

Appendix A

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND SCHOOL ROLL PROJECTIONS 2022-2023 to 2034-2035 REPORT

Contents

A. Introduction	p 2
B. Background Information	p 2-3
Section 1: Harrow School Roll Projections	p 4
Section 2: Temporary ('Bulge') classes & Permanent Expansions	p 5-6
Section 3: School Roll Projections and Need for School Places	p 7-34
3.1 Primary Schools	
3.2 Data for Reception places 2022/23 in the following tables and charts:	
3.3 Projections for Reception to Year 6 Pupils	
3.4 Projections for Reception Pupils Only	
3.5 Primary Schools Projections by Planning Area	
North East Planning Area (GLA Planning Area 1)	
North West Planning Area (GLA Planning Area 2)	
South East Planning Area (GLA Planning Area 3)	
South West Planning Area (GLA Planning Area 4)	
Central Planning Area (GLA Planning Area 5)	
3.6 Secondary Schools	
3.7 Year 7 Projections for High Schools	
Annexes	
Annexe 1: Child Population Projections 2022	p 35-50
Annexe 2: Overview of Harrow's population and changes 2022	p 51-60
Annexe 3: GLA SRP Methodology 2022	p 61-68
Annexe 4: SEND and Early Years Data 2022	p 69-81

A. Introduction

A1. The School Roll Projections Report is prepared annually by the Education Performance Team of the Business Intelligence Unit to support the school place planning process in Harrow. The data is analysed to indicate the number of school places required.

A2. The report is produced using a variety of data, including the Greater London Authority's (GLA) school roll projections to ensure that the number of places available is planned in a timely and measured way so that we can continue to meet our statutory duty to ensure sufficiency of places. Our projections cover the period 2022/23 to 2034/35, helping us to project patterns of demand for school places over this period.

A3. This report provides a summary of the data that informs our work across the next academic year (2022/23) and beyond. The report and associated annexes provide detailed information on projected and actual births, school rolls, expected new residential development and the provision of new places/reduction in provision. There is also high level data identifying demand for special educational needs and for 0-4 year olds for the early years.

A4. The data in this report is provided across the primary and secondary phases of education. Where possible we ensure that changes to Planned Admission Numbers (PAN) in academies, voluntary aided, as well as free schools is incorporated into our planning in a timely manner to enable the local authority to manage the provision of places.

The report has 3 sections:

Section 1: Harrow's School Roll Projections

Section 2: Temporary ('Bulge') classes & Permanent Expansions

Section 3: School Roll Projections and Need for School Places

The four annexes provide background information on:

Annexe 1: Child Population Projections 2022

Annexe 2: Overview of Harrow's population and changes 2022

Annexe 3: GLA SRP Methodology 2022

Annexe 4: SEND and Early Years Data 2022

B. Background information

B1. Demand for school places in London has risen significantly over the past decade, at a faster rate than in any other region of the country. While London has experienced a high demand for primary school places for a number of years, this demand has now shifted to secondary level as pupils reach secondary school age. To manage this, boroughs have been working hard to put plans in place to ensure that the shortfall is met. Some boroughs are focusing on creating new school provision by working with free schools, while others are working to increase the capacity of existing secondary schools.

B2. At the other end of the school system, the total number of surplus places at primary level across London has been rising in recent years. This growth in primary level surplus appears largely to be driven by a decrease in the number of live births across the capital, which decreased by 10 per cent between 2012/13 and 2018/19.

B3. Declining birth rates are also expected to drive primary level surplus over the next four years. For example, between 2020 and 2024, the 0-4 population in London is expected to decrease by 5.0 per cent.

B4. Individual boroughs have also reported other issues such as welfare reform and the uncertainty around Brexit as having an impact on families moving out of the borough, the Covid-19 pandemic is likely to have exacerbated this.

B5. To manage increasing surplus places at primary level, boroughs are working hard to implement strategies that will help manage capacity and maintain the financial stability of schools.

B6. A range of activity is underway across London to help schools manage surplus places effectively, including transforming primary schools into much needed special schools; reducing the Published Admission Numbers (PAN) for individual schools; redesignating space within or across schools and working with housing developments to change expectations around new schools.

B7. While the overriding trend is towards a growing surplus of places, some boroughs are still grappling with a growing shortfall of places, particularly at secondary level.

B8. There is a complexity of managing secondary school places during a period of growth in demand. It can be hard to forecast the levels of cross border pupil mobility as they fluctuate according to the popularity at different schools, levels of shortfalls or surplus in neighbouring schools, current regeneration and housing developments and changing school admissions policies.

B9. The London Councils 2020 report presents the following key facts:

- London has seen the largest increase in total pupil numbers of any region. Total pupil numbers increased by 13.8 per cent across London between 2010/11 and 2018/19, compared with 8.8 per cent nationally.
- 8,728 new school places are predicted to be needed in 2022/23 to meet demand across London.
- 68 per cent of London's shortfall of places will be in secondary schools.
- In 2022/23, there will be 84,384 surplus school places across London, which the London boroughs are working hard with schools to manage.
- 84 per cent of the predicted surplus places in 2022/23 will be in primary schools.

Section 1: Harrow School Roll 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.

From 2013 to 2016 we used the GLA's trend based population school roll projections, informed by in-year applications and admissions. The school roll projections for the Reception year group were adjusted by +3% in 2013 and by +2% in 2014 to reflect local demand. The lower percentage adjustment in 2014 was due to the GLA incorporating additional contextual data for Harrow into their model.

In 2017 the decision was made to continue with the GLA's Witan model, which produced the trend based population projections based on standard fertility. This was mainly due to the population projections and school roll projections being based on Harrow's interim 2014-15 housing trajectory, which did not contain all of the known upcoming developments. The decision to use the standard fertility assumption instead of the high fertility was due to the current plateauing of births at the 3.5k mark and is in-line with the lower trend of births in London.

The 2018 school roll projections were based on the 2016 housing-led population projections that incorporate a forecast household development trajectory, using Harrow's latest housing trajectory.

For the last three years and this year Harrow's school roll projections are based on the GLA's Borough Preferred Option (BPO) Population Projections, which incorporate annual birth, death and migration data. The BPO is produced using Harrow's ward level housing development data provided by the council from its Housing Trajectory. The GLA produced projections based on two different scenarios of domestic migration patterns. The goal was to provide users with suitable variants for use in school place planning work. Harrow has used the Scenario 2 variant for Harrow's births, population projections and school roll projections. Further details of the SRP Methodology can be found in 'Annexe 3: School Roll Projections Methodology'.

In-line with previous years, due to the changing landscape of Harrow, with regards to births, future housing developments, Reception and Year 7 numbers on roll, the school organisation report includes two sets of school roll projections:

1. The school roll projections as provided by the GLA (referred to 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.

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. 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.

Section 2: Temporary ('Bulge') 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 1 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. Since 2015 there have been no additional temporary classes.

Table 1 - 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
Faith Schools (PA6)	St Georges	1					
	Avanti House				2	2	
	St John Fisher						1
Total 'Bulges'		5	5	8	12	9	10
Total Places		150	150	240	360	270	300

Permanent expansions (shown in Table 2 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 in 2016. No additional reception classes have been opened since September 2016.

Table 2 - 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	
Faith Schools (PA6)	Avanti House		2		
	Krishna Avanti	1			
	St John Fisher			1	
	St Jérôme				2
Total Classes		8	7	11	4
Total Places		240	210	330	120

Section 3: School Roll Projections

School place planning for Harrow's primary and secondary schools for 2022/23 is based on the GLA's school roll projections, which are based on the GLA's 2020-based Borough Preferred Option Population Projections.

3.1 Primary Schools

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

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

Harrow recently reviewed its planning areas in line with DfE guidance and an analysis of where pupils went to school in May 2021, based on pupils' postcodes, has been used. The new Primary Planning Areas were redefined using the new May 2022 wards retaining the current methodology as described above. The DfE's current planning area guidance strongly recommended not using non-geographical planning areas therefore a decision to not include the voluntary aided primary schools in the existing 5 geographical planning areas has been implemented. This resulted in the deletion of the Voluntary Aided primary planning area and Harrow currently has 5 geographical primary planning areas.

3.2 Data for Reception places 2022/23 in the following tables and charts

The 2022/23 school roll projections are based on the GLA's 3/4 option. The 3/4 option gives a result that incorporates several years of past data to smooth out fluctuations in the data in terms of wards pupils come from and number of pupils in the new intake, giving more stable results than fewer years data.

which uses:

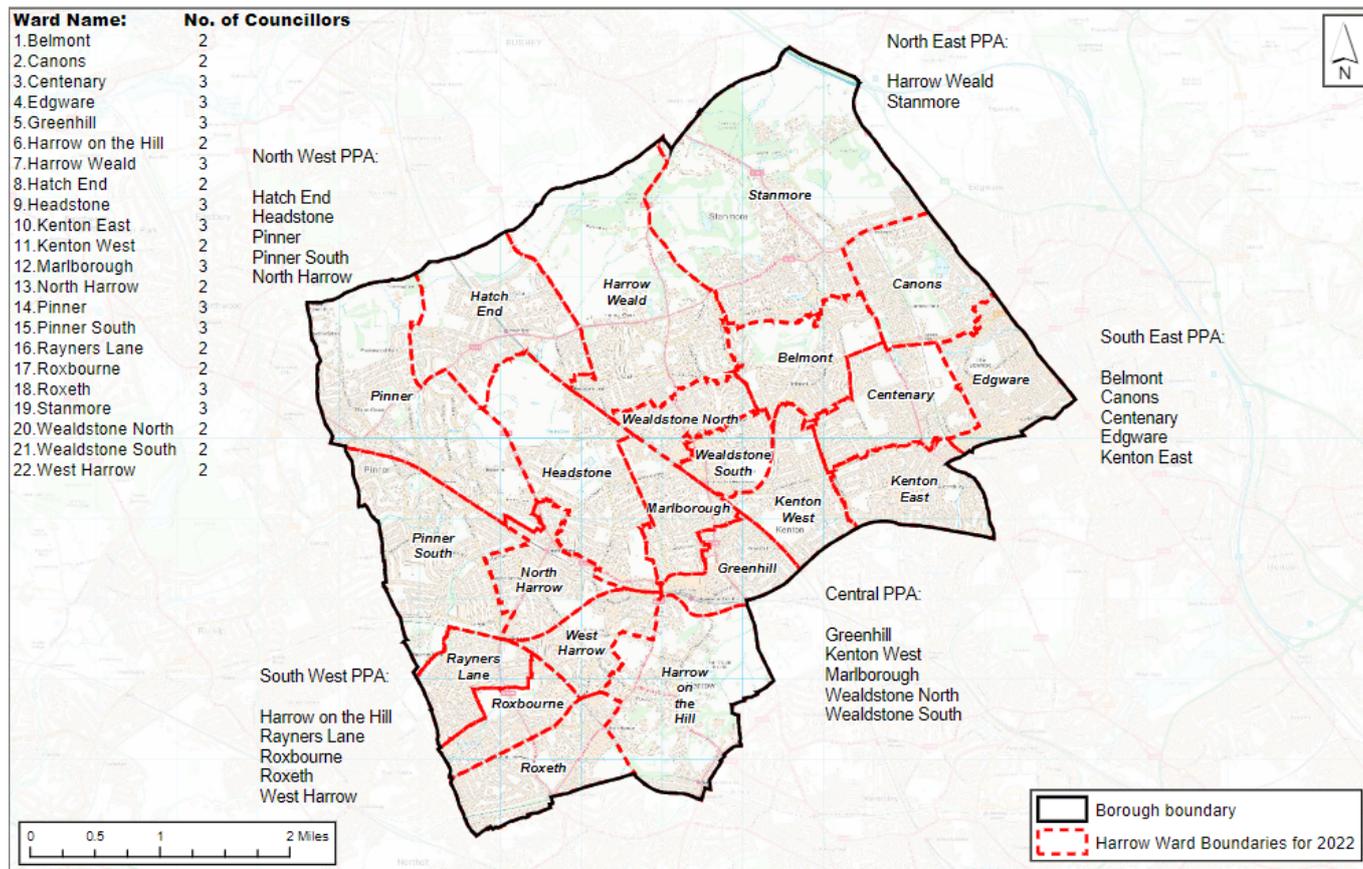
- Three years of past detailed flow data (2019-2021) to estimate relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2022 school roll.
- Four years of data (2019-2022) to calculate the size of the new intake in projected years.

The actual Reception numbers on roll reached an all time high of 3,251 in January 2015, and have fluctuated ever since, dropping to 3,154 in January 2017, and then increasing to slightly to 3,189 in January 2018. However the numbers dropped to 3,043 in January 2019, rose to 3,089 in January 2021 and dropped again to 3,048 in January 2022. Due to these fluctuations and change in trajectory we have continued 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 (referred to as Baseline) school roll projections
2. The GLA's school roll projections adjusted by 2%.

The GLA projections indicate that 3,120 (Baseline) and 3,182 (+2%) children will require Reception places by January of the academic year 2022/23.

Map showing the new (May 2022) ward boundaries and primary planning areas for Harrow



3.3 Projections for Reception to Year 6 Pupils

Pupil numbers have been fluctuating across all of the primary phase year groups, from Reception to Year 6.

Based on the 2022/23 round of GLA school roll projections, the information in Table 3 and Chart 1 below shows that the number of pupils in Reception to Year 6 are projected to continue decreasing over the period covered – 2022/23 to 2034/35.

The data in the table below shows that the number of children in Harrow’s primary schools has dropped by 155 (-0.7%) children from 21,477 in 2020/21 to 21,322 in 2021/22. Whilst Harrow’s primary schools have had a small deficit of school places in Reception to Year 6 in 2013/14 and 2014/15, there has been a surplus of places that have continued increasing over the last six years, from 236 extra places in 2015/16 to 1,808 places in 2021/22. The projections are suggesting a higher surplus of places, from 1,554 (Baseline) and 1,127 (+2%) in 2022/23 to 3,404 (Baseline) and 3,0187 (+2%) by 2034/35. The surplus places are calculated from the projected pupil numbers and the places available.

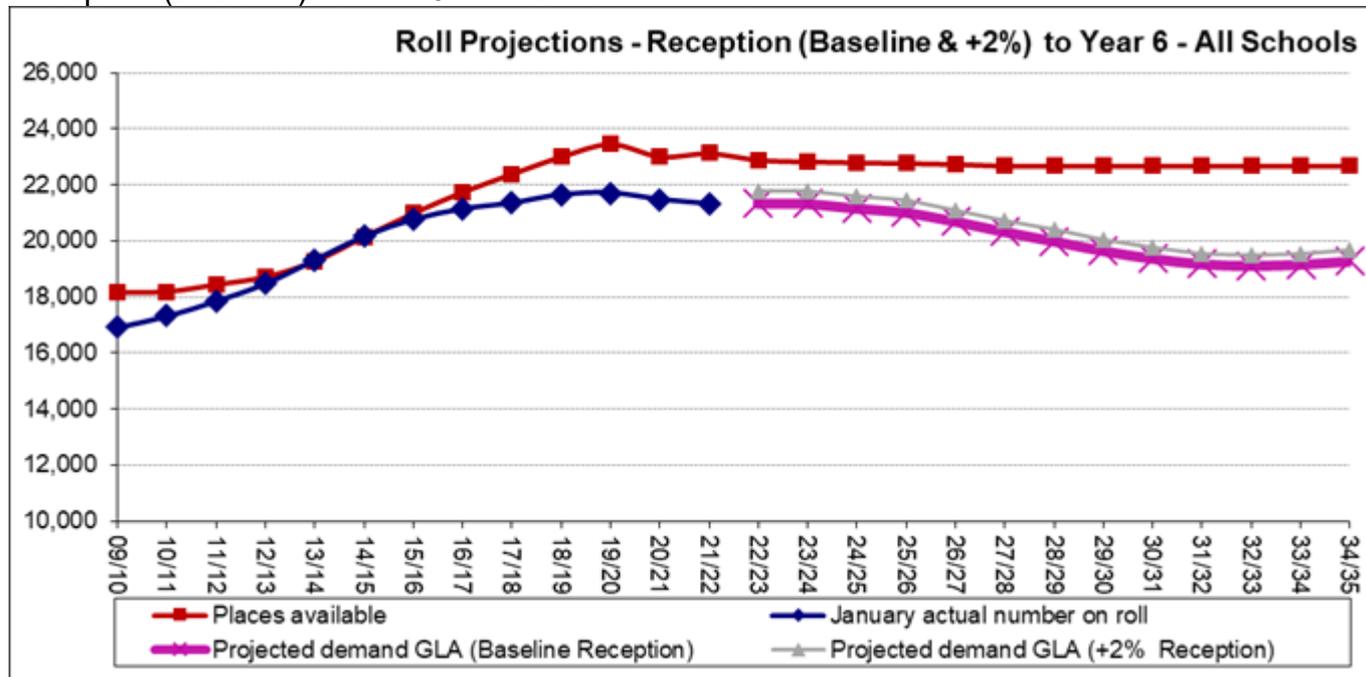
Table 3: School roll projections for Year Reception (Baseline & +2%) to Year 6 in all schools in Harrow

Primary projection area: All Schools (Includes VA) - BPO 2020 3/4 Scenario 2						
Years R to 6 only						
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)
09/10	16,927			18,155	1,228	
10/11	17,326			18,187	861	
11/12	17,860			18,439	579	
12/13	18,482			18,718	236	
13/14	19,325			19,278	-47	
14/15	20,158			20,152	-6	
15/16	20,760			20,996	236	
16/17	21,136			21,750	614	
17/18	21,346			22,395	1,049	
18/19	21,643			23,010	1,367	
19/20	21,707			23,460	1,753	
20/21	21,477			23,010	1,533	
21/22	21,322			23,130	1,808	
22/23		21336	21763	22,890	1554	1127
23/24		21330	21757	22,830	1500	1073
24/25		21163	21586	22,800	1637	1214
25/26		21018	21438	22,770	1752	1332
26/27		20699	21113	22,740	2041	1627
27/28		20331	20738	22,680	2349	1942
28/29		19992	20392	22,680	2688	2288
29/30		19645	20038	22,680	3035	2642
30/31		19373	19760	22,680	3307	2920
31/32		19176	19560	22,680	3504	3120
32/33		19117	19499	22,680	3563	3181
33/34		19163	19546	22,680	3517	3134
34/35		19276	19662	22,680	3404	3018

Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

The 'Places available' figure includes for 2009/10 to 2014/15 the actual increased Published Admission Numbers (PAN) and bulge classes and for 2015/16 and 2016/17 the planned permanent increases to PANs and new places at St Jérôme Bilingual School, which opened in September 2016; and the Hujjat Primary School, which opened in September 2020. The PAN has also been reduced with the closure of The Moriah Jewish Day School.

Chart 1: Current number on roll compared to roll projections and places available for Year Reception (Baseline) to Year 6 in all schools in Harrow



Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

3.4 Projections for Reception Pupils Only

Reception numbers on roll increased from 2,224 in January 2006 to 3,251 in January 2015, which is a 46% increase. However Reception numbers have continued to fluctuate since 2015/16, dropping to 3,048 in January 2022. The GLA Baseline and +2% projections are shown in Table 4 below, with the baseline projection of 3,120 pupils and the +2% adjusted projection of 3,182 in 2022/23. The Reception projections are projected to continue dropping steadily from 2022/23 for the remainder of the period covered in this report, as can be seen in table 4 and the chart below.

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 4: 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	GLA projected demand Baseline	GLA 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%
09/10	2,577			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	3,029			3,060	2,790				
14/15	3,251			3,300	3,000				
15/16	3,195			3,330	3,330				
16/17	3,154			3,450	3,450				
17/18	3,189			3,450	3,450				
18/19	3,043			3,450	3,450				
19/20	3,079			3,390	3,450				
20/21	3,089			3,360	3,510				
21/22	3,048			3,240	3,480				
22/23		3120	3182	3,240	3,480	4.00	1.92	0	3,240
23/24		3080	3142	3,240	3,480	5.33	3.28	0	3,240
24/25		3050	3111	3,240	3,480	6.33	4.30	0	3,240
25/26		2941	3000	3,240	3,480	9.97	8.01	0	3,240
26/27		2847	2904	3,240	3,480	13.10	11.20	0	3,240
27/28		2803	2859	3,240	3,480	14.57	12.70	0	3,240
28/29		2794	2850	3,240	3,480	14.87	13.00	0	3,240
29/30		2802	2858	3,240	3,480	14.60	12.73	0	3,240
30/31		2811	2867	3,240	3,480	14.30	12.43	0	3,240
31/32		2826	2883	3,240	3,480	13.80	11.92	0	3,240
32/33		2849	2906	3,240	3,480	13.03	11.13	0	3,240
33/34		2870	2927	3,240	3,480	12.33	10.42	0	3,240
34/35		2897	2955	3,240	3,480	11.43	9.50	0	3,240

Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

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, as well as St Jérôme's bilingual school that opened in September 2016.

There has been a formal reduction in the PANs of Cedars Manor & Welldon Park Academy School's, from 3FE to 2FE from 2019/20. Weald Rise Primary School's PAN has been reduced from 4FE to 2FE from 2020/21.

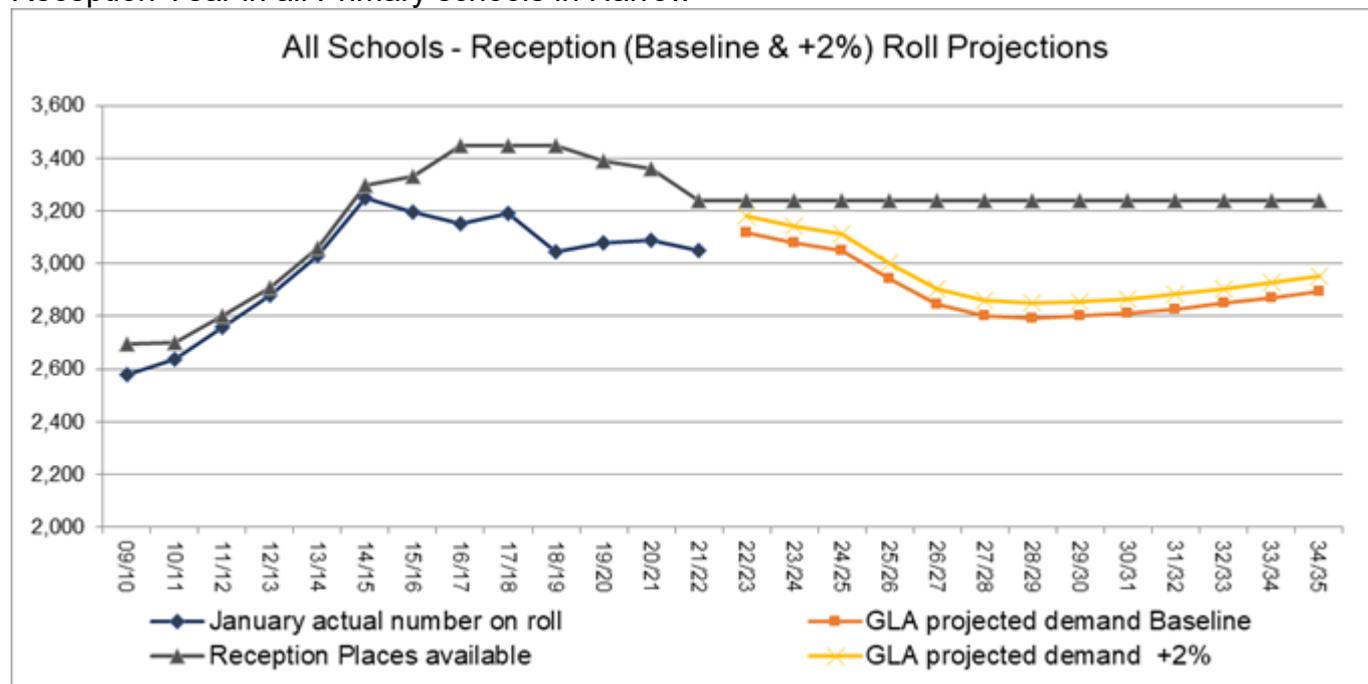
An additional 60 permanent new places were created at Hujjat Primary from September 2020, these have been included in both the Reception places available and the Permanent places columns of the table above.

A formal reduction of places for 2021/22 has been agreed for the following schools: Cannon Lane (4FE to 3FE), Kenmore Park (4FE to 3FE); Longfield Primary (4FE to 3FE) and Roxbourne Primary (3FE to 2FE), and a reduction in the Year 1 places of Stanburn Primary. Additionally, The Moriah Jewish Day School formally closed in September 2021.

A formal reduction of places for 2022/23 has been agreed for Stanburn Primary (4FE to 3FE).

It should be noted that although a some of the primary planning areas in section 3.5 below are projecting a deficit in Reception places, Table 4 above clearly indicates that Harrow overall has a sufficient number of places available to meet the demand for Reception children across the whole of Harrow in line with the baseline projections over the 2022/23 to 2034/35 period.

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



Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

School Expansion Programme Phase 3

In addition to the three Phase 3 schools that were expanded in September 2015, a further two schools were expanded in September 2016. Additionally the new free school – St Jérôme opened in September 2016 with 60 permanent places.

Free Schools

The Hujjat Primary School opened in September 2020 with 60 permanent places, 50:50 faith based & community. This brings the total of permanent places in September 2020 to 3,510. However, the closure of The Moriah Jewish Day School from September 2021 has reduced the number of permanent places to 3,480.

A further primary free school – Harrow View Primary (+90) is also planned to open in Harrow. If this school is delivered, it would provide an additional 3 permanent forms of entry. The opening of the Harrow View Primary School will be timed to align with the development on Kodak West site and occupation of housing. There is an on-going dialogue with the Harrow Schools Trust about the development and opening.

Once there is confirmation that Harrow View Primary will open the places will be included in the tables, charts and projections of this report

3.5 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 2022 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 was approved for permanent expansion from 2016-17 and these additional places are included in Table 5 and Table 6 below.

Schools:	PAN
Avanti House – VA	60
Cedars Manor (moved from NW PPA)*	60
Hujjat Primary- VA	60
St John's CofE – VA	60
St Teresa's – VA	60
Weald Rise*	60
Total	360

Main Wards:
Harrow Weald
Stanmore

*Cedars Manor formal PAN reduction from 3FE to 2FE from 2019/20; **Weald Rise formal PAN reduction from 4FE to 2FE (120 to 60) from 2020/21

Table 5: 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 (Baseline)	Projected demand GLA (R+2% - Yr6)	Places available	Surplus /Deficit of places (Baseline)	Surplus /Deficit of places (R+2% - Yr6)
15/16	2,313					
16/17	2,294					
17/18	2,247					
18/19	2,201					
19/20	2,103					
20/21	2,015					
21/22	2,007					
22/23		1,995	2,035	2,280	285	245
23/24		1,990	2,030	2,340	350	310
24/25		1,984	2,024	2,400	416	376
25/26		1,988	2,028	2,460	472	432
26/27		1,986	2,026	2,520	534	494
27/28		1,947	1,986	2,520	573	534
28/29		1,883	1,921	2,520	637	599
29/30		1,844	1,881	2,520	676	639
30/31		1,815	1,851	2,520	705	669
31/32		1,796	1,832	2,520	724	688
32/33		1,785	1,821	2,520	735	699
33/34		1,781	1,817	2,520	739	703
34/35		1,788	1,824	2,520	732	696

Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

Table 5 above shows the Reception (Baseline & +2%) to Year 6 GLA roll projections for the North East Planning Area. The actual number of pupils has been decreasing from 2,313 in 2015/16 to 2,007 pupils in 2021/22. The projections for this area start at 1,995 (Baseline) and 2,035 (+2%) for 2022/23 and overall continue decreasing to 1,788 (Baseline) and 1,824 (+2%) in 2034/35. A surplus of places is projected for the whole of the 2022/23 to 2034/35 period.

Table 6: Reception projections for the North East Planning Area

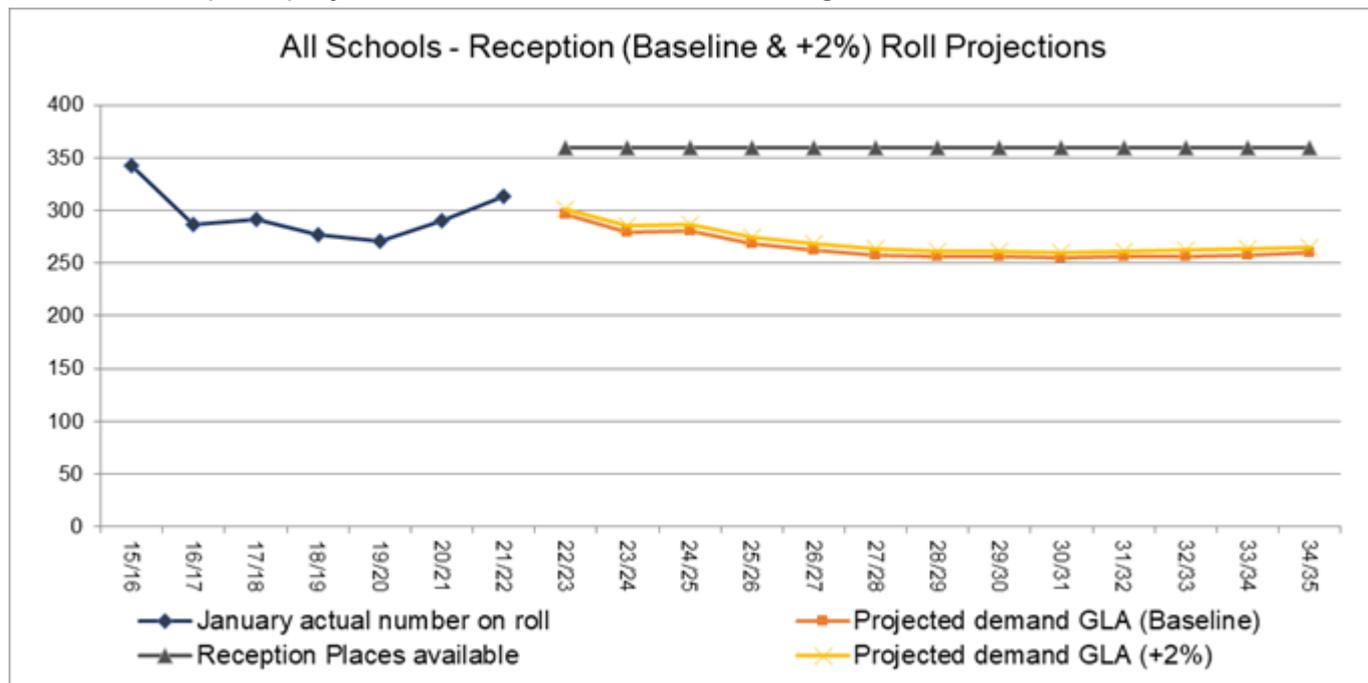
Primary Planning Area 1 - North East (Community Schools only)							
Year Reception							
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA (Baseline)	Projected demand GLA (+2%)	Reception Places available	Calculated FE - baseline	Calculated FE +2%	Proposed Additional FE required Baseline & +2%
15/16	343						
16/17	287						
17/18	292						
18/19	277						
19/20	271						
20/21	291						
21/22	314						
22/23		296	302	360	2.13	1.94	0
23/24		280	286	360	2.67	2.48	0
24/25		281	287	360	2.63	2.45	0
25/26		269	274	360	3.03	2.85	0
26/27		263	268	360	3.23	3.06	0
27/28		258	263	360	3.40	3.23	0
28/29		256	261	360	3.47	3.30	0
29/30		256	261	360	3.47	3.30	0
30/31		255	260	360	3.50	3.33	0
31/32		256	261	360	3.47	3.30	0
32/33		257	262	360	3.43	3.26	0
33/34		258	263	360	3.40	3.23	0
34/35		260	265	360	3.33	3.16	0

Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

*Weald Rise has had a formal reduction in it's PAN by 2FE from 2020/21.

Table 6 above and Chart 3 below show the GLA roll projections for the Reception year group for the North East Planning Area. The actual number on roll decreased by just under 2 forms of entry from 2015/16 to 2016/17 and then fluctuated over the next couple of years, but started to increase from 291 in 2020/21 to 314 in 2021/22. Future numbers for the area are projected to drop slightly over the period covered, from 296 (Baseline) and 302 (+2%) in 2022/23 to 260 (Baseline) and 265 (+2%) by 2034/35. There is projected to be a surplus of between 2 to 3 forms of entry in this area.

Chart 3: Reception projections for the North East Planning Area



Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

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 2022 is shown below. The number of temporary (bulge) Reception classes and permanent expansion classes from 2009/10 to 2016/17 are also shown below.

Schools:	PAN
Cannon Lane	120
Grimsdyke	90
Longfield	90
Pinner Park (moved from Central PPA)	120
Pinner Wood	90
St John Fisher – VA	90
Vaughan (moved from SW PPA)	90
West Lodge	90
Total	780

Main Wards:
Hatch End
Headstone
Pinner
Pinner South
North Harrow

Perm Exp – Permanent Expansions; *Grimsdyke also opened a Year 2 bulge class in September 2014;
 ***A formal reduction of 1FE (120 to 90) has been agreed for Cannon Lane and Longfield Primary from 2021/22.

Table 7: Primary projections for the North West Planning Area

Primary projection area: North West (Community Schools only)						
Years R to 6 only						
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA (Baseline)	Projected demand GLA (R+2% - Yr6)	Places available	Surplus /Deficit of places (Baseline)	Surplus /Deficit of places (R+2% - Yr6)
15/16	4,148					
16/17	4,290					
17/18	4,347					
18/19	4,549					
19/20	5,480					
20/21	5,533					
21/22	5,508					
22/23		5,462	5,571	5,580	118	9
23/24		5,378	5,486	5,550	172	64
24/25		5,265	5,370	5,520	255	150
25/26		5,145	5,248	5,490	345	242
26/27		4,994	5,094	5,460	466	366
27/28		4,834	4,931	5,430	596	499
28/29		4,738	4,833	5,460	722	627
29/30		4,619	4,711	5,460	841	749
30/31		4,539	4,630	5,460	921	830
31/32		4,480	4,570	5,460	980	890
32/33		4,456	4,545	5,460	1004	915
33/34		4,448	4,537	5,460	1012	923
34/35		4,461	4,550	5,460	999	910

Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

The Table 7 above shows that the Reception to Year 6 number on rolls for this planning area have continued to increase from 4,148 in 2015/16 to 5,533 in 2020/21 but dropped slightly to 5,508 in 2021/22. The Baseline and +2 projections decrease throughout the period shown in Table 7, dropping from 5,462 (Baseline) & 5,571 (+2%) to 4,461 (Baseline) & 4,550 (+2%) in

2034/35. There is a surplus of places projected for this area for the duration of the period covered.

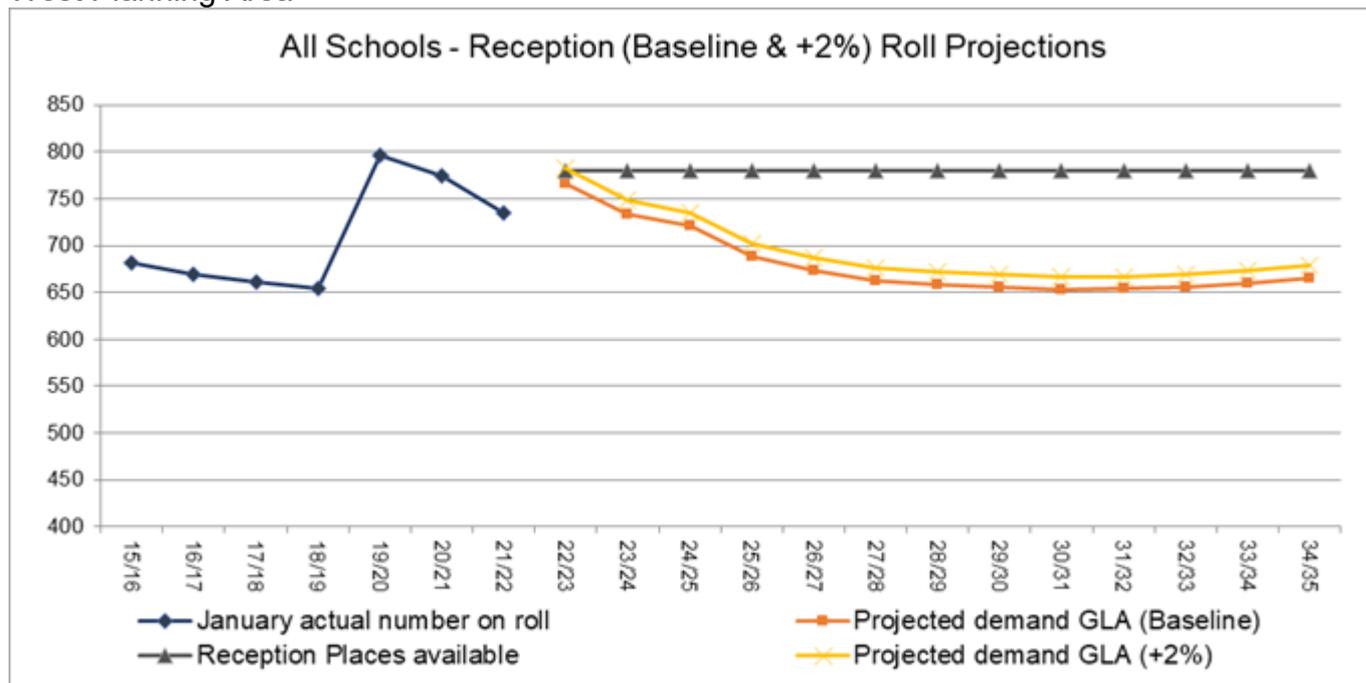
Table 8: Reception projections for the North West Planning Area

Primary Planning Area 2 - North West (Community Schools only)								
Year Reception								
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA (Baseline)	Projected demand GLA (+2%)	Reception Places available	Calculated FE - baseline	Calculated FE +2%	Proposed Additional FE required Baseline & +2%	Total Reception Places Proposed - baseline & +2%
15/16	681							
16/17	670							
17/18	661							
18/19	655							
19/20	797							
20/21	775							
21/22	735							
22/23		767	782	780	0.43	-0.08	0	780
23/24		734	749	780	1.53	1.04	0	780
24/25		721	735	780	1.97	1.49	0	780
25/26		689	703	780	3.03	2.57	0	780
26/27		674	687	780	3.53	3.08	0	780
27/28		663	676	780	3.90	3.46	0	780
28/29		659	672	780	4.03	3.59	0	780
29/30		656	669	780	4.13	3.70	0	780
30/31		653	666	780	4.23	3.80	0	780
31/32		654	667	780	4.20	3.76	0	780
32/33		656	669	780	4.13	3.70	0	780
33/34		660	673	780	4.00	3.56	0	780
34/35		665	678	780	3.83	3.39	0	780

Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727; Cedars Manor formal PAN reduction by 1FE from 2020/21; The 2021/22 places include the reduction of 1FE at Cannon Lane & Longfield Primary.

Table 8 above and Chart 4 below show the GLA roll projections for the Reception year group for the North West Planning Area. The actual numbers on roll for this planning area have decreased between 2015/16 to 2018/19 and then increased to 797 in 2019/20, and then continued to fall to 735 in 2021/22. The projections for this area gradually decrease from 767 (Baseline) & 782 (+2%) in 2022/23 to 665 (Baseline) & 678 (+2%) in 2034/35. There is a projected deficit of places in 2022/23 based on the +2% projection, followed by a surplus of 1 to just under 4 forms of entry for this area.

Chart 4: Current number on roll compared to roll projections and places available for the North West Planning Area



Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

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 2022 is shown below. The number of temporary (bulge) Reception classes and permanent expansion classes from 2009/10 to 2016/17 are also shown below.

Schools:	PAN
Aylward (moved from NE PPA)	90
Camrose	60
Glebe	90
Kenmore Parks	90
Krishna Avanti - VA	60
St Bernadette's – VA	60
Stag Lane	120
Stanburn (moved from NE PPA)	90
Whitchurch (moved from NE PPA)	120
Total	780

Main Wards:
Belmont
Canons
Centenary
Edgware
Kenton East

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. **A formal reduction of 1FE (120 to 90) has been agreed for Kenmore Park from 2021/22. Stag Lane was approved for permanent expansion from 2016/17 and these additional places are included in Table 9 and Table 10 below.

Table 9: Primary projections for the South East Planning Area

Primary projection area: South East (Community Schools only)						
Years R to 6 only						
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA (Baseline)	Projected demand GLA (R+2% - Yr6)	Places available	Surplus /Deficit of places (Baseline)	Surplus /Deficit of places (R+2% - Yr6)
15/16	5,001					
16/17	5,181					
17/18	5,213					
18/19	5,279					
19/20	5,290					
20/21	5,203					
21/22	5,115					
22/23		5,111	5,213	5,760	649	547
23/24		5,121	5,223	5,700	579	477
24/25		5,112	5,214	5,640	528	426
25/26		5,072	5,173	5,580	508	407
26/27		4,990	5,090	5,520	530	430
27/28		4,886	4,984	5,490	604	506
28/29		4,760	4,855	5,460	700	605
29/30		4,640	4,733	5,460	820	727
30/31		4,536	4,627	5,460	924	833
31/32		4,446	4,535	5,460	1014	925
32/33		4,402	4,490	5,460	1058	970
33/34		4,390	4,478	5,460	1070	982
34/35		4,401	4,489	5,460	1059	971

Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

Table 9 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 continued increasing from 5,001 in 2015/16 to 5,290 in 2019/20 but fell to 5,115 in 2021/22. The projections for this area drop from 5,111 (Baseline) and 5,213 (+2%) in 2022/23 and drop to 4,401 (Baseline) and 4,489 (+2%) in 2034/35. There is a surplus of places in this planning area for the entire period covered.

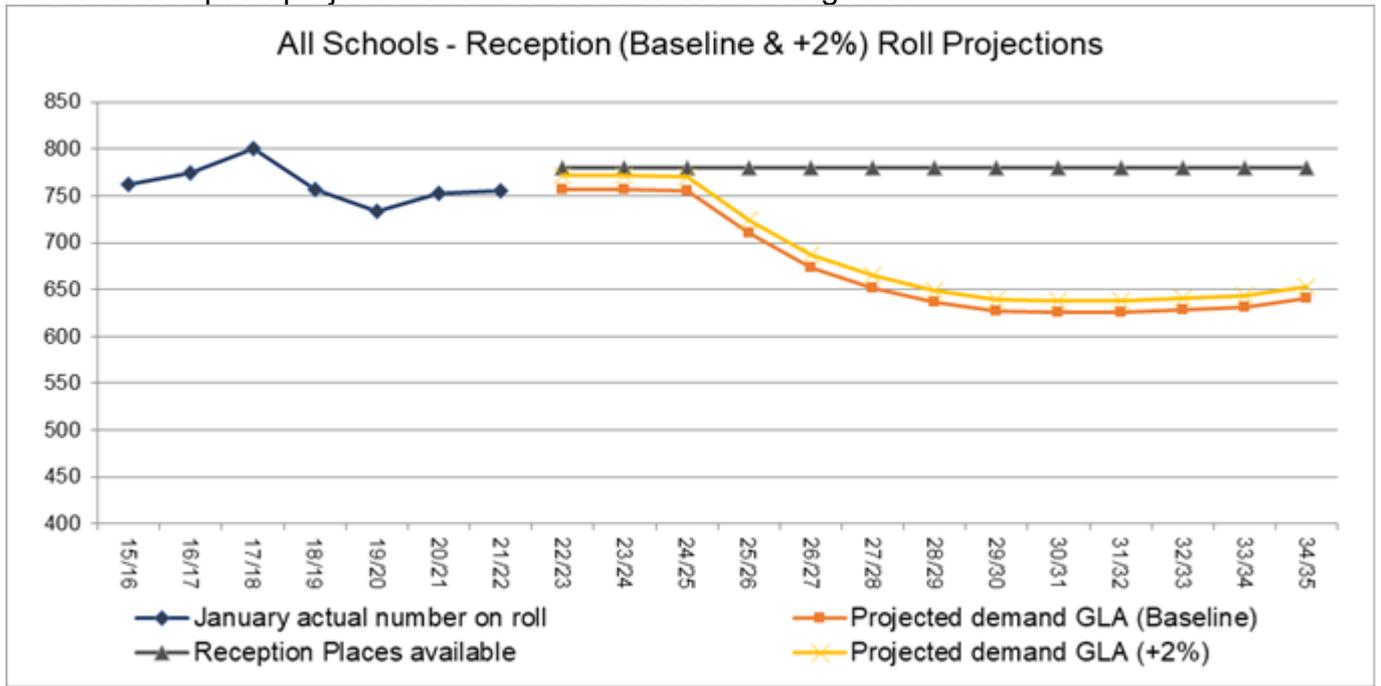
Table 10: Reception projections for the South East Planning Area

Primary Planning Area 3 - South East (Community Schools only)								
Year Reception								
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA (Baseline)	Projected demand GLA (+2%)	Reception Places available	Calculated FE - baseline	Calculated FE +2%	Proposed Additional FE required Baseline & +2%	Total Reception Places Proposed - baseline & +2%
15/16	762							
16/17	775							
17/18	801							
18/19	757							
19/20	733							
20/21	752							
21/22	756							
22/23		757	772	780	0.77	0.26	0	780
23/24		757	772	780	0.77	0.26	0	780
24/25		755	770	780	0.83	0.33	0	780
25/26		710	724	780	2.33	1.86	0	780
26/27		673	686	780	3.57	3.12	0	780
27/28		652	665	780	4.27	3.83	0	780
28/29		636	649	780	4.80	4.38	0	780
29/30		627	640	780	5.10	4.68	0	780
30/31		625	638	780	5.17	4.75	0	780
31/32		625	638	780	5.17	4.75	0	780
32/33		628	641	780	5.07	4.65	0	780
33/34		631	644	780	4.97	4.55	0	780
34/35		640	653	780	4.67	4.24	0	780

Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727; The 2021/22 places include the reduction of 1FE at Kenmore Park Infant.

Table 10 above and Chart 5 below show that even though the Reception numbers on roll have fluctuated a little over the period shown, they have overall remained quite stable in the South East planning area, increasing from 762 in 2015/16 to 801 in 2017/18 but then dropping to 756 in 2021/22. The projections in this area start at 757 (Baseline) and 772 (+2%) in 2022/23 but steadily continue to fall over the period dropping to 640 (Baseline) and 653 (+2%) in 2034/35. There is a sufficient number of places available in this area, with the surplus increasing from just under 1 form of entry to just under 5 FE by the end of the period covered.

Chart 5: Reception projections for the South East Planning Area



Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

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 2022 is shown below. The number of temporary (bulge) Reception classes and permanent expansion classes from 2009/10 to 2016/17 are also shown below.

Schools:	PAN	Main Wards:
Earlsmead	60	Harrow on the Hill
Grange	90	Rayners Lane
Heathland	90	Roxbourne
Newton Farm	60	Roxeth
Roxbourne	60	West Harrow
Roxeth	60	
Welldon Park	60	
St Anselm's - VA	60	
St George's – VA	60	
Total	600	

Perm Exp – Permanent Expansions; *Grange also opened a Year 4 bulge class in September 2014;

Welldon Park School's PAN has been reduced from 3FE to 2FE from 2019/20. *A formal reduction of 1FE (90 to 60) has been agreed for Roxbourne Primary from 2021/22.

Table 11: Primary projections for the South West Planning Area

Primary projection area: South West (Community Schools only)						
Years R to 6 only						
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA (Baseline)	Projected demand GLA (R+2% - Yr6)	Places available	Surplus /Deficit of places (Baseline)	Surplus /Deficit of places (R+2% - Yr6)
15/16	4,296					
16/17	4,157					
17/18	4,118					
18/19	4,129					
19/20	4,076					
20/21	3,959					
21/22	3,924					
22/23		3,898	3,976	4,230	332	254
23/24		3,866	3,943	4,200	334	257
24/25		3,796	3,872	4,200	404	328
25/26		3,753	3,828	4,200	447	372
26/27		3,664	3,737	4,200	536	463
27/28		3,574	3,645	4,200	626	555
28/29		3,505	3,575	4,200	695	625
29/30		3,420	3,488	4,200	780	712
30/31		3,355	3,422	4,200	845	778
31/32		3,310	3,376	4,200	890	824
32/33		3,292	3,358	4,200	908	842
33/34		3,296	3,362	4,200	904	838
34/35		3,311	3,377	4,200	889	823

Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

Table 11 above shows the number of Reception to Year 6 pupils in the South West Planning Area. Pupil numbers in this area consistently increased from 4,296 in 2015/16 to 3,924 pupils in 2021/22. The projections for this area are projected to decline over the period covered from 3,898 (Baseline) and 3,976 (+2%) in 2022/23 to 3,311 (Baseline) and 3,377 (+2%) by 2034/35. There is a significant surplus of places in this area from just over 300 places in 2022/23 to just under 900 places by 2034/35.

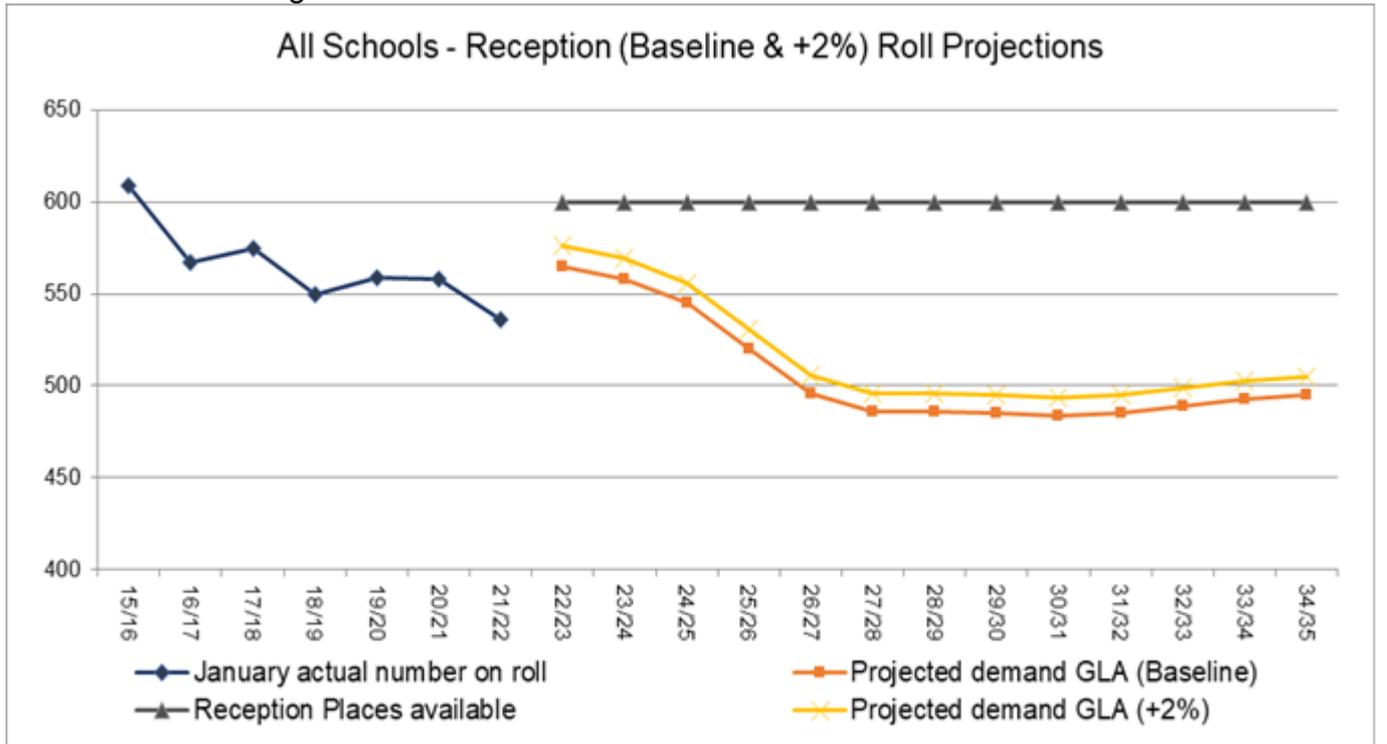
Table 12: Reception projections for the South West Planning Area

Primary Planning Area 4 - South West (Community Schools only)								
Year Reception								
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA (Baseline)	Projected demand GLA (+2%)	Reception Places available	Calculated FE - baseline	Calculated FE +2%	Proposed Additional FE required Baseline & +2%	Total Reception Places Proposed - baseline & +2%
15/16	609							
16/17	567							
17/18	575							
18/19	550							
19/20	559							
20/21	558							
21/22	536							
22/23		565	576	600	1.17	0.79	0	600
23/24		558	569	600	1.40	1.03	0	600
24/25		545	556	600	1.83	1.47	0	600
25/26		520	530	600	2.67	2.32	0	600
26/27		496	506	600	3.47	3.14	0	600
27/28		486	496	600	3.80	3.48	0	600
28/29		486	496	600	3.80	3.48	0	600
29/30		485	495	600	3.83	3.51	0	600
30/31		484	494	600	3.87	3.54	0	600
31/32		485	495	600	3.83	3.51	0	600
32/33		489	499	600	3.70	3.37	0	600
33/34		493	503	600	3.57	3.24	0	600
34/35		495	505	600	3.50	3.17	0	600

Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727; ** the 21/22 places include the reduction of 1FE at Roxbourne Primary.

Table 12 above and Chart 6 below show the Reception numbers and projections in the South West planning area. The actual pupil numbers for this area have dropped from 609 in 2015/16 to 536 in 2021/22. The projections for this area are projected to fall over the period covered, falling from 565 (Baseline) and 576 (+2%) in 2022/23 to 495 (Baseline) and 505 (+2%) in 2034/35. There is a surplus of 1 to just over 3 forms of entry over the period covered in the table.

Chart 6: Current Reception NOR compared to roll projections and places available for the South West Planning Area



Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

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 2022 is shown below.

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

Perm Exp – Permanent Expansions; *Marlborough also opened a Year 3 bulge class in September 2014 and in

Schools:	PAN	Main Wards:
Belmont	90	Greenhill
Elmgrove	120	Kenton West
Marlborough	90	Marlborough
Norbury	90	Wealdstone North
Priestmead (moved from SE PPA)	120	Wealdstone South
Saint Jerome's - VA	60	
St Joseph's – VA	60	
Whitefriars	90	
Total	720	

September 2015 opened a Year 1 and vertical Year 4 & Year 5 (15 places each) bulge classes.

The Central Planning area is an area of significant housing development as part of Harrow's Opportunity Area and the demand for places will be monitored closely. The Government free school (Saint Jérôme Bilingual School) opened in September 2016, providing 2 forms of entry, of which 12 places are allocated on foundation/faith basis, the remainder are offered to the 2 founder's children, siblings and open places within the catchment area.

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. 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.

Table 13: Primary projections for the Central Planning Area

Primary projection area: Central (Community Schools)						
Years R to 6 only						
Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA (Baseline)	Projected demand GLA (R+2% - Yr6)	Places available	Surplus /Deficit of places (Baseline)	Surplus /Deficit of places (R+2% - Yr6)
15/16	4,799					
16/17	5,019					
17/18	5,232					
18/19	5,316					
19/20	4,659					
20/21	4,749					
21/22	4,768					
22/23		4,872	4,969	5,040	168	71
23/24		4,980	5,080	5,040	60	-40
24/25		5,003	5,103	5,040	37	-63
25/26		5,056	5,157	5,040	-16	-117
26/27		5,069	5,170	5,040	-29	-130
27/28		5,088	5,190	5,040	-48	-150
28/29		5,106	5,208	5,040	-66	-168
29/30		5,117	5,219	5,040	-77	-179
30/31		5,126	5,229	5,040	-86	-189
31/32		5,145	5,248	5,040	-105	-208
32/33		5,184	5,288	5,040	-144	-248
33/34		5,244	5,349	5,040	-204	-309
34/35		5,317	5,423	5,040	-277	-383

Source:SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

Table 13 above shows the projected Reception (Baseline & +2%) to Year 6 pupil numbers in the Central Planning Area up to 2034/35. The actual numbers on roll increased substantially in this area, from 4,799 in 2015/16 to 5,316 in 2018/19, after which point they dropped slightly to 4,659 in 2019/20 and then have slowly increased to 4,768 in 2021/22.

The projections for this area are projected to continue increasing, rising from 4,872 (Baseline) and 4,969 (+2%) in 2022/23 to 5,317 (Baseline) and 5,423 (+2%) by 2034/35. There are sufficient places in this area until 2025/26, at which point there is a projected deficit of 16 (Baseline) and 117 (+2%) places. The deficit in places is set to increase substantially over the period covered in the table, with the projections suggesting a shortfall of up to 277 Baseline and 383 places by 2034/35.

Table 14: Reception projections for the Central Planning Area

Primary Planning Area 5 - Central									
Year Reception									
School Year	January actual number on roll	Projected demand GLA (Baseline)	Projected demand GLA (+2%)	Reception Places available	Calculated FE - baseline	Calculated FE +2%	Proposed Additional FE required Baseline /+2%	Total Reception Places Proposed - baseline	Total Reception Places Proposed - +2%
15/16	774								
16/17	830								
17/18	834								
18/19	791								
19/20	714								
20/21	713								
21/22	707								
22/23		735	750	720	-0.50	-0.99	1/1	765	780
23/24		753	768	720	-1.10	-1.60	1/2	783	828
24/25		747	762	720	-0.90	-1.40	1/1	777	792
25/26		753	768	720	-1.10	-1.60	1/2	783	828
26/27		741	756	720	-0.70	-1.19	1/1	771	786
27/28		744	759	720	-0.80	-1.30	1/1	774	789
28/29		756	771	720	-1.20	-1.70	1/2	786	831
29/30		778	794	720	-1.93	-2.45	2/2	838	854
30/31		794	810	720	-2.47	-3.00	2/3	854	900
31/32		807	823	720	-2.90	-3.44	3/3	897	913
32/33		819	835	720	-3.30	-3.85	3/4	909	955
33/34		827	844	720	-3.57	-4.12	4/4	947	964
34/35		836	853	720	-3.87	-4.42	4/4	956	973

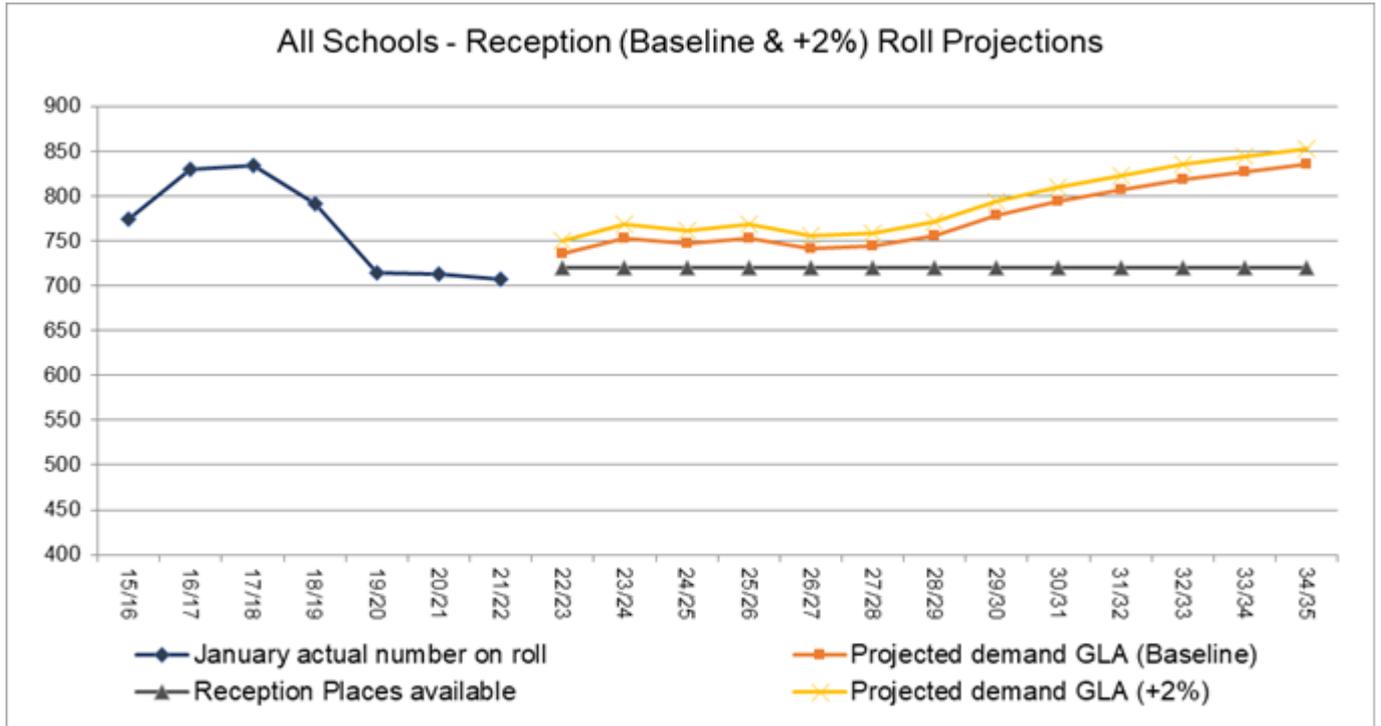
Source:SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

As can be seen by the deficit of places projected in the table above the Central Planning area is an area of significant housing development, which is a part of Harrow's Opportunity Area. The demand for places in this planning area are being closely monitored, with 3FE planned to meet the demand via the school proposed Harrow View Primary School.

Table 14 above and Chart 7 below show that the number of Reception pupils in the Central planning area have significantly increased over the last few years. The 2016/17 Reception number had a step increase to 830 pupils, from 774 in 2015/16, and the 2017/18 number on roll rose slightly to 834. This increase is due to the inclusion of the school places available at the St Jérôme Bilingual School, which opened in September 2016. However the numbers dropped by 43 places to 791 in 2018/19 and have continued decreasing to 707 in 2021/22.

The projections for this planning area are projected to increase, from 735 (Baseline) and 750 (+2%) in 2022/23 to 836 (Baseline) and 853 (+2%) by 2034/35. There is a projected deficit of under 1 form of entry in 2022/23, which increases to 2 FE (Baseline) from 2029/30 and 2 FE (+2%) from 2023/24 onwards. The deficit is projected to continue up to the end of the period covered in the table. However it should be noted that the neighbouring planning areas have sufficient places.

Chart 7: Current NOR compared to roll projections and places available for the Central Planning Area



Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

3.6 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. Generally secondary school place planning has been undertaken on a whole borough level. However, further analysis is being undertaken on three planning areas.

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, an additional 270 Year 7 places (Pinner High School 180 places, Whitefriars School and Canons High School increases of 60 places and 30 places respectively) were made available.

From September 2017, a further additional 84 Year 7 places (Nower Hill High School increase of 24 places, Sacred Heart Language College and Whitefriars School increase of 30 places each) were made available.

From September 2018, the Year 7 PAN increased by 22 additional places (Bentley Wood High School increase of 12 places and Park High School increase of 10 places).

From September 2019, for the academic year 2019/20 the Year 7 PAN increased by 30 additional places at Hatch End High School.

From September 2022, for the academic year 2022/23 the Year 7 PAN increased by 16 places at Bentley Wood High School.

There is a significant level of new housing development planned in Harrow over the next few years. The types of housing units, and therefore the anticipated child yield, are not known at this stage. Of the latest projections in this report and announced free school, 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 years.

The secondary schools in Harrow with their planned admission number (PAN) for September 2022 are shown in Table 18 below.

Table 18: High School PAN

Schools:	PAN
Bentley Wood High School	240
Canons High School	210
Harrow High School	180
Hatch End High School	210
Nower Hill High School	324
Park High School	270
Rooks Heath College	210
Whitmore High School	270
Salvatorian College	150*
Sacred Heart Language College	150**
Avanti House Secondary School	180
Whitefriars (All-through school: secondary places)	150
Pinner High	180
Total Year 7 places in September 2022	2,724

*the PAN for Salvatorian College was planned to increase to 180 from 150 in September 2019, this was not implemented; **the PAN for Sacred Heart Language College has been decreased to 150 from 180 in September 2021.

The 'places available' columns in Tables 19 and 20 and Charts 9 and 10 include the following secondary school places:

Additional secondary school places

- 180 Year 7 secondary school places at Avanti House since September 2012;
- 30 additional Year 7 places at Bentley Wood High School since September 2014, and 14 further places from September 2018;
- 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 September 2015;
 - Four forms of entry in September 2016;
 - Five forms of entry from September 2017 onwards.
- 30 additional Year 7 places at Canons High School from September 2016;
- Pinner High School opened in September 2016 with 180 Year 7 places;
- 24 additional Year 7 places at Nower Hill High School from September 2017;
- 30 additional Year 7 places at Sacred Heart Language College from September 2017;
- 10 additional Year 7 places at Park High School from September 2018;
- Salvatorian College has been rebuilt to an increased PAN of 30 places which would be available upon completion of the construction project. These places were meant to be included in the tables and charts below from 2019/20 but the school have not increased their PAN and Officers are in discussions with High School heads to ensure we meet future demand;
- 16 additional Year 7 places at Bentley Wood High from September 2022.

Reduction in secondary school places

- Hatch End High School is being partially rebuilt, and their PAN will reduce by 30 places to 210 permanently from September 2020.

- The Sacred Heart Language College will be reducing its PAN from 180 to 150 from September 2021.

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

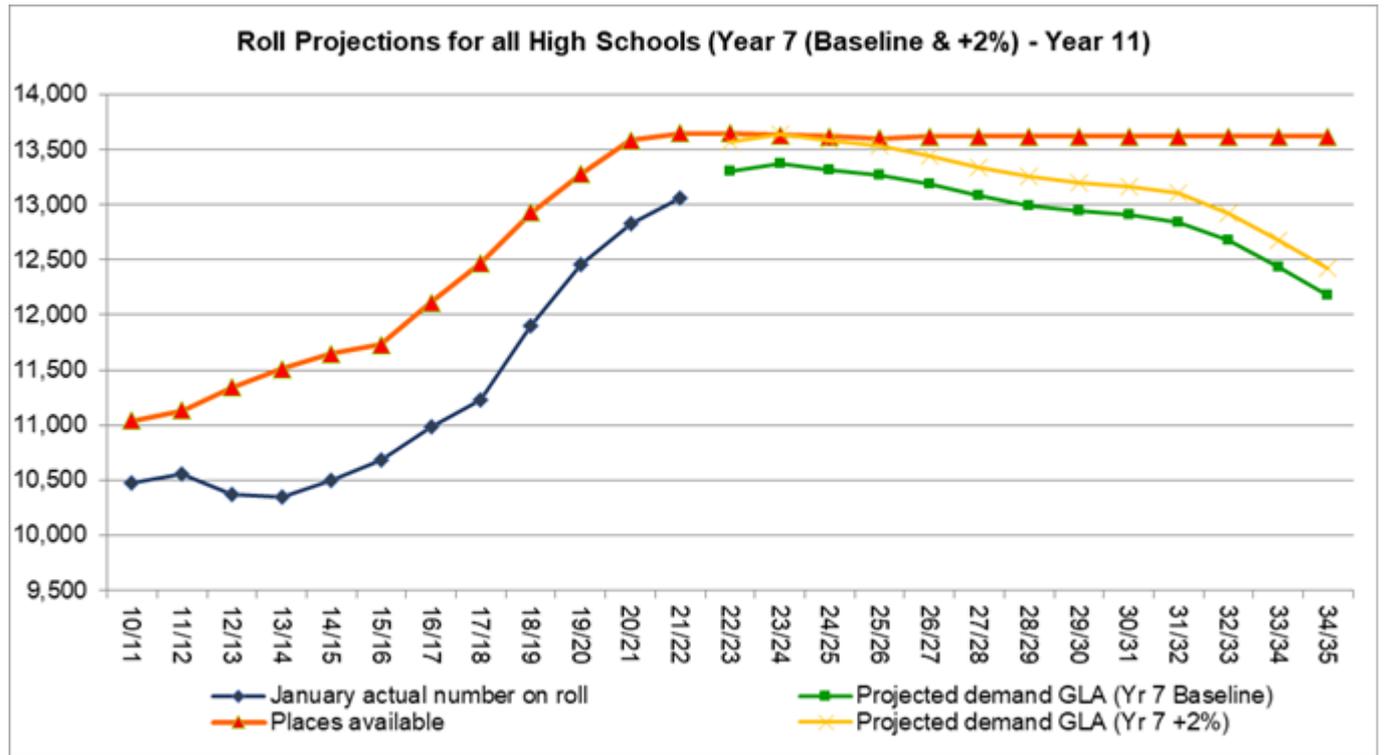
Table 19 and Chart 9 below show that the numbers on roll from Year 7 to Year 11 have continued increasing from 10,342 in 2013/14 to 13,061 in 2021/22. The GLA projects a continued increase in the number of pupils in Year 7 to Year 11 from 13,303 (Baseline) and 13,569 (+2%) in 2022/23 to 13,377 (Baseline) and 13,645 (+2%) after which they start to drop to 12,177 (Baseline) and 12,421 (+2%) by 2034/35. There is a surplus of places projected over the period shown in the table below.

Table 19: Secondary projections for Year 7 (Baseline & +2%) to Year 11 in all High Schools

Secondary projections: All High Schools								
Years 7 (Baseline BPO 2020 3/4 Scenario 2 & +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%)	Forms of Entry surplus/deficit (Yr 7 Baseline)	Forms of Entry surplus/deficit (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	10,342			11,510	1,168			
14/15	10,500			11,650	1,150			
15/16	10,686			11,730	1,044			
16/17	10,983			12,110	1,127			
17/18	11,234			12,474	1,240			
18/19	11,897			12,928	1,031			
19/20	12,453			13,276	823			
20/21	12,829			13,582	753			
21/22	13,061			13,648	587			
22/23		13,303	13,569	13,646	343	77	11	3
23/24		13,377	13,645	13,632	255	-13	9	0
24/25		13,319	13,585	13,618	299	33	10	1
25/26		13,271	13,536	13,604	333	68	11	2
26/27		13,183	13,447	13,620	437	173	15	6
27/28		13,078	13,340	13,620	542	280	18	9
28/29		12,994	13,254	13,620	626	366	21	12
29/30		12,943	13,202	13,620	677	418	23	14
30/31		12,905	13,163	13,620	715	457	24	15
31/32		12,845	13,102	13,620	775	518	26	17
32/33		12,672	12,925	13,620	948	695	32	23
33/34		12,434	12,683	13,620	1186	937	40	31
34/35		12,177	12,421	13,620	1443	1199	48	40

Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727; Salvatorian College planned to have 180 places from September 2019 but this is no longer the case, which has been factored into the table above from 2019/20 onwards and Hatch End High is being rebuilt to a decreased PAN of 30 places permanently from 2020/21, which has been factored into the table above from 2020/21; The Sacred Heart Language College will be reducing its PAN from 180 to 150 from September 2021. Bentley Wood High has increased its PAN from September 2022, which has been factored in above.

Chart 9: Current NOR compared to roll projections and places available for all High Schools, Years 7 to 11



Source:SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

3.7 Year 7 Projections for High Schools

Table 20 and Chart 10 below show that Year 7 numbers on roll consistently increased from 1,932 in 2012/13 to 2,377 in 2016/17, but dropped slightly in 2017/18 to 2,347. However the actual numbers increased again by 187 pupils in 2018/19 to 2,534 and by 136 pupils in 2019/20 to 2,670, however they fell by just over 1 form of entry in 2020/21 to 2,623.

The GLA projections are suggesting a continued increase in the number of pupils, with some fluctuation over the period shown in the table below. They increase from 2,668 (Baseline) and 2,721 (+2%) in 2021/22 to 2,705 (Baseline) and 2,759 (+2%) in 2022/23, but then are projected to drop to 2,576 (Baseline) and 2,628 (+2%) in 2025/26. They rise and fall again after this period, falling to 2,517 (Baseline) and 2,567 (+2%) in 2033/34.

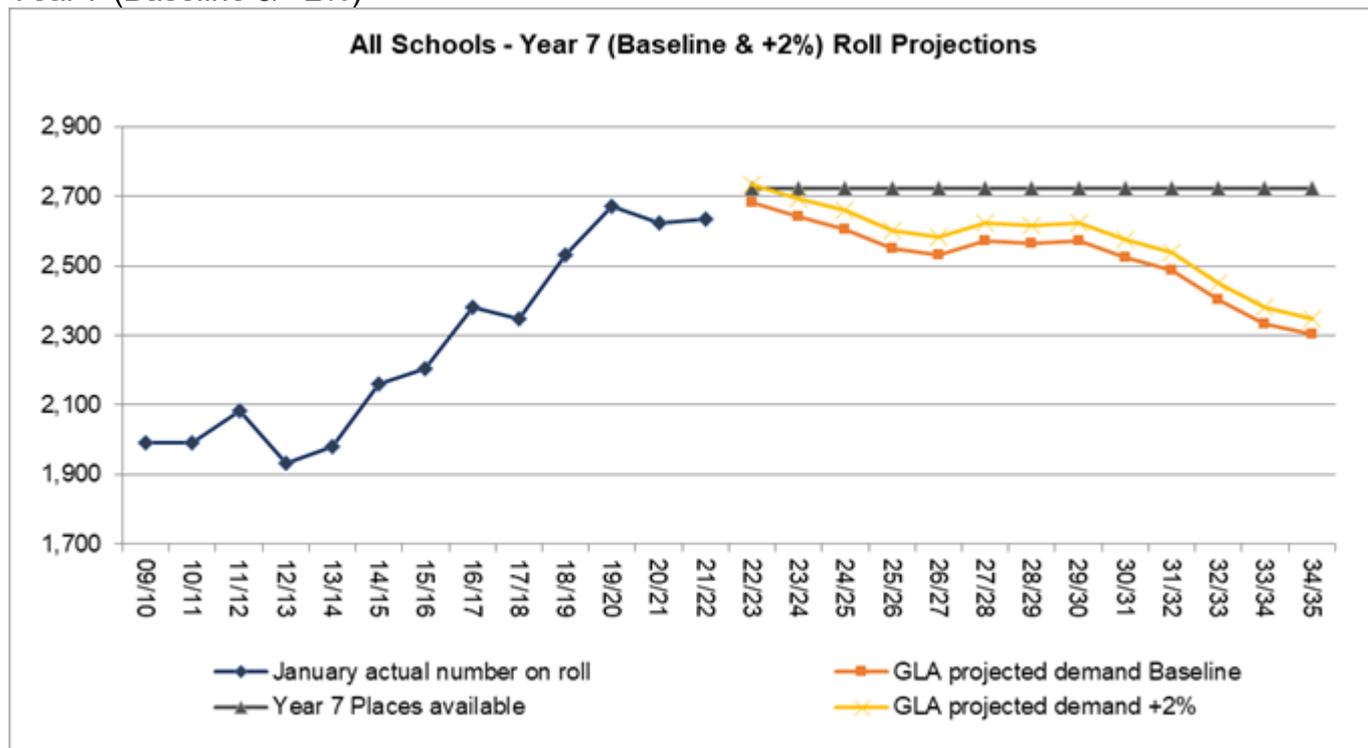
Based on the baseline projections, a surplus of places is suggested for the whole of their period shown in the table below. However, a deficit of 1 FE is projected for 2022/23 and for 2028/29 increasing to a 2 FE deficit in 2029/30.

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

Secondary projection area: All Schools (Includes VA)										
Year 7										
Year	January actual number on roll	GLA projected demand Baseline	GLA projected demand +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%
09/10	1,991									
10/11	1,992									
11/12	2,084									
12/13	1,932									
13/14	1,982									
14/15	2,160									
15/16	2,204									
16/17	2,379									
17/18	2,346									
18/19	2,532									
19/20	2,670									
20/21	2,622									
21/22	2,633									
22/23		2,681	2,735	2,724	1.43	0	-0.35	0	2,724	2,724
23/24		2,641	2,694	2,724	2.77	0	1.01	0	2,724	2,724
24/25		2,606	2,658	2,724	3.93	0	2.20	0	2,724	2,724
25/26		2,549	2,600	2,724	5.83	0	4.13	0	2,724	2,724
26/27		2,532	2,583	2,724	6.40	0	4.71	0	2,724	2,724
27/28		2,571	2,622	2,724	5.10	0	3.39	0	2,724	2,724
28/29		2,565	2,616	2,724	5.30	0	3.59	0	2,724	2,724
29/30		2,573	2,624	2,724	5.03	0	3.32	0	2,724	2,724
30/31		2,524	2,574	2,724	6.67	0	4.98	0	2,724	2,724
31/32		2,488	2,538	2,724	7.87	0	6.21	0	2,724	2,724
32/33		2,404	2,452	2,724	10.67	0	9.06	0	2,724	2,724
33/34		2,333	2,380	2,724	13.03	0	11.48	0	2,724	2,724
34/35		2,303	2,349	2,724	14.03	0	12.50	0	2,724	2,724

Source:SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727; Salvatorian College planned to have 180 places from September 2019 but this is no longer the case, which has been factored into the table above from 2019/20 onwards and Hatch End High is being rebuilt to a decreased PAN of 30 places permanently from 2020/21, which has been factored into the table above; The Sacred Heart Language College will be reducing its PAN from 180 to 150 from September 2021; Bentley Wood High has increased its PAN from September 2022, which has been factored in above.

Chart 10: Current NOR compared to roll projections and places available for all High schools, Year 7 (Baseline & +2%)



Source: SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

Annexe 1- Child Population Projections 2022

Section 1: Child Population Projections

ONS Mid-Year Estimates (MYE)

Mid-year population estimates relate to the usually resident population. They account for long-term international migrants (people who change their country of usual residence for a period of 12 months or more) but do not account for short-term migrants (people who come to or leave the country for a period of less than 12 months).

Harrow's 2020-MYE

According to the 2020-MYE Harrow's school age children are estimated to have increased from 2019 to 2020, whilst the pre-school and post-school numbers have decreased, as can be seen in the table below.

Age	mid-2019	Mid-2020	# change	% change
0 to 4	17,842	17,832	-10	-0.06%
5 to 9	17,137	17,429	292	1.70%
10 to 14	15,333	15,552	219	1.43%
15 to 19	13,644	13,951	307	2.25%
20 to 24	13,039	12,889	-150	-1.15%

Source: Population Estimates Table (2020)

ONS Sub National Population Projections

The ONS's Population Projections (SNPP) provide statistics on potential future size and age structure of the population. They are based on past trends and assumptions of future levels of births, deaths and migration. They do not incorporate local development plans but instead provide a baseline, which can be combined with local knowledge.

Harrow's 2018-based SNPPs

According to the ONS's SNPPs Harrow's primary age children from 0 to 4 and 5 to 9 are projected to decrease between 2018 and 2028.

According to the ONS's SNPPs Harrow's secondary age children from 10 to 19 are projected to continue increasing;

Age range	2018	2023	2028	# change 2018-2028	% change 2018-2028
0-4	17,745	15,732	14,840	-2,905	-16.4%
0-9	16,783	16,919	15,059	-1,724	-10.3%
10-14	15,080	16,417	16,378	1,298	8.6%
15-19	13,767	13,981	15,142	1,375	10.0%
20-24	13,528	11,880	11,710	-1,818	-13.4%

Source: 2018 SNPP table2

GLA Borough Preferred Option Population Projections

The 2020-based BPO projections have been produced with a newly developed small area population model. This model has been developed to reduce reliance on 2011 census inputs in the modelling process. As a result, the model is able to run projections not only for census (2013) wards but also for updated wards including 2022 ward boundaries.

The Borough Preferred Option (BPO) projections are a special set of housing-led population projections produced by the GLA for London local authorities and based on a housing development trajectory specified by each borough for this specific purpose. The BPO projections use the GLA housing-led and small area models to produce ward-level population projections. The model has two stages:

Stage 1: Trend projection

Ward populations are projected from a starting population in a given year by applied pre-calculated rates of fertility, mortality and migration. The resulting population change is added to the starting population to give projected population for that year.

Stage 2: Housing-led projection

For the same year, using the same starting population, a second projection is run. This projection takes inputs from the Stage 1 projection as well as development data provided in the form of a BPO development trajectory. The model calculates a level of Average Household Size (AHS) which is consistent with the existing character of the ward, new development being built and projected trended population growth. The AHS value is applied to the input development to give a total population for the ward. Births and deaths for the ward are taken from the Stage 1 projection. Net migration is calculated by differencing the population change for the year from the births and deaths. Gross flows are then estimated from the gross flow using the same 're-grossing' process outlined above.

The final population at the end of Stage 2 is the projected population for that year and becomes the starting population for the next year.

Differences to previous rounds of projections

The model used in the production of this set of GLA projections differs in approach from previous rounds of projections. In particular it makes use of recent trends in migration at the ward level as opposed to relying on census data. We believe that these changes produce more robust and consistent projections. In some wards the differences between previous projections and this set will be marked. There will be differences to overall population trajectories and also to age structures within wards. Where boroughs note particular differences between this round and previous rounds the GLA can offer guidance on reasons for those differences and in understanding their impacts.

The 2020-based BPO projections have 2 variant projections:

- Scenario 1 (using the 2020-based central lower projection as a constraint)
Standard migration assumptions for the covid period; Higher domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term (5-year average).
- Scenario 2 (using the 2020-based central upper projection as a constraint)
Standard migration assumptions for the covid period; Lower domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term (10-year average).

This year we have used the school roll projections that are based on the BPO Scenario 2 variant, in-line with Demography and Planning areas of the Council.

A summary of the GLA's 2020 Borough Preferred Option population projections based on the scenario 2 variant for Harrow of 0 to 3 year olds, 4-10 year olds, 11-15 year olds and 16 to 25 year olds is summarised in the chart below.

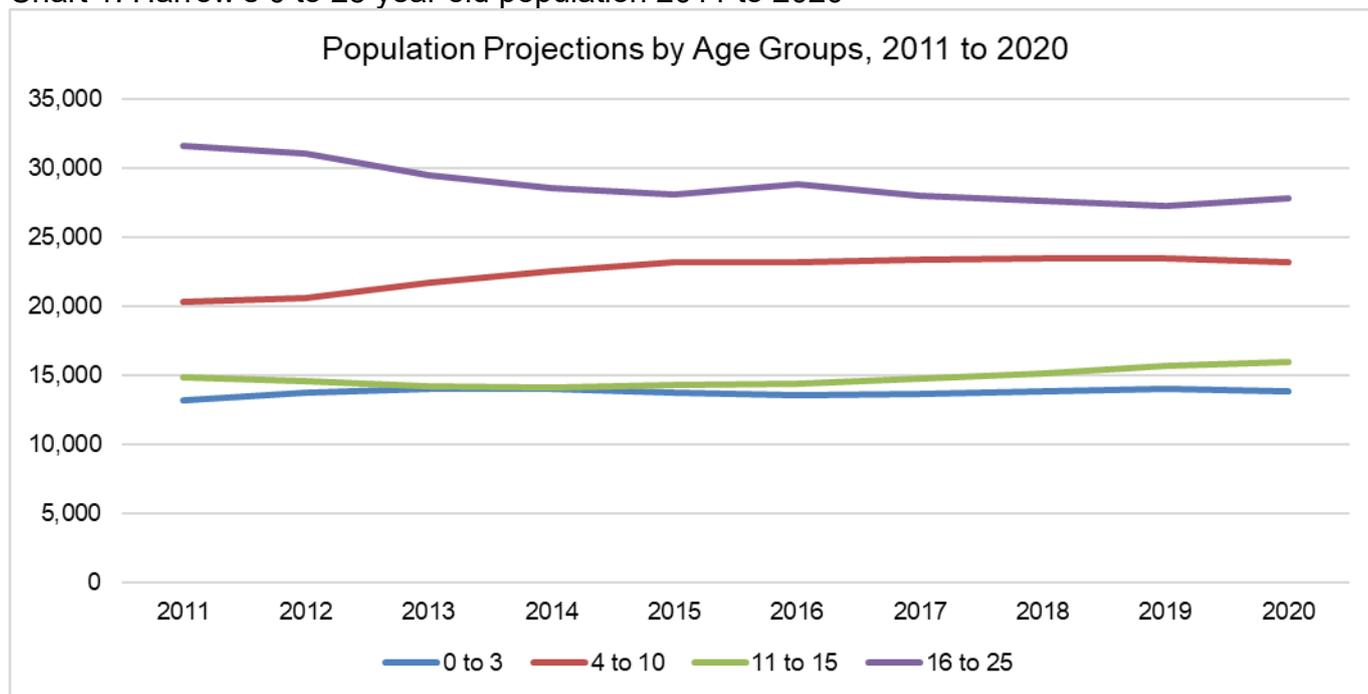
Chart 1 below shows that between 2011 and 2019:

- The number of 0 to 3 year olds has fluctuated over the years but overall increased from 13,252 in 2011 to 13,878 in 2020.
- The number of 4 to 10 year olds have dipped slightly over the last couple of years but have overall continued to increase, from 20,328 in 2011 to 23,268 in 2020.
- The number of 11 to 15 year olds decreased between 2011 and 2014, after which point they have continued increase to 15,994 in 2020.
- The number of 16 to 25 year olds has overall continue to drop over the years, from 31,632 in 2011 to 27,865 in 2020.

Age	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0 to 3	13,252	13,742	14,030	14,015	13,808	13,608	13,646	13,847	14,046	13,878
4 to 10	20,328	20,646	21,726	22,597	23,213	23,257	23,386	23,550	23,481	23,268
11 to 15	14,892	14,643	14,237	14,174	14,333	14,450	14,796	15,206	15,712	15,994
16 to 25	31,632	31,082	29,563	28,598	28,175	28,835	28,009	27,720	27,332	27,865

Source: GLA's Harrow_scenario2_WD22

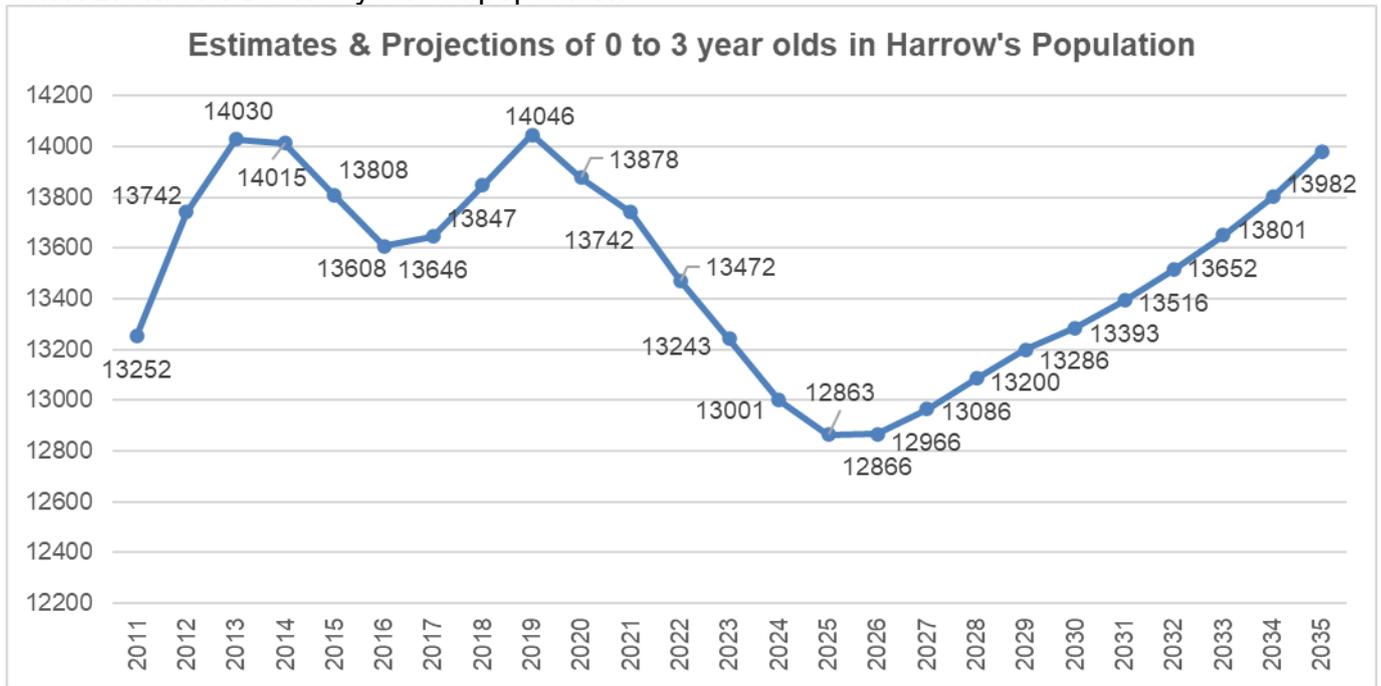
Chart 1: Harrow's 0 to 25 year old population 2011 to 2020



Source: GLA's Harrow_scenario2_WD22

The chart below shows that the number of 0 to 3 year olds in Harrow has fluctuated over the last decade, increasing from from 13,252 in 2011 to 14,030 in 2013 and then falling to 13,608 in 2016 but then increasing again to 14,046 in 2019. The actual number dropped to 13,878 in 2020 and is projected to continue decreasing to 12,863 in 2025. However, the number of 0 to 3 years are projected to start increasing again from 12,866 in 2026 to 13,982 in 2035, with a continued upward trajectory.

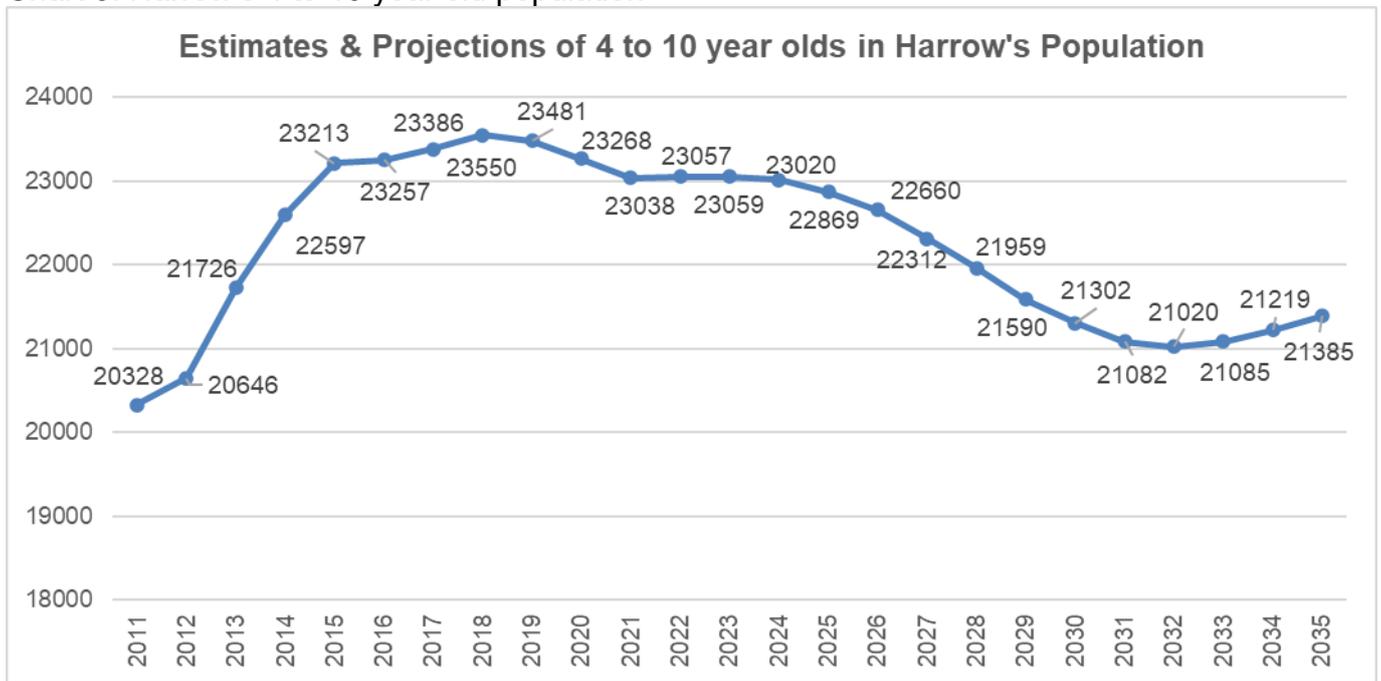
Chart 2: Harrow's 0 to 3 year old population



Source: GLA's Harrow_scenario2_WD22

Chart 3 below shows that the number of 4 to 10 year olds has increased from 20,328 in 2011 to 23,481 in 2020, and are overall projected to decrease from 23,059 in 2023 to 21,385 by 2035.

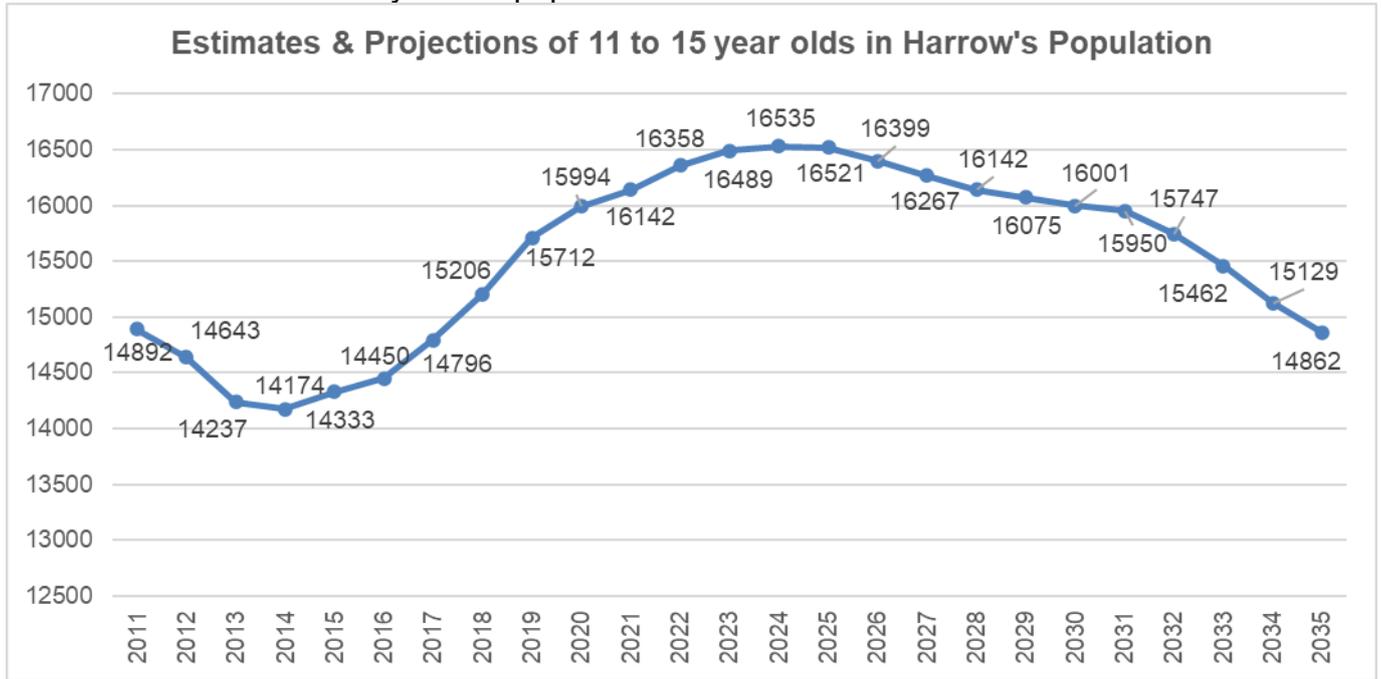
Chart 3: Harrow's 4 to 10 year old population



Source: GLA's Harrow_scenario2_WD22

Chart 4 below shows that the number of 11 to 15 year olds decreased from 14,892 in 2011 to 14,174 in 2014, and then increased to 15,994 in 2020. The projections are projected to continue increasing, peaking at 16,535 in 2024 and start to decline with a downward trajectory to 14,862 in 2035.

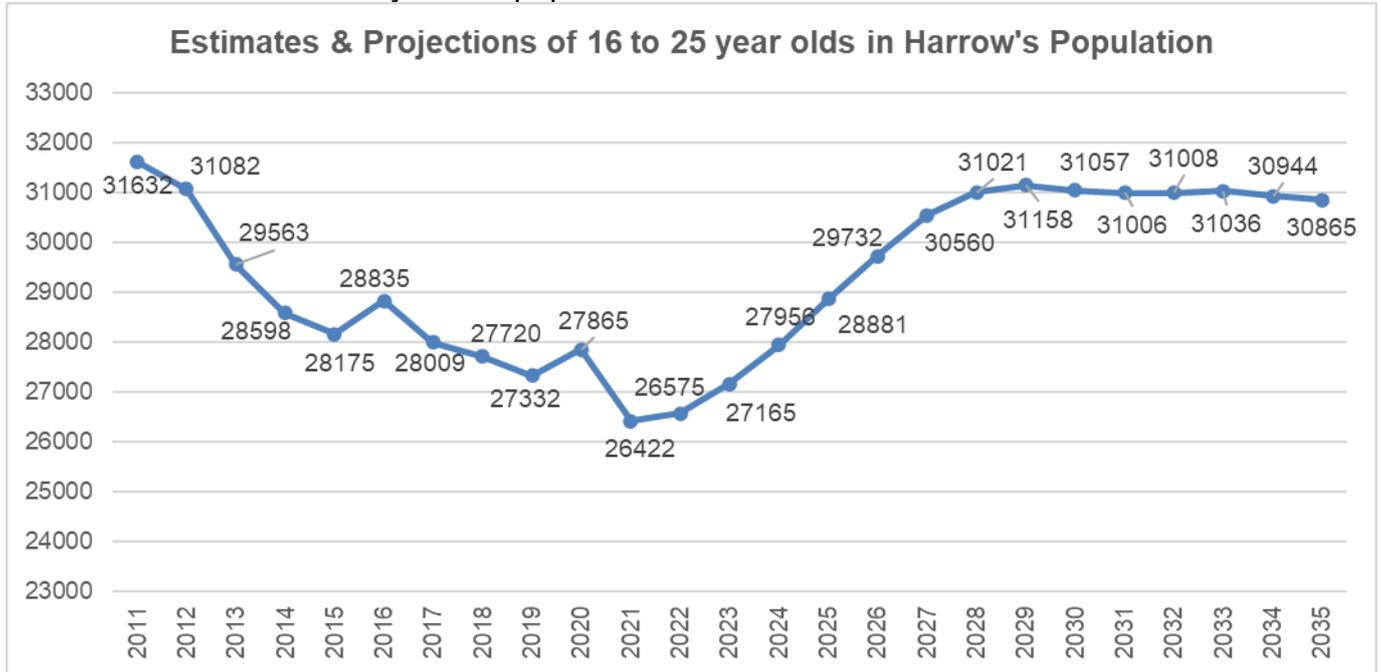
Chart 4: Harrow's 11 to 15 year old population



Source: GLA's Harrow_scenario2_WD22

Chart 5 below shows that the number of 16 to 25 year olds has dropped from 31,632 in 2011 to 27,332 in 2019, and then rose slightly to 27,865 in 2020. The numbers are projected to initially drop to 26,422 in 2021 and then increase to 31,021 followed by a very slight decline to 30,865 in 2035.

Chart 5: Harrow's 16 to 25 year old population



Source: GLA's Harrow_scenario2_WD22

Primary Planning Areas

The GLA projections for primary schools are area based, using the Planning Areas created in 2004 by Harrow Council for school place planning when they were changed to reflect boundary changes. The projections for each Planning Area were based on a combination of ward-level child population projections and the historic pattern of subscription to schools.

Historically a methodology was used where schools were placed in planning area based on the wards that majority of the pupils resided in, with the exception of Voluntary Aided Schools. Wards were grouped together geographically taking into account the schools attended by pupils living the ward. Where the percentage of pupils from wards was less than 40% the geographical location of the ward and schools were taken into account. It was decided that the Voluntary Aided primary schools would have a non-geographical planning area as their pupils resided across the borough.

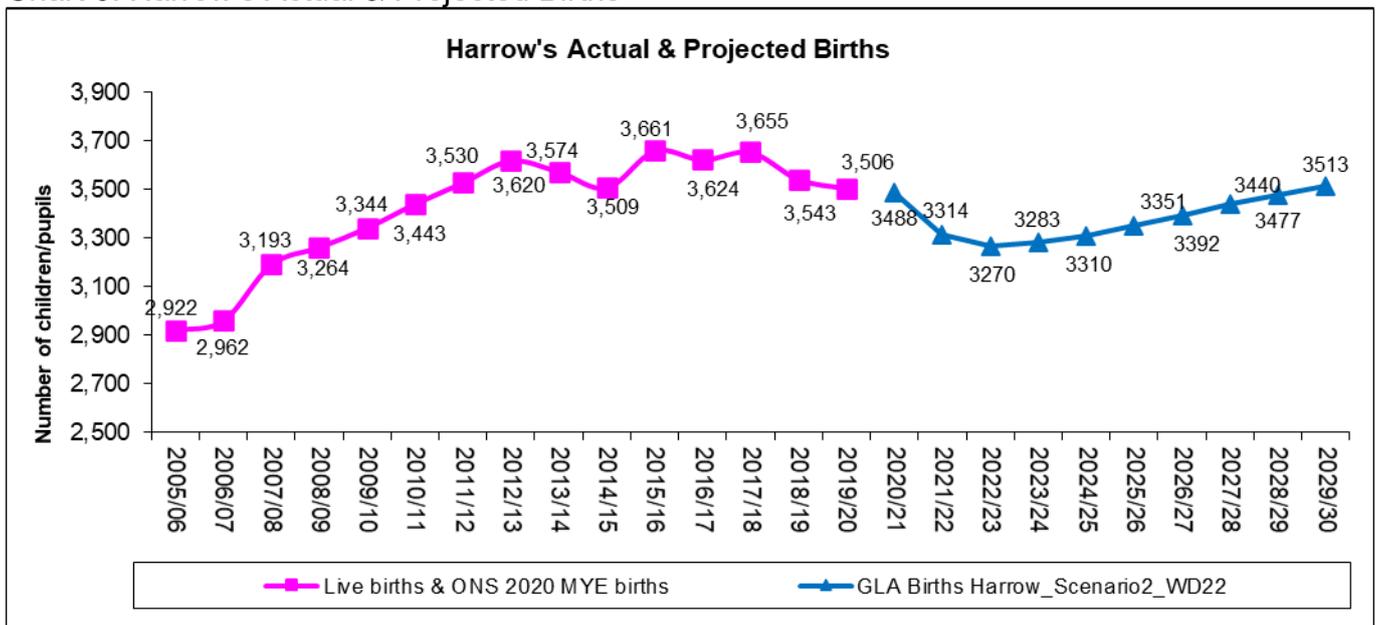
The recent review of the current planning areas is in line with DfE guidance and an analysis of where pupils went to school in May 2021, based on pupils' postcodes, has been used. The new Primary Planning Areas were redefined using the new May 2022 wards retaining the current methodology as described above. The DfE's current planning area guidance has strongly recommended not using non-geographical planning areas therefore a decision to not include the voluntary aided primary schools in the existing 5 geographical planning areas has been implemented. This resulted in the deletion of the Voluntary Aided primary planning area and Harrow currently has 5 geographical primary planning areas.

Harrow's Births and Reception Year Rolls

Harrow's observed births have continued to increase from 2,922 in 2005/06 to 3,620 in 2012/13, as can be seen in Chart 6 below. Births fluctuated from 2013/14 onwards - dropping to 3,509 in 2014/15, and then increasing to 3,655 in 2017/18 but then decreasing again to 3,506 in 2019/20.

In-line with this decline Harrow's projected births are initially projected to drop from 3,488 in 2020/21 to 3,270 in 2022/23. However they are then projected to increase from 3,283 in 2023/24 to 3,513 in 2029/30, as can be seen in Chart 6 below. There is a continued upward trajectory suggested for Harrow's births.

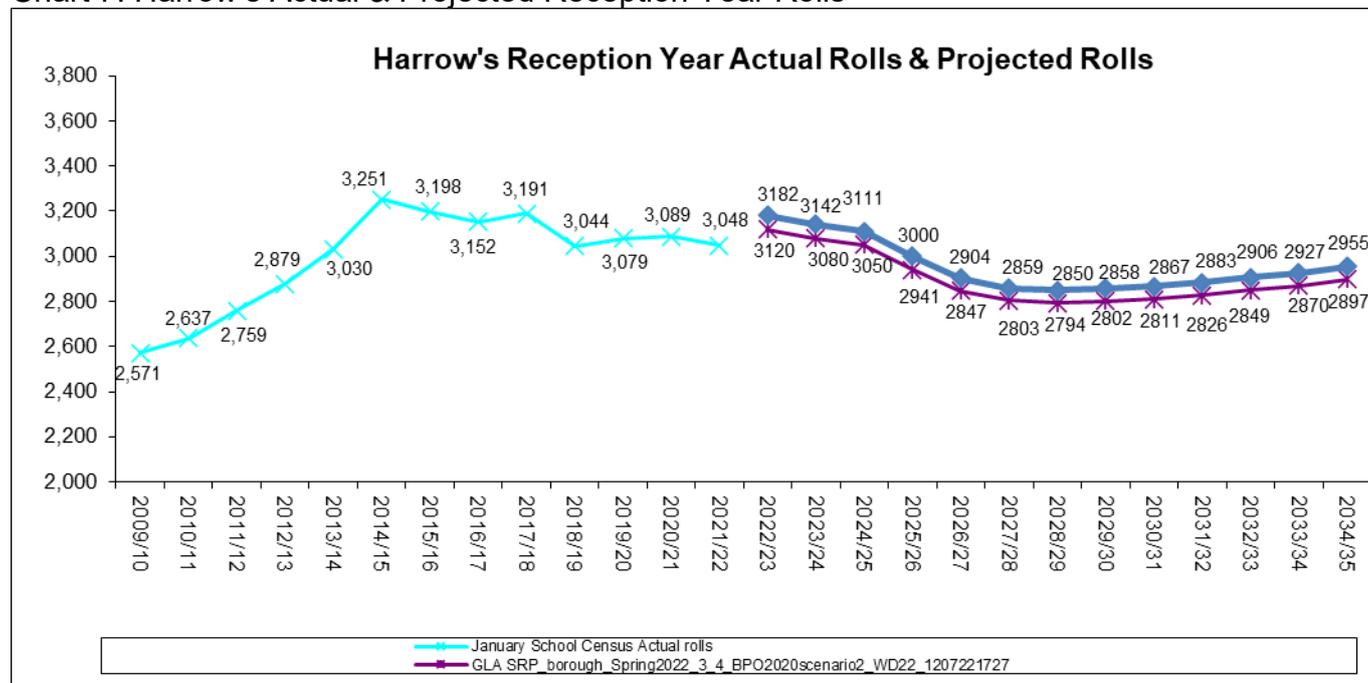
Chart 6: Harrow's Actual & Projected Births



Source: GLA Births Harrow_scenario2_WD22

In-line with the increase in Harrow's births Harrow schools' actual Reception numbers increased from 2,224 in 2005/06 to 3,251 in 2014/15. However, the numbers fell in 2015/16 to 3,198 and then dropped again to 3,152 in 2016/17. Since 2017/18 the reception number have fluctuated, rising slightly to 3,191 but then dropped quite significantly to 3,044 in 2018/19. The 2020/21 Reception number on roll is 3,048. This overall decline in the actual numbers is reflected in a lower trajectory of Harrow's schools roll projections, as can be seen in chart 7 below. Due to this change this report includes both the school roll projections as provided by the GLA (referred to as baseline) alongside our local adjustment of 2%.

Chart 7: Harrow's Actual & Projected Reception Year Rolls



Source: GLA SRP_borough_Spring2022_3_4_BPO2020scenario2_WD22_1207221727

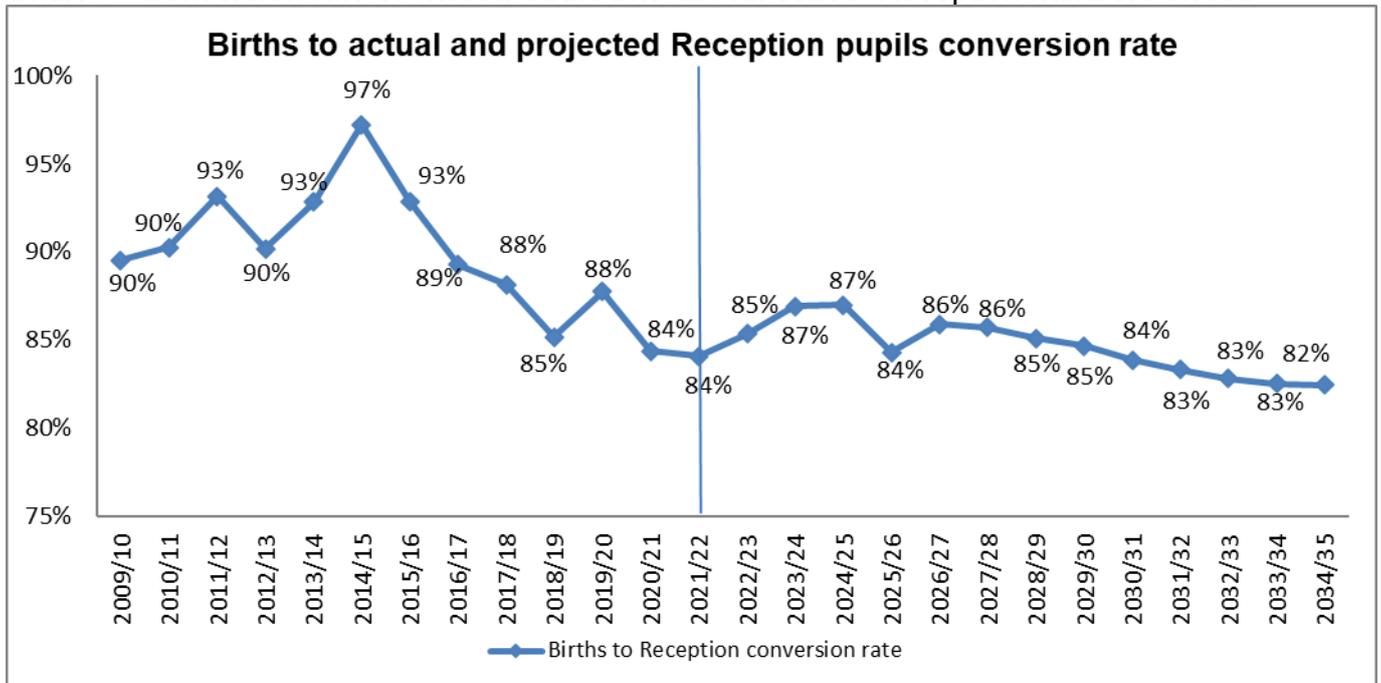
Births to School Conversion

Harrow's birth to school pupil conversion rate has ranged from 89% in 2006/07 (representing 2,310 children in Reception as at January 2007 from a total of 2,602 births in 2001/02) to 97% in 2014/15 (representing 3,251 children in Reception as at January 2015 from a total of 3,344 births in 2009/10). However the conversion rate has been dropping since and has fallen to 84% in 2021/22 (representing 3,048 children in Reception as at January 2021 from a total of 3,624 births).

As can be seen by the latest data above the increases in Harrow's births have not inevitably translated into children accepting a place in Harrow's schools Reception year group. There are a range of variables that will affect the actual number of births converting into Harrow's Reception school children, such as migration into and out of the borough, migration out of the country especially of European Citizens returning to their country of origin (likely to be due to both Brexit and or the Covid-19 pandemic), children living on the borders of Harrow could be attending neighbouring boroughs school's (especially with new free school's opening in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs), or even selecting a grammar or an independent school.

Chart 9 below shows Harrow's 2009/10 to 2019/20 births to actual Reception numbers on roll conversion rate, which has been fluctuating, from 90% in the academic year 2009/10, peaking at 97% in 2014/15, falling to 85% in 2018/19 and increasing to 88% in 2019/20 and then falling again to the lowest retention rate ever – 84% for the last two years (2020/21 & 2021/22). The chart also shows Harrow's 2022/23 to 2034/35 projected conversion rate, which is in line with the recent fluctuations in the actual conversion rates, ranging between 85% and 82%.

Chart 9 - Conversion rate of Harrow births into **actual** school Reception numbers on roll



Source: GLA Births Harrow_scenario2_WD22

Section 2: Local Factors Influencing Harrow's Pupil Projections

School Admissions Applications, Offers for Places and Take –Up

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. 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.

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 have fluctuated since 2015 to 2017 and have overall been declining.

Harrow Residents

The Admissions Service received 3,250 applications (as at 14 July 2022) **from Harrow residents** for a September 2022 Reception year school place; this includes applications for Harrow schools, out of borough schools etc.

Applications and offers of Reception places

Table 1 below shows the total number of applications over the last few years. This table 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 reverted back to previous years, falling slightly from last year's rate and this will be monitored.

Table 1 – Admissions Reception Entry Applications of Harrow residents

Entry Year	On-time	Lates as at end of August	Total	Increase	% Increase from previous year	January Census	January Take Up Rate
	January*	**		(Total)		Reception	
Sep-12	2,796	318	3,114	-	-	2,879	92.5%
Sep-13	2,991	330	3,321	207	6.65%	3,029	91.2%
Sep-14	3,210	238	3,448	127	3.82%	3,251	94.3%
Sep-15	3,126	288	3,414	-34	-0.99%	3,195	93.6%
Sep-16	3,175	264	3,439	25	0.73%	3,154	91.7%
Sep-17	3,143	243	3,386	-53	-1.54%	3,189	94.2%
Sep-18	2,969	205	3,174	-212	-6.26%	3,043	95.9%
Sep-19	2,976	212	3,188	14	0.44%	3,079	96.6%
Sep-20	3,043	184	3,227	39	1.22%	3,089	95.7%
Sep-21	2,864	311	3,142	-52	-1.61%	3,048	96.0%
Sep-22	2,972	278	3,250***	75	2.36%	3,120	96.0%

* 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 the Capita One system. (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 14 July 2022

Year 7 intake

Harrow Residents

Admissions received 3,011 applications (as at 14 July 2022) **from Harrow residents** for a September 2022 year 7 school place; this includes applications for Harrow schools, out of borough schools and grammar schools etc.

Table 2 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 remained at or just above 81% a few years ago, however it increased to 84.4% in September 2016, dropping slightly to 83.0% in September 2017. The take-up rate has fluctuated since September 2017, increasing to 88.5% in September 2019 and dropping to 86.2% in September 2021.

Table 2 – Admissions Year 7 Entry Applications of Harrow residents

Entry Year	On-time	Lates as at end of August (2)	Total	Increase	% Increase from previous year	January Census	January Take Up Rate
	October (1)			(Total)		Year 7	
Sep-13	2,329	129	2,458	-	-	1,982	80.6%
Sep-14	2,475	167	2,642	184	7.49%	2,160	81.8%
Sep-15	2,557	167	2,724	82	3.10%	2,204	80.9%
Sep-16	2,676	142	2,818	94	3.45%	2,377	84.4%
Sep-17	2,753	75	2,828	10	0.35%	2,347	83.0%
Sep-18	2,749	139	2,888	60	2.12%	2,534	87.7%
Sep-19	2,914	104	3,018	130	4.50%	2,670	88.5%
Sep-20	2,986	83	3,069	51	1.69%	2,623	85.5%
Sep-21	2,931	122	3,053	-16	-0.52%	2,633	86.2%
Sep-22	2,876	135	3,011(3)	-42	-1.38%	2,681	89.0%

(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 14th July 2022

Harrow primary schools' pupils' borough of residence

The number of pupils in Reception to Year 6 in Harrow schools have consistently increased since 2005/06 (16,633) to 2019/20 (21,714). However the number dropped for the first time in January 2021 (21,480) and again in January 2022 to 21,322 pupils in Harrow's 40 primary and 1 all through school, a drop of 158 pupils. (Source: Harrow schools' school census).

The number of out of borough primary age pupils attending Harrow's schools in previous years increased, from 2,031 in January 2016, to 2,125 in January 2017 to 2,200 in January 2018 and 2,301 in January 2019, however they dropped to 2,299 in 2020, 2,261 in 2021 and 2,258 in 2022.

Table 3 below shows that as at January 2022 the majority of Harrow's primary school pupils reside within the borough of Harrow. Please note that due to the May 2022 change in Ward Boundaries the table no longer includes a comparison to the previous year.

Table 3: Harrow schools' Reception to Year 6 pupils Harrow ward of residence January 2022

Ward	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils
Headstone	1,254	5.9%
Centenary	1,233	5.8%
Edgware	1,184	5.6%
Pinner South	1,167	5.5%
Roxeth	1,134	5.3%
Kenton East	1,094	5.1%
Harrow Weald	1,071	5.0%
Marlborough	1,021	4.8%
Wealdstone North	939	4.4%
Greenhill	873	4.1%
Rayners Lane	856	4.0%
West Harrow	776	3.6%
Pinner	767	3.6%
Roxbourne	758	3.6%
Belmont	718	3.4%
North Harrow	687	3.2%
Kenton West	680	3.2%
Stanmore	652	3.1%
Wealdstone South	650	3.0%
Hatch End	581	2.7%
Harrow on the Hill	554	2.6%
Canons	415	1.9%
Harrow Wards Total	19,064	89.4%
Out of borough	2,258	10.6%
Grand Total	21,322	100%

Source – January 2022 School Census NB special schools not included

Residence of Reception Pupils

As at January 2022 there were 3,048 (3,089 in 2021) pupils in the Reception year group and 10.3% (9.7% in 2021) of Harrow schools' Reception pupils live outside the borough. In January 2021 outborough pupils mainly live in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs: Brent 120 (111 in 2021), Hertfordshire 61 (43 in 2021), Hillingdon 60 (67 in 2021), Ealing 36 (36 in 2021) and Barnet 34 (35 in 2021), Other LAs 3 (7 in 2021).

DfE's Primary Cross Border Movement

In January 2021, 6.7%, 193 pupils, of Harrow's resident Reception age children attended schools maintained by other local authorities (6.5% in January 2020). In January 2021, 10.1%, 302 of other local authorities children attended schools in Harrow, resulting in the net difference of 3.4% between imports and exports of the school population in Reception for Harrow in 2020/21.

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 2021 Harrow imported 619 more children into its schools than it exported into other borough's schools (541 in January 2020).

Table 4 below shows where Harrow's resident pupils attend primary schools outside of the borough over the last 4 years. The number of pupils leaving Harrow to attend schools in other boroughs has continued dropping over the last five years, from 1,920 in January 2017 to 1,635 in January 2021.

Table 4: Harrow's resident pupils attending primary schools in other boroughs

Primary School LA	Pupil residents of Harrow				
	Jan-17	Jan-18	Jan-19	Jan-20	Jan-21
Primary Schools in Brent	521	514	501	500	515
Primary Schools in Hillingdon	659	621	567	538	462
Primary Schools in Barnet	431	419	398	385	359
Primary Schools in Ealing	155	147	164	160	171
Primary Schools in Hertfordshire	110	124	114	85	92
Other LAs	44	47	51	47	36
Total Harrow resident pupils exported	1,920	1,872	1,795	1,715	1,635

Source: DfE SFR Cross Border Movement

Table 5 below shows the number of out of borough of residents attending Harrow's primary schools. The number of out of borough pupils attending Harrow's schools increased from 2,060 in January 2017 to 2,296 in January 2019 but has dropped since, to 2,254 in 2021.

Table 5: Borough of residence of Harrow's primary school pupils

LA Name Residence	Primary School in Harrow				
	Jan-17	Jan-18	Jan-19	Jan-20	Jan-21
Residents of Brent	711	743	789	786	788
Residents of Hillingdon	418	441	499	498	512
Residents of Hertfordshire	368	384	450	418	406
Residents of Ealing	307	296	297	283	267
Residents of Barnet	205	204	211	223	230
Other LAs	42	36	48	48	48
Unknown*	9	6	2	6	3
Total out of borough pupils imported	2,060	2,110	2,296	2,256	2,254

Source: DfE SFR Cross Border Movement

* Includes pupils with invalid postcodes

Harrow secondary schools' pupils' borough of residence

As at January 2022, there were 13,061 pupils on roll (12,836 pupils in January 2021) in Years 7 to 11 in Harrow's 12 secondary and 1 all through schools.

The number of out of borough secondary aged pupils attending Harrow schools continued to increase from 2,048 in January 2017 to 2,511 in January 2021, a 23% increase but dropped to 2,485 in January 2022.

January	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
OoB pupils	2,048	2,134	2,335	2,468	2,511	2,485

Table 6 below shows that a majority of Harrow's high school pupils reside in the borough of Harrow. Please note that due to the May 2022 change in Ward Boundaries the table no longer includes a comparison to the previous year.

In Harrow the higher number of pupils live in following wards – Harrow Weald 758 (5.8%), Headstone 732 (5.6%) and Centenary 720 (5.5%) wards, whereas less than 300 pupils live in Pinner 283 (2.2%), Canons 248 (1.9%) and Hatch End 209 (1.6%). The highest number of pupils living outside the borough reside in Brent – 902, 6.9%.

Table 6: Harrow schools' Year 7 to Year 11 pupils Harrow ward of residence January 2022

Ward	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils
Harrow Weald	758	5.8%
Headstone	732	5.6%
Centenary	720	5.5%
Edgware	704	5.4%
Roxeth	674	5.2%
Wealdstone North	614	4.7%
Pinner South	584	4.5%
Kenton East	539	4.1%
West Harrow	526	4.0%
Marlborough	466	3.6%
Belmont	440	3.4%
Roxbourne	430	3.3%
Wealdstone South	411	3.1%
Rayners Lane	392	3.0%
North Harrow	391	3.0%
Stanmore	386	3.0%
Kenton West	374	2.9%
Greenhill	361	2.8%
Harrow on the Hill	334	2.6%
Pinner	283	2.2%
Canons	248	1.9%
Hatch End	209	1.6%
Harrow wards total	10,576	81.0%
Out of Borough	2,485	19.0%
Grand Total	13,061	100.0%

Source – January 2021 School Census. NB special schools not included.

Residence of Year 7 pupils

As at January 2022 there are 2,633 (2,623 in 2021) pupils on roll in Year 7, of these pupils 478 and a majority of them live in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs, 150 in Brent, 93 in Ealing, 83 in Hillingdon, 73 in Hertfordshire, 69 in Barnet and 10 in other LAs.

DfE Secondary Cross Border Movement

- As at January 2021 the number of secondary age pupils exported from Harrow was 3,648 (January 2020 – 3,640).
- The number imported into Harrow's high schools was 2,512 (January 2020 – 2,468).
- Resulting in a loss of 1,136 pupils (January 2020 – 1,169), which is lower than the loss in previous years, for example a loss of 1,554 pupils in January 2015.

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

Table 7: Harrow's resident pupils attending high schools in other boroughs

High School LA	Pupil residents of Harrow				
	Jan-17	Jan-18	Jan-19	Jan-20	Jan-21
High Schools in Brent	821	862	893	862	882
High Schools in Hillingdon	836	836	868	868	877
High Schools in Hertfordshire	759	824	841	828	819
High Schools in Barnet	739	706	699	647	639
High Schools in Ealing	86	110	92	94	108
High Schools in Buckinghamshire	116	143	128	100	89
High Schools in Slough	84	84	80	87	88
High Schools in Hammersmith & Fulham	63	54	54	49	48
Other LAs	77	88	92	105	98
Total Harrow resident pupils exported	3,581	3,707	3,747	3,640	3,648

Source: DfE SFR Cross Border Movement

Table 8 below shows the number of out of borough residents attending Harrow's high schools over the last 4 years. This number has increased from 2,148 in January 2017 to 2,468 in January 2020, which represents a 14.9% (320 pupils) increase from January 2018 to January 2019.

Table 8: Borough of residence of Harrow's high school pupils

LA Name Residence	High Schools in Harrow				
	Jan-17	Jan-18	Jan-19	Jan-20	Jan-21
Residents of Brent	976	972	935	911	871
Residents of Ealing	384	419	492	542	584
Residents of Barnet	377	393	427	413	389
Residents of Hillingdon	172	197	254	306	344
Residents of Hertfordshire	188	225	194	231	255
Other LAs	49	54	51	60	69
Unknown*	2	6	6	5	5
Total out of borough pupils imported	2,148	2,266	2,359	2,468	2,512

Source: DfE SFR Cross Border Movement

* Includes pupils with invalid postcodes

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 at 3,085 as at May 2021 (3,038 as at January 2020). The percentage of Year 6 pupils that have transferred to Year 7 in Harrows' high schools has stayed steady between 66% and 70% over the last 8 years, with this year's rate at 66.6%. The remainder of the year 6 pupils are likely to be leaving a Harrow primary school to attend an independent school or a state school in another borough including maintained, voluntary aided and grammar schools.

Table 9 below shows the Year 6 to Year 7 transferral rates for the last 11 years.

Table 9: Proportion of Harrow's Primary School Year 6 pupils (as at the May school census) transferring across to Year 7 in Harrow's High Schools (as at the October school census)

School Census	Total Yr 6* in Harrow primary schools as at School Census	October School Census	No. of Harrow primary school Yr 6 pupils transferring to Yr 7 in Harrow's high schools as at October School Census*	% transferring	Yr 7 Number* on Roll as at October School Census
May-10	2,394	Oct-10	1,709	71.4%	1,972
May-11	2,408	Jan-12**	1,716	71.6%	2,088
May-12	2,333	Oct-12	1,559	67.4%	1,861
May-13	2,395	Oct-13	1,592	67.1%	1,980
May-14	2,545	Oct-14	1,697	66.7%	2,172
May-15	2,597	Oct-15	1,721	66.3%	2,198
May-16	2,711	Oct-16	1,783	65.8%	2,371
May-17	2,761	Oct-17	1,844	66.7%	2,348
May-18	2,791	Oct-18	1,892	67.8%	2,512
May-19	2,972	Oct-19	2,072	69.7%	2,659
Jan-20***	3,038	Oct-20	2,088	68.7%	2,618
May 2021	3,085	Oct-21	2,056	66.6%	2,627

*The numbers on roll do not include special school pupils;

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

***The May 2020 school census did not occur due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Retention rate of Harrow secondary schools

The number of pupils in Year 7 in Harrow's secondary schools in October 2021 increased slightly to 2,627 from 2,618 in October 2020. The retention rate is calculated as percentage by comparing the number of pupils on roll in Year 7 in the October census to that of to the number of pupils on roll in Year 6 in the May census. The retention rate of pupils that are on roll in Year 7 compared to pupils who are on roll in Year 6 has been over 85% during the last 6 years. In October 2021 there were 2,627 pupils on roll which is 85.2% of the number of pupils on roll in May 2021 in Year 6. Please see table 10 below.

Table 10: Year 7 Retention Rates

May School Census*	Year 6	October School Census*	Year 7	Yr 7 as % of previous Yr 6
May-10	2,394	Oct-10	1,972	82.4%
May-11	2,408	Jan-12**	2,088	86.7%
May-12	2,333	Oct-12	1,861	79.8%
May-13	2,395	Oct-13	1,980	82.7%
May-14	2,545	Oct-14	2,172	85.3%
May-15	2,597	Oct-15	2,198	84.6%
May-16	2,711	Oct-16	2,371	87.5%
May-17	2,761	Oct-17	2,348	85.0%
May-18	2,791	Oct-18	2,512	90.0%
May-19	2,972	Oct-19	2,659	89.5%
Jan-20	3,038	Oct-20	2,618	86.2%
May-21	3,085	Oct-21	2,627	85.2%

*The numbers on roll do not include special school pupils;

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

***The May 2020 school census was not collected due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

If you compare the transfer rate in table 9 and the retention rate in table 10, this indicates that some of the 30% of pupils who did not transfer at the end of Year 6 from a Harrow Primary School into Year 7 of 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.

Annexe 2- Overview of Harrow's population and changes 2022

Overview of Harrow's population and changes

Harrow's main sources of population data are the Office for National Statistics (**ONS**) and the Greater London Authority (**GLA**).

The ONS produce the National Census every decade, the Mid-Year Estimates (**MYE**) annually and the Sub-National Population Projections (**SNPP**) approximately every two years; these datasets include births and migration data.

The GLA Demography Team produce a range of annually updated population projections at both borough and ward level for the 33 local authorities in the London region. The GLA's Borough Preferred Option (BPO) round of projections are produced for London boroughs based on development data or the latest GLA ward level Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA).

Harrow uses the GLA's Borough Preferred Option based on Harrow's latest available housing trajectory, and they use this BPO to produce our School Roll Projections on.

The 2020 BPO are available for two variants:

- **Scenario 1** - Standard migration assumptions for the covid period; Higher domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term (5-year average).
- **Scenario 2** – Standard migration assumptions for the covid period; Lower domestic out-migration assumptions in the longer-term (10-year average).

Based on the recommendation of Harrow's Demography Team we have used the School Roll Projections based on the Scenario 2 BPO.

ONS 2021 National Census – First Release

On 28 June 2022 ONS released the first results from the 2021 Census of England and Wales comprising for each local authority the estimated population at census day (21 March 2021), the number of households and population density. Population estimates are by five-year age band and sex. Estimates of responses rates for each local authority were also published.

Data in the 2021 census first release are rounded to the nearest 100. Future releases will provide unit-level estimates. Estimates of Londoners' characteristics including for small areas will be published from October 2022 onwards.

Census Population

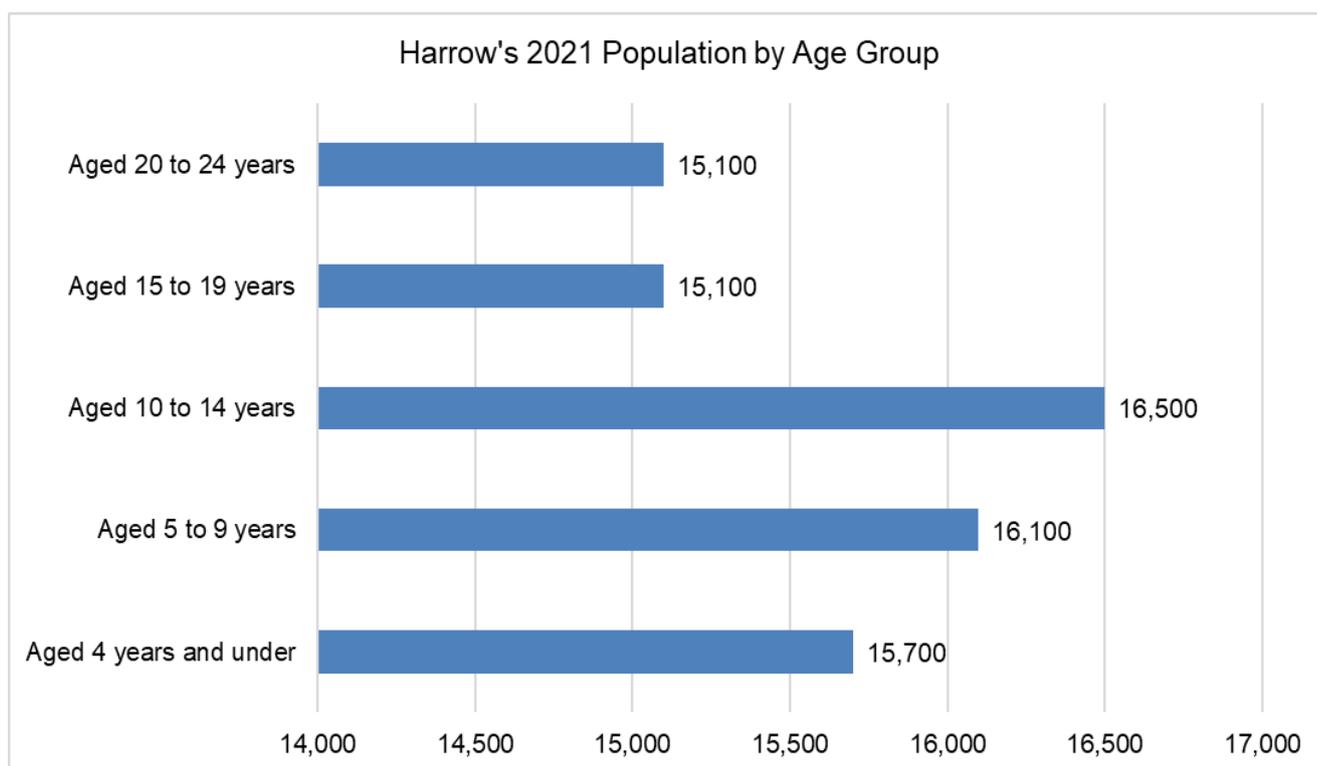
- **England's** population grew by 3.5 million (6.6% increase since 2011) to 56,489,800 million.
- **London** grew by 626 thousand persons (7.6 percent) to 8.8 million in the decade since the last census.
- **London's** growth rate over the decade was higher than the national average (6.3 percent) but lower than that of East of England and the South West regions.

The change in population is due to – Births, deaths, internal and international migration. From April 2011 to end of March 2021 there have been:

- 6.8 million live births
- 5.3 million = deaths
- Resulting in a natural increase = 1.5 million
- The remainder change due is to positive net migration

- There are less 4 and under, 15 to 19 year olds and 20 to 24 in 2021 than there was in 2011, with only an increase in the number of 5 to 9 year olds over the last decade.
- **London's** population is much younger than the rest of the country, 18.1% of it's population is under 15 years old.
- **Harrow's** population is made up of 18.5% of under 15 years, 66.2% of 15 to 64 year olds and 15.4% of 65 & above years. As can be seen in the table and chart below.

Area name	Aged 4 years and under		Aged 5 to 9 years		Aged 10 to 14 years		Aged 15 to 19 years		Aged 20 to 24 years	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Harrow	15,700	6.0%	16,100	6.2%	16,500	6.3%	15,100	5.8%	15,100	5.8%
London	529,000	6.0%	531,500	6.0%	535,400	6.1%	489,400	5.6%	589,200	6.7%
England	3,077,000	5.4%	3,348,600	5.9%	3,413,100	6.0%	3,218,900	5.7%	3,414,400	6.0%



Economic migrants from within the UK and from overseas in their 20s and 30s give London its distinctive age structure. The older population is comparatively much smaller in London as people migrate away from the capital as they begin to form families and then later again as they move into retirement.

ONS Population Projections and Estimates

Population Estimates (MYE) are the official source of estimated population size in between the censuses and inform a wide range of national statistics.

Population Projections (SNPP) provide statistics on potential future size and age structure of the population. They are based on past trends and assumptions of future levels of births, deaths and migration. They do not incorporate local development plans but instead provide a baseline, which can be combined with local knowledge.

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 2018-based SNPPs take the 2018 Mid-Year Estimates (MYEs) as their starting point, then: the population is projected forward a year at a time to 2041; 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 mid-2011 to 2014. Finally the SNPPs are constrained to be consistent with the national projections for England.

GLA Borough Preferred Option Results for Harrow

Population Change

The population of Harrow is estimated to have grown by 10,661 persons (4.4 percent) between 2011 and 2019. Over the decade to 2029 the population is projected to grow by 12,976 persons (4.9 percent). By 2041 the population is projected to reach 280,336 persons, a 14.2 percent increase on the 2011 population.

Table 1 below outlines the total population of Harrow from the census base population of 240,499 through five-year intervals to a projected 2041 population of 280,336.

Table 1: Population of Harrow

Year	2020 Population
2011	240,499
2016	248,697
2021	250,162
2026	259,783
2031	265,949
2036	272,743
2041	280,336

Source: harrow_scenario2_WD22

Age structure

The greatest growth in Harrow, between 2011 and 2031, is projected to be in the 65 and over age group where the population increases by 18,922 persons (56.1 percent).

Table 2: Age structure of Harrow - 2020

Age Group	Population 2011	Population 2021	Percentage Change (2011 to 2021)	Population 2031	Percentage Change (2011 to 2031)
0 to 3	13,252	13,742	3.7%	13,393	1.1%
4 to 10	20,328	23,038	31.3%	21,082	3.7%
11 to 15	14,892	16,142	8.4%	15,950	7.1%
16 to 25	31,632	26,422	-16.5%	31,006	-2.0%
26 to 64	126,509	129,221	2.1%	131,633	4.1%
65 and over	33,886	41,598	22.8%	52,884	56.1%

Source: harrow_scenario2_WD2

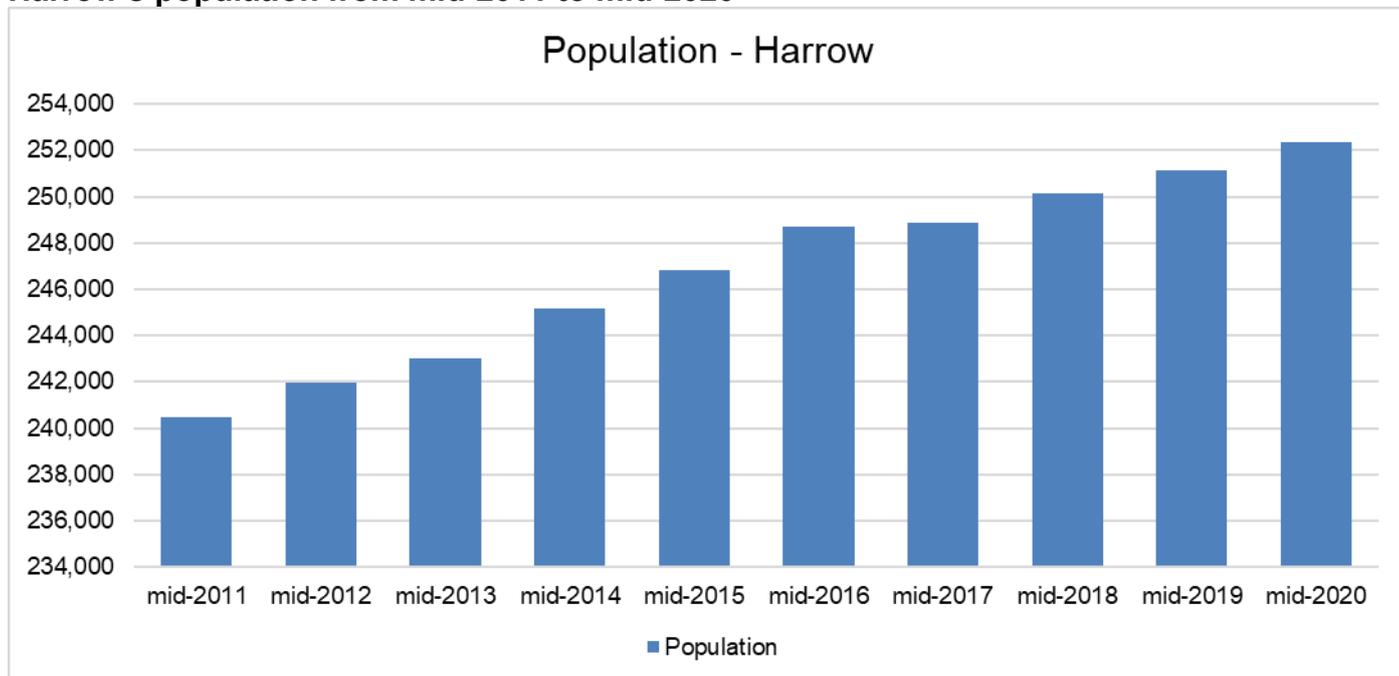
ONS 2020 Mid Year Estimates (MYE)

Harrow's population

Harrow's population has increased from 240,499 in 2011 to 252,338 in 2020, increasing by 1,178 from 2019 to 2020.

Harrow	mid-2011	mid-2012	mid-2013	mid-2014	mid-2015	mid-2016	mid-2017	mid-2018	mid-2019	mid-2020
Population	240,499	241,978	243,004	245,149	246,818	248,697	248,880	250,149	251,160	252,338

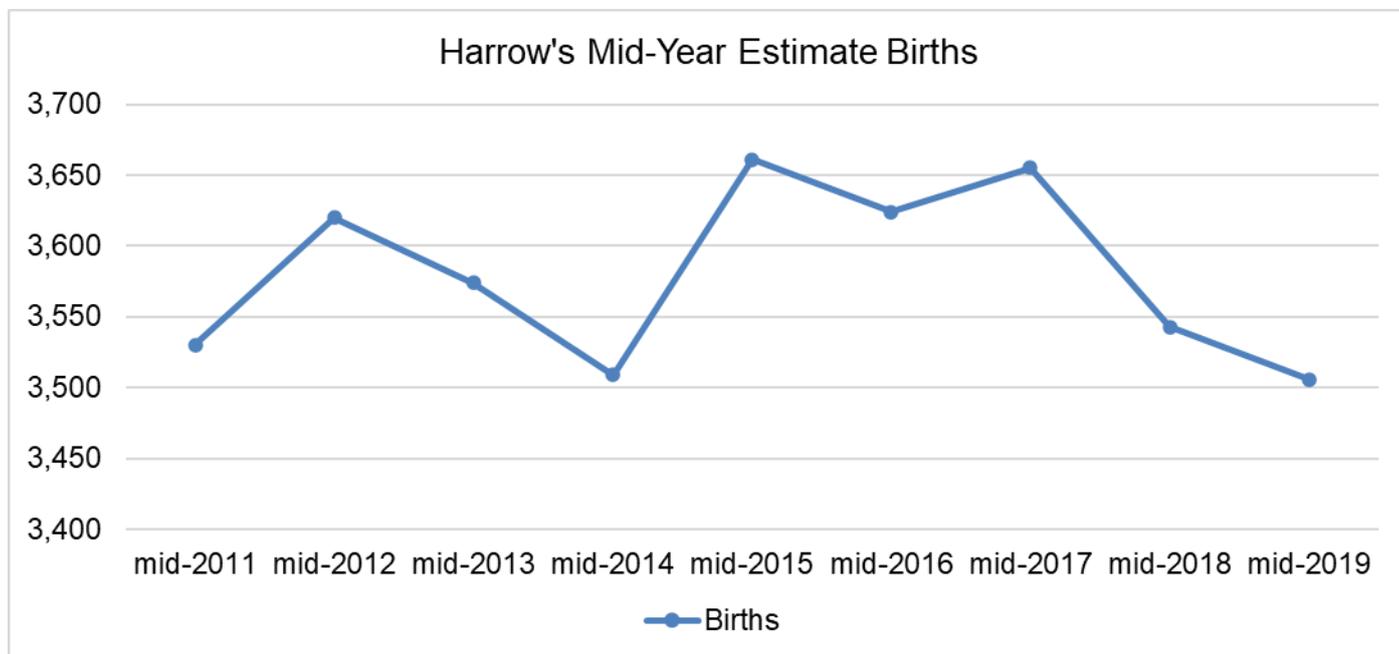
Harrow's population from mid-2011 to mid-2020



Harrow's population increase between 2019 and 2020 (1,178) is slightly lower than its neighbouring London boroughs; Barnet increased by 3,138 and Hillingdon by 2,144. However, Brent and Ealing's populations have dropped by 2,018 and 1,465 respectively.

Harrow's births

Harrow's births based on the ONS's MYE have fluctuated between 2011 and 2018, peaking at 3,661 in 2015, and increased again in 2017 to 3,655 but have continued to drop since, falling from 3,543 in 2018 to 3,506 in 2019.



Harrow's migration

Harrow's internal migration resulted in a net loss of 4k people in 2017, 3.5k in 2018 and 2.1k in 2019. International migration resulted in a net gain of 3.2k people in 2017, 2.4k in 2018 and 1.7k in 2019. Net impact of total migration was a 834 loss in 2017, 1k loss in 2018 and 420 loss in 2019.

Harrow	2017-MYE	2018-MYE	2019-MYE	Diff 2018-2019	Direction
Internal in	15,919	16,911	15,499	-1,142	Loss
Internal out	19,955	20,369	17,637	-2,732	Loss
Internal net diff	-4,036	-3,458	-2,138	1,320	Gain
International in	4,631	4,345	4,022	-323	Loss
International out	1,429	1,955	2,304	349	Gain
International net diff	3,202	2,390	1,718	-672	Loss
Overall net diff	-834	-1,068	-420	-	-

ONS 2018-based Subnational Population Projections (SNPP)

Published on 24th March 2020, the SNPP suggest that the populations of all regions within England are projected to grow by mid-2028. All regions are projected to have a greater proportion of people aged 65 and over by mid-2028. London is still the largest growing region but no longer the fastest growing as it was in the 2016 SNNPs, it has dropped to 5th place in 2018.

Local Authorities

Population projections at local authority level are especially subject to annual local fluctuations in source data. Also, the actual local population change will be influenced by local economic development and housing policies.

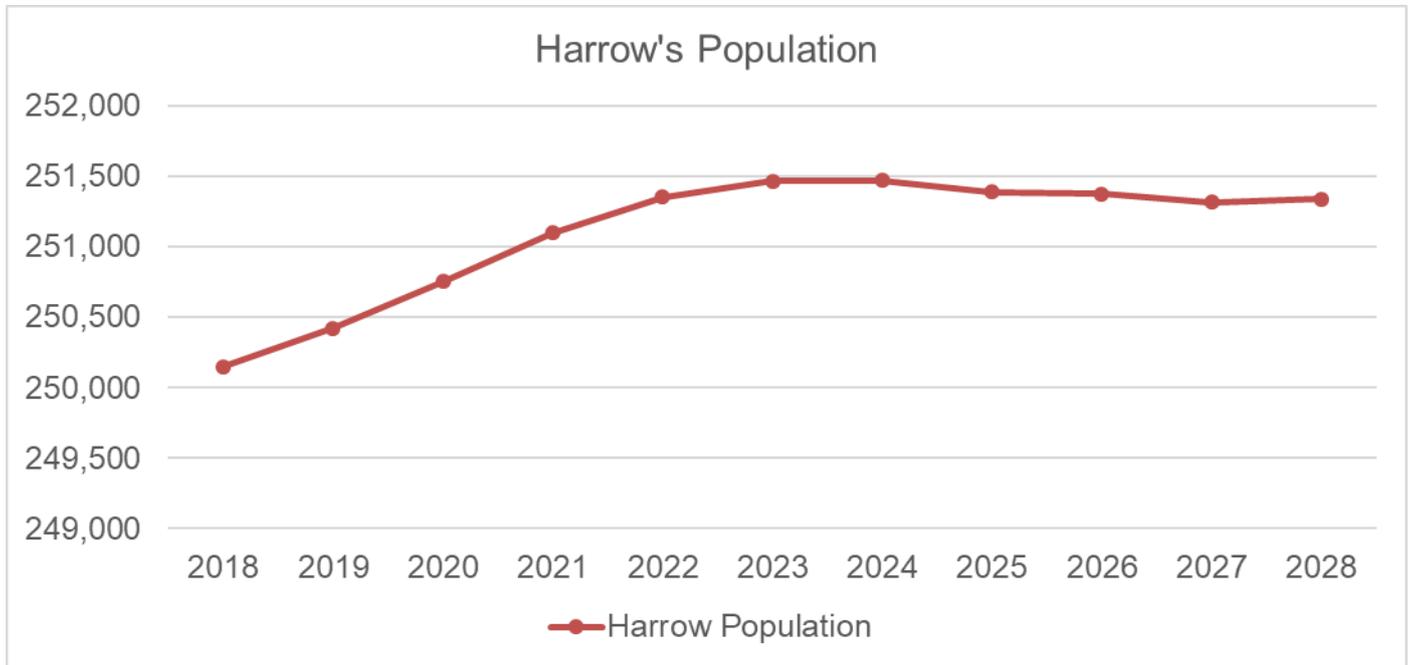
Nearly all local authorities are projected to grow by mid-2028. Of the LAs with the highest projected population growth from 2018 to 2028 the only London borough is Tower Hamlets. Of the LAs with the highest projected population decline from 2018 to 2028 the only London borough is Ealing.

Harrow’s 2018-based SNPPs

Harrow’s population

The table below shows Harrow’s population over the next 10 years – it shows there is a very slow and steady increase from 2018 to 2028.

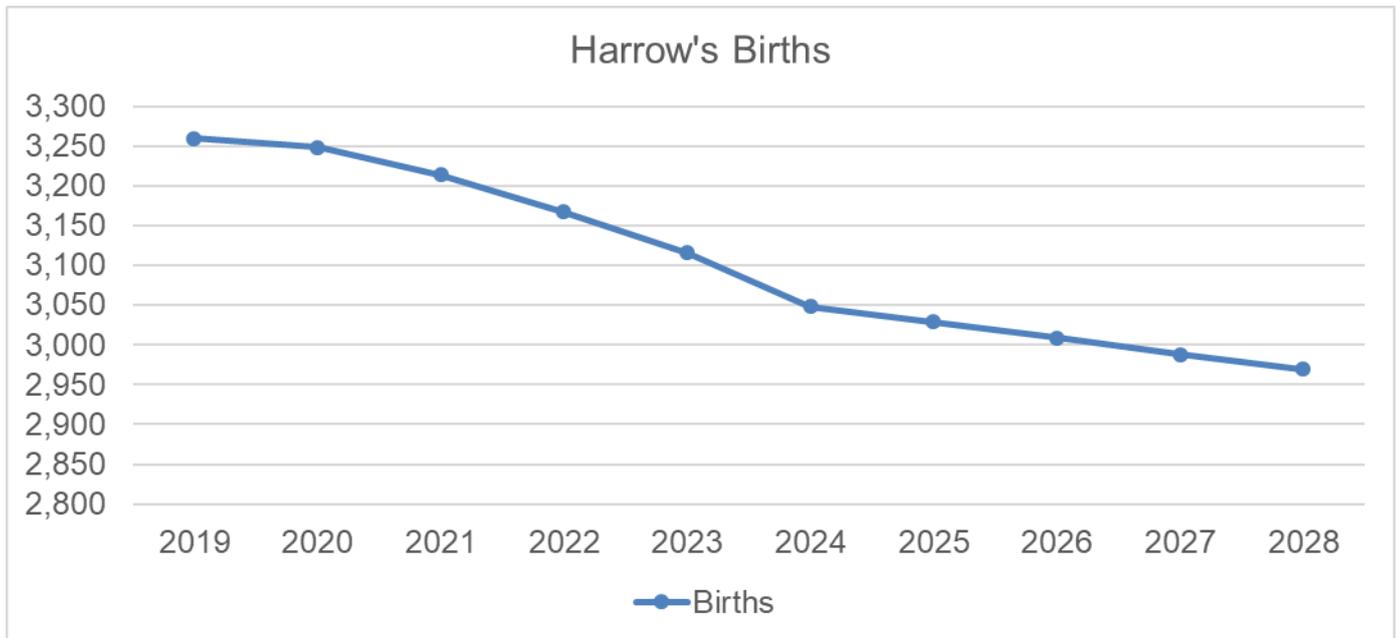
Year	Harrow Population
2018	250,149
2019	250,419
2020	250,751
2021	251,095
2022	251,350
2023	251,462
2024	251,467
2025	251,389
2026	251,371
2027	251,313
2028	251,337



Harrow’s births

Harrow’s births are projected to fall from 3,260 in 2019 to 3,116 in 2023 and 2,970 in 2028.

Births	Harrow
2019	3,260
2020	3,248
2021	3,214
2022	3,167
2023	3,116
2024	3,048
2025	3,029
2026	3,009
2027	2,988
2028	2,970



Harrow's age ranges

The table below shows Harrow's age ranges up to 90+. There is a projected drop in the 0 to 9 and 20 to 39 age ranges, with an increase for the remainder of the ages.

AGE GROUP	2018	2021	2024
0-4	17,745	16,603	15,518
5-9	16,783	17,267	16,560
10-14	15,080	15,729	16,579
15-19	13,767	13,553	14,188
20-24	13,528	12,561	11,656
25-29	17,457	16,857	16,635
30-34	19,119	18,214	17,132
35-39	19,467	18,657	17,880
40-44	17,210	18,266	18,254
45-49	16,432	16,404	16,993
50-54	15,926	15,865	15,808
55-59	15,278	15,520	15,424
60-64	13,155	13,874	14,609
65-69	11,190	11,924	12,689
70-74	9,598	10,148	10,314
75-79	6,996	7,637	8,577
80-84	5,740	5,737	5,878
85-89	3,530	3,881	4,110
90+	2,148	2,400	2,663
All ages	250,149	251,095	251,467

Migration

Harrow's internal migration net loss of people has continued to drop over the last 4 years, as can be seen in the table below.

Harrow	2016 MYE	2017 MYE	2018 MYE	2019 MYE
Internal migration Net	-4,988	-4,036	-3,458	-2,138

In contrast, International migration has resulted in a net gain, which has been dropping over the last few years, as can be seen in the table below.

Harrow	2016 MYE	2017 MYE	2018 MYE	2019 MYE
International migration Net	3,035	3,202	2,390	1,718

The net impact of total migration in Harrow over the last four years has resulted in a loss of people, as can be seen in the table below.

Harrow	2016 MYE	2017 MYE	2018 MYE	2019 MYE
International migration Net	-1,953	-834	-1,068	-420

The SNPP project a relatively steady picture regarding Harrow's internal and international migration from 2018 to 2028

Harrow	2018	2028	Difference 2018-2028
All migration net	-1,505	-1,257	248
Internal migration in	15,469	15,420	-49
Internal migration out	19,893	18,952	-941
International migration in	4,900	4,094	-806
International migration out	1,892	1,725	-167
Cross border migration in	244	237	-7
Cross border migration out	334	332	-2

Migration by age

The ONS SNPPs contain migration projections by age. Harrow's net internal migration is overall projecting a loss of children of the following age ranges 0 to 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 14 and 15 to 19. There is projected gain for young people of the age range 20 to 24.

Internal net	2019	2023	2028	Direction
0-4	-367	-310	-270	Decreasing loss
5-9	-367	-383	-332	Decreasing loss
10-14	-86	-89	-103	Increasing loss
15-19	-1,556	-1,555	-1,628	Increasing loss
20-24	611	930	1,078	Increasing gain

Harrow's net international migration projects an increasing number of children migrating into Harrow for all the age ranges, however the increase is declining from 2019 to 2028.

International net	2019	2023	2028	Direction
0-4	294	260	243	Decreasing gain
5-9	193	171	159	Decreasing gain
10-14	171	151	141	Decreasing gain
15-19	263	231	215	Decreasing gain
20-24	484	408	368	Decreasing gain

Overall net migration – there is a projected loss from 2019 to 2028 of the age ranges 0 to 4 and 5 to 9 and 15 to 19; and a projected gain of the age ranges 10 to 14 and 20 to 24.

Net Migration	2019	2023	2028	Direction
0-4	-73	-50	-27	Decreasing loss
5-9	-174	-212	-173	Stable loss
10-14	85	62	38	Decreasing gain
15-19	-1,293	-1,324	-1,413	Increasing loss
20-24	1,095	1,338	1,446	Increasing gain

It should be noted that these projections are purely based on past trends, so any impacts that Brexit or the Covid-19 pandemic may have on future migration levels (or as a result of any other changes in government policies or economic circumstances) are not considered.

Annexe 3 - School Roll Projections Methodology

How the GLA's school roll projections are produced

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.

Summary methodology

The GLA school roll projection model creates a roll projection for each school based on the GLA population projections of the wards where its pupils live.

For each ward of residence in London, National Curriculum (NC) year (R to 11) and sex, the proportion of children of the corresponding age attending each mainstream state school is calculated. These proportions are carried forward as the pupils age through the school in the years being projected.

For new pupils entering a school in future years, for example at reception, proportions are calculated as averages over the latest years of actuals, with 4 being the standard number of years used (2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022). The same approach is used at years 7 and 12, even if the school is an all through school as it is assumed that there will be significant changes in the cohort at this point.

For the current round year (2022), the school level rolls submitted by London Boroughs to the GLA have no information on wards of residence of the pupils. For this year, the number of pupils from the roll attributed to each ward are estimated by averaging over the previous years' patterns, with the default being 3 years (2019, 2020 and 2021), and scaling to ensure that the total numbers at each school for each age and sex match the submitted rolls.

The rolled forward and calculated new intake proportions for future years are then applied to the population projections to give projections of the number of children on roll by school by age and sex. Due to lower retention rates, sixth form projections are calculated using a survival ratio as the cohort ages through sixth form. School level projections are then aggregated to planning areas and borough totals.

Options for running the model

Section A describes the SRP model and the methodology behind the numbers of years of data used for **ward distribution of current roll** and **new intake** options in more detail.

In the 2022 round, 3/4, 3/1 and 1/1 roll projections are supplied as default. Other variations can be requested via srp@london.gov.uk

The **3/4 option** variant uses 3 years of back-data for both as well as the current 2022 roll for the new intake.

The **3/4** option uses:

- **three** years of past detailed flow data (2019-2021) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2022 roll
- **four** years of school-level rolls (2019-2022) to calculate the size of the new intake.

This gives a result that incorporates several years of past data to smooth out fluctuations in the data in terms of wards pupils come from and number of pupils in the new intake, giving more stable results than fewer years data.

The **3/1** option uses:

- **three** years of past detailed flow data (2019-2021) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2022 roll
- **one** year of school-level rolls (2022) to calculate the size of the new intake.

This setup aims to smooth fluctuations in the underlying patterns of pupil movement, while reflecting only the most recent data in terms of overall number of pupils on roll.

The **1/1** option uses

- **one** year of past detailed flow data (2021) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2022 roll
- **one** year of school-level rolls (2022) to calculate the size of the new intake.

In some situations, there may be a case for using just one year of data to estimate both the ward-school relationships and the new intake (a 1/1 option projection). This can be when patterns have changed in the most recent year and you believe they will continue into the future. However, the benefits of using only the most recent patterns can be outweighed by the issues of 'noisy' data. For example, in the latest year there may be a ward where there is no intake from that year but there is normally. This will result in the school roll projections not incorporating future population changes in that ward.

Which population projection to use?

School roll projections can be run based on the following population projection variants:

Development options

- **Borough Preferred Option (BPO)**. This is the default option but is dependent on boroughs providing development data to be incorporated into the projections.

- **Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)** – This projection is not published and has been run specifically for use in the SRP process. The model assumptions are the same in the BPO projection, but the development used is adapted from the 2017 SHLAA. The trajectory has been adjusted in the first 5 years to account for assumed lower housing delivery resulting from pandemic disruption to both supply and demand. If no BPO development trajectory is provided this projection will be used.

Migration options

The development trajectories (BPO or SHLAA) each have 2 migration variant projections. In both projections the ward-level assumptions are identical. The difference between the 2 scenarios is in high-level constraint that is applied to the projection. The constraint passes assumptions from a trend-based projection at a higher geographic level through to the ward projections.

- **Scenario 1:** Constrained to the GLA 2020-based Central Lower Trend projection. This is a higher out-migration, lower population trajectory in the medium to long-term.

- **Scenario 2:** Constrained to the GLA 2020-based Central Upper Trend projection. This is a lower out-migration, higher population trajectory in the medium to long-term.

Note that the impact on the ward and borough-level projections will differ depending on the specific demography of the areas in question. Boroughs are encouraged to review the population projections and identify which scenario represents their understanding of future change at the local level.

Influences of population projections

The biggest driver of projected future school rolls is the population projections for schools' catchment areas. The underlying factors include:

- **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 by corresponding changes in projected rolls. If LAs are unsure what development assumptions have been used in the past, the GLA is able to provide this information.

- **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**

Migration, both from other areas within the UK and internationally, can significantly influence population projections. The BPO variants used in the 2022 SRP are constrained to projections based on different migration assumptions (see above).

The GLA has created an Excel based dashboard that allows boroughs to see in-, out- and net flow of children to/from their LA from elsewhere in London. It is available to download from the

London Datastore and will be updated annually: <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/internal-migration-flows-school-age-children-visualisation>

ONS releases both mid-year international and internal migration data by single year of age and sex at the end of June each year. The former is released as part of the mid-year components of change and the latter as part of the internal migration estimates series.

Analysis of trends in the mid-year estimate series, and comparison to administrative sources, suggests that there has been an over estimation of the number of 0-14 year olds in London as a whole since 2011 in the official data. We believe that this is the result of underestimation of international out migration flows in the young population. Following this analysis, the GLA has taken the decision to revise the estimates of migration and population used as the basis for projections. The GLA considers the overall level of migration in ONS estimates to be robust and that the issues identified are with the distribution of outflows by age. Therefore, the GLA adjustment to outflows and total population is a redistribution of population with a reduction in ages 0-14 and a corresponding increase in ages 18-27 so that overall total population remains consistent.

What the School Roll Projection Model does and does not take into account

School closures

There is currently no provision in the model to take account of planned school closures.

New schools

There is currently no provision in the model to include planned new schools that have yet to open. Where a school has recently opened, it will not have existed at the 2021 January census so we have no information on the wards from which the school draws its pupils. In this case, it is assumed to draw its intake from across the local authority as a whole.

A new school is assumed if the DfE number given in the actual rolls (or its corresponding 'previous DfE number') cannot be matched to a DfE number in the national pupil database extract that the model uses.

Children who live outside London

The base population projections for areas outside of London are at local authority level. Therefore, pupil flow data for children resident outside of London is aggregated to LA level rather than ward level.

The City of London

The City of London is treated by the model as one entity to match the population projections used by the model.

Age to NC year

Boroughs should provide all data by national curriculum year. However, the population projections refer to children's age instead of year group. To line up the population projections with the school roll data, the model converts pupil age at beginning of academic year to year group (Reception <-> age four, Year 1 <-> age five, etc.).

Cross border mobility

The model takes cross border mobility into account explicitly as it uses information about pupils' home wards from the national pupil database (NPD). The detailed flow data (i.e. assumed flows for the whole projection period for an authority's schools) can be provided on request.

Child yield

Child yields are not incorporated into the model in the same sense that many people think about them. The borough projection models contain assumptions about the age and gender characteristics of migration flows between locations. The difference in characteristics between in- and out-flows defines the resulting population age structure. These migration flows are influenced by assumed development in the model and new development tends to be associated with increased numbers of children in the population.

Limitations and considerations

The models are simplifications of complex real-world processes. They project forwards relationships taken from past data, so they are projections and not predictions. Many factors are not explicitly taken into account and LAs should be aware of the limitations of the models when interpreting results.

Among the factors that the current models do not account for are:

- Changes to future patterns of migration;
- Changes to future planned development;
- Changes to parental preferences for schools;
- Constraints to the capacity of schools;
- Schools opening/closing in neighbouring boroughs
- Future changes to provision, e.g. schools opening or closing, or changes to the characteristics of schools; and
- Future changes to the character of local areas, e.g. gentrification or the impact of welfare reform

Section A. School Roll Projection Model

Introduction

Not all children attend school in their borough of residence. This is particularly the case in London where the geographic size of local authorities is relatively small and transport networks enable children to travel beyond their borough boundary. Additionally, for children who live close to a borough boundary, their closest school may be in a neighbouring authority.

To create school roll projections based on the ward level population projections it is necessary to know where pupils come from. The National Pupils Database (NPD), based on the School Census, provides home ward and school attended for all pupils attending state funded schools.

As can be seen from the summary diagram at Section B, there are four key stages to the projections.

- For the wards that the school draws pupils from, estimate the proportion of the ward attending the school in the current academic year by NC year and sex. (**ward distribution of current roll**).
- By NC year and sex estimate the proportions from each ward moving forward (**aging**).
- Estimate the proportions from each ward for future new intake (**new intake**).
- Aggregate to obtain school, planning area and Borough projections (**aggregating projections**).

Proportion of ward population attending a school

For each ward in London, national curriculum (NC) year, and sex, the proportion of children attending each mainstream state school is calculated as follows: Divide the number of pupils of that sex who attend the school in that NC year who live in the ward by the total number of children of the equivalent age group and sex who live in the ward (the base population). NC year is matched to age at the beginning of the school year. For example, reception pupils are matched to children from the population projection who were 4 years old at 1st September 2021.

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

Ward distribution of current roll

For the 2022 cohort, boroughs provide the numbers on roll for each school by age and sex. As the NPD data is not available yet to obtain the home ward information for the new intake years in 2022, the average home ward patterns over a number of previous years are taken as a proxy. The default being three years (2019–2021) with options for a different number e.g. only the most recent year (2021). These averaged patterns are scaled to ensure that the numbers across all wards equal the number on roll for each school, NC year and sex as submitted in the 2022 rolls.

Aging

There is no information on the proportion of pupils from each ward beyond the years for which we hold NPD and pupil on roll data. Beyond this point the proportion of pupils from a ward is carried forward as children age. Therefore, the proportion of year 3 pupils living in ward *a* and attending school *z* in 2022 is the same as the proportion of year 4 pupils living in ward *a* and attending school *z* in 2023. Figure 1 shows the aging of proportions through the projection period. It can also be seen from Figure 1, as projections move further forward, proportions for new intake cohorts need to be estimated. In the special case of aging from the NPD 2021 to the current roll year of 2022, the proportions are scaled after aging to ensure that the total numbers at each school for each age and sex match the submitted 2022 rolls.

Figure 2 shows aging of proportions, with the proportion of the latest intake of reception pupils carried forward until, in this example, 2027 and beyond when this proportion is applied to all year groups from that ward.

Figure 1. Aging of primary school pupils' resident in one ward

NC year	NPD 2019	NPD 2020	NPD 2021	estimated 2022	Aging 2023	Aging 2024	Aging 2025	Aging 2026	Aging 2027
R	3/5	2/5	1/3	1/4	?	?	?	?	?
1	3/5	3/5	2/3	1/2	1/4	?	?	?	?
2	2/5	4/5	4/5	3/4	1/2	1/4	?	?	?
3					3/4	1/2	1/4	?	?
4						3/4	1/2	1/4	?

Figure 2. Aging of primary school pupils' resident in one ward

NC year	NPD 2019	NPD 2020	NPD 2021	estimated 2022	Aging 2032	Aging 2024	Aging 2025	Aging 2026	Aging 2027
R	3/5	2/5	1/3	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
1	3/5	3/5	2/3	1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
2	2/5	4/5	4/5	3/4	1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
3					3/4	1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4
4						3/4	1/2	1/4	1/4

New intake

We don't have information on which wards pupils entering a school in its intake NC year (reception year in the above example) will come from in the future, and what proportion of each ward's population will attend. To estimate this, the proportions of pupils in that NC year attending the school from each ward in previous years are averaged to give an estimated proportion to use for calculation of new intake in future years. The default number of years to average over is 4 (2019 - 2022); 3 years from the NPD and the estimated current year proportions. As noted below there is the option to use a different number of years. The same approach is used at NC years 7 and 12, even if the school is an all-through school as it is assumed that there will be significant changes in the cohort at this point.

Where a school has opened recently, the proportion for its new intake is calculated by averaging over all years used for calculating new intake (default of four), even if it was only opened, for example, last year. This means that new schools will show lower projections going forward. The reverse is true for schools which closed within the back series – they will still provide a contribution to the projection going forward if they were open at any point during the back series. Consequently, results for individual schools that have opened or closed within the back-series period may now appear counterintuitive, but the results are expected to be more robust at borough or planning area level as they take into account all of the pupils who were, or were not, present in schools in those areas during the back-year period.

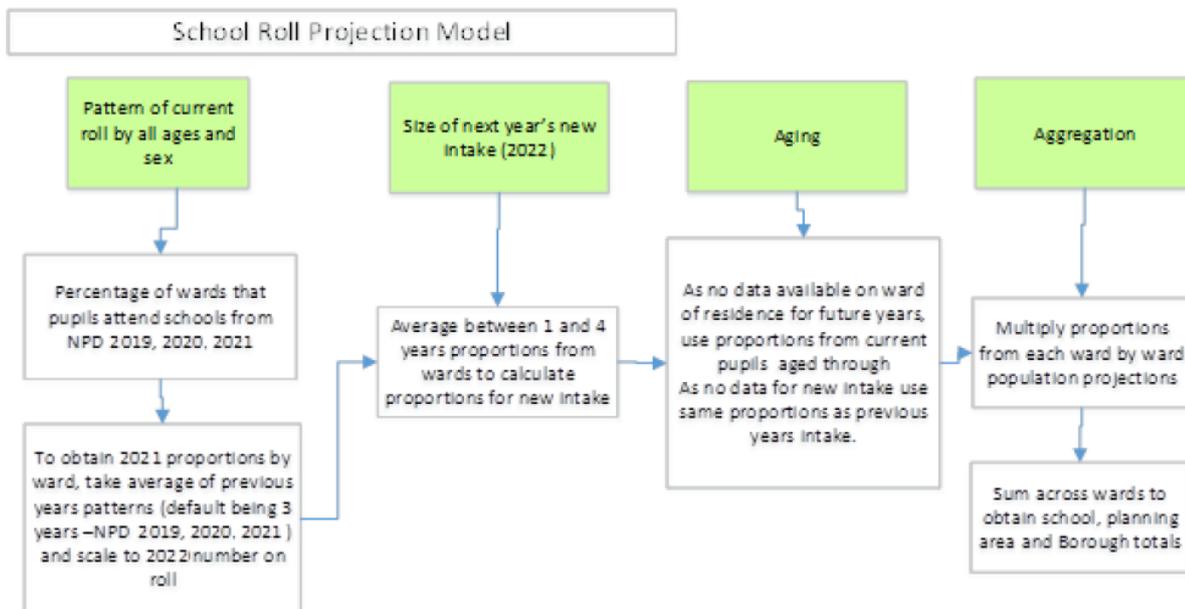
Sixth form

It was found that projecting the proportions forward in the sixth form years over-projected the numbers of pupils in NC years 13 and 14. For this reason sixth form projections are calculated using a survival ratio as the cohort ages through sixth form. For example, for each of the projection years, the number of year 13 pupils in a school in that year is a fixed proportion of year 12 pupils at the school the year before. Year 12 pupils are always treated as new entry even if the school also includes younger years. Projections for year 12 pupils are calculated using the methodology outlined in the New Intake passage above.

Aggregating proportions

For each NC year and sex, the proportions of each ward attending a school is projected, then multiplied by the ward population projection to obtain the number from that ward attending the school. This is summed across all wards that pupils are resident in to obtain the school projection for a particular NC year and sex. Schools are summed to planning area and Borough totals.

Section B. School Roll Projection Model summary diagram



Section C. Population projection model

As noted above, the GLA's ward level population projections drive the school roll projection model.

The population projections incorporate annual population, death and migration data to mid-2020, and birth data to mid-2020. Future birth trends in fertility and mortality are based on the principal assumptions from ONS's 2018-based National Population Projections (NPP) for England.

Household formation rates are calculated dynamically in the model using a combination of rates taken from the 2016-based DCLG (Department for Communities and Local Government) subnational household projections and implied rates based on projected populations calculated in the model.

Past dwelling completions are taken from the London Development Database. Assumed future housing trajectories are adapted from the 2017 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment or taken from a borough-provided BPO trajectory.

Annexe 4- Special Education Needs and Early Years Data

Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

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

Strategic Priority 1:

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

Strategic Priority 2:

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

Strategic Priority 3:

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

Strategic Priority 4:

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

A high-level summary is provided in this report.

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

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

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

The 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 1 below gives a further breakdown by age group.

Table 1: Harrow's children with a long-term health problem or disability

Disability	All categories: Long-term health problem or disability	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Day-to-day activities not limited
Age 0 to 15	47,712	653	801	46,258
Age 16 to 24	27,545	502	711	26,332

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

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

The number of EHCPs has continued to increase over the period shown in Table 2 below, with the highest increase of 12.9% from 1,183 in 2015 to 1,336 in 2016. The increase continued over the next couple of years, with a 9.9% increase from 1,477 in 2017 to 1,623 in 2018, but was followed by a 1.4% (1,623 in 2018 to 1,645 in 2019). The increase between years has continued falling from 9.4% between 2019 and 2020 to 5.4% between 2020 and 2021. In 2022 the number of EHCPs was recorded as 1,974, which is a 4.1% increase upon the previous year.

Of the age groups shown in Table 2 below a majority of the children in Harrow are within the 5 to 10-year-old group, their numbers have continued increasing from 503 in 2015-16 to 760 in 2022. The number of under 5-year olds has recently started to decline from 100 in 2020 to 76 in 2022, along with a fall in the 20-25 year olds.

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

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

Source: DfE SEN2 return

Table 3 below shows the number of new statements/plans issued since 2006 up until 2021. The numbers have fluctuated over the years ranging from 103 in 2011 to 240 in 2021. The latter is the highest number of new plans over the last sixteen years. The number of new plans issued to the under 5 year olds has increased from 50 in 2020 to 56 in 2021, and the number of 5 to 10 year olds has increased from 96 in 2020 to 129 in 2021, whilst the number of 11 to 15, 16 to 19 and 20 to 25 year olds has decreased.

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

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

Source: DfE SEN2 return

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

The tables below show the placement of Harrow's children and young people with an EHC Plan. Whilst the number of children and young people across all establishment types has increased, the increase in the EHC Plans issued to those 16 years old and above has resulted in a substantial increase in the use of post 16 institutions, with the numbers rising from 111 in 2015-16 to 328 in 2019-20, this is a 195% percentage change, as can be seen in Table 7.

Table 4: Total statements/plans & Early Years placements

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

Source: DfE SEN2 return

Table 5: Mainstream Schools placements by calendar year

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

Source: DfE SEN2 return

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

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

Source: DfE SEN2 return

Table 7: Post 16 and Educated Elsewhere placements

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

Source: DfE SEN2 return

Table 8: Other placements

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

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

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

In January 2022, of the school population attending Harrow’s schools (maintained and academies) there were 1,366 pupils (3.6% of the school population) with an EHCP (Education, Health and Care Plan) (1,273, 3.3% in January 2021). It should be noted that in accordance with the SEND Reforms all Statements have been replaced by Education, Health and Care Plans in Harrow.

Overall the trend has been a continued increase in the number of statements/EHC Plans from January 2016 to January 2022. The actual number of statements/EHC Plans has risen from 990 in January 2016 to 1,366 in January 2022, which is a 38% increase and there has been a 7.3% increase between January 2021 and January 2022. The percentage increase in the number of statements over the period covered in the table below was at one time in line with the percentage increase in the school population, however in recent years it is higher.

Table 9: Total EHCP/Statements in Harrow

Year	Total EHCP/Statements	% Increase
2015-16	990	-
2016-17	1,030	4.0%
2017-18	1,074	4.3%
2018-19	1,119	4.2%
2019-20	1,190	6.3%
2020-21	1,273	7.0%
2021-22	1,366	7.3%

Source: DfE SEN in England

The gender split of Statement/EHC Plan and SEN support pupils at January 2022 was 72.5% boys and 27.5% girls. The overall gender split of the school cohort was 50.1% boys and 49.9% girls.

Table 10 below shows the number and percentage of Harrow's primary school pupil's with statements or EHC plans over the last seven years. The total pupils in this table have fluctuated over the years, as have the numbers attending resourced provision.

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

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

Source: DfE SFR SEN Analysis

The number of secondary pupils with statements/EHC plans placed in resourced provision has increased significantly from 24 in January 2016 to 48 in January 2022, as can be seen in Table 11 below.

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

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

Source: DfE SFR SEN Analysis

Special Schools

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

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

Harrow's Special Schools	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Alexandra School	75	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Woodlands School	105	120	122	136	136	132	135	135
Kingsley High	80	80	76	75	85	98	104	126
Shaftesbury High	155	160	168	170	163	172	173	175

Source: 2015/16 to 2021/22 DfE SEN in England; 2022/23 Capita One

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

SEND Projections and modelling SEND places within Harrow Council

Officers have carried out projection modelling for pupil planning purposes to identify requirements for SEND provision and the most cost effective provision model. Projections will be updated on an annual basis once the sequential September phase transfers are confirmed.

Analysis of data on primary categories of need and projection modelling has shown that there are now greater numbers of children and young people (CYP) in Harrow with SEND who have increasing levels of need such that they will be identified as having severe learning difficulties (SLD), often alongside a diagnosis of ASD. Based on actual pupil numbers of CYP who required SLD provision, between 2015 and 2019, and projections of pupil numbers and need, the projections show that, approximately 25 new children each year will require SLD special school provision.

Table 13 - Projections, for pupil planning purposes have been modelled on new children entering the system in the Reception Year and rolling through actual pupil numbers in the primary and secondary phases of education. This does not include CYP moving into the borough or needing to move out of mainstream into special provision in other age groups.

The projection modelling confirms that the immediate and significant pressure is for secondary phase SLD special school places from September 2020. To accommodate this immediate place pressure Harrow has expanded Kingsley High Special School, to its full capacity, from 96 to 102 places from September 2021 and then a temporary increase to 126 places from September 2022. The temporary increase is being accommodated at a satellite provision at Weald Rise Primary School.

Table 13: Projections based on 25 new children entering the system in Reception (Sept 22-based on actuals in correct year group)

Year	Sep-22	Sep-23	Sep-24	Sep-25
Primary projections (Based on current capacity at Woodlands 135)	180	182	188	177
Secondary projections (Based on current capacity at Kingsley 126 from September 2022 and 102 from September 2025)	133	151	153	175
Total cumulative Shortfall for SLD places	52	72	80	115

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

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

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

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

Table 14 below shows the current number of places across the primary and secondary special schools in Harrow.

Table 14: Special School Places

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

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

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

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

Additionally Resourced Mainstream Schools (ARMS)

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

With the establishment of a 'Whole System Shift' model, pathway projections determine that, 48 secondary and 36 primary ARMS places will need to be developed by 2026 to meet capacity of demand for pupils who would have previously been offered a MLD special school place.

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

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

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

Pupils subject to an EHC plan currently placed out of borough

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

Harrow's need for a new Special School

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

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

1) Projected need

As detailed in Table 15 below, Harrow projects an increase in EHCPs from 1,876 in 2022 to 2,300 in 2025 (424 increase, 23%), and to 2,704 in 2029 (further 404 increase). The increase from 2022 to 2029 is 828 EHCPs (44%).

Harrow requires 180 additional special school places by 2025 and a total of 330 additional places by 2029.

Harrow also requires capacity to provide:

- a) for the 66 pupils in mainstream for whom a special school place would be appropriate;
- b) special school places for the 12 pupils currently attending the SLD ARMS at Belmont School who will progress to secondary school in 2025 and 2026;
- c) 35 additional secondary places to provide progression for Woodlands pupils (not all can currently transfer to Kingsley due to lack of capacity and so would need to transfer to out-borough / non-maintained / independent settings); and
- d) capacity to reduce reliance upon non-maintained / independent placements back towards the national average by accommodating 50% of pupils (85 pupils).

Combined, this requires over 500 additional special school places by 2029. A new special school is not expected to have any detrimental effect upon the four existing special schools, and instead expects the number of pupils placed in the non-maintained / independent sector to increase even if a new school is established.

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

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

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

- a) Risk of insufficient places. The 'without a new school' projections in Table 15 below show an increase of nearly 400 placements (quadrupling from 2022); there is no certainty that the sector could establish this many places.
- b) Location / travel time – on average, pupils attending out of borough or non-maintained / independent special schools travel further, have a longer overall school day, and are less connected to their local community.
- c) Cost avoidance (fees and transport) – such reliance will rapidly increase the high needs block deficit. On average, independent placements currently cost £33k/year more in fees, and £6k/year more in transport costs. Educating a pupil (from Reception to Y14) would cost £585k less at the new school compared to an independent placement. For a total of 292 pupils (once the new school is full) the cost avoidance would be over £11m/year.
- d) Quality of provision and effective partnership – the Council works closely with the four special schools. Our ability to quality assure provision is greatly improved by having the majority of our pupils in a relatively small number of schools.

3) Support for a new school

Headteachers of mainstream and special schools, have been involved in and are strongly supportive of Harrow's application, along with Harrow's Schools Forum which also supports the

application. Engagement with Harrow's parent forums in October 2022 also confirmed parental support for this application.

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

Table 15 Actual 2018 & 2025 Pupil Numbers and Projected 2025 & 2029 Demand

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

Early Years 0-4 Year Olds

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

Using the Greater London Authority (GLA) 2020-based trend projections (published September 2021), Harrow's population of the 0-4 age group was 17,200. The GLA projections report that the early years population in Harrow has remained relatively stable over the last few years with only minor fluctuations, however it is expected to decline quite markedly over the next five years. A breakdown of the population of the 0-4 age group is shown in the table below.

Table 16: GLA 2020 Population of 0-4-year olds in Harrow (*figures are rounded to the nearest 100*).

Harrow	2022
Age 0	3,400
Age 1	3,400
Age 2	3,500
Age 3	3,400
Age 4	3,500
Total	17,200

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

Using the available data provided by Harrow Families Information Service (FIS), below is an analysis of the supply of childcare in the London Borough of Harrow as of May 2022 (this does not include school nursery provision).

Number of places and type of provision

Harrow had a total of 5,944 childcare places for children aged 0-4 as of May 2022. These places are available through:

- 76-day nurseries making available 4,026 places for children aged 0-4 years (67.7% of all places) and 28 playgroups/ pre-schools making available 862 places for children aged 0-4 years (14.5% of all places).
- 122 childminders making available 742 places for children aged 0-4 years (12.5% of all places).
- 7 independent schools with under 5's nurseries making available 314 places for children aged 0-4 years (5.3% of all places).

The quality of the provision is good overall with 94.2% of inspected settings judged as good or above by Ofsted (this figure does not include childminders with 'Met' or 'Not Met' judgements as they were not looking after children at the time of Ofsted inspection). Broken down further 94.7% of PVI settings are judged as good or above and 93.5% of childminders are judged as good or above. A full breakdown of inspection judgements is provided in Tables 17 and 18 below.

Table 17: Private, Voluntary and funded Independent setting's Ofsted judgements (Harrow FIS data May 2022 – settings with current Ofsted judgements)

Ofsted Judgement	Number of settings	Percentage
Outstanding/Excellent	27	28.7%
Good	62	66%
Requires Improvement	3	3.2%
Inadequate	2	2.1%

Table 18: Childminder Ofsted judgements (Harrow FIS data May 2022 – childminders with current Ofsted judgements)

Ofsted Judgement	Number of Childminders	Percentage
Outstanding	10	10.3%
Good	62	63.9%
Met	18	18.6%
Not Met	2	2.1%
Requires Improvement	5	5.1%
Inadequate	0	0%

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

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

Assessing the occupancy of childcare places shows that 3,338 of the 5,944 childcare places in Harrow were occupied by funded children (2, 3- and 4-year olds) as of the Spring Term 2022. This represents 56% occupancy of funded children and suggests there are sufficient places available for all children eligible for funded entitlements. No data is currently available on the number of non-funded 0-4-year olds accessing childcare places, however considering the occupancy of funded children in the Spring Term 2022, 44% of all registered places were available to non-funded children.

Impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic have led to fluctuating and generally lower levels of demand for childcare places. Although this may be a temporary factor, declining birth rates and an expected decrease in the early years age group in Harrow suggest that demand for provision may continue to fall. Therefore, over the next few years, sufficient childcare provision is likely to be maintained as long as there is no considerable reduction in existing levels of provision. However, planned regeneration and re-developments in the Heart of Harrow, may lead to enhanced demand on a more local scale, as it is expected that this will attract more families to these areas. Particular focus on ensuring sufficient childcare provision in these areas will be required.