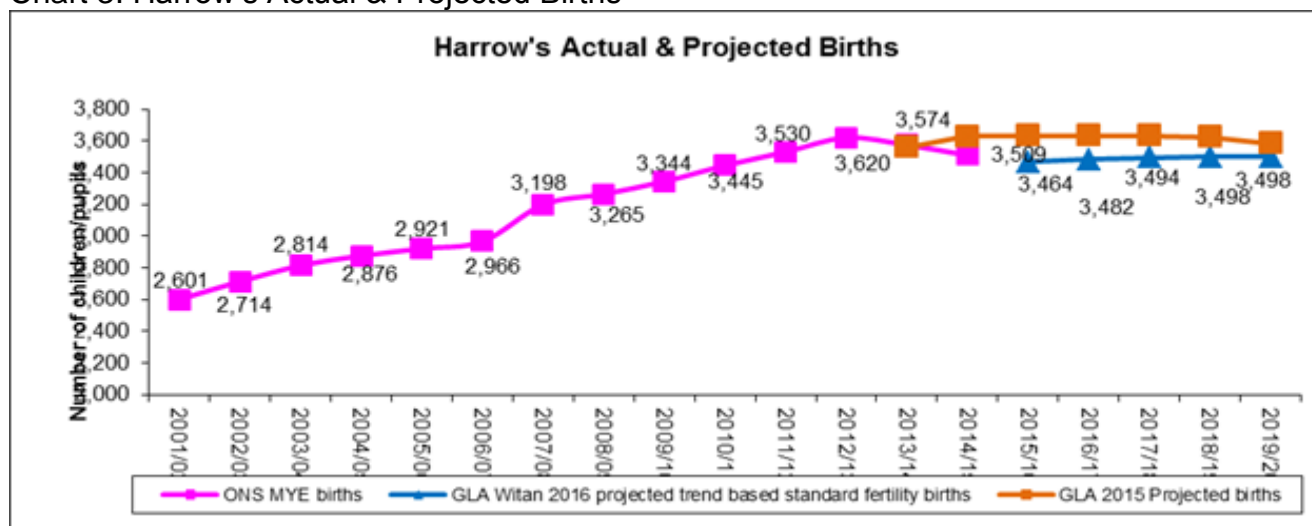
and Weald Rise schools lived in Belmont, Stanmore Park and Canons wards. Smaller numbers of pupils lived in Harrow Weald, Edgware, Queensbury, Wealdstone, Kenton East and Kenton West.

## 2.5 Harrow’s Births and Reception Year Rolls

The GLA’s school roll projections are based on the births included in the GLA’s Witan 2015 population projections. The birth rate projections are lower than last year’s birth rate projections. This is due to the drop in Harrow’s births over the last couple of years. This is also in part as a result of incorporating the GP register based estimate for 2015 into the school roll projections model. This gives births to mid-2015 as 3,443, down from 3,630 in the population projection used last year. The GP registration model has been used to provide a timelier estimate for the starting point of the projection (births to mid-2015).

As can be seen in Chart 3 below Harrow’s actual births increased from 2,601 in 2001/02 and continued rising to 3,620 in 2012/13, however in 2013/14 they dropped by 46 to 3,574 and in 2014/15 they dropped even further, by 65 to 3,509. In line with this decrease Harrow’s births are projected to initially drop to 3,464 in 2015-16 and then remain quite steady, reaching 3,498 in 2019/20. This is illustrated in Chart 3.

Chart 3: Harrow’s Actual & Projected Births



Actual & Projected Births source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil, Witan (GLA)

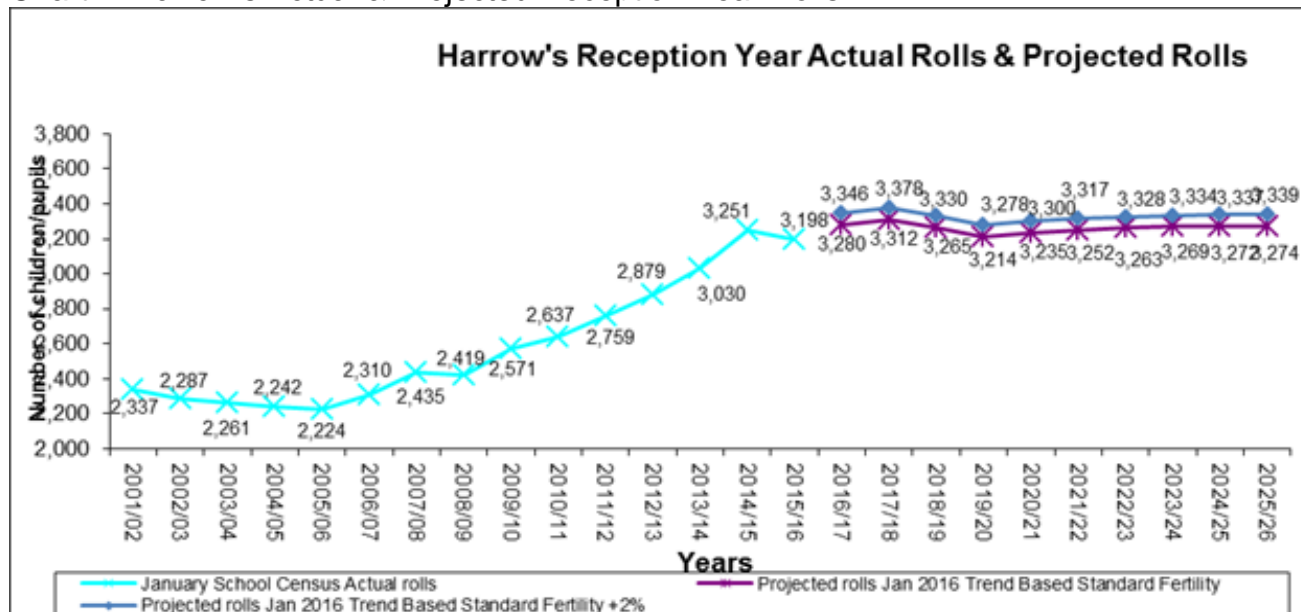
To illustrate the drop in this year’s projected births the chart above includes the 2015 projected births as a comparison. This year’s update of the school roll projections factors in the projected drop in births (between 170-140 fewer births annually for three years before beginning to close towards 85 births gap) which impacts to contribute to the lower trajectory for predicted future pupil numbers.

In-line with the increase in births Harrow schools’ actual Reception numbers increased from 2,337 in 2001/02 to 3,251 in 2014/15. However, there has been a small drop of 53 pupils from 3,251 in January 2015 to 3,198 in January 2016. In-line with this drop Harrow’s school’s numbers on roll are projected to dip as well. Due to this change this report includes both the school roll projections as provided by the GLA (known as the baseline) alongside our previous method of applying a 2% adjustment.

As can be seen in Chart 4 below the 2% adjusted line continues to more accurately follow the trend of the previous numbers on roll.



Chart 4: Harrow's Actual & Projected Reception Year Rolls



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

## 2.6 Births by Planning Area

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

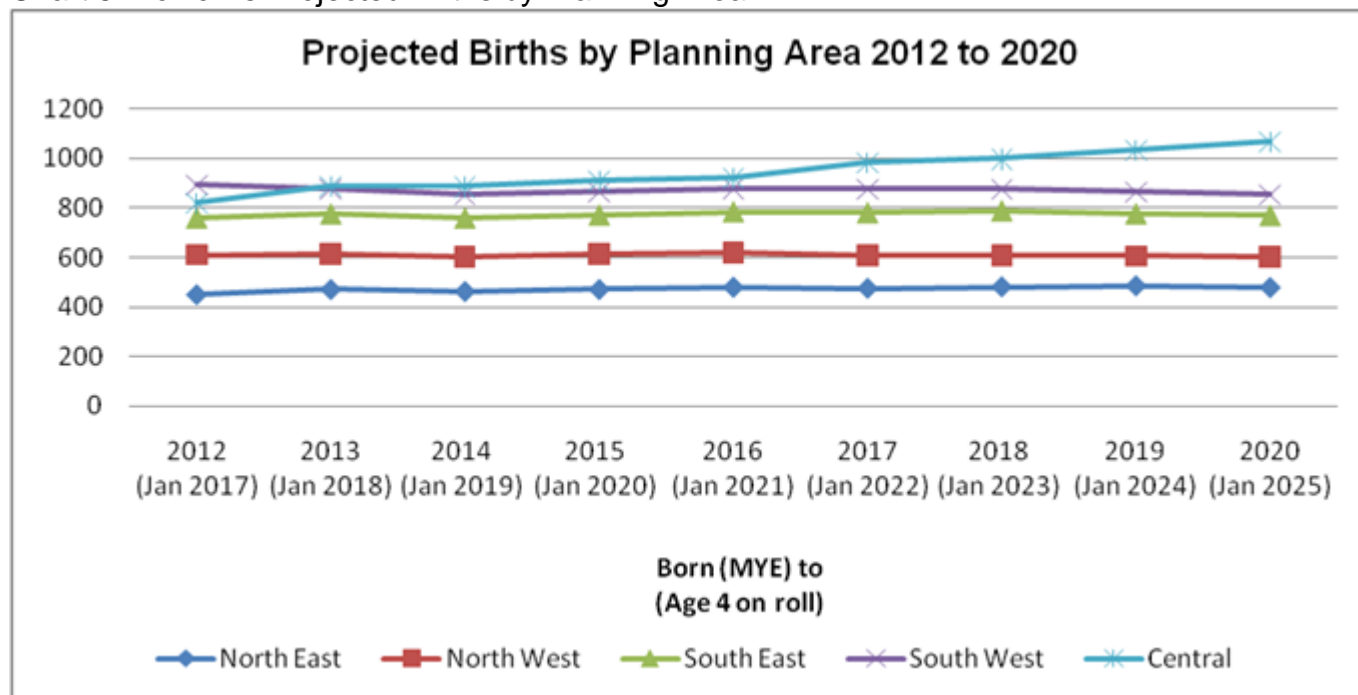
Table 4 and Chart 5 below show that the Central planning area consistently has the highest number of births, which are projected to continue rising from 820 in 2012 to 1067 in 2020.

Table 4: Projected births by geographic 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 5: Harrow’s Projected Births by Planning Area



**2.7 Births to School Retention**

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

Table 5 below shows Harrow’s 2006/07 to 2015/16 actual retention rate, which has fluctuated from 89% in the academic year 2006/07 and peaked at 97% in 2014/15 but then continued in-line with the previous trajectory of just over 90% until 2013/14 to 93% in 2015/16.

Table 5 - 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	2015/16
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%	
2010/11										93%

Table 6 below shows Harrow’s 2016/17 to 2025/26 projected retention rate, which is in-line with the actual retention rates shown in Table 5 above, remaining steadily at or around 93% from 2016/17 onwards.

Table 6 - Retention rate of Harrow births and projected school Reception numbers on roll

Mid-Year of Birth	Projected Reception Entry									
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
2011/12	93%									
2012/13		91%								
2013/14			91%							
2014/15				93%						
2015/16					93%					
2016/17						93%				
2017/18							93%			
2018/19								93%		
2019/20									94%	
2020/21										94%

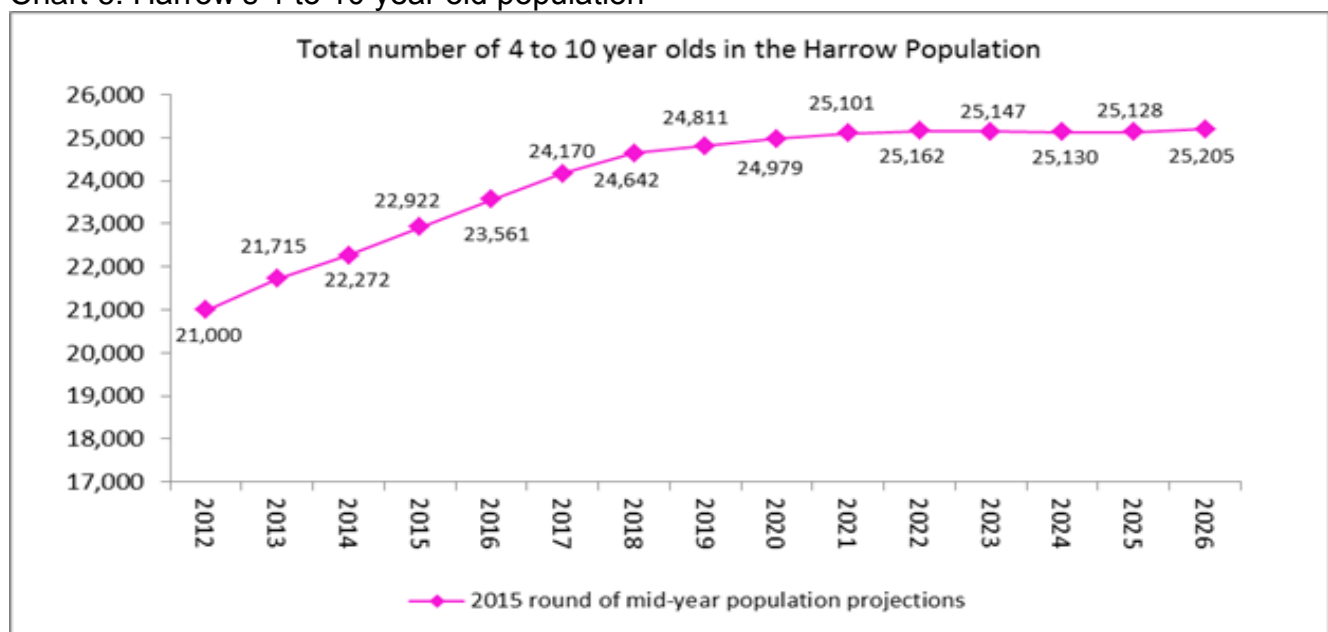
### 2.8 Child Population Projections

The GLA’s borough-level population projections are produced using the Witan tool. 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 2015 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 2015 round mid-year population projections for 4-10 year olds and 11-15 year olds are shown in charts 6 & 7 below.

The number of 4 to 10 year olds is projected to continue increasing from 21,000 in 2012 to 25,162 in 2022, after which point the numbers start to plateau.

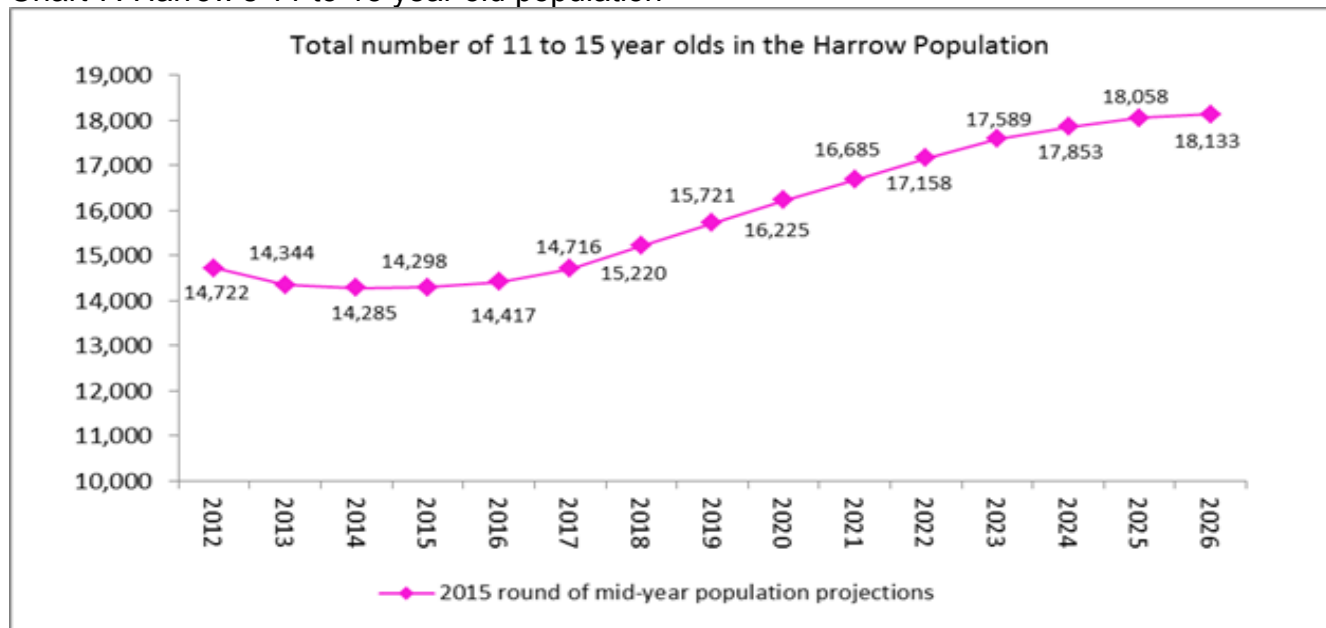
Chart 6: Harrow’s 4 to 10 year old population



Source: harrow-trend-based-ward-population-figures-single-year-standard-fertility-bpo

The number of 11 to 15 year olds is projected to continue increasing from 14,285 in 2014 to 18,133 in 2026. The trajectory suggests a plateau from around 2026.

Chart 7: Harrow’s 11 to 15 year old population



Source: harrow-trend-based-ward-population-figures-single-year-standard-fertility-bpo

## 2.9 Admissions Applications, Offers for Places and Take -Up

### Reception in-take

The Admissions service has experienced an increasing trend until 2014 in the number of on-time, late and in-year applications for Reception and all of the primary phase year groups. Applications for Reception places appear to have plateaued in 2015 and for 2016.

### Harrow Residents

Admissions received 3,333 applications (as at June 2016) **from Harrow residents** for a September 2016 Reception year school place; this includes applications for Harrow schools, out of borough schools and grammar schools etc. Whilst residents do not apply for an independent school place via the local authority, they sometimes do let the authority know that they are sending their child to an independent school. Residents must apply to their home authority for a maintained school place, whether the school place is within the authority or out of borough. During the Admissions process, applications for a Harrow school from out borough residents are also considered and vice versa.

### Applications and offers of Reception places

As at 1<sup>st</sup> June 2016, 3,131 offers for a reception place in **a Harrow school** have been made. Of these 2,894 offers were made to Harrow residents and 237 to residents in other boroughs.

Table 7 below shows the total number of applications over the last few years. Table 7 below 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. 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.

Table 7 – Admissions Reception Entry Applications of Harrow residents

Entry Year	On-time January*	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	142		2,879	92.5%
September 2013	2,991	330	3,321	207	6.6%	3,030	91.2%
September 2014	3,210	238	3,448	127	3.8%	3,251	94.3%
September 2015	3,126	288	3,414	-34	-1.0%	3,198	93.7%
September 2016	3,175	158***	3,333	-81***	-2.4%***	-	-

\* On-time applications are the data from the DfE returns submitted on offer day.

\*\* Lates are the number of on-time applications subtracted from the total home (Harrow) applications on EMS. (Note: if the home address of the pupil has changed to an address outside Harrow since the application, this may deflate the total number of late applications)

\*\*\* As at 1 June 2016

### Application Movement

The number of on-time applications received for September 2016 has increased by 49. There has however been greater movement this year. This is due to the following reasons:

- (1) Thorough address verifications were carried out for all applications which uncovered that some families have moved out of the borough and therefore their applications have been withdrawn.
- (2) Rigorous checks have been made around West Lodge Primary School following emails from residents earlier this year that families move into the area to gain a place at the school and then move out. Two applicants were identified where the address that they had used was not their home address, one applicant withdrew their application confirming their child would be attending a private school, the other application has now been considered from the correct home address. It was also found that there were a number (15) of families renting property who have moved into the area in time to make an application and consideration is being given to whether there is any action that we can take in the future to deter families if this has been done solely to gain a place at the school.
- (3) There have been more changes to applications this year as 10 applications (4 non Harrow residents' applications and 6 Harrow residents) were withdrawn following agreement to their summer born request and there may be further changes in relation to applications.
- (4) 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 and accepting places at Independent schools.

### Fair Access Protocol

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 2016, Harrow reported 40 classes for 4 – 7 year olds which 'lawfully' (i.e. for reasons which DfE deem acceptable in the short term under current legislation) had from 31 to 35 pupils, which was the third highest number in London.

The Table 8 below shows the number of cases considered through the Fair Access Protocol over the last three years, up until May 2015. It demonstrates that the pressure for places is across all primary year groups.

Table 8: Number of cases considered via FAP, up until May 2015

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	66	202	183	161	51	85	127	875

This year the data is available as number of offers made and accepted via Fair Access Protocol.

Table 9: Number of cases considered via FAP in 2015-16

All Schools	Status	Rec	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	School Total
2015-16*	Offered	15	77	152	110	94	54	77	579
	Accepted	11	57	118	85	78	43	66	458

\* 1<sup>st</sup> September 2015 to 31st May 2016

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. Table 10 below shows the PAN and available places in Harrow's schools for the last five years.

Table 10: Planned Admisison Number in Harrow's schools

All Schools	R		1		2		3		4		5		6	
	PAN	AV*	PAN	AV*	PAN	AV*	PAN	AV*	PAN	AV*	PAN	AV*	PAN	AV*
Jan 2012	2,800	39	2,730	21	2,696	45	2,530	19	2,560	49	2,545	157	2,578	250
Jan 2013	2,910	34	2,790	-20	2,730	22	2,696	39	2,546	22	2,546	30	2,500	112
Jan 2014	3,060	26	2,910	-41	2,790	-50	2,730	2	2,696	26	2,546	-34	2,546	4
Jan 2015	3,300	46	3,060	-7	2,940	-27	2,820	-28	2,790	47	2,696	1	2,546	-57
Jan 2016	3,330	131	3,330	50	3,060	-8	2,940	15	2,835	13	2,805	28	2,696	-15

\*Available places

The pressure has been alleviated by the opening of six bulge classes in the 2 year period 2014/15 and 2015/16 in primary year groups.

## Year 7 intake

### Harrow Residents

Admissions received 2,765 applications (as at June 2016) **from Harrow residents** for a September 2016 year 7 school place; this includes applications for Harrow schools, out of borough schools and grammar schools etc. Whilst residents do not apply for an independent school place via the local authority, they sometimes do let the authority know that they are sending their child to an independent school. Residents must apply to their home authority for a maintained school place, whether the school place is within the authority or out of borough. During the Admissions process, applications for a Harrow school from out borough residents are also considered and vice versa.

Table 11 below shows the increase in the total number of applications over the last few years. It 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. The take-up rate has remained or just above 85% over the last few years. The number of offers of a year 7 school place for September 2016 (2,432) has been included in place of the January Census number. This number suggests a higher take up rate of 91%, however this is only a forecast as the final number will be the actual number of pupils that start at Harrow's high schools in September.

Table 11 – Admissions Year 7 Entry Applications of Harrow residents

Entry Year	On-time October <sup>(1)</sup>	Lates as at end of August <sup>(2)</sup>	Total	Increase (Total)	% Increase from previous year	January Census Year 7	January Take Up Rate
September 2013	2,329	129	2,458	-	-	1,982	85%
September 2014	2,475	167	2,642	184	7.5%	2,160	87%
September 2015	2,557	167	2,724	82	3.1%	2,204	86%
September 2016	2,676	89 <sup>(3)</sup>	2,765	41 <sup>(3)</sup>	1.5% <sup>(3)</sup>	2,432 <sup>(4)</sup>	91% <sup>(4)</sup>

(1) On-time applications are the data from the DfE returns submitted on offer day.

(2) Lates are the number of on-time applications subtracted from the total home (Harrow) applications on EMS.

(Note: if the home address of the pupil has changed to an address outside Harrow since the application, this may deflate the total number of late applications)

(3) As at 1 June 2016

(4) The September 2016 January Census Year 7 number and take up rate are the number of offers of a Harrow school Year 7 place

## 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 increased from 12,058 as at mid-2001 to 17,476 in mid-2014, which represents a 45% increase; in comparison London only experienced a 31% increase. However there was only an increase of twenty 0-4 year old children from 17,476 in mid-2014 to 17,496 as at mid-2015. A breakdown of the numbers along with the increases of 2, 3 and 4 age olds is shown in the Table 12 below.

Table 12: ONS Mid Year Estimates for 2 to 4 year olds

		2001	2015	Increase	% Increase
Age 2	Harrow	2,391	3,608	1,217	51%
	London	95,145	127,711	36,566	34%
Age 3	Harrow	2,512	3,291	779	31%
	London	94,764	130,301	35,537	38%
Age 4	Harrow	2,540	3,349	809	32%
	London	95,035	122,029	26,994	28%

The number of 2 year olds estimated between the mid-2014 (3,657) and mid-2015 (3,608) has dropped by 49 – this is a -1.3% decrease; in comparison London experienced a -2.9% decrease.

The ONS 2014 SNPP project the number of 0 to 4 year olds to increase from 17,476 in mid-2014 to 18,042 over the next ten years. Table 13 below shows that whilst the number of 2 year olds is projected to remain steady over the ten year period the number of 3 and 4 year olds are projected to increase by 10% and 9% respectively.

Table 13: ONS 2014 SNPP for 2 to 4 year olds

Harrow	2014	2024	Increase	% Increase
Age 2	3,657	3,621	-36	-1%
Age 3	3,291	3,636	345	10%
Age 4	3,349	3,645	296	9%

### 3.2 Two Year Olds and the Government's 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. In June 2016 1,011 were eligible for two year offer funding, including children living in the 40% most disadvantaged-families in the borough, or with a total of income of less £16,190 or where a child is in receipt of Disability Living Allowance. 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 six times a year. In February 2016, the DWP indicated that there were 1,122 eligible children in the borough. Local data indicates take up was 632 or 57%. Within Harrow's statistical neighbours the average take up was 605, placing Harrow 9 out of 11. Nationally the average take up was 70%, placing Harrow 142 out of 152 local authorities.

The eligibility criteria for families are:

1. Economic;
2. High-level SEN or disability and
3. Looked after or adopted from care.

### **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. This is usually taken as 15 hours each week over 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 Harrow's 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**

Harrow's Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2016 was reported to Cabinet on 24 May 2016 when Cabinet approved Harrow's Early Years Strategy 2016-19.

Harrow had a total of 5,060 childcare places for children aged 0-4 years in 2015. These places are available through:

- 55 day nurseries making available 2,688 places for children aged 0-4 years (53 % of all places) and 47 playgroups/ pre-schools making available 1,448 places for children aged 0-4 years (29% of all places).
- 162 childminders making available 887 places for children aged 0-4 years (18% of all places).
- 10 independent schools with 'under 5s' nurseries making available 393 places for children aged 0-4 years (8% of all places).

The quality of the provision is good overall with 72% of settings judged as good or above by Ofsted. There is excellent take-up of entitlement for children aged four, and scope for improvement for take-up by three and two year olds.

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. Within the context of concerns about the affordability and convenience of childcare costs, and the increasing demands on local providers, there is also a mismatch in key parts of Harrow of supply and demand. These areas are in most cases the most deprived and fastest growing wards. These include Canons, Marlborough, Wealdstone, Roxbourne and Harrow Weald.

### **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.

#### 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. Of this cohort 2,667 (3.5%) have a long term health problem or disability whose day to day activities are limited a lot or a little. Table 14 below gives a further breakdown by age group.

Table 14: Harrow's children with a long term health problem or disability

<b>Disability</b>	All categories: Long-term health problem or disability	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little
Age 0 to 15	47,712	653	801
Age 16 to 24	27,545	502	711

Source: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

Many of these young people will be supported by Harrow with a statement of educational needs or an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP). Table 15 below presents the number of statements/EHCPs maintained by Harrow. There is an increasing trend in total statements, especially with the addition of 20 to 25 year olds with a statement/EHCP.

Table 15: Total statements/plans maintained by Harrow

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total statements/plans</b>	<b>Under 5</b>	<b>5-10yrs</b>	<b>11-15yrs</b>	<b>16-19yrs</b>	<b>20-25yrs</b>
2006-07	1,044	56	405	493	90	-
2007-08	1,051	76	416	495	64	-
2008-09	1,061	53	431	512	65	-
2009-10	1,080	65	446	504	65	-
2010-11	1,120	62	466	515	77	-
2011-12	1,137	58	475	500	104	-
2012-13	1,158	70	504	487	97	-
2013-14	1,168	78	500	488	102	-
2014-15	1,174	77	509	487	101	-
2015-16	1,336	75	503	518	227	13

Table 16 below shows the number of new statements/plans issued since 2006-07 up until 2015-16. The numbers have fluctuated over the years ranging from 103 to 145.

Table 16: New statements/plans issued by Harrow in each calendar year

Year	Total statements/plans	under 5	5-10yrs	11-15yrs	16-19yrs	20-25yrs
2006-07	117	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	137	55	66	13	3	-
2015-16	142	60	47	26	7	2

#### Pupils and students attending provision in the Harrow local authority area

In 2016, of the school population attending Harrow's primary, secondary and special schools (maintained and academies) there were 1,010 pupils with either an EHCP (Education, Health and Care Plan) or a statement of Special Educational Needs (2.9% of the school population). It should be noted that in accordance with the SEND Reforms 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 a continued increase in the number of statements from January 2009 to January 2016, with a little fluctuation. The actual number of statements has risen from 880 in January 2009 to 1,010 in January 2016, which is a 15% increase.

Table 17: Total EHCP/Statements in Harrow

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
2015-16	1,010

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 2016). 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 Statements/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 projected in Table 18 below. This is based on the projected increase in population and the proportion of pupils with SEND remaining constant.

Table 18: Projected number of Statements/EHCP

Year	Projected total statements/EHCP
2016-17	1,040
2017-18	1,071
2022-23	1,241
2024-25	1,361

With regards to SEN pupils with no statement, the SEN code 'School Action' and 'School Action Plus' have been replaced by a single 'SEN support' (K) category following the end of the 2014 to 2015 school year. As at the January 2016 school census there were 3,284 (9.3% of school population) pupils with the SEN code 'SEN support'. The gender split of Statement/EHCP and SEN support pupils at January 2016 was 66% boys and 34% girls. The overall gender split of the school cohort was 51% boys and 49% girls.

### 3.6 Harrow primary schools pupils' borough of residence

According to the DfE's Local Authority Cross Border Movement publication there were 19,903 pupils residing in Harrow as at January 2016, this is slightly higher than 19,888 in January 2015.

As at January 2016, there were 20,782 pupils in Reception to Year 6 in Harrow's 40 primary and 2 all through schools, in comparison to 20,363 in January 2015 (Source: Harrow schools' school census).

The numbers of primary age pupils exported and imported into Harrow have remained similar and balanced over the last 4 years; however as at January 2016 Harrow imported 99 more children into its schools than it exported into other borough's schools.

The number of primary age Harrow residents attending schools *outside* of Harrow increased by 4%, from 1,859 in January 2015 to 1,932 in January 2016. The table below shows where Harrow's resident pupils have gone to primary schools outside of the borough over the last 3 years.

Table 19: Harrow's resident pupils attending primary schools in other boroughs

Primary School LA	Pupil residents of Harrow		
	January 2014	January 2015	January 2016
Primary Schools in Hillingdon	624	621	646
Primary Schools in Brent	503	492	525
Primary Schools in Barnet	479	452	440
Primary Schools in Ealing	120	137	148
Primary Schools in Hertfordshire	119	106	124
<b>Total Harrow resident pupils exported</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>1,932</b>

Please note that the total stated in the bottom row does not equal the numbers above it as it includes all out of borough LAs.

Source: DfE SFR Cross Border Movement

The number of out of borough primary age pupils attending Harrow's schools also increased by 4%, from 1,954 in January 2015 to 2,031 in January 2016. There were 73 pupils with unknown postcodes, they are not included in the numbers in this section or table below. The table below shows which boroughs Harrow's primary school pupils were residents of over the last 3 years.

Table 20: Borough of residence of Harrow's primary school pupils

LA Name Residence	Primary School in Harrow		
	January 2014	January 2015	January 2016
Residents of Brent	754	734	698
Residents of Hillingdon	287	340	408
Residents of Hertfordshire	329	361	384
Residents of Ealing	277	280	301
Residents of Barnet	204	205	183
<b>Total out of borough pupils imported</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>2,031</b>

Please note that the total stated in the bottom row does not equal the numbers in the rows above as it includes all LAs of residence.

Source: DfE SFR Cross Border Movement

Table 21 below shows that as at **January 2016** a majority of Harrow's primary school pupils reside within the borough of Harrow, with the highest numbers living in Roxbourne (6.1%), Wealdstone (5.8%), Marlborough (5.6%) and Queensbury (4.9%).

Table 21: Harrow schools' Reception to Year 6 pupils Harrow ward of residence January 2016 & (January 2015)

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Number of pupils</b>	<b>Percentage of pupils</b>
Roxbourne	1,266 (1,225)	6.1% (6.0%)
Wealdstone	1,208 (1,132)	5.8% (5.6%)
Marlborough	1,171 (1,197)	5.6% (5.9%)
Queensbury	1,026 (1,049)	4.9% (5.2%)
Rayners Lane	969 (974)	4.7% (4.8%)
Greenhill	966 (906)	4.6% (4.4%)
Belmont	951 (924)	4.6% (4.5%)
Edgware	943 (891)	4.5% (4.4%)
Pinner South	906 (918)	4.4% (4.5%)
Headstone South	903 (903)	4.3% (4.4%)
Harrow Weald	901 (917)	4.3% (4.5%)
Kenton East	881 (899)	4.2% (4.4%)
Roxeth	846 (874)	4.1% (4.3%)
Harrow on the Hill	791 (743)	3.8% (3.6%)
Kenton West	786 (775)	3.8% (3.8%)
West Harrow	775 (745)	3.7% (3.7%)
Hatch End	716 (679)	3.4% (3.3%)
Headstone North	706 (750)	3.4% (3.7%)
Stanmore Park	687 (676)	3.3% (3.3%)
Canons	663 (643)	3.2% (3.2%)
Pinner	587 (525)	2.8% (2.6%)
<b>Harrow wards total</b>	<b>18,648 (18,345)</b>	<b>89.7% (90.1%)</b>
<b>Out of borough</b>	<b>2,134 (2,018)</b>	<b>10.3% (9.9%)</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>20,782 (20,363)</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source – January 2015 & 2016 School Census NB special schools not included

### **Residence of Reception Pupils**

There were 3,199 (3,251 in 2015) pupils in the Reception year group in January 2016. 8.7% (8.5% in 2015) of Harrow schools' Reception pupils reside outside the borough.

In January 2015, 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 2016, there were 10,703 pupils (10,622 pupils in January 2015) in Years 7 to 11 in Harrow's 10 secondary and 2 all through schools.

As at January 2016 the number of secondary age pupils exported from Harrow was 3,406 and the number imported into Harrow's high schools was only 1,878, resulting in a loss of 1,528 pupils. This is in-line with January 2015's loss of 1,554 loss of Harrow resident pupils and January 2014's loss of 1,563 Harrow resident pupils.

There was a 5% increase (170 pupils) in the number of Harrow's resident pupils attending high schools in another borough, from 3,236 in January 2015 to 3,406 in January 2016. The table

below shows where Harrow's resident pupils have gone to high schools outside of the borough over the last 3 years.

Table 22: Harrow's resident pupils attending high schools in other boroughs

High School LA	Pupil residents of Harrow		
	January 2014	January 2015	January 2016
High Schools in Hillingdon	761	789	827
High Schools in Brent	758	775	792
High Schools in Barnet	665	682	716
High Schools in Hertfordshire	561	611	658
High Schools in Buckinghamshire	41	68	98
High Schools in Slough	94	91	86
High Schools in Ealing	94	91	82
High Schools in Hammersmith & Fulham	72	65	64
<b>Total Harrow resident pupils exported</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>3,406</b>

Please note that the total stated in the bottom row does not equal the numbers above it as it includes all out of borough LAs.

Source: DfE SFR Cross Border Movement

There has been a 12% increase in the number of out of borough secondary aged pupils attending Harrow schools from 1,674 in January 2015 to 1,878 in January 2016. The table below shows which boroughs Harrow's high schools pupils were residents of over the last 3 years.

Table 23: Borough of residence of Harrow's high school pupils

LA Name Residence	High Schools in Harrow		
	January 2014	January 2015	January 2016
Residents of Brent	790	844	905
Residents of Barnet	256	305	330
Residents of Ealing	236	275	326
Residents of Hertfordshire	120	137	163
Residents of Hillingdon	106	87	107
<b>Total out of borough pupils imported</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>1,878</b>

Please note that the total stated in the bottom row does not equal the numbers in the rows above as it includes all LAs of residence.

Source: DfE SFR Cross Border Movement

Table 24 below shows that a majority of Harrow's high school pupils reside in the borough of Harrow. More pupils reside in the Wealdstone (6.1%), Roxbourne (6.0%) and Marlborough (5.6%) wards, and less than 250 pupils reside in Pinner South (2.1%) and Pinner (1.8%). A significant number of secondary age pupils reside in boroughs outside of Harrow (16.9%).

Table 24: Harrow schools' Year 7 to Year 11 pupils Harrow ward of residence January 2016 (January 2015)

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Number of pupils</b>	<b>Percentage of pupils</b>
Wealdstone	653 (633)	6.1% (6.0%)
Roxbourne	645 (635)	6.0% (6.0%)
Marlborough	602 (602)	5.6% (5.7%)
Harrow Weald	503 (523)	4.7% (4.9%)
Belmont	503 (502)	4.7% (4.7%)
Queensbury	494 (519)	4.6% (4.9%)
Edgware	473 (460)	4.4% (4.3%)
West Harrow	470 (474)	4.4% (4.5%)
Headstone South	462 (473)	4.3% (4.5%)
Headstone North	423 (452)	4.0% (4.3%)
Rayners Lane	416 (434)	3.9% (4.1%)
Roxeth	411 (424)	3.8% (4.0%)
Kenton West	399 (405)	3.7% (3.8%)
Harrow on the Hill	390 (389)	3.6% (3.7%)
Kenton East	381 (393)	3.6% (3.7%)
Greenhill	379 (361)	3.5% (3.4%)
Canons	315 (281)	2.9% (2.6%)
Stanmore Park	297 (325)	2.8% (3.1%)
Hatch End	253 (266)	2.4% (2.5%)
Pinner South	227 (227)	2.1% (2.1%)
Pinner	196 (205)	1.8% (1.9%)
<b>Harrow wards total</b>	<b>8,892 (8,983)</b>	<b>83.1% (84.6%)</b>
<b>Out of borough/Unknown</b>	<b>1,811 (1,639)</b>	<b>16.9% (15.4%)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,703 (10,622)</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source – January 2015 & 2016 School Census. NB special schools not included.

### Residence of Year 7 pupils

There were 2,204 (2,160 in 2015) pupils in Year 7 as at January 2016.

In January 2015 16.1% (2014 - 14.1%) of Harrow schools' Year 7 pupils were residing in other LAs outside the borough, whilst 27.3% (2014 - 27.2%) of Harrow's resident Year 7 children attended 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

The number of pupils in Year 6 has been increasing over the last few years, with latest numbers standing at 2,593 as at May 2015. The percentage of Year 6 pupils that have transferred to Year 7 in Harrows' high schools has stayed steady at approximately 67% over the last 4 years. 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 maintained, voluntary aided and grammar schools. Table 25 below shows the Year 6 to Year 7 transferral rates for the last 6 years.

Table 25: Primary school Year 6 transferral rate to Year 7 secondary schools

School Census matched	Total Yr 6 in Harrow primary schools – May School Census	No. of Harrow primary schools Yr 6 going to Harrows' high schools Yr 7 - October School Census	% transferring
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%
May 2015 to October 2015	2,593	1,754	67.6%

\*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

The number of pupils in Year 7 in Harrow's secondary schools also increased in May 2015 to 2,172, in comparison to approximately 2,000 pupils over previous years. This number as a proportion of the number of Year 6 pupils attending Harrow's primary schools from the previous year has tended to be 83%, as at May 2015 it has increased to 85%. This is referred to as the retention rate. Table 26 below shows the overall retention rates in Year 7 of Harrow's secondary schools since 2010.

Table 26: Year 7 Retention Rates

Year	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 7 as % of previous Yr 6
May 2009	2,411	2,085	-
May 2010	2,394	1,990	83%
May 2011	2,394	1,990	83%
May 2012	2,333	2,081	87%
May 2013	2,395	1,940	83%
May 2014	2,545	1,999	83%
May 2015	2,593	2,172	85%

The retention rate of 85% indicates that some of the 33% of pupils 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 27 below shows the number of independent schools in Harrow, along with the number of independent school pupils from January 2011 to January 2015.

Table 27: Independent schools in Harrow

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

Source: DfE Statistical First Release

## 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 28 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). In September 2015 two bulge classes were opened in Marlborough Primary School – one in Year 1 and the other vertically across Years 4 and 5, with 15 places in each year group.

Table 28 - 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)	Aylward					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
<b>Total 'Bulges'</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total Places</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>300</b>



Permanent expansions (shown in Table 29 below) have also been implemented, with 8 schools permanently expanding in September 2013, 6 schools from September 2014, 11 schools from September 2015 and 2 schools permanently expanding and 1 new free school opened from 2016.

Table 29 - Reception Permanent classes since September 2013

Planning Areas	Permanent classes	2013/14 – Phase 1	2014/15 – Phase 2	2015/16 – Phase 3	2016/17 – Phase 3
North East Planning Area (PA1)	Aylward		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	
	Stag Lane				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	
	St Jérôme				2
<b>Total Classes</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Places</b>		<b>240</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>120</b>

## **Section 5: School Roll Projections**

School place planning with regards to Harrow's primary and secondary school's in 2016/17 is based on the GLA's new school roll projections, which are based on Witan's Trend-Based Standard Fertility population projections. It should be noted that due to a new model being used this year the school roll projections are only based on the latest actual numbers on roll in Harrow's schools as at January 2016 (see section 5.2 below).

### **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 2016/17 in the following tables and charts**

The GLA's new model for school roll projections Harrow's Reception year projections are based on only the most recent Reception number on roll as at the January 2016 school census. The previous model allowed selection of the number of previous years to base the projections on. This means that the projections are based on a slightly lower actual Reception number in comparison to recent years – the January 2016 actual was 3,198, which is 53 children less than the January 2015 position of 3,251. The impact of this drop is that the new model is using a slightly lower actual number on roll and therefore is projecting in accordance with this new position. We have in response to this change in trajectory made the decision to include two sets of school roll projections for the borough total projections for Reception to Year 6 and Reception only:

1. The GLA's actual (Baseline) school roll projections
2. The GLA's school roll projections adjusted by 2%.

The GLA Baseline projections indicate that 3,280 children would require Reception places by the end of the academic year 2016-17 and the +2% projections indicate that 3,346 children would require Reception places by the end of the academic year 2016-17. For the Planning Area projections Harrow is relying on the GLA SRP adjusted by 2% in line with practice in recent years and as a prudent approach in light of the changes in variables experienced in these projections.

### **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 2016 round of GLA school roll projections, the information in Table 30 and Chart 8 below shows that the number of pupils in Reception to Year 6 is likely to continue steadily rising beyond the 2025/26 academic year.

The data in the table below shows that the number of children in Harrow's primary schools has increased by 601 (3%) children from 20,178 in 2014/15 to 20,779 in 2015/16. Harrow's primary schools have had a deficit of school places in Reception to Year 6 in the past. This year there is a surplus of places, from 277 extra places in 2016/17 to 847 by 2025/26. The surplus places are calculated from the projected pupil numbers and the places available.

Table 30: School roll projections for Year R (Baseline &amp; +2%) - 6 in all schools in Harrow

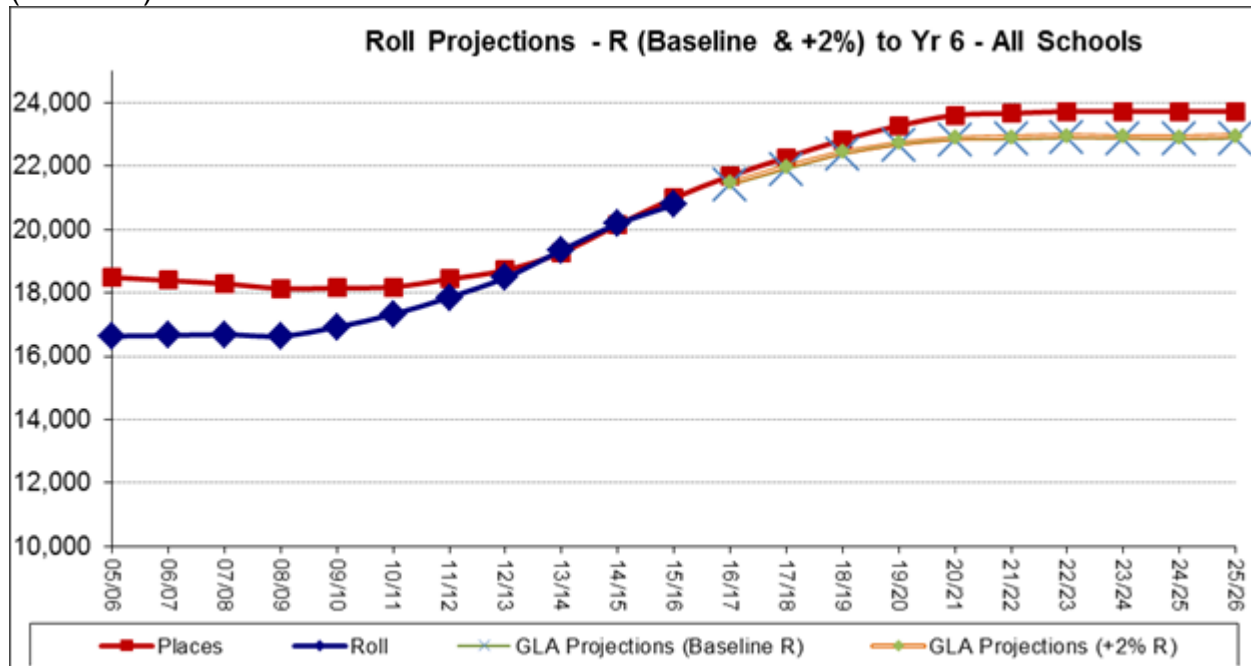
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA (Baseline Reception)	Projected demand GLA (+2% Reception)	Places available	Surplus/Deficit of places (Baseline Reception)	Surplus/Deficit of places (+2% Reception)
05/06	16,633			18,489	1,856	1,856
06/07	16,654			18,391	1,737	1,737
07/08	16,686			18,289	1,603	1,603
08/09	16,637			18,139	1,502	1,502
09/10	16,920			18,155	1,235	1,235
10/11	17,326			18,187	861	861
11/12	17,860			18,439	579	579
12/13	18,482			18,718	236	236
13/14	19,347			19,278	-69	-69
14/15	20,178			20,152	-26	-26
15/16	20,779			20,996	217	217
16/17		21,413	21,479	21,690	277	211
17/18		21,911	21,977	22,275	364	298
18/19		22,384	22,449	22,830	446	381
19/20		22,677	22,741	23,280	603	539
20/21		22,837	22,902	23,610	773	708
21/22		22,849	22,914	23,670	821	756
22/23		22,893	22,958	23,730	837	772
23/24		22,873	22,938	23,730	857	792
24/25		22,854	22,919	23,730	876	811
25/26		22,883	22,948	23,730	847	782

Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

\* In 2013-14 and 2014-15 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 as well as the new free school St Jérôme Bilingual School, which is opening in September 2016.

Chart 8: Current number on roll compared to roll projections\* and places available for Year R (Baseline) – 6 in all schools in Harrow



Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

## 5.4 Projections for Reception Pupils Only

Reception numbers increased from 2,224 in January 2006 to 3,251 in January 2015; this is a 46% increase. The drop in Reception numbers by 53 places in January 2016 have resulted in a lower set of Reception projections with a significantly lower and flattened trajectory than previous recent years. GLA baseline and +2% projections are shown in Table 31 below, with the baseline projection of 3,280 pupils and the +2% adjusted projection of 3,346 in 2016/17. The projections remain steady over the 2016/17 to 2025/26 period.

### 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. 9 temporary Reception classes brought total places in 2013/14 to 3,060.

### 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 were increased by 330 permanent places in 11 schools following the full implementation of Phase 2 and the first permanent expansions in Phase 3.

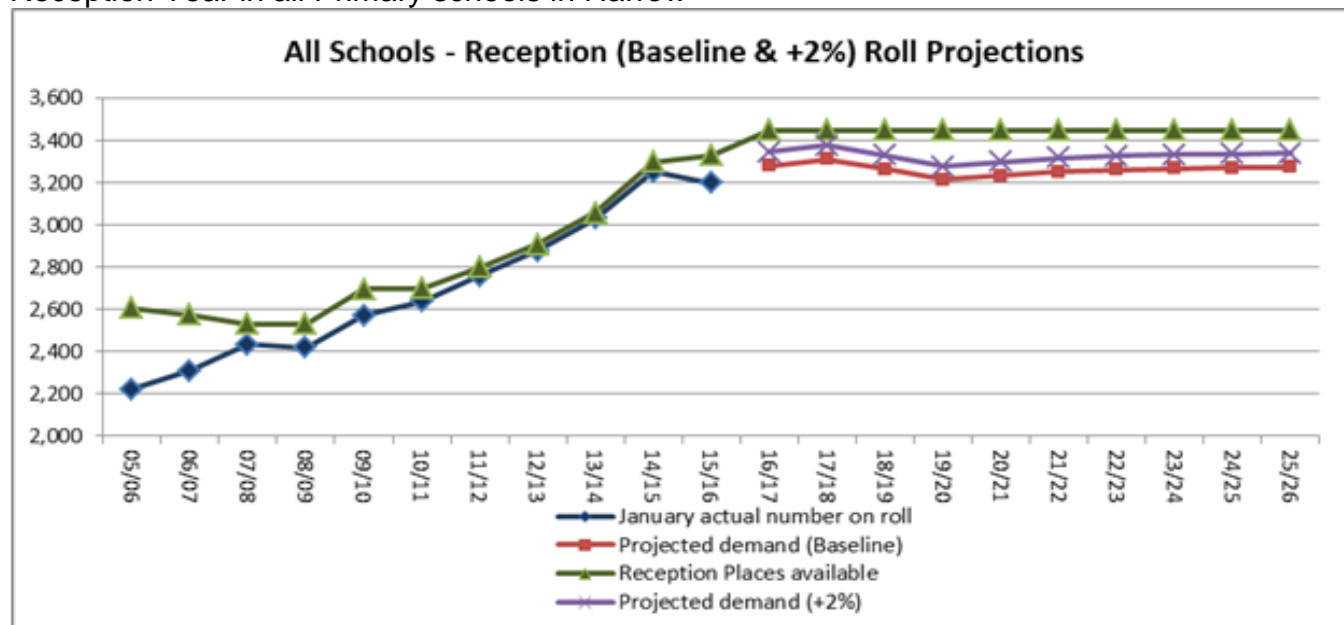
Table 31: School roll projections for Year Reception (Baseline & +2%) in all Primary schools in Harrow

Primary projection area: All Schools (Includes Voluntary Aided)									
Year Reception									
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand (Baseline)	Projected demand (+2%)	Reception Places available**	Permanent Places	Calculated FE Baseline	Calculated FE +2%	Proposed Additional FE required Baseline & +2%	Total Reception Places Proposed - Baseline & +2%
05/06	2,224			2,605	2,605				
06/07	2,310			2,575	2,575				
07/08	2,435			2,530	2,530				
08/09	2,419			2,530	2,530				
09/10	2,571			2,696	2,546				
10/11	2,637			2,700	2,550				
11/12	2,759			2,800	2,550				
12/13	2,879			2,910	2,550				
13/14	3,030			3,060	2,790				
14/15	3,251			3,300	3,000				
15/16	3,198			3,330	3,330				
16/17		3,280	3,346	3,450	3,450	5.67	3.48	0	3,450
17/18		3,312	3,378	3,450	3,450	4.60	2.39	0	3,450
18/19		3,265	3,330	3,450	3,450	6.17	3.99	0	3,450
19/20		3,214	3,278	3,450	3,450	7.87	5.72	0	3,450
20/21		3,235	3,300	3,450	3,450	7.17	5.01	0	3,450
21/22		3,252	3,317	3,450	3,450	6.60	4.43	0	3,450
22/23		3,263	3,328	3,450	3,450	6.23	4.06	0	3,450
23/24		3,269	3,334	3,450	3,450	6.03	3.85	0	3,450
24/25		3,272	3,337	3,450	3,450	5.93	3.75	0	3,450
25/26		3,274	3,339	3,450	3,450	5.87	3.68	0	3,450

Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

\*\* Places available 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 include actual increased PANs and bulge classes.

Chart 9: Current numbers on roll, places available, GLA Baseline & +2% projections for Reception Year in all Primary schools in Harrow



Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

### School Expansion Programme Phase 3

In addition to the three Phase 3 schools that were expanded in September 2015, a further two schools have been approved to expand in September 2016. Additionally a new free school – St Jérôme will be opening in September 2016 with 60 permanent places. This brings the total of permanent places in September 2016 to 3,450.

### Free Schools

Three further 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 2016 is shown below.

The number of temporary (bulge) Reception classes and permanent expansion classes from 2009/10 to 2016/17 are also shown below.

Note: Weald Rise is approved for permanent expansion from 2016-17 and these additional places are included in Table 32 and Table 33 below.

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

Main Wards:
Belmont
Stanmore Park
Canons

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

Table 32: 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 (R+2% - Yr6)	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	2,583		2,670	
16/17		2,672	2,790	118
17/18		2,732	2,880	148
18/19		2,746	2,940	194
19/20		2,773	3,030	257
20/21		2,764	3,090	326
21/22		2,732	3,120	388
22/23		2,730	3,150	420
23/24		2,729	3,150	421
24/25		2,723	3,150	427
25/26		2,728	3,150	422

Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

Table 32 above shows the Reception (+2%) to Year 6 GLA roll projections for the North East Planning Area. The actual number of pupils has been increasing since 2009/10 from 2,207 pupils to 2,583 in 2015-16. This is a 17% increase. The projections show that the numbers are likely to continue increasing from the current position to 2,672 in 2016/17 and 2,728 in 2025/26. There is no longer a deficit of places in this planning area.

Table 33: Reception projections for the North East Planning Area

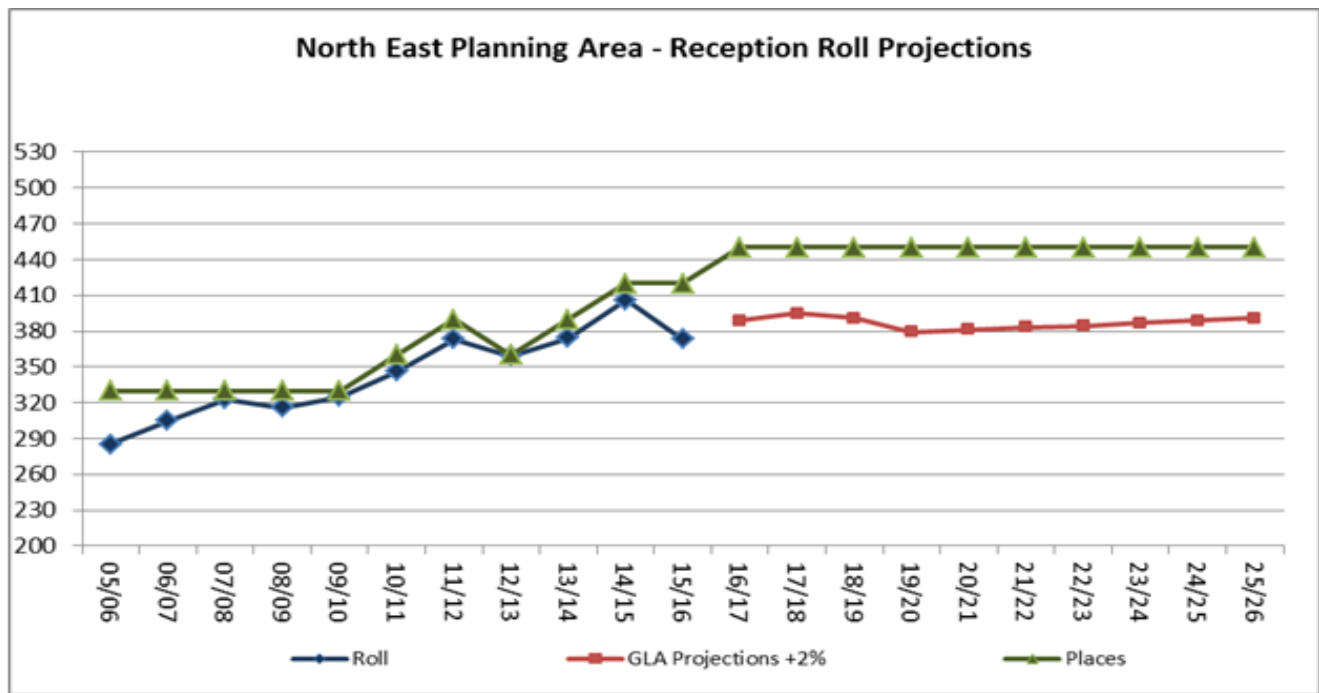
<b>Primary projection area: Planning Area 1 - North East (Community Schools only)</b>						
<b>Year Reception</b>						
<b>Year</b>	<b>January actual number on roll</b>	<b>Projected demand (+2%)</b>	<b>Reception Places available</b>	<b>Calculated FE - +2%</b>	<b>Proposed Additional FE required +2%</b>	<b>Total Reception Places Proposed +2%</b>
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	373		420			
16/17		389	450	2.05	0	450
17/18		395	450	1.84	0	450
18/19		391	450	1.98	0	450
19/20		379	450	2.35	0	450
20/21		381	450	2.28	0	450
21/22		384	450	2.22	0	450
22/23		385	450	2.18	0	450
23/24		387	450	2.11	0	450
24/25		389	450	2.05	0	450
25/26		391	450	1.98	0	450

Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

Table 33 and Chart 10 show GLA roll projections for the Reception year group for the North East Planning Area. The actual number on roll decreased by 1 form of entry from 2014-15 to 2015-16. The projections show some fluctuation but remain within the 389 to 391 range from 2016/17 to 2025/26. There is projected to be a surplus of just over 2 forms of entry in this area.



Chart 10: Reception projections\* for the North East Planning Area



Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

**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 2016 is shown below.

The number of temporary (bulge) Reception classes and permanent expansion classes from 2009/10 to 2016/17 are also shown below.

<b>Schools:</b>	<b>PAN</b>	<b>Bulge classes</b>	<b>Perm Exp*</b>	<b>Main Wards:</b>	<b>Other Wards:</b>
Cannon Lane	120	2	1	Pinner	Headstone South
Cedars Manor	90	2	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 34: Primary projections for the North West Planning Area

<b>Primary projection area: North West (Community Schools only)</b>				
<b>Years R to 6 only</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>January actual number on roll</b>	<b>Projected demand GLA (R+2% - Yr6)</b>	<b>Places available</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit of places</b>
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	3,711		3,720	
16/17		3,876	3,840	-36
17/18		3,998	3,930	-68
18/19		4,132	4,050	-82
19/20		4,193	4,110	-83
20/21		4,245	4,170	-75
21/22		4,248	4,200	-48
22/23		4,213	4,200	-13
23/24		4,165	4,200	35
24/25		4,117	4,200	83
25/26		4,087	4,200	113

Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

The GLA roll projections in Table 34 above shows that the Reception (+2%) to Year 6 number on roll for this planning area has increased from 3,564 in 2014/15 by 147 places to 3,711 in 2015/16. In-line with this increase the projections for this area go from 3,876 in 2016/17 to 4,245 in 2020/21 and continue at or around this level until 2025/26. Even though there are

additional permanent places from the 5 school expansions until 2020/21 there is still a projected deficit of places over the next seven years.

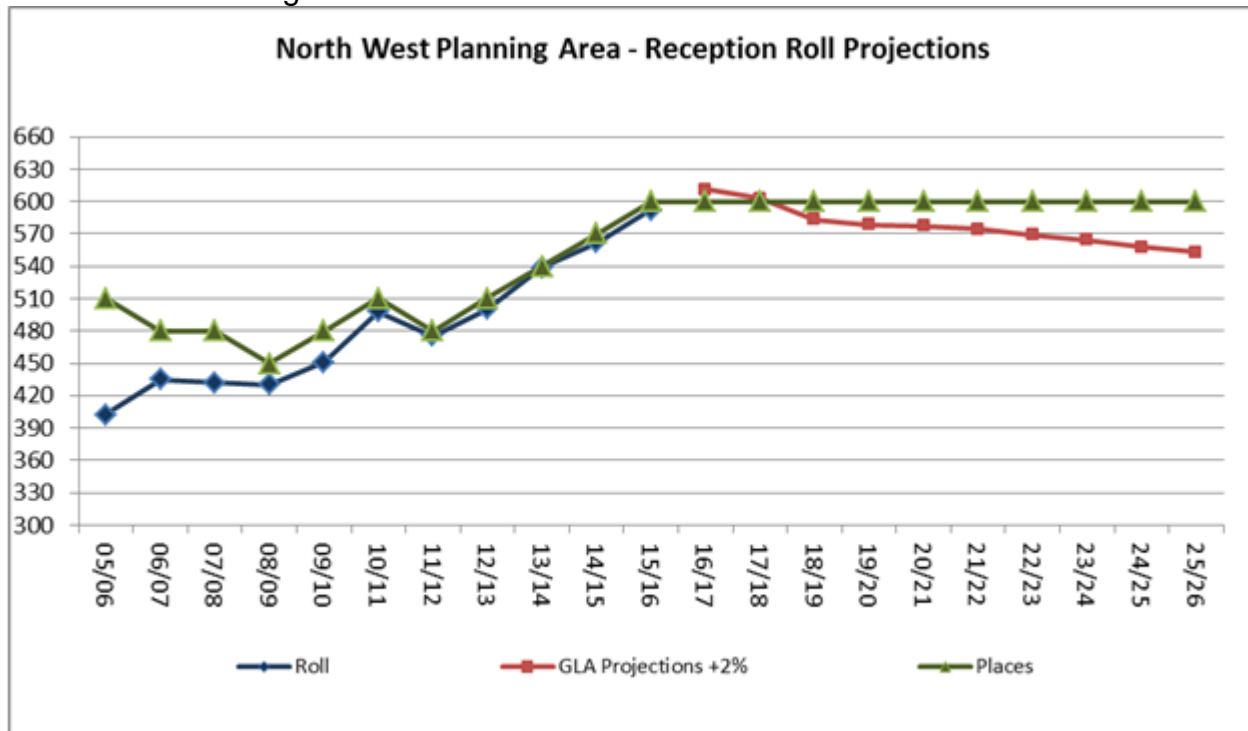
Table 35: Reception projections for the North West Planning Area

<b>Primary projection area: Planning Area 2 - North West (Community Schools only)</b>						
<b>Year Reception</b>						
<b>Year</b>	<b>January actual number on roll</b>	<b>Projected demand (+2%)</b>	<b>Reception Places available</b>	<b>Calculated FE +2%</b>	<b>Proposed Additional FE required +2%</b>	<b>Total Reception Places Proposed +2%</b>
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	592		600			
16/17		611	600	-0.37	0	600
17/18		603	600	-0.09	0	600
18/19		583	600	0.55	0	600
19/20		578	600	0.72	0	600
20/21		577	600	0.76	0	600
21/22		574	600	0.86	0	600
22/23		569	600	1.03	0	600
23/24		564	600	1.20	0	600
24/25		558	600	1.40	0	600
25/26		553	600	1.57	0	600

Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

Table 35 and Chart 11 show the GLA roll projections for the Reception year group for the North West Planning Area. The actual roll increased by 1 form of entry from 562 in 2014/15 to 592 in 2015/16. The projections for this area start off high (611 in 2016/17) but then steadily drop slightly over the years (553 in 2025/26). There is projected to be a surplus of just over 1 form of entry in this area.

Chart 11: Current number on roll compared to roll projections\* and places available for the North West Planning Area



Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

**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 2016 is shown below.

The number of temporary (bulge) Reception classes and permanent expansion classes from 2009/10 to 2016/17 are also shown below.

<b>Schools:</b>	<b>PAN</b>	<b>Bulge classes</b>	<b>Perm Exp*</b>
Camrose	60	1**	1
Glebe	90	2**	1
Kenmore Park	120	2	1
Priestmead	120	1	1
Stag Lane	120	1	1

<b>Main Wards:</b>
Edgware
Queensbury
Kenton East
Kenton West

<b>Other Wards:</b>
Belmont
Canons

\* 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.

Stag Lane is approved for permanent expansion from 2016/17 and these additional places are included in Table 36 and Table 37 below.

Table 36: Primary projections for the South East Planning Area

<b>Primary projection area: South East (Community Schools only)</b>				
<b>Years R to 6 only</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>January actual number on roll</b>	<b>Projected demand GLA (R+2% - Yr6)</b>	<b>Places available</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit of places</b>
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	3,050		3,060	
16/17		3,189	3,210	21
17/18		3,168	3,270	102
18/19		3,242	3,360	118
19/20		3,284	3,450	166
20/21		3,334	3,540	206
21/22		3,358	3,540	182
22/23		3,397	3,570	173
23/24		3,416	3,570	154
24/25		3,440	3,570	130
25/26		3,468	3,570	102

Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

Table 36 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 steadily been increasing from 2,229 in 2005/06 to 3,050 in 2015/16. The projected demand shows a continued increase in the numbers, from 3,189 in 2016/17 to 3,468 in 2025/26. From 2017/18 on there is a surplus of more than 100 places each year up until 2025/26.

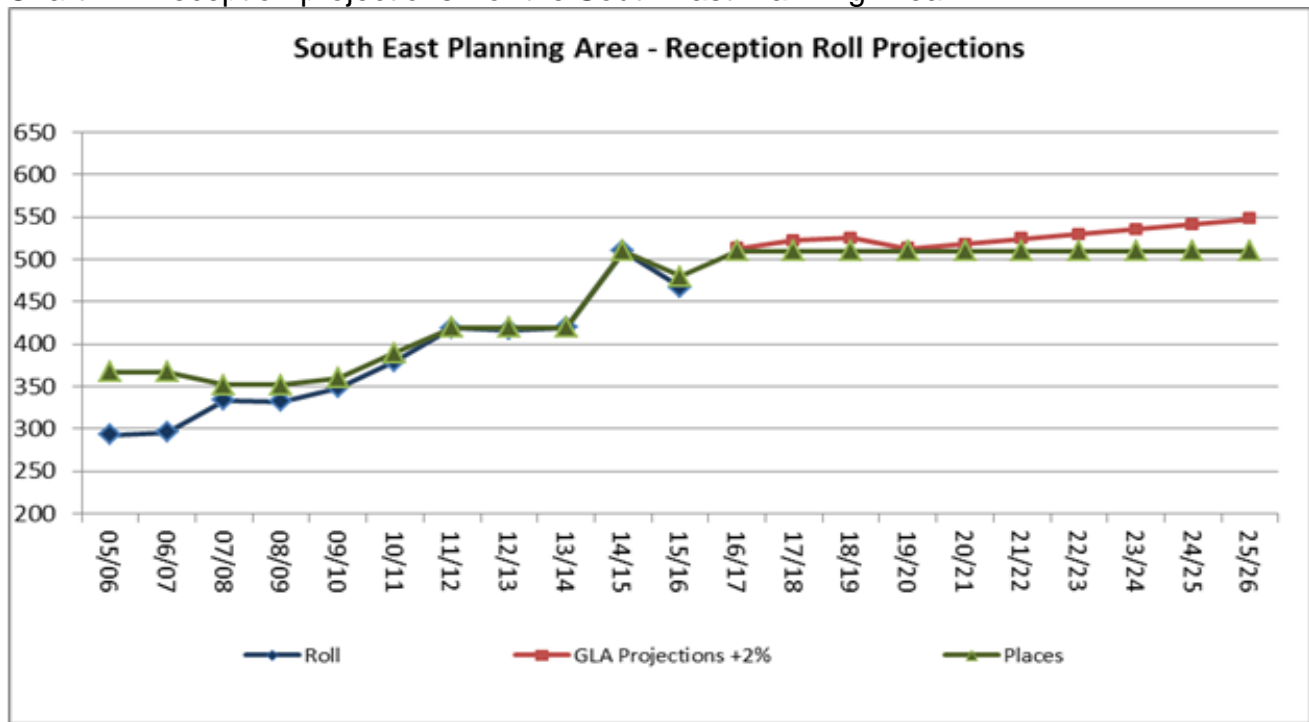
Table 37: Reception projections for the South East Planning Area

<b>Primary projection area: Planning Area 3 - South East (Community Schools only)</b>						
<b>Year Reception</b>						
<b>Year</b>	<b>January actual number on roll</b>	<b>Projected demand (+2%)</b>	<b>Reception Places available</b>	<b>Calculated FE +2%</b>	<b>Proposed Additional FE required +2%</b>	<b>Total Reception Places Proposed +2%</b>
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	467		480			
16/17		513	510	-0.10	0	510
17/18		522	510	-0.41	0	510
18/19		525	510	-0.51	1	540
19/20		513	510	-0.10	0	510
20/21		518	510	-0.27	0	510
21/22		524	510	-0.48	0	510
22/23		529	510	-0.65	1	540
23/24		536	510	-0.85	1	540
24/25		542	510	-1.05	1	540
25/26		548	510	-1.26	1	540

\* Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

Table 37 above and Chart 12 below 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. There is a small drop in pupils (43) in 2015/16. The projections in this area continue rising from 513 in 2016/17 to 548 in 2025/26. This increase projects a continued deficit of places rising to 1 form of entry for certain years up until 2025/26.

Chart 12: Reception projections\* for the South East Planning Area



\* Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

**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 2016 is shown below.

The number of temporary (bulge) Reception classes and permanent expansion classes from 2009/10 to 2016/17 are also shown below.

<b>Schools:</b>	<b>PAN</b>	<b>Bulge classes</b>	<b>Perm Exp*</b>
Earlsmead	60	0	0
Grange	90	2**	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	1	1

<b>Main Wards:</b>
Rayners Lane
Roxbourne
Roxeth
West Harrow
Harrow on the Hill

<b>Other Wards:</b>
Headstone South
Greenhill

\* Perm Exp – Permanent Expansions

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

Table 38: Primary projections for the South West Planning Area

<b>Primary projection area: South West (Community Schools only)</b>				
<b>Years R to 6 only</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>January actual number on roll</b>	<b>Projected demand GLA (R+2% - Yr6)</b>	<b>Places available</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit of places</b>
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	3,959		4,046	
16/17		3,980	4,110	130
17/18		4,023	4,200	177
18/19		4,065	4,290	225
19/20		4,060	4,350	290
20/21		4,023	4,380	357
21/22		4,011	4,410	399
22/23		4,012	4,410	398
23/24		4,016	4,410	394
24/25		4,036	4,410	374
25/26		4,044	4,410	366

Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil



Table 38 above shows the number of Reception (+2%) to Year 6 pupils in the South West Planning Area. Pupil numbers have been increasing in this area and are at their highest with 3,959 pupils on roll in 2015-16. The projections for this area continue increasing from 3,980 in 2016/17 to 4,044 in 2025/26.

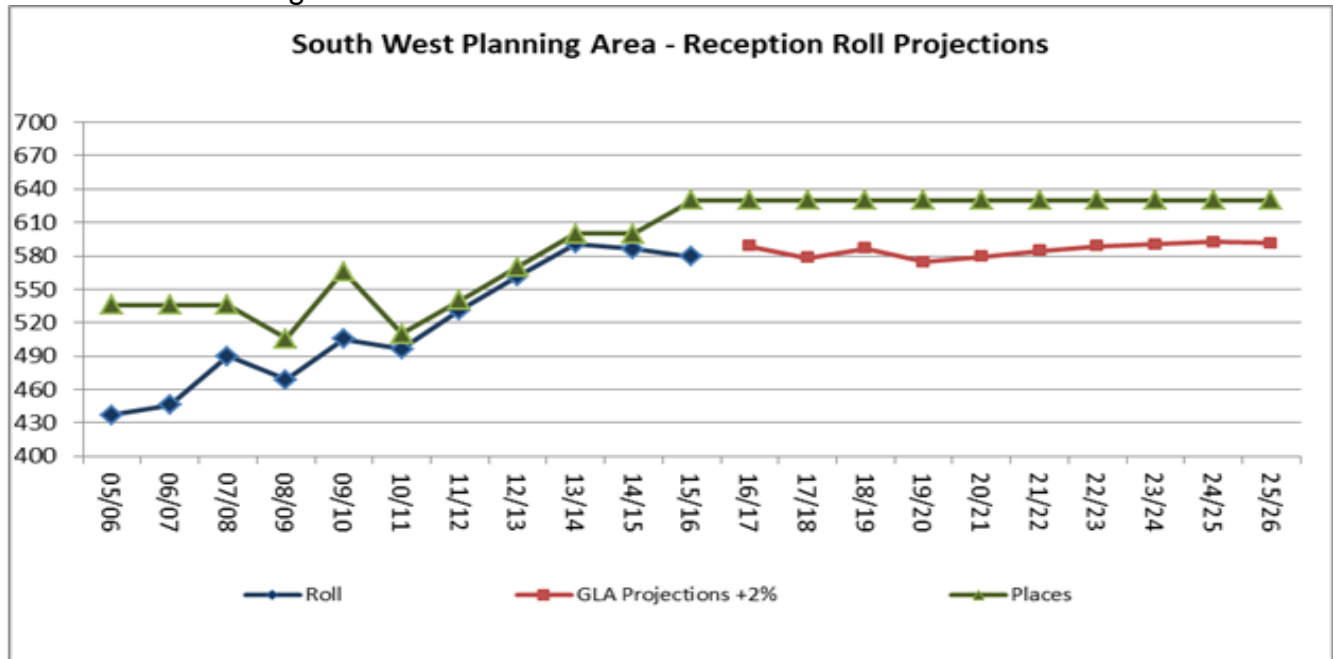
Table 39: Reception projections for the South West Planning Area

<b>Primary projection area: Planning Area 4 - South West (Community Schools only)</b>						
<b>Year Reception</b>						
<b>Year</b>	<b>January actual number on roll</b>	<b>Projected demand (+2%)</b>	<b>Reception Places available</b>	<b>Calculated FE +2%</b>	<b>Proposed Additional FE required +2%</b>	<b>Total Reception Places Proposed +2%</b>
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	579		630			
16/17		589	630	1.38	0	630
17/18		578	630	1.72	0	630
18/19		587	630	1.45	0	630
19/20		574	630	1.86	0	630
20/21		579	630	1.69	0	630
21/22		584	630	1.52	0	630
22/23		589	630	1.38	0	630
23/24		591	630	1.31	0	630
24/25		593	630	1.25	0	630
25/26		592	630	1.28	0	630

Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

Table 39 and Chart 13 show the Reception numbers and projections in the South West planning area. Pupil numbers have been steadily increasing in this area since 2005/06 and by 1 form of entry each year from 2011/13 to 2013/14. There was a slight drop from 591 in 2014-15 to 586 that has continued in 2015/16 (579). The projections indicate a fluctuation in numbers, which will have small increases and dips between 2016-17 and 2025-26. There is projected to be over 1 form of entry surplus places each year up until 2025/26. Note: The spike in Reception places in 2009/10 arose from bulge Reception places opened that year.

Chart 13: Current Reception NOR compared to roll projections\* and places available for the South West Planning Area



\* Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

**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 2016 is shown below.

The number of temporary (bulge) Reception classes and permanent expansion classes from 2009/10 to 2016/17 are also shown below.

<b>Schools:</b>	<b>PAN</b>	<b>Bulge classes</b>	<b>Perm Exp*</b>	<b>Main Wards:</b>	<b>Other Wards:</b>
Belmont	90	1	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 and in September 2015 opened a Year 1 and vertical Year 4 & Year 5 (15 places each) bulge classes.

Table 40: Primary projections for the Central Planning Area

<b>Primary projection area: Central (Community Schools)</b>				
<b>Years R to 6 only</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>January actual number on roll</b>	<b>Projected demand GLA (R+2% - Yr6)</b>	<b>Places available</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit of places</b>
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	3,680		3,720	
16/17		3,841	3,870	29
17/18		3,999	4,005	6
18/19		4,069	4,080	11
19/20		4,175	4,170	-5
20/21		4,250	4,230	-20
21/22		4,264	4,200	-64
22/23		4,296	4,200	-96
23/24		4,310	4,200	-110
24/25		4,305	4,200	-105
25/26		4,320	4,200	-120

\* Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

Table 40 above shows the projected Reception (+2%) to Year 6 pupil numbers in this Planning Area over the next few years. The actual numbers on roll have been increasing substantially in this area, from 3,098 in 2012/13 to 3,474 in 2014/15 and even further to 3,680 in 2015/16. The projections suggest a continued increase from 3,841 in 2016/17 to 4,320 by 2025/26, taking the small surplus of 29 places in 2016/17 to a deficit of -120 places by 2025/26.

Table 41: Reception projections for the Central Planning Area

<b>Primary projection area: Planning Area 5 - Central (Community Schools)</b>						
<b>Year Reception</b>						
<b>School Year</b>	<b>January actual number on roll</b>	<b>Projected demand (+2%)</b>	<b>Reception Places available</b>	<b>Calculated FE +2%</b>	<b>Proposed Additional FE required +2%</b>	<b>Total Reception Places Proposed +2%</b>
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	593		600			
16/17		625	600	-0.84	1	630
17/18		652	600	-1.73	2	660
18/19		622	600	-0.74	1	630
19/20		622	600	-0.74	1	630
20/21		628	600	-0.94	1	630
21/22		632	600	-1.08	1	630
22/23		635	600	-1.18	1	630
23/24		636	600	-1.22	1	630
24/25		635	600	-1.18	1	630
25/26		634	600	-1.15	1	630

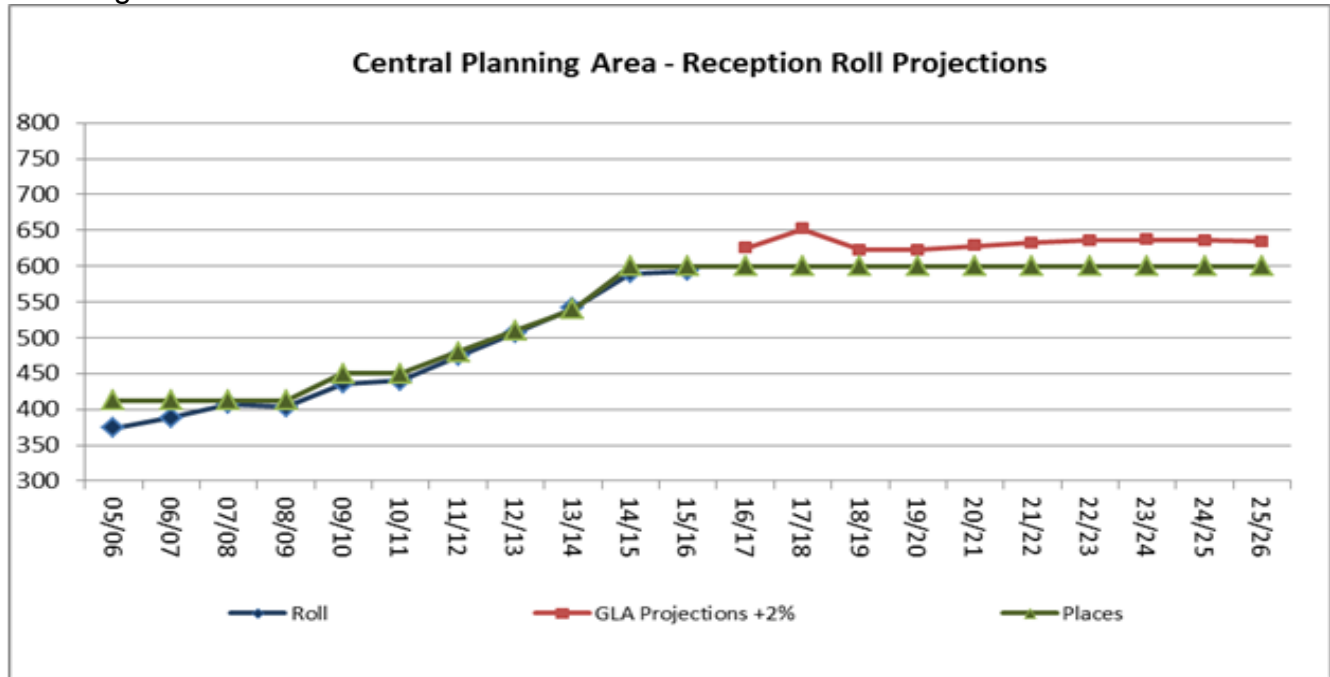
Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

Table 41 and Chart 14 below 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. The latest 2015/16 Reception number has only increased by 3 pupils. However the projections are showing a steady rise for this area, from 625 in 2016/17 to 634 by 2025/26. There is a projected deficit of places of between 1 to 2 forms of entry from 2016/17 to 2025/26.

This is an area of significant housing development as part of Harrow's Opportunity Area and the demand for places will be monitored closely. One Government free school (St Jérôme) is opening in September 2016, offering 2 forms of entry. There is one further school in the Government's Free School programme that would contribute to the provision of up to an additional 3 forms of entry in this Central Planning Area, Harrow View School, which is announced to open in September 2018. In the context of the potential child yield impact across year groups of the housing development programme, which will not be factored fully into the

projections until the types of housing units is known and approved, the projected deficit of places (R+2% to Y6) is a school place planning issue that will be monitored closely.

Chart 14: Current NOR compared to roll projections\* and places available for the Central Planning Area



\* Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

**Voluntary Aided schools: (GLA Planning Area 6)**

For the purposes of place planning, the voluntary aided schools and schools with an element of random allocation 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 2016 are listed below, along with the number of temporary (bulge) Reception classes and permanent expansion classes from 2009/10 to 2016/17.

Table 42: Voluntary Aided/Free School PAN

<b>Schools:</b>	<b>PAN</b>	<b>Bulge classes</b>	<b>Permanent Expansions</b>
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	0	0
Moriah Jewish Day School	30	0	0
St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual School*	60	0	0

\*New free school opening in September 2016.

Table 43: Primary projections for Voluntary Aided schools

<b>Primary projection area: Voluntary Aided &amp; Free Schools</b>				
<b>Years R to 6 only</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>January actual number on roll</b>	<b>Projected demand GLA (R+2% - Yr6)</b>	<b>Places available</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit of places</b>
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	3,796		3,780	
16/17		3,918	3,870	-48
17/18		4,059	3,990	-69
18/19		4,194	4,110	-84
19/20		4,253	4,170	-83
20/21		4,284	4,200	-84
21/22		4,297	4,200	-97
22/23		4,306	4,200	-106
23/24		4,303	4,200	-103
24/25		4,300	4,200	-100
25/26		4,302	4,200	-102

Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

Table 43 above shows that there has been an increase of 89 places from 2014/15 (3,707) to 2015/16 (3,796). The GLA projections show a continued demand for places in the Voluntary Aided schools, with projections going from 3,918 in 2016/17 to 4,302 in 2025/26. There is a deficit in the number of places available, which is projected to increase from -48 in 2016/17 to -102 by 2025/26.

Table 44: Reception projections for Voluntary Aided schools

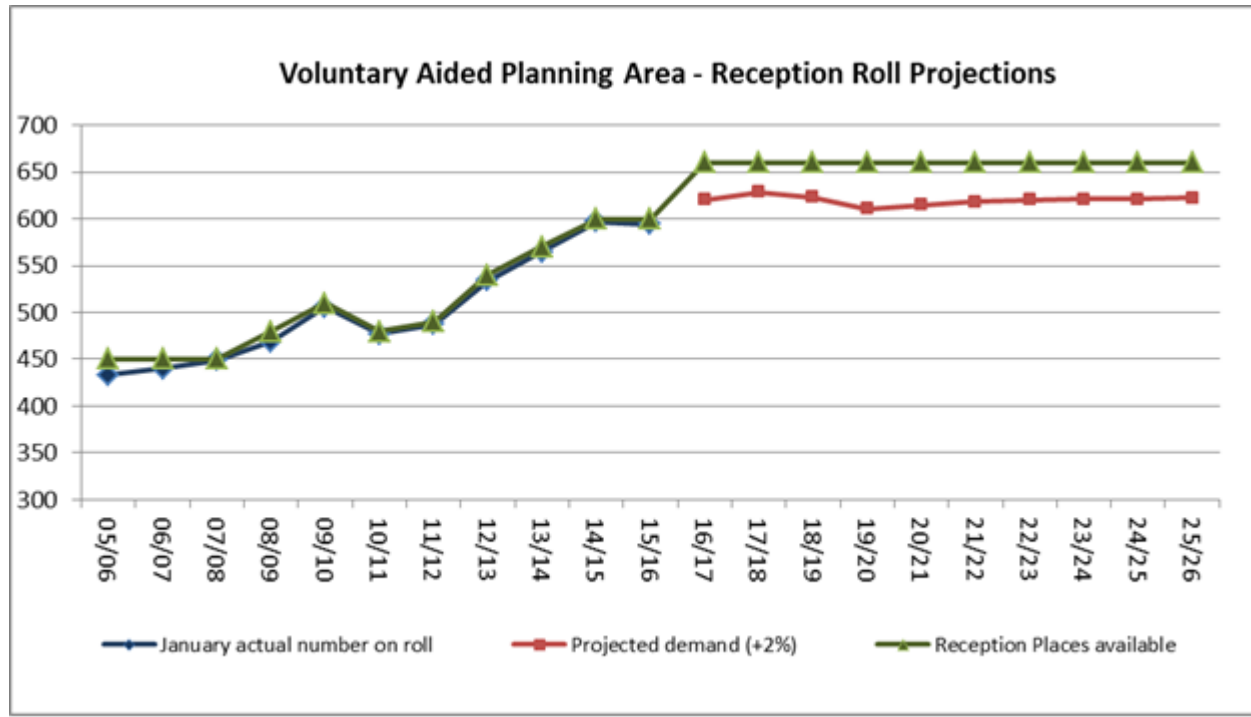
<b>Primary projection area: Planning Area 6 - Voluntary Aided Schools</b>						
<b>Year Reception</b>						
<b>Year</b>	<b>January actual number on roll</b>	<b>Projected demand (+2%)</b>	<b>Reception Places available</b>	<b>Calculated FE +2%</b>	<b>Proposed Additional FE required +2%</b>	<b>Total Reception Places Proposed +2%</b>
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	594		600			
16/17		620	660	1.33	0	660
17/18		628	660	1.06	0	660
18/19		623	660	1.23	0	660
19/20		611	660	1.63	0	660
20/21		615	660	1.50	0	660
21/22		618	660	1.40	0	660
22/23		620	660	1.33	0	660
23/24		621	660	1.29	0	660
24/25		621	660	1.29	0	660
25/26		622	660	1.26	0	660

Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

Table 44 above and Chart 15 below show that the number of Reception places in the Voluntary Aided schools has remained similar, from 597 in 2014/15 to 594 in 2015/16. The projections for Reception remain around the 620 mark from 2016/17 to 2025/26. There is projected to be a surplus of over 1 form of entry in this planning area.



Chart 15: Current NOR compared to roll projections\* and places available for Voluntary Aided Schools



Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

## 5.6 Secondary Schools

Secondary school roll projections are presented on the basis of Years 7 to 11 (11 to 15 year olds) and Year 7 in all Harrow schools. Historically secondary school place planning has been 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.

In last year's report it was proposed to create four secondary planning areas to inform planning for phase 2 expansions of high school places and the approach to creating 4 Planning Areas based on primary school expansions and secondary expansions was outlined. This approach works in terms of current expansions and school places, but there other factors which indicate that further modelling is required before the areas are finalised:

- The trajectory of increase in demand, and associated shortfall of school places, has changed significantly from last year's projections. Currently Harrow has capacity within the high school sector because opportunities have been taken when available to increase school places to meet future projected shortfalls through government funding, though this is ahead of the student demand.
- From September 2016, there are 270 additional Year 7 places (Pinner High School 180 places, Whitefriars School and Canons High School increases of 60 places and 30 places respectively) and the impact of these new secondary places is at a very early stage in terms of pupil movement. This needs to be monitored to identify areas that students are drawn from and the implications for area school place planning considered.
- In addition, there will be a massive level of new housing development in Harrow in the next few years totalling over 5,500 new housing units. The types of housing units, and therefore the anticipated child yield, are not known at this stage. On the latest projections in this report and announced free schools, there are expected to be sufficient primary school places in Harrow to meet a significant level of child yield. New housing development can be expected to include students of secondary school age. Information for the early large housing developments will be clearer in the coming year and can help to inform next year's update of the school roll projections for primary and secondary places.
- Together, the lower projections, additional new places and impact of the new housing units means there is not the same pressure to make immediate plans to secure more secondary places and time should be taken to produce area based secondary projections.

The secondary schools in Harrow with their planned admission number (PAN) for September 2016 are shown in Table 45 below.

Table 45: High School PAN

<b>Schools:</b>	<b>PAN</b>
Bentley Wood High School	210
Canons High School	210
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)	120
Pinner High	180
<b>Total Year 7 places in September 2016</b>	<b>2,660</b>

#### Additional secondary school places

The 'places available' columns in Tables 46 and 47 and Charts 16 and 17 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;
- 30 additional Year 7 places at Canons High School from September 2016;
- Whitefriars School expanded in September 2015, and its age range extended to include secondary places. The school is filling 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 180 Year 7 places;
- Salvatorian College is being rebuilt to an increased PAN of 30 places which would be available when the construction project is completed. These places are included in the tables and charts below from 2018.

Table 46: Secondary projections\* for years 7 (Baseline &amp; +2%) to 11 in all High Schools

Secondary projections: All High Schools								
Years 7 (Baseline & +2%) to 11 only								
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA (Yr 7 Baseline)	Projected demand GLA (Yr 7 +2%)	Places available	Number of Surplus places (Yr 7 Baseline)	Number of Surplus places (Yr 7 +2%)	Total surplus/deficit if shown as forms (Yr 7 Baseline)	Total surplus/deficit if shown as forms (Yr 7 +2%)
10/11	10,473			11,040	567			
11/12	10,556			11,130	574			
12/13	10,368			11,340	972			
13/14	10,391			11,510	1,119			
14/15	10,533			11,650	1,117			
15/16	10,685			11,730	1,045			
16/17		10,855	11,072	12,110	1255	1038	42	35
17/18		11,159	11,382	12,400	1241	1018	41	34
18/19		11,590	11,822	12,760**	1170	938	39	31
19/20		11,950	12,189	13,180	1230	991	41	33
20/21		12,345	12,592	13,510	1165	918	39	31
21/22		12,687	12,941	13,570	883	629	29	21
22/23		13,030	13,291	13,600	570	309	19	10
23/24		13,334	13,601	13,600	266	-1	9	0
24/25		13,518	13,788	13,600	82	-188	3	-6
25/26		13,643	13,916	13,600	-43	-316	-1	-11

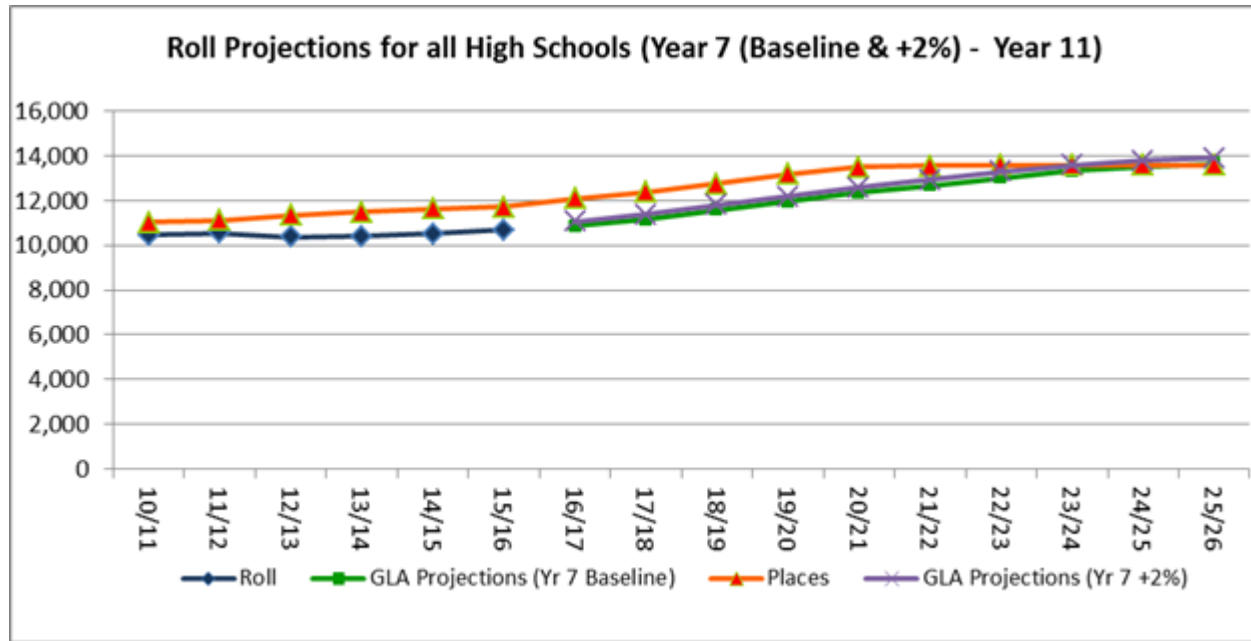
\* Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

\*\*Salvatorian College is being rebuilt to an increased PAN of 30 places, which have been factored into the table above from 2018/19 onwards.

Table 46 and Chart 16 show that the numbers on roll from Year 7 to Year 11 have been steadily increasing from 10,368 in 2012/13 to 10,685 in 2015/16. The GLA projects a continued steady increase in the number of pupils in Years 7 to 11 from 10,855 (Baseline) and 11,072 (+2%) in 2016/17 to 13,643 (Baseline) and 13,916 (+2%) by 2025/26. There is a projected surplus of places until 2024-25 when there is a projected deficit of forms.

Harrow's age of transfer changed in September 2010, with 11+ year olds entering secondary school as Year 7 pupils.

Chart 16: Current NOR compared to roll projections\* and places available for all High Schools, Years 7 to 11



\* Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

### 5.7 Year 7 Projections for High Schools

Table 47: Secondary projections\* for Year 7 in all High Schools

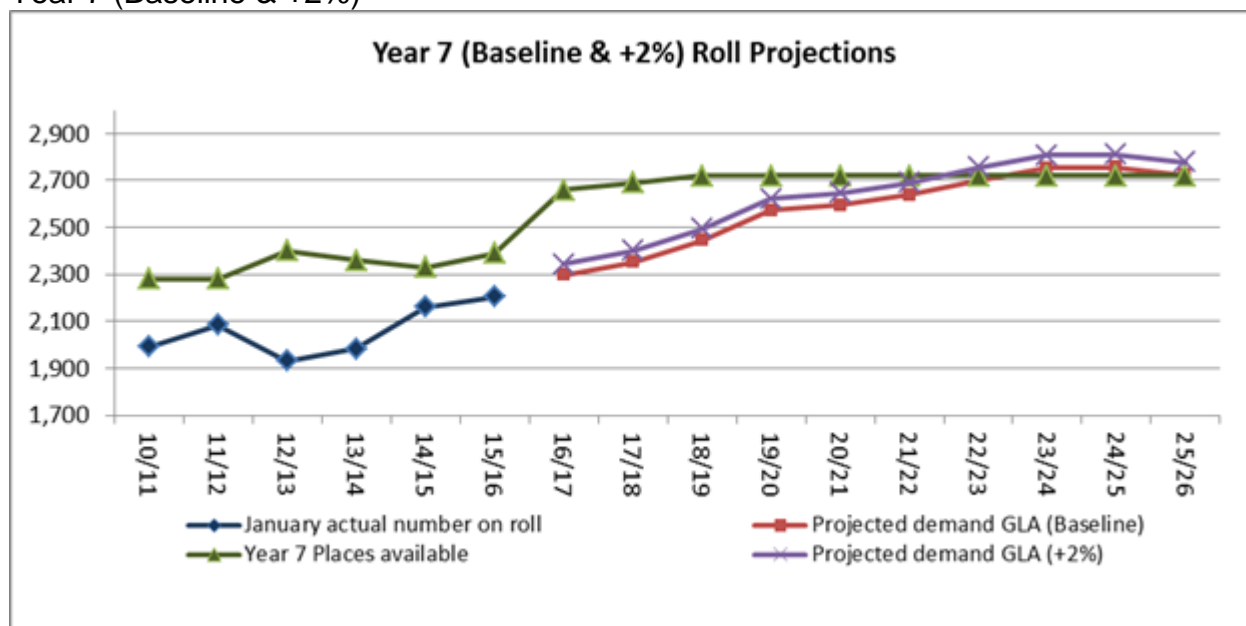
High projection area: All Schools (Includes VA)										
Year 7										
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA (Baseline)	Projected demand GLA (+2%)	Year 7 Places available	Calculated FE (Baseline)	Proposed Additional FE required (Baseline)	Calculated FE (+2%)	Proposed Additional FE required (+2%)	Total Year 7 Places Proposed (Baseline)	Total Year 7 Places Proposed (+2%)
10/11	1,992			2,280						
11/12	2,084			2,280						
12/13	1,932			2,400						
13/14	1,982			2,360						
14/15	2,160			2,330						
15/16	2,204			2,390						
16/17		2,298	2,344	2,660	12.07	0	10.53	0	2,660	2,660
17/18		2,353	2,400	2,690	11.23	0	9.66	0	2,690	2,690
18/19		2,444	2,493	2,720**	9.20	0	7.57	0	2,720	2,720
19/20		2,572	2,623	2,720	4.93	0	3.22	0	2,720	2,720
20/21		2,596	2,648	2,720	4.13	0	2.40	0	2,720	2,720
21/22		2,638	2,691	2,720	2.73	0	0.97	0	2,720	2,720
22/23		2,701	2,755	2,720	0.63	0	-1.17	1	2,720	2,750
23/24		2,752	2,807	2,720	-1.07	1	-2.90	3	2,750	2,810
24/25		2,756	2,811	2,720	-1.20	1	-3.04	3	2,750	2,810
25/26		2,724	2,778	2,720	-0.13	0	-1.95	2	2,720	2,780

\* Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

\*\* Salvatorian College is being rebuilt to an increased PAN of 30 places, which would be available when the construction project is completed and have been factored into the table above from 2018/19 onwards

Table 47 and Chart 17 show that the Year 7 numbers on roll have been increasing for the last few years; they have gone from 1,932 in 2012/13 to 2,204 in 2015/16. Accordingly the GLA projections are suggesting a continued increase in the number of pupils between from approximately 2,300 to over 2,700 from 2016/17 to 2025/26. A deficit is projected from 2022/23 onwards, with up to 2/3 extra forms of entry needed.

Chart 17: Current NOR compared to roll projections\* and places available for all High schools, Year 7 (Baseline & +2%)



\* Source: Borough\_Trend Standard\_Harrow\_Jan16\_24-05-16\_1627\_Pupil

## Section 6: Further Information about Projections Methodology

### 6.1 Witan Population Projections

The following Witan Population Projections options and fertility rate assumptions are available to the local authority for the school roll projections to be based on:

#### **Trend-based Ward Population Projection Model**

This model uses projections of the overall borough-level population from the GLA's trend-based cohort-component model. The overall population is independent of the assumed housing trajectory. Ward level projections are constrained to match the overall borough-level population, but the distribution of population between the wards is determined by the housing data input by the user.

This model is most useful in areas where recent population change has occurred largely independently of changes in available housing stock. In areas where recent population growth outstrips planned housing development, the model results will imply increasing household size.

#### **Housing linked Ward Population Projection Model & Variants**

Two variants of model are available to produce population projections linked to the user's chosen housing trajectory. They differ in how borough-level populations are generated; both use the ward model to distribute these between wards.

##### **DCLG variant**

This model adjusts domestic migration assumptions until it arrives at a borough-level population that fits the available dwelling stock. The model's name derives from the use of relationships from DCLG's household projections to convert a candidate population into a number of households. The model estimates the capacity for households based on the housing trajectory input by the user and the historic relationship between households and dwellings.

This model is useful in areas where housing development is expected to be the predominant driver in future population change. Projections produced by this model will usually imply falling household size. This results from an increasing proportion of older people in the population and an assumption that older people tend to form smaller households.

##### **Capped Household Size variant**

This model attempts to account for both recent trends in population change and future changes in housing stock.

It operates on the following principles: if housing capacity is increasing faster than recent population growth, then housing drives growth as it does in the DCLG-based model; if recent trends imply growth above available capacity, population growth is limited by available housing stock though average household sizes do not fall as they would in the DCLG-based model.

Average household sizes are prevented from rising above recent levels.

This is the GLA's general use model and provides more intuitive results across a wider range of scenarios than either the trend-based model or DCLG variant of the housing linked model.

##### **Fertility rate assumption**

The models are initiated with fertility rates for each borough and ward based on recent birth estimates. These are then projected forward using trends taken from the 2014-based National Population projections for England. The Low, Standard, and High options correspond to the trends from the Low, Principal, and High fertility variants of the national projections.

- **Standard** – fertility relative to 2014 rises by 4% over the next decade before levelling off
- **Low** – fertility relative to 2014 falls by 6.5% over the next decade before levelling off.

- **High** – fertility relative to 2014 rises by 13% over the next decade and then rises at a slower rate to reach a level 15% higher by 2040.

## 6.2 School Roll Projections detailed methodology

This section sets out the detailed methodology for the SRP model for 2016.

### Ward to school proportion

In each ward, children of the same age are likely to attend different schools especially at secondary level. For example, of all 12 year olds resident in ward a, 10 per cent attend school z, 20% attend school y and 70% attend school x.

The proportion of children by ward by age and sex attending each school is calculated by dividing the number of children of the same age resident in the ward and attending a set school by the number of children of the same age resident in the ward (the base population).

$$\text{Pupil ward to school flow proportion} = \frac{\text{home ward population at that school}}{\text{base population}}$$

This calculated proportion is carried forward as the children age so that the proportion for a 6 year old living in ward a in 2016 and attending school z is the same as the proportion for a 7 year old living in ward a and attending school z in 2017.

As no proportions are calculated for children under the minimum age of the school, the proportion at the minimum age is held for the new cohort at that age. For example, in a primary school where pupils enter at 4 years old, no proportion exists for 3 year olds to roll forward to 4 year olds. Therefore both next year's 4 year olds and 5 year olds are allocated the same proportion as the previous year's 4 year olds age.

At age 11 (start of secondary school/year 7) and age 16 (start of sixth form/year 12), changes in proportions are expected and so children of this age also take the proportion from the previous year's children of the same age.

Some wards will not have pupils attending a school at the school minimum age. For example a ward may have some 6 year olds and a 9 year old attending a primary school for ages 4 to 10. In this case when the cohort is aged, new pupils at the minimum age of the school (for example age 4) are added with a proportion which is a fraction of the total proportion of all ages going from that ward to that school. This ensures that the contribution of a ward to a school does not disappear as the original cohort ages out of the school. A scaling factor is then applied to that proportion, with the scaling factor calculated from the previous year's NPD data scaled to match the current year's school roll data after being aged by one year. This is to protect against over or under-counting in the new cohort proportions.

### Base population projections

The base ward populations are taken from the projections provided by each local authority for their own area, and from the GLA's 2015 round SHLAA-capped AHS population projections for all other areas. For areas outside of London, GLA short-term migration scenario local authority level population projections are used.

The number of state school children in 2015 by ward, age and sex is calculated by aggregating the NPD. This number is compared to the projected 2015 population. When the total population is bigger than the state school population this difference is assumed to be children taking up alternative provision such as independent schools. When the state school population is bigger it is assumed that the population projection has underestimated, and the difference is added to the projections for all future years.



### **Projected ward to school flow**

The number of children by age resident in each ward and attending each school in the future is calculated by multiplying together the ward to school proportion detailed above with the adjusted population projection for the ward.

The results of this are then aggregated to school, planning area and borough level. Custom aggregations are also possible.

### **Pupil level vs school level methods**

When data is provided at pupil level, the method described above is used. When school level roll data is provided, the following modification is used.

The pupil home postcode data is taken from the 2015 NPD. This data is then aged by one year following the method outlined above. The number of pupils from each ward attending each school by age and sex is then scaled so that when aggregated the totals match the 2016 actual school roll data provided by the local authority. This aged and scaled pupil level dataset is then used as the starting point for the method outlined above.

### **6.3 Variables that may impact the school roll projections**

There are many variables that could potentially have an impact on a LA's school roll projections, such as development; births; migration; cross-border mobility; capacity constraints and new schools/school closures. Explanations regarding the first three are listed below.

#### **Cross border mobility**

Not all children will go to school in their LA of residence. This is particularly the case in London where the geographic size of local authorities is relatively small and where excellent transport networks mean that children can travel further afield easier than in other parts of the UK. Additionally for children who live close to a boundary, their closest school may in fact be in a neighbouring authority.

A school's popularity may affect parental preference when applying for schools. This may mean that some schools will see changes in applications and attendance from children outside of the authority resulting in increasing cross border mobility.

The new SRP model explicitly takes into account cross border mobility as pupil level data is used that gives both home and school locations.

#### **Capacity constraints**

The current projection models are unable to explicitly account for school capacity. If strong growth in pupil numbers was previously projected in an area, but the necessary capacity to accommodate them was not put in place, then it is likely that this will lead to lower projected rolls for that area in future.

#### **New schools/school closures**

The opening of a new school and/or closure of a school could also affect a LA's roll projection. If a new school attracts pupils from outside the authority, then it will cause a net increase in current and projected numbers of children on roll.