

# Draft

# **School Place Planning Strategy 2010-2013**

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## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 The Council's vision for education is 'High Achieving Schools at the Heart of Community Services'. Our approach to school place planning contributes to both tenets of this vision. Harrow's schools are successful in comparison to our statistical neighbours. But the gap is closing and schools need to continue in their improvement. As a Council we are committed to all schools being judged as either good or outstanding by OfSTED. The changes to school organisation will ensure that school performance is given a high priority.

1.2 As 'schools at the heart of the community' offering a range of opportunities to the local residents, we need to ensure that the accommodation is managed with appropriate investment to realise this aspiration. School accommodation and sites need to support pupils' learning but also to provide locations for activities and services. In considering school organisation we will work with schools and partners to ensure that where opportunities arise, services are co-located and facilities are developed for the school and local community.

1.3 In recent years the organisation of schools in Harrow has seen significant change:

- There are enhanced early years opportunities provided through the Children's Centre programme. 11 opened in 2009, and a total of 16 will open by 2011 in line with the Government's target.
- As part of the Harrow Collegiate, since September 2008 all community high schools have sixth form provision on their school sites, providing a range of curriculum pathways. Provision will be established for the voluntary aided schools from September 2010.
- Since September 2005, 14 separate first and middle schools have amalgamated to establish combined primary schools.
- A voluntary aided Hindu school opened in September 2008.
- With effect from September 2010, all schools in Harrow will be aligned with the National Curriculum Key Stages and the ages of transfer changed.
- 5 additional reception classes opened in September 2009 to accommodate rising pupil numbers. Planning is underway for up to an additional 5 from September 2010.
- Following consultation the Admission Arrangements for high schools have changed from linked schools to distance.

1.4 The School Place Planning Strategy outlines the areas of action for the local authority as commissioner of school places over the next 3 years. In summary these are:

- Monitor and develop proposals to increase primary sector provision in line with projected and actual growth.
- Implement the school reorganisation to change the ages of transfer and monitor its impact
- Increase the provision for pupils with special educational needs including the bases for pupils with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and Social, Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties

## 2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 The School Place Planning Strategy contributes to Harrow fulfilling its school organisation statutory responsibility in the Education and Inspections Act 2006 to secure sufficient school places within its area in order to promote higher standards of attainment. It is a three year strategy. The supporting information and the Areas for Action are reviewed annually.

2.2 The Strategy:

- states the vision for achieving higher education standards in Harrow;
- outlines the action that the local authority will be undertaking for the next year;
- details the Borough's current arrangements for the provision of places in statutory and non-statutory education, for pupils aged 3-18;
- sets the national and local context for school place planning;
- provides demographic and contextual information to support the development of proposals to change the number of school places; and
- establishes a framework to develop proposals to manage school places.

### Harrow's Vision for Education

2.3 The School Place Planning Strategy contributes to the Council's vision statement for future education 'High Achieving Schools at the Heart of Community Services'. The Council's vision statement has the potential to transform the way schools in Harrow develop. There are two central tenets to this vision:

- High Achievement
- Schools at the Centre of Community Services

2.4 Our schools are high achieving but we need to continue and further improve to sustain our position in comparison to our statistical neighbours. For there to be real choice for parents and families, every school must be good or outstanding as judged by OfSTED and across Harrow we need to ensure that there is a range of provision in terms of size, ethos, and specialisms. We need to ensure that we make the best use of school accommodation for the school but also for the local community. As schools at the heart of the local community, we need to ensure that where there is potential for local community resources, including culture, leisure and library facilities as well as special needs services and a wide range of extended services, we need to realise these opportunities.

### Schools in Harrow

2.5 In September 2009, there were 53 primary sector schools (including 2 special schools) providing approximately 18,000 places and 12 high schools (including 2 special schools) providing approximately 8,770 places in Years 8-11. There is a range of community and voluntary aided schools making provision for all pupils including pupils with special needs. In September 2010, all schools will be reorganised and will be aligned with the National Curriculum Key Stages. Further details of **school organisation in Harrow** are provided at Annexe A.

2.6 There are several **local and national initiatives** that impact on place planning. Annexe B outlines the context for school place planning in Harrow in relation to local and national initiatives, and DCSF Guidance. In addition, it details how school place planning is managed in Harrow.

- 2.7 There is a range of **contextual factors** that impact on school place planning. Annexe C summarises the key factors including London wide issues, admissions and Harrow specific factors.
- 2.8 Planning places needs to be complementary to school improvement and to meeting other Council objectives. Proposals for change need to be based on consistent and objective criteria. Annexe D details **place planning criteria** that will be considered to develop proposals to increase or reduce the number of places.
- 2.9 Managing the supply of school places needs to be informed by robust evidence of future demand for places. Harrow subscribes to the Greater London Authority (GLA) to prepare pupil roll projections. These are analysed taking into consideration other relevant local factors. For the purposes of the primary school projections Harrow is divided into six planning areas. Five cover geographical areas defined by Ward boundaries and one for voluntary aided schools. Annexe E **School Roll Projections 2010 – 2016** explains how data is collected and analysed; presents the projections for each school sector and the potential additional child yield from housing developments within Harrow. It also details the accuracy of the projections provided by the GLA. The document in Annexe E is prepared by Partnership Development and Performance Team. This will be updated and published annually.
- 2.10 A Glossary of relevant terms is provided at Annexe F.

### **3 AREAS FOR ACTION**

#### **School Reorganisation**

- 3.1. With effect from September 2010, all schools in Harrow will be reorganised to infant, junior, combined primary schools and secondary schools, aligned with the National Curriculum Key Stages. The impact of these changes will be monitored closely. It is possible that there will be an increase in demand for school places across Harrow as a result of this change. Within the school reorganisation, the number of places within the secondary school sector and the primary school sector has increased slightly. An additional 90 places are available in secondary schools. Modest increases will be completed in the primary sector schools and all their planned admission numbers will be in multiples of 30.

#### **Early Years Provision**

- 3.2. By March 2011 Harrow will have full Children's Centre coverage. Nine Children's Centres are integrated with schools and provide a wide range of early intervention and prevention services in partnership with other agencies and the schools that support the Narrowing the Gap agenda.
- 3.3. Whilst the birth rate over the next few years is set to increase, provision across Harrow for all Early Years places is in line with demand now. The position is being monitored to ensure that this situation is maintained.
- 3.4. As part of the monitoring for early years places, and the need to maintain the level of provision, proposals have been brought forward to open a nursery class at Roxbourne First School. This will be an integral element of the Children's Centre that will provide access to a range of services for children and families.
- 3.5. A working group of the Admissions Forum is considering a range of issues around admission to nursery classes. A report will be considered by the Forum in February 2010.

#### **Primary Sector School Places**

- 3.6. The primary school projections indicate that additional places will be required from 2010 onwards to maintain a modest level of 5% surplus places to allow some flexibility within the system. The increase in pupils is generated from a combination of population increase and potential child yield from housing developments. The projections are only one factor that needs to be considered in the planning of school places. Contextual factors are important. There has been increasing demand in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs, across London and Nationally to an extent that the Government has identified further funding to support local authorities experiencing the highest levels of growth.
- 3.7. Within Harrow the experience over the last two years has been an increased demand for primary school places. This has been particularly in Reception, Year 1 and Year 2 classes. To meet the unexpected increase in applications for reception places for September 2009 five bulge year reception classes were opened, providing an additional 150 places. Four of these were in community schools (Belmont School, Cedars Manor School, Grange First School and Welldon Park First School) and one

voluntary aided school (St George's Primary Catholic School). These are temporary expansions.

- 3.8. The planned admission numbers for Elmgrove First School and Glebe School have been changed to a multiple of 30 for reception to 90 and 60 respectively. In agreement with the schools additional pupils were admitted to Years 1 and 2 up to these numbers.
- 3.9. Places are offered where vacancies are available, however, where schools are full, applications are considered and agreed by the Admissions Panel in accordance with the Fair Access Protocol. This protocol is being used for primary and secondary sector schools.
- 3.10. In July 2009, Schools Forum agreed an Additional Classes Formula to provide resources for schools with bulge year groups.
- 3.11. For September 2010, based on the projections and the experience in 2009, it is expected that the demand will continue and plans are being developed to open up to 5 additional reception classes. The schools have been identified in areas where the demand for places has been the greatest, taking into account the impact on the pattern of admission applications and the ability of the schools to accommodate and manage additional pupils.
- 3.12. The situation from September 2010 should offer more flexibility, as all infant and primary schools will have surplus accommodation following the movement of pupils into the high school sector. It is acknowledged that the impact of school reorganisation is different for all schools, however, for 2-3 years technically the majority of schools should be able to accommodate a bulge year group.
- 3.13. Over the next two years, the local authority will monitor the impact of the additional reception places and develop proposals accordingly. If the increased demand continues, as is indicated by the roll projections, and pupil numbers are sustained across all schools, then permanent expansions will be considered. The local authority aims to balance providing sufficient places and the ability to meet parental preferences whilst avoiding over provision in some schools that can lead to higher levels of pupil mobility creating fluctuations in pupil numbers with associated management and financial impact. Although the roll projections indicate specific increases by Planning Area, the schools identified for expansion will not always be located within the Planning Area. The planning areas to some extent are arbitrary and support a methodology, but school access and parental preferences are also important factors in deciding schools for change.
- 3.14. Table 1 summarises the agreed and proposed changes for 2009 and 2010. Table 2 outlines the indicative timescale for agreeing the School Place Planning Strategy and other consultations to increase capacity as required.
- 3.15. The Council will continue to implement its amalgamation policy when the trigger circumstances are met. In September 2009, Belmont School and Heathland School were established as combined schools. In January 2010 Priestmead First and Middle Schools will be a combined school. Officers will work with schools to develop governance models that will support school improvement, for example federations.

## **Secondary Sector School Places**

- 3.16. As part of the school reorganisation, 90 additional places will be opened in September 2010 as follows: 60 places at Rooks Heath College; 10 places at Whitmore High School, and 20 places at Park High School. The local authority will monitor the situation and bring forward proposals accordingly to change the number of number of places.

## **Cross-sector issues**

- 3.17. One additional reception class at St George's Primary Catholic School opened in September 2009. The Krishna-Avanti Primary School moved into its new school building in September 2009.
- 3.18. The local authority will liaise with the diocesan boards and governing bodies about issues for voluntary aided school place planning.

## **Developments and Proposals in Neighbouring Local Authorities**

- 3.19. The neighbouring boroughs are all experiencing an increase in demand for places and are increasing their supply of places accordingly. Harrow has established links with neighbouring local authorities through the cross-borough meetings and consultation on proposals to increase the number of places and make other changes in school organisation.



Table 1

**Summary of Temporary Increases in Reception Classes September 2009 and Proposals for September 2010**

<b>Planning Area</b>	<b>2009 Schools with reception bulge year groups (increases to PAN of 30) and other agreed changes</b>	<b>2010 Proposed increases for reception bulge year groups (increase to Planned Admission Number (PAN) of 30 places) and other agreed changes</b>
Planning Area 1 North East		Proposed increase PAN by 30 in one school
Planning Area 2 North West	Cedars Manor School (Increase PAN by 30)	Proposed increase PAN by 60 in two schools
Planning Area 3 South East	Glebe First and Middle School (Increase PAN by 8 to 60)	Proposed increase PAN by 30 in one school
Planning Area 4 South West	Grange First School (Increase PAN by 30) Welldon Park First School (Increase PAN by 30)	Roxeth Primary School (Agreed increase PAN by 4 to 60)
Planning Area 5 Central	Belmont School (Increase PAN by 30) Elmgrove First School (Increase PAN by 8 to 60)	Proposed increase PAN by 30 in one school
Planning Area 6 VA Schools	St Georges (Increase PAN by 30)	

**Table 2**

**Proposed Provisional Timeline for Consultations on Expansions for September 2011 and September 2012**

Spring 2010	Informal consultations with schools about the School Place Planning Strategy and proposals from September 2011 and September 2012.
November 2009 – January 2010	Admissions consultation for admission arrangements from September 2011. Report to Admissions Forum in February 2010 and then Cabinet in March 2010.
January 2010	School Place Planning Strategy considered by EdCF.
February 2010	Cabinet considers the strategic three year School Place Planning Strategy.
April – May 2010	Consultation about specific school proposals arising from the School Place Planning Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for September 2011 and</li> <li>• possible statutory consultation for permanent expansions from September 2012.</li> </ul>
June 2010	Cabinet decides whether to publish statutory proposals about permanent expansions September 2012.
June 2010	Letter to the Office of the Schools Adjudicator about bulge years in schools in September 2011.
September – October 2010	Statutory proposals published for permanent expansions from September 2012.
November 2010	Cabinet determines the statutory proposals for permanent expansions from September 2012.
December 2010 – February 2011	Admissions consultation for admission arrangements from September 2012

## SCHOOL ORGANISATION IN HARROW

### Pre-School and Nursery Provision

A.1 Nursery, pre-school and early years education is provided in partnership by the local authority, independent, private and voluntary providers. The Integrated Early Years and Community Service works with the Early Years Development and Childcare Partnership to plan provision, including the development of the Children's Centres in Harrow. They publish the Harrow Early Years Development and Childcare Strategy which sets out the wider context of pre-school provision identifying issues of under and over provision. In October 2009 Harrow had the following number of places:

Type of provision	Places available
Childminder	982
Day Nursery	1,206
Maintained Nursery and Classes	1,464
Independent Nursery	154
Pre-school playgroup	1,161

A.2 As part of the nursery provision, there are 25 schools in the primary sector with nursery classes providing 1248 part time places (624 FTE).

A.3 There are 11 Children's Centres in Harrow and 16 will open by September 2011 in accordance with the Government's target for Harrow. 98.5% of schools provide the DCSF's Extended Schools core offer.

A.4 Harrow Council has over the past 9 years worked in partnership to support the development and sustainability of the private and voluntary sector. This work has included supporting partnership arrangements between pre-schools and schools. In particular, schools have been identified in areas of need and where there are sites that are conducive to the co-location of provision. Some examples of this work are:

- the Harrow Pre-school Learning Alliance is located within Glebe First and Middle School,
- the co-location of St Joseph's Pre-school at Priestmead school;
- the co-location of the Pre-school Language Unit at Aylward School and,
- the development of Dragons Pre-school at St George's Primary Catholic School.

A.5 This partnership approach will continue to be promoted to ensure that provision matches demand, particularly in the context of rising birth rates.

### Primary School Provision

A.6 Harrow community primary sector schools are organised currently as separate or combined first and middle schools providing for pupils aged 4-12 (first schools 4-8 years). The voluntary aided schools are primary schools for pupils aged 4-11.

- A.7 Following a very wide-ranging consultation culminating in the publication and determination of statutory proposals in April 2009, from September 2010 Harrow community schools will be reorganised as follows:
- separate first schools (Reception to Year 3) will become infant schools (Reception to Year 2)
  - separate middle schools (Year 4 to Year 7) will become junior schools (Year 3 to Year 6)
  - combined first and middle schools (Reception to Year 7) will become primary schools (Reception to Year 6)
  - high schools (Year 8 to Year 13) will become secondary schools with 6th form provision (Year 7 to Year 13).

- A.8 The table below summarises the number and type of primary sector schools in Harrow with effect from September 2010.

School	Planned Admission Number	Number
Infant school	60	2
	90	10
Junior School	60	2
	90	10
Primary (community Schools)	30	2
	60	12
	90	3
Primary (VA)	30	2
	60	7

- A.9 Statutory provision begins in the first term after a pupil's fifth birthday. In Harrow, all pupils are admitted as Rising 5's to reception in September of the relevant school year.

### High School Provision

- A.10 Harrow's eight community high schools are organised for pupils aged 12-18. One community high school is for girls only. The two voluntary aided schools are for pupils aged 11-16 and for single sex pupils. The planned admission numbers range from 150 to 300.
- A.11 From September 2010, all high schools in Harrow will have Year 7 to Year 13 pupils.
- A.12 The table below summarises the number and type of secondary sector schools in Harrow with effect from September 2010.

Type of School	Planned Admission Number	Number of schools
Voluntary Aided	150	2
Community	180	3
Community	270	2
Community	300	3

## Post-16 Provision

- A.13 All Harrow secondary schools are members of the Harrow Collegiate with Harrow College, Stanmore College and St Dominic's Sixth Form College. The Collegiate provides a comprehensive and coordinated range of curriculum opportunities including academic and vocational pathways.

## Inclusion

- A.14 Harrow is an inclusive authority and the special educational needs of children and young people are met in mainstream schools wherever possible.
- A.15 Currently two high schools and five schools in the primary sector are additionally resourced schools (ARMS) for pupils with low incidence special educational needs. There are plans to increase provision for pupils with autism at three primary schools.
- A.16 The local authority maintains four special schools. Two age-phased schools, a primary and a secondary school, make provision for pupils with learning difficulties, behavioural difficulties and autism. There are two age-phased schools for pupils with severe and complex learning difficulties and autism.
- A.17 Harrow does not maintain residential provision for pupils with special educational needs but does support out-borough placements in either special schools maintained by other local authorities, independent or non-maintained special schools.
- A.18 The tables below summarise the type of provision for pupils with special education needs in Harrow from September 2010.

### Special Schools

School	Type of Provision	Age Range	Proposed Number of Places Sept 2010
Alexandra School	Primary special school for pupils with learning and behavioural difficulties with autism	5-11	70
Shaftesbury School	Secondary special school for pupils with learning and behavioural difficulties with autism	11-19	150
Woodlands School	Primary special school for pupils with severe and complex learning difficulties and autism	3-11	97
Kingsley High School	Secondary special school for pupils with severe and complex learning difficulties and autism	11-19	70

### Schools with specialist provision

School	Type of Provision	Age Range	Proposed Number of Places Sept 2010
Aylward School*	Resource base for pupils with autistic spectrum disorder	5-11	6
Cedars Manor School	Resource base for pupils with hearing impairment	5-11	6
Elmgrove Infant School	Resource base for pupils with physical impairment	5-7	10
Elmgrove Junior School	Resource base for pupils with physical impairment	8-11	9
Priestmead School*	Resource base for pupils with autistic spectrum disorder	5-11	6
Vaughan School**	Resource base for pupils with autistic spectrum disorder	5-11	
Welldon Park Infant School (and Welldon Park Junior School Year 3)	Resource base for pupils with specific language impairment	5-7	11
Hatch End High School	Resource base for pupils hearing impairment	11-19	11
Whitmore High School	Resource base for pupils with: i) physical impairment ii) autistic spectrum disorder	11-19	6 12

\*To be established with effect from 1.9.2010 increasing to 12 pupils

\*\* To be established with effect from 1.9.2011 increasing to 12 pupils

### Education otherwise that at School

- A.19 The local authority maintains a Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) catering for pupils aged 5 to 16. Harrow Tuition Service provides education for pupils as a result of a medical condition; pregnancy when continued education in school is no longer possible; permanent exclusion when another place is not available; and for a few pupils with special needs who are awaiting a long term place.
- A.20 For some excluded pupils in Year 11, provision is made through attendance at a Harrow college, and access to an alternative curriculum. The Helix offers a curriculum for Key Stage 3 pupils combined with support and preparation for their re-entry to high school.
- A.21 A small proportion of parents choose to educate their children at home (Elective Home Education). The number of pupils over the last 3 years is as follows:

Year/School Sector	2007-2008	2008-09	2009-2010
Primary	25	30	28
Secondary	29	28	24

## KEY LOCAL AND NATIONAL INITIATIVES

- B.1 There are several key local and national initiatives that impact on place planning. This section outlines the context for school place planning in Harrow in relation to local and national initiatives, and DCSF Guidance. In addition, it details how school place planning is managed in Harrow.

### Local Initiatives

#### *Harrow's Strategic Vision for Education*

- B.2 Harrow's vision for education is High Achieving Schools at the Heart of Community Services. It has two central tenets: High Achievement and Schools at the Centre of Community Services with the co-location of partnership services for children, families and local communities on school sites. The vision embraces the Government's priorities of the Children's Plan, Every Child Matters and Narrowing the Gap.
- B.3 The School Place Planning Strategy contributes to achieving this vision through the management of school places and ensuring that schools are at the heart of local communities offering a range of services and facilities for the local community. This also contributes to Harrow's Sustainable Community Strategy that was agreed in April 2009.

#### *Primary Sector School Amalgamation Policy*

- B.4 The revised Harrow Amalgamation Policy and Guidance was agreed by Cabinet in October 2007 and clarified in October 2008. This policy requires the amalgamation of separate first and middle schools unless there are overriding or compelling reasons not to. From September 2005 to January 2010, 14 separate schools have amalgamated. In January 2010 there will be 24 separate first and middle schools.

### National Initiatives

#### *Building Schools for the Future and the Primary Capital Programme*

- B.5 The Building Schools for the Future (BSF) and Primary Capital Programme (PCP) are the government's major capital investment programmes for schools. Harrow's PCP programme received DCSF's full approval in 2008 and is now being implemented in accordance with our submission.
- B.6 Harrow has yet to enter the BSF programme. The BSF programme will provide funding to rebuild or refurbish all secondary schools. When Harrow enters the programme there will be funding for all the high schools, with the exception of Whitmore High School, rebuilt as Harrow's BSF One School Pathfinder project and Kingsley High School, rebuilt through the government's PFI initiative.

### Legislation and Guidance

#### *The Education and Inspections Act 2006*

- B.7 The Education and Inspections Act 2006 places a range of statutory duties on the local authority that are applicable to school organisation issues. These include the duty to secure sufficient places, to promote high standards, to increase choice and diversity, promote community cohesion and respond to parental representations.

This Strategy outlines how Harrow will fulfil its duty to provide sufficient places and will contribute to other duties. Harrow schools offer choice and diversity but increasing diversity will be a key consideration. The local authority has guidance available to support schools to consider diversity issues.

#### *Statutory and Non-Statutory Guidance*

- B.8 Making changes to school organisation, including increasing and decreasing the number of places, is subject to the DCSF's Statutory and Non-Statutory Guidance. This will be followed in the implementation of any proposals developed.

#### *Infant Class Size*

- B.9 Infant classes, Reception to Year 2, must not be larger than 30. This class size limit can be exceeded for one year only before an additional teacher is required. All proposals must be developed in accordance with this legislation.

### **School Place Planning in Harrow**

- B.10 School place planning is undertaken by the Pupil Place Planning Group (PPPG). The purpose of the PPPG is to consider projections, pupil number data and admissions information. The group develops proposals to increase or decrease the number of school places accordingly and make recommendations to the School Organisation Officer Group for school changes.
- B.11 In addition, the group liaises with:
- neighbouring boroughs on school place planning issues
  - colleagues with responsibility for planning SEN, Extended Schools and Early Years, 14-19 agenda and 16-19 provision to identify and address issues that may impact on schools.
  - The Place Shaping Directorate to ensure appropriate inclusions to the Local Development Framework and other related policies e.g. Section 106.
- B.12 This is a cross council group with officers from several directorates. The members of the group are:
- School Admissions and Place Planning Service Manager (Chair)
  - School Admissions and Place Planning Deputy Manager
  - Head of School Organisation Strategy
  - Senior Professional Transforming Learning Team
  - Performance and Demography Officer
  - Head of Education Programme Planning
  - Head of Capital and Education Property Developments
  - Senior Professional, LDF Team Leader
- B.13 The PPPG meets termly or as required by school place planning issues. All recommendations are referred to the School Organisation Officer Group (SOOG), which is attended by the Director of Schools and Children's Development. All proposals are implemented in accordance with the DCSF Statutory and Non-Statutory Guidance and the Admissions Code of Practice. SOOG has a wider remit and considers all issues in relation to school organisation, including change to the ages of transfer, amalgamations etc.



## CONTEXTUAL FACTORS INFLUENCING SCHOOL PLACE PLANNING

C.1 There is a range of contextual factors that can influence changes to the patterns of demand for school places, which do not necessarily impact immediately on the roll projections. These factors include London wide issues, admissions, new schools, school reorganisation etc.

### School place issues across London

C.2 'Do the maths: tackling shortages of primary school places in London' a report published by London Councils in April 2009 confirms that across London authorities are facing extraordinary demand for reception places in primary schools. This growth in demand is a result of London's recently rising birth rate, compared to other parts of the country. This has increased the demand for reception places beyond levels which councils could have reasonably forecast.

Other factors have also played a part:

#### *The economic downturn*

- The impact of the economic downturn has caused an increase in demand for state school places compared to independent school places.
- The sluggish property market has meant that fewer families are moving to areas outside London.
- The changing nature of the housing market and demographics has resulted in a significant increase in children living in 1 and 2 bedroom properties, thereby increasing the overall number of young children in many areas.

#### *Improvements in education*

- Improvements in the quality of local primary schools have led to more parents requesting places. This success has resulted in an additional challenge of meeting greater demand.
- Some areas, particularly those with high performing schools, face inward migration into boroughs by families with school age children.

#### *More locally born families requesting a place in local schools*

- There has been a rise in the percentage of locally born children, whose parents then go on to request a place in local primary schools. In the London Council's Survey one London Borough has reported a rise in its retention rate of local born children from 85% to 95%.

#### *Neighbouring capacity problems*

- Increases in cross borough applications for primary places from neighbouring authorities with capacity issues.

### Harrow specific issues contributing to increasing demand for school places

#### *School achievement*

C.3 Harrow schools perform exceptionally well nationally and this is reflected in the outcomes of individual school OfSTED inspections. The quality of education in Harrow and the standard of schools generally will have an impact on parents choosing to apply for Harrow schools.

### *Change in age of transfer*

- C.4 From September 2010, schools in Harrow will be reorganised to separate infant, separate junior, combined primary and secondary schools, aligned with the National Curriculum Key Stages. The majority of stakeholders supported this proposal during the consultation. This may attract additional families into Harrow schools who are Harrow residents that have chosen out-borough schools, or out-borough residents choosing Harrow schools. This situation is being monitored.

### *Provision of sixth form education in schools*

- C.5 From September 2009, the community high schools had sixth form students. The voluntary aided schools will have post-16 students from September 2010. This initiative has been welcomed by parents and schools and has led to a slow but steady increased demand for Harrow high schools over the last two years. Parents looking to the future may have decided to apply for a local primary school on the basis of continuity for their child's primary, secondary and sixth form education.

### *Admission arrangements*

- C.6 Parents overwhelmingly welcomed the change from priority roads to distance measured in a straight line as a criterion for primary school admission oversubscription rules when it was introduced several years ago.
- C.7 Following a full and wide-ranging consultation about high school admissions, undertaken in 2008-9, the council has moved from the 'linked schools' system with primary schools linked to named high schools. From September 2010 Harrow will use 'distance from home to school' measured in a straight line. The full impact of this on demand for school places will take at least two to three years to be felt. It normally takes some time for parents to become familiar with new processes, which could lead to changes to historical patterns of applications for schools.

### *Co-ordinated admissions*

- C.8 Co-ordination of secondary applications was introduced to reduce the number of parents receiving multiple school offers, whilst others received no initial offer at all.
- C.9 2005-06 was the first year of co-ordinating admissions with Harrow's voluntary aided schools and with authorities across London and neighbouring counties. This resulted in over 90% of applicants being offered one of their preferred schools and at least 40% fewer children were without the offer of a place than at the same stage in the previous year. By the end of the summer term London local authorities reported only 44 pupils without a confirmed offer of a place. This pattern has continued up to the present.
- C.10 The success of secondary co-ordination has led the Government to introduce legislation to co-ordinate Reception applications as from September 2011 and in-year admissions from September 2010.
- C.11 Primary co-ordination should significantly reduce the number of children not being offered a school place at the initial allocation. For the 2009-10 reception place allocation, 206 out borough applications were received. Many of these could have received an offer through their home authority. Co-ordination means that in future such applicants will only receive one offer, thus releasing places for other children.

*Outcome of 2008-9 and 2009-10 reception allocations*

C.12 Over the past three years Harrow has experienced a significant increase in the number of applications for primary schools. This pattern is expected to continue in the future. The table bellows summarises the data.

<b>Academic Year</b>	<b>Applications received</b>	<b>Places offered</b>
2007/08	2,471	1,991
2008/09	2,526	2,521
2009/10	2,848	2,691

**Fair Access Protocol**

C.13 In exceptional circumstances Harrow may require schools to admit children in excess of a school's planned admission number (PAN). These in-year applications are considered by the Admissions Panel in accordance with the Fair Access Protocol.

## PRINCIPLES GUIDING PLACE PLANNING IN HARROW

D.1 When considering changes to the organisation of schools to ensure that there are sufficient school places for statutory aged pupils, pupil data including pupil projections and admission applications are the main factors that will be considered. School places can be increased or decreased on either a temporary or permanent basis. The factors considered in developing proposals are outlined in this section; increasing provision, reducing provision and other factors

### Increasing Provision

D.2 Proposals to meet additional demand will be informed by a combination of the following factors:

- predicted sustained growth in pupil numbers that is greater than the available number of school places
- where the applications for admission to school exceed the available school places.
- when there is less surplus than the planning factor. To ensure that there is flexibility in the system a planning factor of surplus places will be maintained. This will be between 5% and 10% across any sector or within a planning area.

D.3 Where these factors are applicable, proposals will be developed to increase the number of places. Schools will be identified for increases where the following criteria are met:

- Relevant geographical location.
- Popular schools oversubscribed consistently.
- School and pupil performance consistently at or above national, local and benchmarked improvement indicators in all or most areas.
- Leadership and management capacity.
- Availability of appropriate accommodation or land for expansion and available capital.
- Impact on local schools.
- Consideration of school size.

D.4 School places can be increased either on a temporary or permanent basis. Harrow's approach is outlined in three stages.

#### *Stage 1 Temporary Increase of the Planned Admission Number (PAN)*

D.5 To meet unforeseen demand or short term increases which may not be sustained, temporary expansions will be used to accommodate additional pupils. There will be an extra form of entry for one year only and this will be achieved by increasing the planned admission number, usually by a multiple of 30 for that year group. This is also known as a bulge year. The bulge year group is usually expected to be in reception classes and the following year, the PAN will revert back to the original number. However, bulge year groups are not restricted to reception classes, and additional classes could be established in any year group. The Harrow Schools Forum agreed an Additional Class Funding formula to provide transitional funding to support bulge year groups.

### *Stage 2 Permanent Increase of the Planned Admission Number*

D.6 If the demand for places is maintained then there are two options to increase permanently the number of school places. The first option would be to consider a permanent increase in a school's planned admission number. Proposals to increase PAN permanently will be developed using the same factors for temporary expansions. As a planned increase, the Schools Funding Formula would provide funding to specific schools, initially based on the number of places. The alternative option would be to open a new school. New schools are considered as Stage 3.

### *Stage 3 Opening a New School*

D.7 If all options to increase PANs were exhausted then the local authority would investigate opening a new school. A major consideration would be the availability of a site. Any new school proposals would need to be developed in accordance with DCSF Guidance on opening new schools, including the requirement to hold a competition, increase choice and diversity, parental representations etc.

## **Reducing Provision**

D.8 Proposals to reduce the number of places will be informed by predicted sustained decline in pupil numbers that will create significant surplus places. For the purposes of Harrow's place planning this will be surplus above 10% across any sector or within a planning area, or 25% or more for an individual school.

D.9 Where the level of surplus is above this range, proposals will be developed to reduce the number of places. Schools will be identified for decreases where the following criteria are met:

- Relevant geographical location and availability of alternative places at nearby schools
- Consistent level of vacancies and under subscription
- School and pupil performance consistently at or below national, local and benchmarked improvement indicators in all or most areas.
- Leadership and management capacity inadequate
- School size and viability

D.10 The reduction of school places can be achieved through temporary or permanent measures. Options include temporary or permanent reductions in PAN and school closures. It is expected that for the purposes of place planning there would be a staged approach as with the school increases.

### *Stage 1 Temporary Reductions to Planned Admission Numbers*

D.11 In certain situations, temporary reductions may be required for short/medium term management reasons. For example, over a short, defined period to enable extensive building works, or medium term to support consolidation of the school during a dip in pupil numbers.

D.12 In circumstances when reductions are required to manage medium term reductions in pupil demand, there will be a review of accommodation and a re-designation of accommodation for alternative uses. Accommodation will not be removed permanently to ensure that there is potential to increase the PAN in future. Alternative uses include community use, co-located services etc. Consideration will be given to the sustainability of the reduced school size.

### *Stage 2 Permanent Reductions to Planned Admission Numbers*

D.13 Permanent reductions are achieved by a permanent reduction of the PAN or a school closure. These options will be considered when there is evidence of sustained decline in pupil demographics, and would be expected to usually follow a period of temporary PAN reduction. In these circumstances the reduction would be accompanied by the removal of school accommodation. For example, temporary buildings.

### *Stage 3 School Closure*

D.14 School closures to reduce the number of places would be considered as a final option when other options have been exhausted. Should closure be identified as an option the local authority will assess the impact that such a change would make on provision in the locality and within the local authority as a whole. This consideration would take account of:

- the availability of sufficient appropriate places to meet the immediate demand following closure of the school and any displaced pupils;
- the availability of sufficient places to meet the projected demand in the immediate and longer term and the impact on the LA's ability to meet parental preference;
- the impact of potential pupil transfers on other schools;
- the value for money of such proposals in relation to the need to incur capital expenditure and/or opportunity costs;
- the options for making alternative use of assets released to provide places required in other areas of provision.

D.15 These criteria are not applicable to the school closures that are part of the statutory proposals that effect the amalgamation of Harrow's separate infant and junior schools to create combined primary schools.

## **Other Factors**

### *Size of school*

D.16 In developing proposals to manage the supply of school places, the local authority seeks to secure a balance in provision which ensures that:

- each school has adequate resources to maintain high quality subject expertise and curriculum planning and establish pupil groupings which enable effective delivery across the curriculum and deployment of resources;
- school size supports an effective pastoral system;
- provision of a degree of diversity to allow parents to consider a smaller or larger school.

D.17 Although a range of school sizes are successful and there maybe exceptions, using these principles to develop proposals Harrow's preferred models for schools are:

- A minimum of 3 forms of entry for separate infant and junior schools
- A minimum of 2 forms of entry for combined schools
- For high schools, a minimum of 5 forms of entry and a maximum of 10 forms of entry

### *Inclusion and provision for special educational needs (SEN)*

D.18 Planning of provision to meet special educational needs is affected less by changes in overall population and more by other specific factors, than planning

within the mainstream sector. These factors include; parental preference; the need for the local authority to ensure that it is meeting the current and future needs for pupils within the Borough wherever possible; changes in best practice, and the local authority contribution to regional planning

- D.19 Proposals to make changes to provision for SEN or inclusion will be developed in accordance with the Learning Difficulties and Disability Strategy and in partnership with the Pupil Place Planning Group.

#### *Post-16 and 14-19 Provision*

- D.20 In its role as the commissioner for 16-19 provision, decisions to develop proposals to change post 16 provision are the responsibility of the local authority. The local authority will work in partnership with the Harrow 14-19 Strategic Group to monitor the demand for places. Proposals will be developed in partnership with the Pupil Place Planning Group.

#### *Parental Representations*

- D.21 The local authority has a duty under Section 14A of the Education Act 1996 (inserted by section 3 of the Education and Inspection Act 2006) to consider parental representations about the exercise of their functions in relation to the provision of primary and secondary education. As the champion of parents and pupils, the local authority will support new schools and new provision where there is real local sustainable demand from parents or where provision is poor. The local authority will factor in parental views and wishes as part of the planning process in order to improve standards.

## DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SCHOOL ROLL PROJECTIONS 2010 – 2016 REPORT

### Introduction

The School Roll Projections 2010 – 2016 Report is prepared by the Partnership Development and Performance Division to support the school place planning process in Harrow. It brings together information on population projections, pupil roll numbers and housing developments in Harrow. This report provides information on birth rates, housing developments, primary school projections, including reception places only and secondary school projections. The data is analysed to indicate the number of school places required. This data is considered by the Pupil Place Planning Group along with other information to develop options to manage the supply of school places. This data Report is up-dated annually. Including the introduction, the report has 4 Sections:

- Section 1: Methodology and Projections
- Section 2: School Roll Projections
- Section 3: Accuracy and Methodology
- Section 4: Planned Residential Developments

### **Section 1 Methodology and Projections**

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

#### Projection Methodology and Accuracy

The projections are prepared for Harrow by the GLA's School Roll Projection Service and are based upon the latest 2008 round of population projections released by the GLA and school roll data collected in the January 2009 School Census and previous School Censuses. The method used by the GLA combines a 'catchment' method, which is based on population projections, and a 'replacement' method, which is based on school rolls. The combined projections are weighted towards the replacement method in the short term and the catchment method in the longer term. A more detailed explanation of the two methods is given in Section 3.

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

Estimates of additional forms of entry required in the future are based on a combination of the GLA roll projections and the child yield from proposed housing developments. As explained in Section 4 Planned Residential Developments, Harrow's housing trajectory is taken into account in the GLA population projections in a general way, so that adding the child yield to this may lead to an element of double counting. However, the projections do

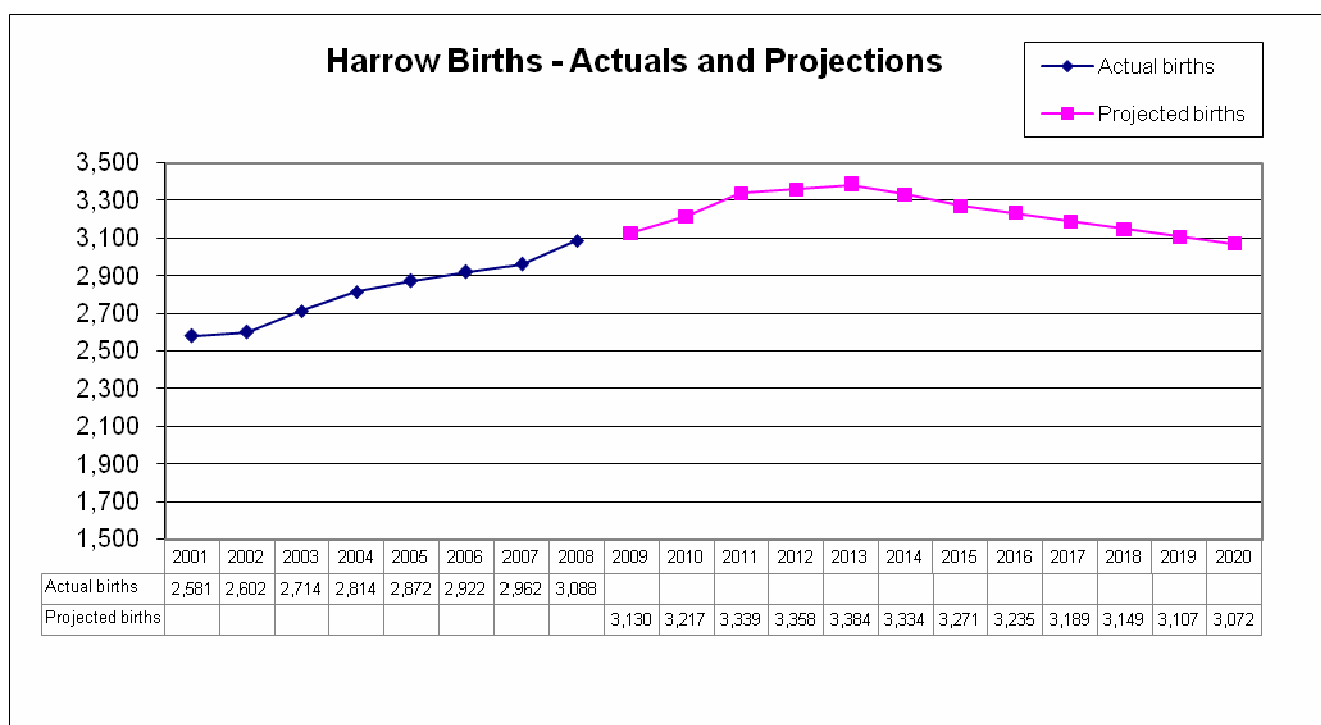


not take account of the type of housing and the number of bedrooms, which is believed to be an important factor in predicting child yield.

The report also addresses the accuracy of the school roll projections (SRP) that are supplied by the GLA. The 2005 to 2008 GLA projections are analysed to see how well they have predicted the 2009 school roll.

### Birth Rates

There has been an increase in live births (actual figures) from 2,581 in 2001 to 3,088 in 2008 and this is projected to rise to 3,384 by 2013<sup>1</sup>. Harrow retains approximately 85% of live births into its reception classes, so that reception numbers increase in line with the birth rate. This means that reception numbers will continue to rise until at least 2017 (school entry for children born in 2013). These figures are demonstrated in the following graph.



### Population Projections

The 2008 round population projections<sup>2</sup> are represented in the following two graphs.

These projections show an increase in 4-10 year olds in the population over the next few years and suggest that the population will rise by some 16% to a peak around 2018 with a subsequent slight decline.

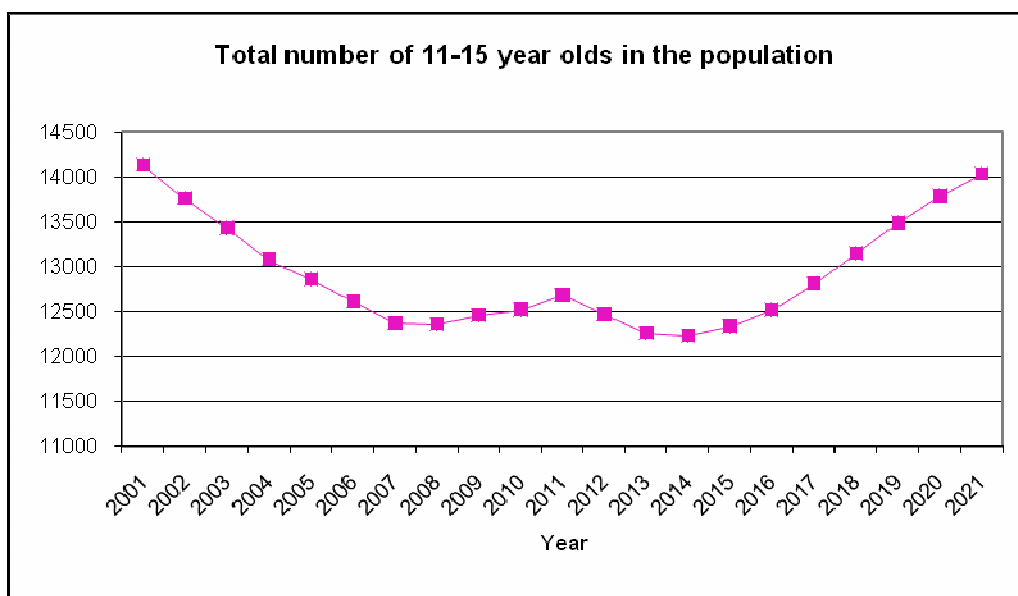
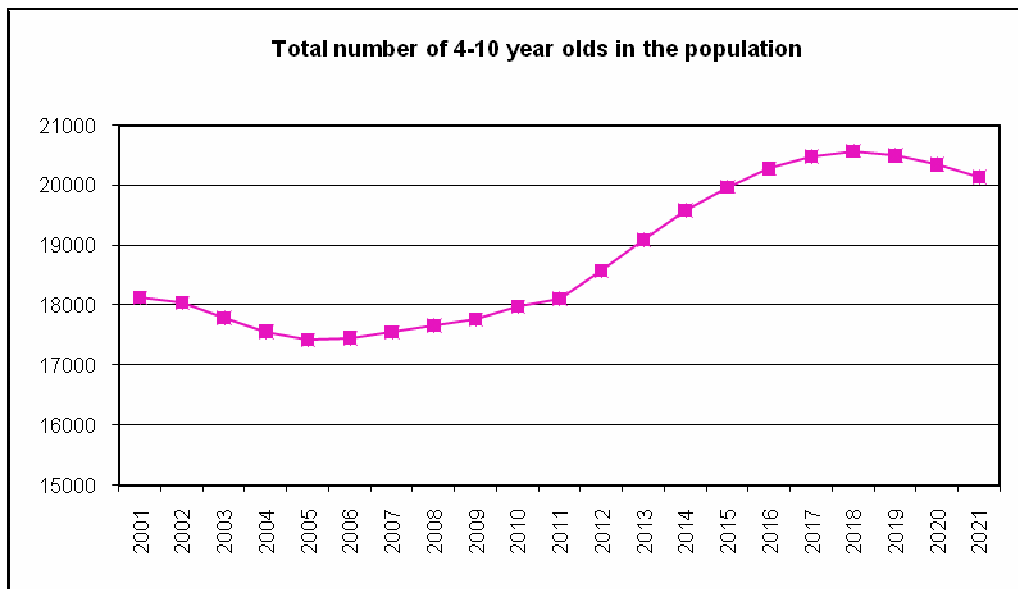
The number of 11-15 year olds in the population has been falling and is predicted to remain fairly static until 2016 (apart from a small rise in 2011) and then rise steadily to a peak in 2024 before starting to decline slowly again.

Factors that are reflected in the GLA's population projections include national and London population trends, births, fertility rates and migration rates. These population projections

<sup>1</sup> 2008 GLA Demographic Projections

<sup>2</sup> Source: GLA File: Send Harrow Population Projections -27-2-2009

do take account of the proposed number of new housing units but not the type of housing (whether social or private, flats or houses, and the number of bedrooms).



## **Section 2: School Roll Projections**

### **Primary Schools**

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

- i) The general picture for all Primary School aged pupils Reception to Year 6 and is based on the most recent GLA projections.
- ii) The second section concentrates on projections for reception pupils only. This is provided in the context of the unpredicted increase in demand for reception places this year (with rises projected to continue until 2017), and also factors in a 5% surplus as recommended by DCSF.
- iii) Projections for primary schools by Planning Areas.

#### **i) Projections for Reception to Year 6 Pupils**

Based on the 2008 round of GLA school roll projections, the information in Table 1 and Chart 1 shows that the number of pupils in Reception to Year 6 is likely to increase steadily until the 2015/16 academic year.

The number of available places stays fairly static, with 'bulge' years in some schools in September 2009 and other small increases in September 2010 canceling out previous reductions which are still working through to year 6. The current 17,839 places increases to 17,972 in 2015/16, partly accounted for by the new Hindu school which becomes fully occupied in 2015.

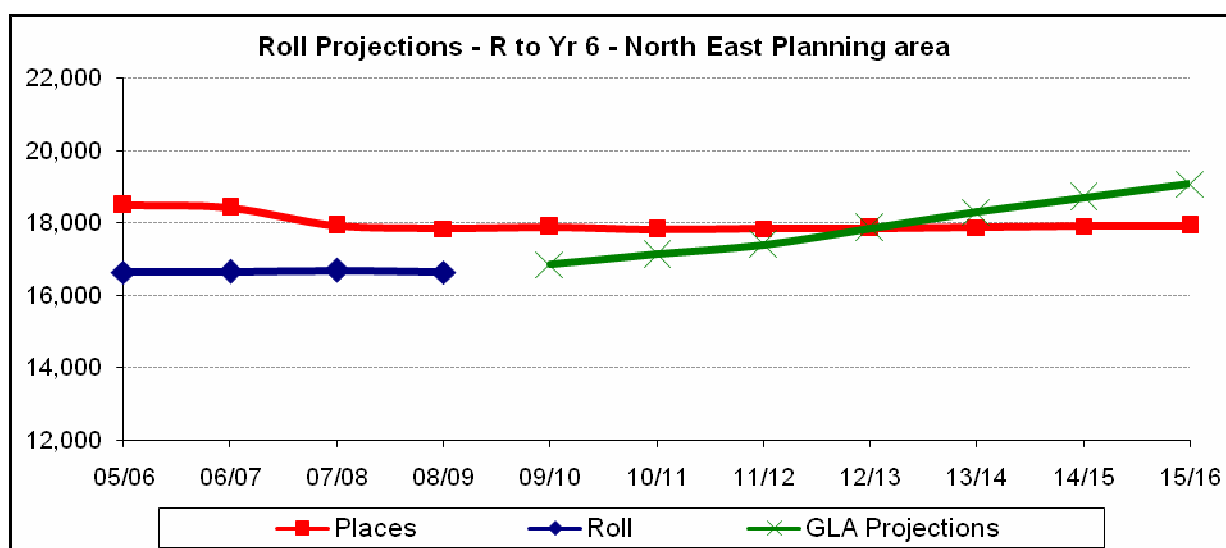
Together the data indicates that we will move from a current small surplus of places to a deficit in the 2013/14 academic year. The surplus place % is calculated from the projected pupil number and the places available. A surplus of 5% is required to enable the local authority to manage fluctuations in demand and offer some parental preference.

*Table 1: School roll projections for Year R - 6 in all schools in Harrow\**

*Note: The shaded areas represent actual figures recorded and unshaded are projections. The 'Places available' figure for 2009/10 includes actual increased PANs and bulge years; for 2010/11 - 2015/16 the figures represent permanent places only*

<b>Primary projection area: All Schools (Includes VA)</b>				
<b>Years R to 6 only</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>January actual number on roll</b>	<b>Actual / Projected demand (GLA)</b>	<b>Places available*</b>	<b>Surplus places GLA (%)</b>
05/06	16,633	16,633	18,489	10.04%
06/07	16,654	16,654	18,421	9.59%
07/08	16,689	16,689	17,929	6.92%
08/09	16,637	16,637	17,839	6.74%
09/10		16,848	17,915	5.96%
10/11		17,119	17,857	4.13%
11/12		17,395	17,859	2.60%
12/13		17,845	17,891	0.26%
13/14		18,297	17,918	-2.12%
14/15		18,706	17,960	-4.15%
15/16		19,077	17,972	-6.15%

Chart 1: Current NOR compared to roll projections\* and places available for Year R – 6 in all schools in Harrow



\* Source: GLA File: Revised Send Harrow Population Projections - CR - 4P - 2008 Round -11-5-2009 1333

ii) Projections for Reception Pupils Only

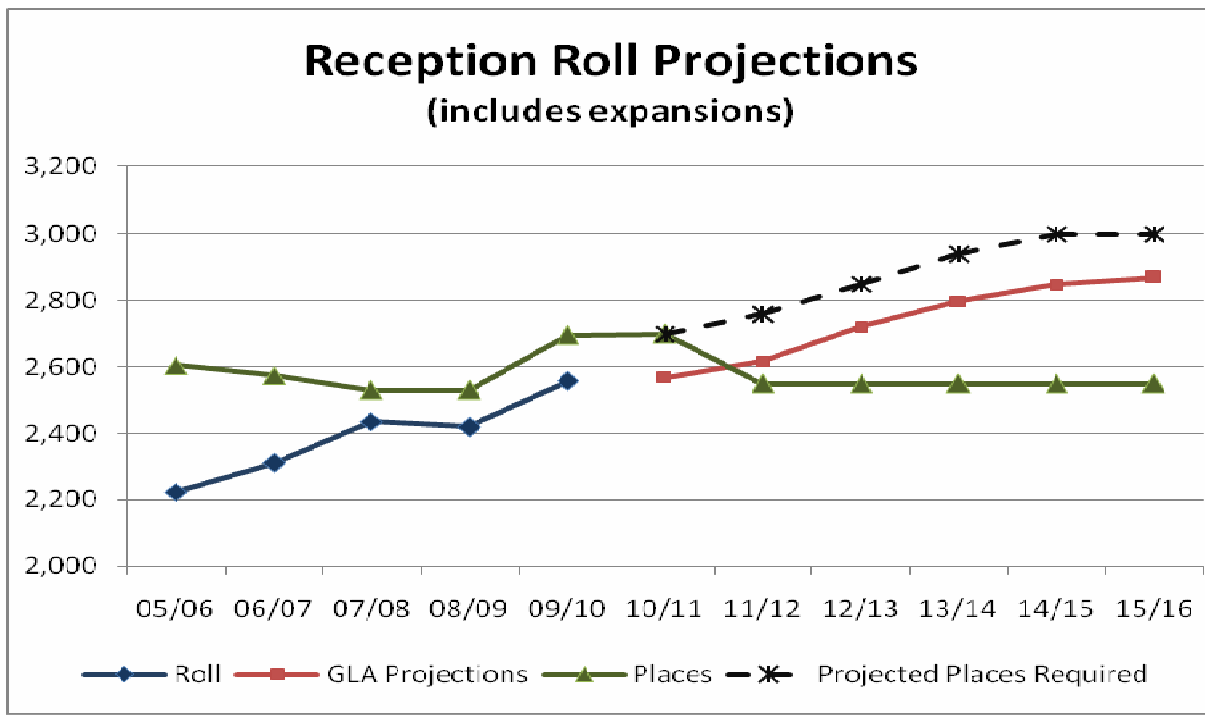
Reception numbers have risen from 2,224 in January 2006 to 2,419 in January 2009. GLA projections indicated an increase from 2,525 In January 2010 to 2,869 in January 2016 but the actual number on roll in September 2009 was already 2,557.

Harrow aims to maintain a minimum 5% surplus across the borough in both the primary and secondary sectors and the following table and graph summarise the number of reception places required to achieve this aim.

Primary projection area: All Schools (Includes VA)						
Year Reception						
School Year	January actual number on roll	Actual / Projected demand (GLA)	Places needed to maintain surplus (GLA + 5%)	Reception Places available	Proposed Additional FE required*	Total Reception Places Proposed
05/06	2,224	2,224		2,605		
06/07	2,310	2,310		2,575		
07/08	2,435	2,435		2,530		
08/09	2,419	2,419		2,530		
09/10	2,557	2,557		2,696		
10/11		2,569	2,697	2,700	5	2,700
11/12		2,616	2,747	2,550	7	2,760
12/13		2,721	2,857	2,550	10	2,850
13/14		2,797	2,937	2,550	13	2,940
14/15		2,847	2,989	2,550	15	3,000
15/16		2,869	3,012	2,550	15	3,000

\*Proposed Additional FE required calculates additional places based on 2550 permanent places to maintain 5% surplus

FE is a form of entry or class with 30 pupils



The number of permanent reception places will consolidate in September 2010 to 2,550. This excludes any temporary bulge classes and includes permanent increases in planned admission numbers in three schools to multiples of 30. Without any increases there would potentially be insufficient reception places. Up to 5 additional reception classes, providing 30 places per class and a total of 150 places, are being planned if required. This would provide 2700 reception places.

### iii) Primary Schools Projections by Planning Area

#### *North East Planning Area (GLA Planning Area 1):*

Projections for the North East Planning Area are based on data from the following schools and population data for part or all of these wards:

**Schools:**  
 Aylward  
 Stanburn  
 Whitchurch  
 Weald

**Main Wards:**  
 Belmont  
 Stanmore Park  
 Canons

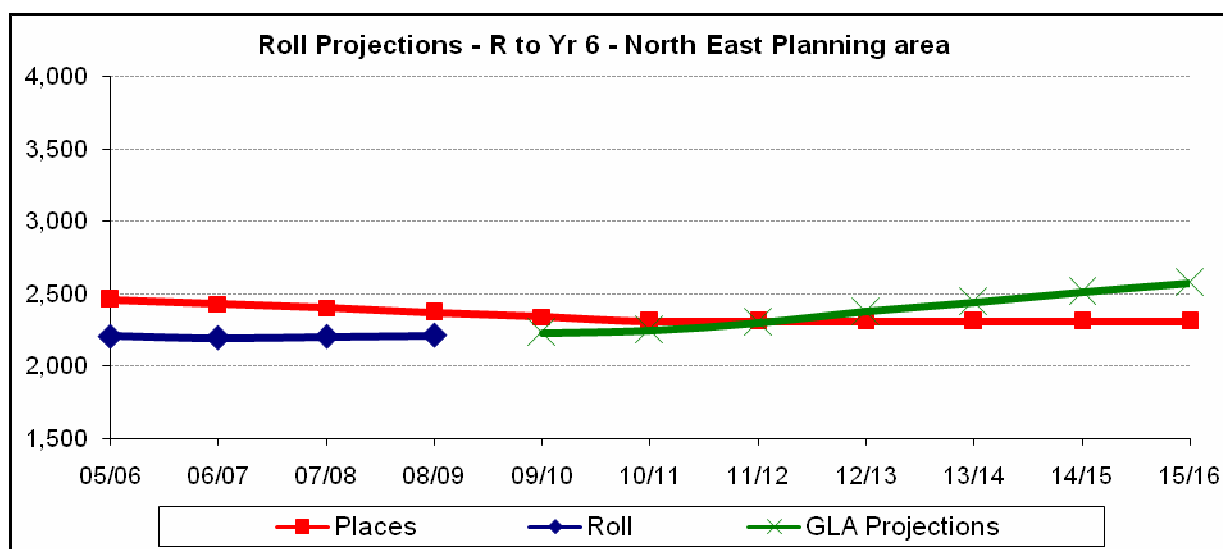
**Other Wards:**  
 Harrow Weald  
 Edgware  
 Queensbury  
 Wealdstone  
 Kenton East  
 Kenton West

Table 2: 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	Actual / Projected demand (GLA)	Places available	Surplus places GLA (%)
05/06	2,206	2,206	2,460	10.33%
06/07	2,193	2,193	2,430	9.75%
07/08	2,203	2,203	2,400	8.21%
08/09	2,210	2,210	2,370	6.75%
09/10		2,230	2,340	4.70%
10/11		2,249	2,310	2.64%
11/12		2,298	2,310	0.52%
12/13		2,375	2,310	-2.81%
13/14		2,442	2,310	-5.71%
14/15		2,513	2,310	-8.79%
15/16		2,572	2,310	-11.34%

Table 2 and Chart 2 show GLA roll projections for the North East Planning Area. The projections show an increase in pupil numbers between now and 2016 and suggest that the current small surplus of places will become a small deficit in 2012/13 – about 9 pupils per year group. By 2015/16 there is an expected deficit of 262, about 37 pupils per year group.

Chart 2: Current NOR compared to roll projections\* and places available for the North East Planning Area



\* Source: GLA File: Revised Send Harrow Population Projections - CR - 4P - 2008 Round -11-5-2009 1333

*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:

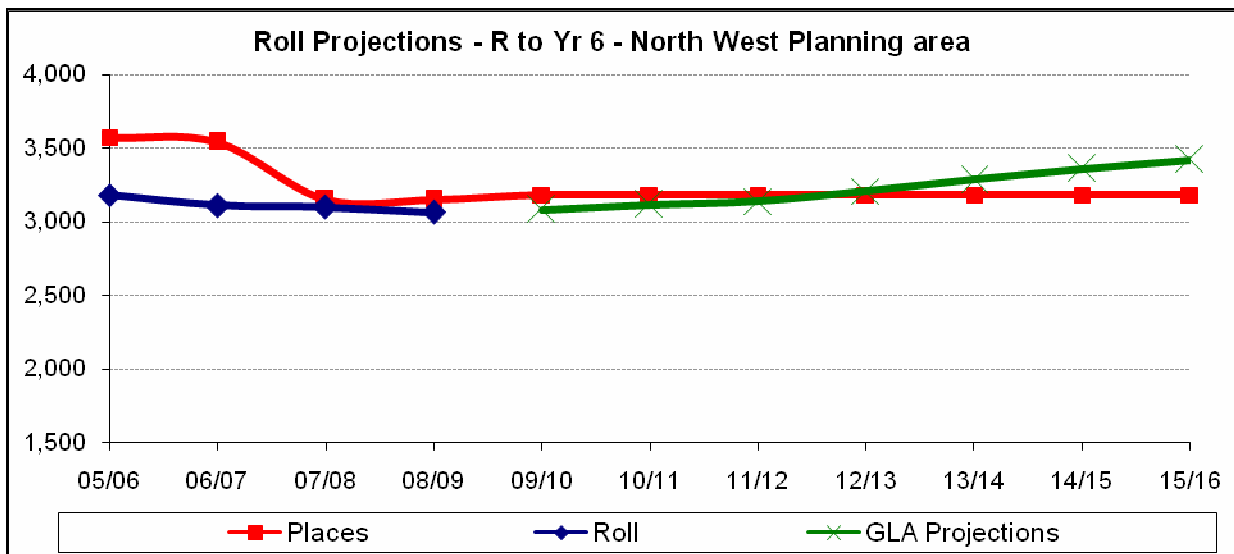
<p><b>Schools:</b>                  Cannon Lane                  West Lodge                  Pinner Wood                  Grimsdyke                  Longfield                  Cedars Manor</p>	<p><b>Main Wards:</b>                  Pinner                  Pinner South                  Hatch End                  Headstone North                  Harrow Weald</p> <p><b>Other Wards:</b>                  Headstone South                  Rayners Lane                  Roxbourne                  Harrow on the Hill                  West Harrow</p>
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*Table 3: 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	Actual / Projected demand (GLA)	Places available	Surplus places GLA (%)
05/06	3,181	3,181	3,570	10.90%
06/07	3,109	3,109	3,540	12.18%
07/08	3,098	3,098	3,150	1.65%
08/09	3,064	3,064	3,150	2.73%
09/10		3,082	3,180	3.08%
10/11		3,117	3,180	1.98%
11/12		3,138	3,180	1.32%
12/13		3,208	3,180	-0.88%
13/14		3,283	3,180	-3.24%
14/15		3,357	3,180	-5.57%
15/16		3,419	3,180	-7.52%

The GLA roll projections in Table 3 / Chart 3 anticipate a steady increase in pupil numbers in the North West Planning Area with a projected deficit by 2014/15 of 25 pupils per year group (less than 1 form of entry).

Chart 3: Current NOR compared to roll projections\* and places available for the North West Planning Area



\* Source: GLA File: Revised Send Harrow Population Projections - CR - 4P - 2008 Round -11-5-2009 1333

**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:

**Schools:**  
 Glebe  
 Kenmore Park  
 Little Stanmore  
 Priestmead  
 Stag Lane

**Main Wards:**  
 Edgware  
 Queensbury  
 Kenton East  
 Kenton West

**Other Wards:**  
 Belmont  
 Canons

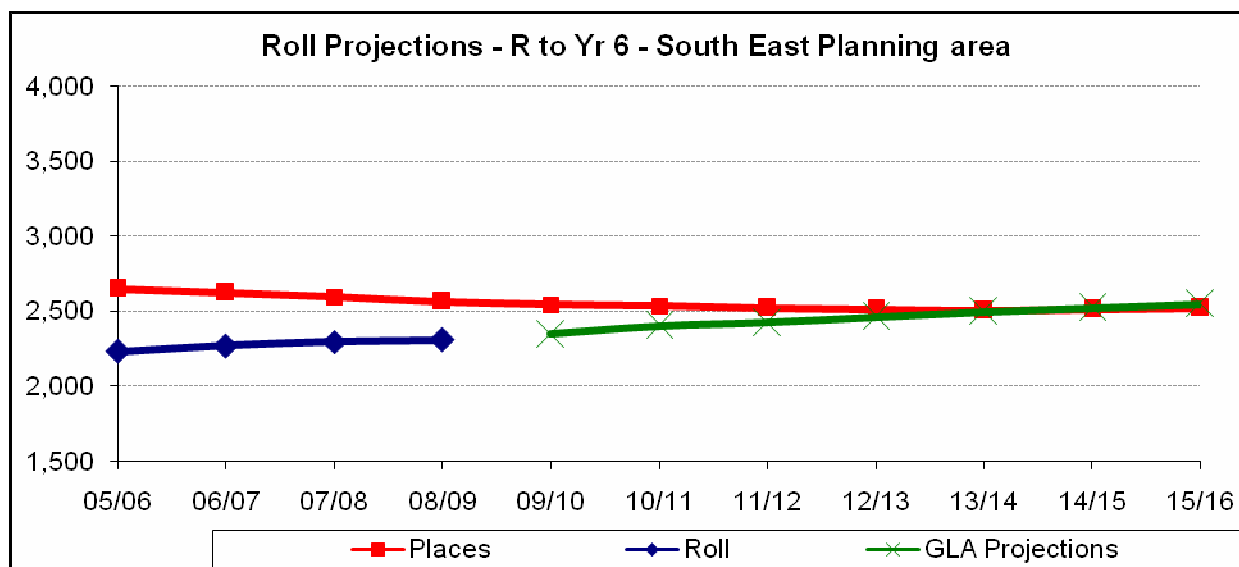
Table 4: Primary projections for the South East Planning Area\*

Primary projection area: North West (Community Schools only)				
Years R to 6 only				
Year	January actual number on roll	Actual / Projected demand (GLA)	Places available	Surplus places GLA (%)
05/06	3,181	3,181	3,570	10.90%
06/07	3,109	3,109	3,540	12.18%
07/08	3,098	3,098	3,150	1.65%
08/09	3,064	3,064	3,150	2.73%
09/10		3,082	3,180	3.08%
10/11		3,117	3,180	1.98%
11/12		3,138	3,180	1.32%
12/13		3,208	3,180	-0.88%
13/14		3,283	3,180	-3.24%
14/15		3,357	3,180	-5.57%
15/16		3,419	3,180	-7.52%



Table 4 and Chart 4 show the roll projection figures for the South East Planning Area. They indicate a steady increase in pupil numbers and suggest that the current small surplus of places will become a deficit of only 1 pupil per year group in 2014/15. Even by 2015/16 the deficit is only expected to be about 4 pupils a year group.

*Chart 4: Current NOR compared to roll projections\* and places available for the South East Planning Area*



\* Source: GLA File: Revised Send Harrow Population Projections - CR - 4P - 2008 Round -11-5-2009 1333

**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:

- Schools:**  
 Earlsmead  
 Grange  
 Roxbourne  
 Roxeth Manor  
 Newton Farm  
 Welldon Park  
 Roxeth  
 Vaughan

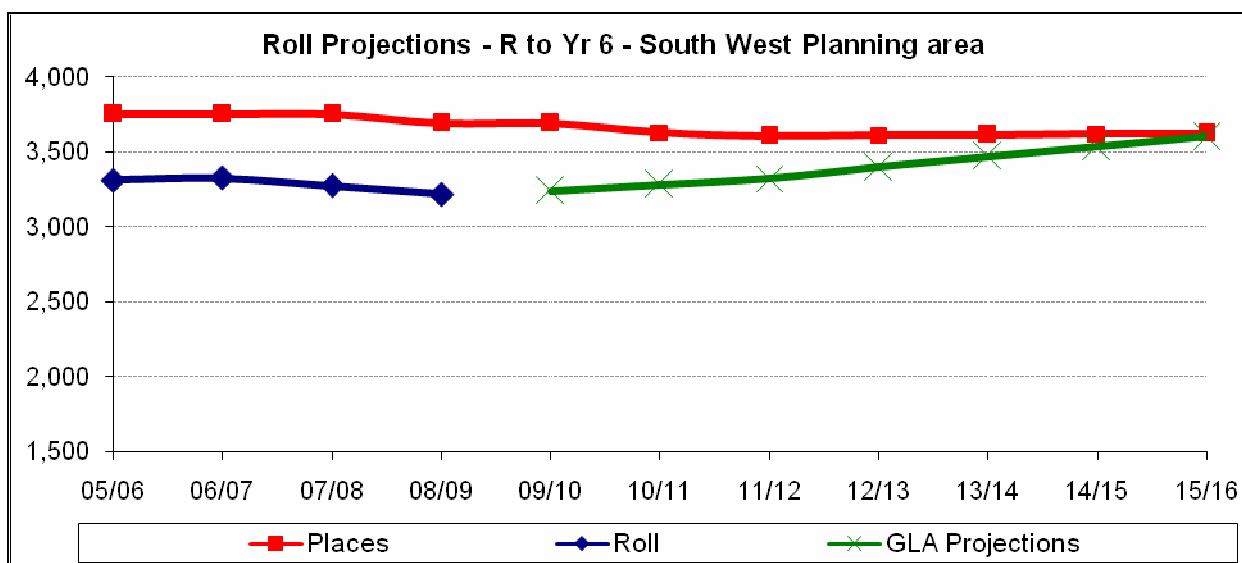
- Main Wards:**  
 Rayners Lane  
 Roxbourne  
 Roxeth  
 West Harrow  
 Harrow on the Hill
- Other Wards:**  
 Headstone South  
 Greenhill

Table 5: 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	Actual / Projected demand (GLA)	Places available *	Surplus places GLA (%)
05/06	3,313	3,313	3,752	11.70%
06/07	3,325	3,325	3,752	11.38%
07/08	3,274	3,274	3,752	12.74%
08/09	3,219	3,219	3,692	12.81%
09/10		3,239	3,692	12.27%
10/11		3,282	3,636	9.74%
11/12		3,324	3,610	7.92%
12/13		3,398	3,614	5.98%
13/14		3,473	3,618	4.01%
14/15		3,535	3,622	2.40%
15/16		3,604	3,626	0.61%

Roll projections in Table 5 / Chart 5 show a steady rise in pupil numbers over the next few years, but indicate that places will continue to meet demand, although with a steadily diminishing surplus (3 pupils per year group by 2015/16).

Chart 5: Current NOR compared to roll projections\* and places available for the South West Planning Area



\* Source: GLA File: Revised Send Harrow Population Projections - CR - 4P - 2008 Round -11-5-2009 1333

*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:

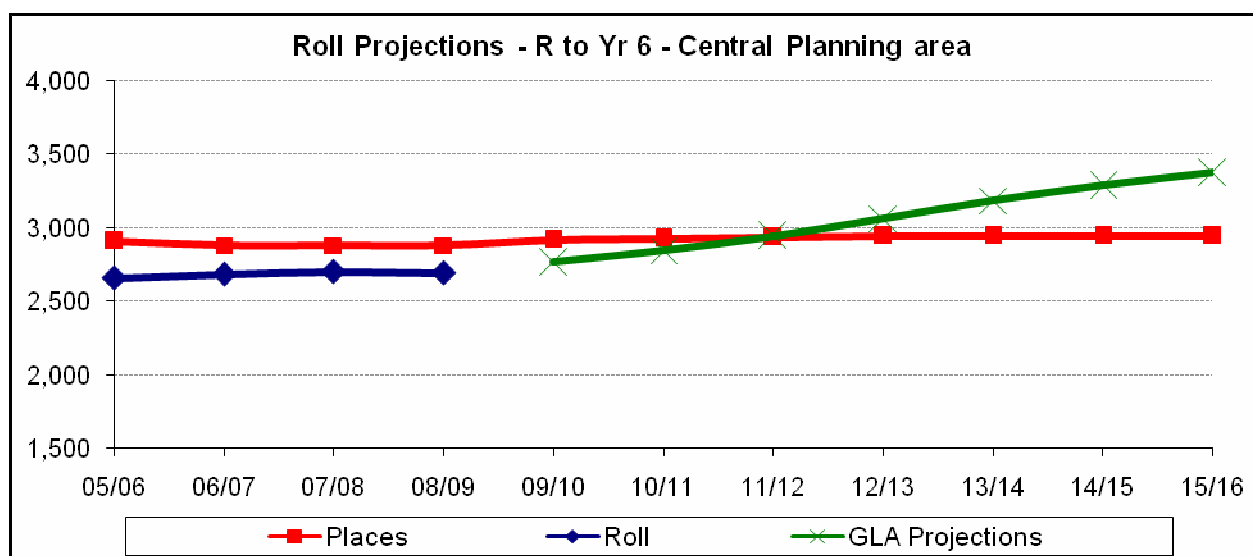
<p><b>Schools:</b> Belmont Elmgrove Marlborough Norbury Pinner Park Whitefriars</p>	<p><b>Main Wards:</b> Wealdstone Marlborough Headstone South Greenhill Headstone North</p> <p><b>Other Wards:</b> Harrow Weald Hatch End Belmont Kenton West West Harrow</p>
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*Table 6: Primary projections for the Central Planning Area\**

Primary projection area: Central (Community Schools)				
Years R to 6 only				
Year	January actual number on roll	Actual / Projected demand (GLA)	Places available *	Surplus places GLA (%)
05/06	2,660	2,660	2,914	8.72%
06/07	2,685	2,685	2,884	6.90%
07/08	2,702	2,702	2,884	6.31%
08/09	2,693	2,693	2,884	6.62%
09/10		2,768	2,922	5.27%
10/11		2,848	2,930	2.80%
11/12		2,946	2,938	-0.27%
12/13		3,066	2,946	-4.07%
13/14		3,188	2,946	-8.21%
14/15		3,291	2,946	-11.71%
15/16		3,379	2,946	-14.70%

Table 6 and Chart 6 show the projected pupil numbers in this Planning Area over the next few years. The projections suggest that a current small surplus of places in this area will become a small deficit by the 2011/12 academic year (only 1 pupil per year group) rising to a deficit of 2 forms of entry by 2015/16.

Chart 6: Current NOR compared to roll projections\* and places available for the Central Planning Area



\* Source: GLA File: Revised Send Harrow Population Projections - CR - 4P - 2008 Round -11-5-2009 1333

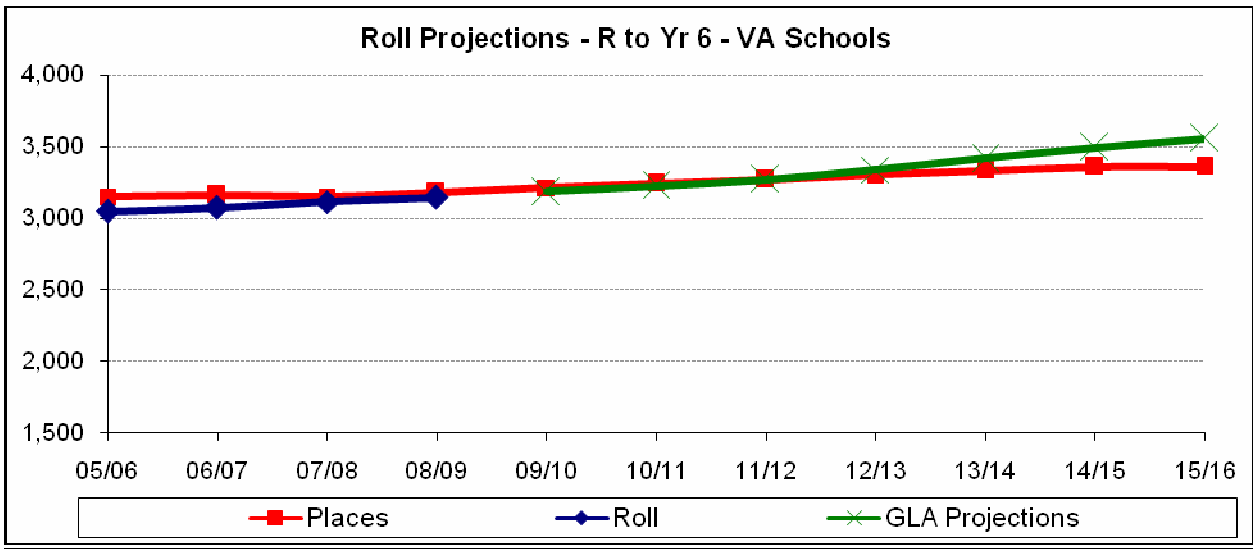
*Voluntary Aided schools: (GLA Planning Area 6)*

Since voluntary aided schools in Harrow are generally full, GLA projections of pupil numbers at voluntary aided schools amount to a 'top slice' of the projected school roll. These projections do not reflect demand for VA school places.

Table 7: Primary projections for Voluntary Aided schools\*

Primary projection area: VA Schools				
Years R to 6 only				
Year	January actual number on roll	Actual / Projected demand (GLA)	Places available *	Surplus places GLA (%)
05/06	3,044	3,044	3,147	3.27%
06/07	3,073	3,073	3,162	2.81%
07/08	3,114	3,114	3,150	1.14%
08/09	3,144	3,144	3,180	1.13%
09/10		3,184	3,210	0.81%
10/11		3,223	3,240	0.52%
11/12		3,268	3,270	0.06%
12/13		3,337	3,300	-1.12%
13/14		3,415	3,330	-2.55%
14/15		3,491	3,360	-3.90%
15/16		3,556	3,360	-5.83%

Chart 7: Current NOR compared to roll projections\* and places available for Voluntary Aided Schools



\* Source: GLA File: Revised Send Harrow Population Projections - CR - 4P - 2008 Round -11-5-2009 1333

## Secondary Schools

Secondary school roll projections are presented on the basis of Years 8 to 11 (12 to 15 year olds) as Year 7 pupils are currently in primary schools in the community sector and in high schools in the voluntary sector. Secondary school place planning is undertaken on a whole Borough level and not in Planning Areas as the number of schools is small, transport links are good, and older pupils can be expected to travel further to school.

*Table 8: Secondary projections for years 8 to 11 in all High Schools\**

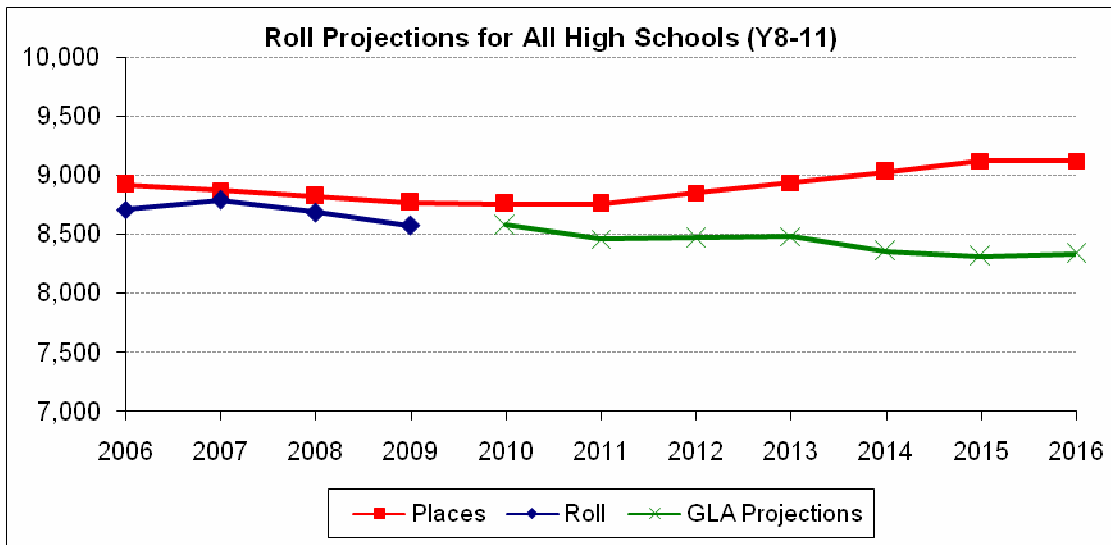
Secondary projections: All High Schools				
Years 8 to 11 only				
Year	January actual number on roll	Actual / Projected demand (GLA)	Places available	Surplus places GLA (%)
05/06	8,709	8,709	8,922	2.45%
06/07	8,793	8,793	8,872	0.90%
07/08	8,686	8,686	8,822	1.57%
08/09	8,572	8,572	8,772	2.33%
09/10		8,577	8,760	2.13%
10/11		8,463	8,760	3.51%
11/12		8,469	8,850	4.50%
12/13		8,483	8,940	5.39%
13/14		8,359	9,030	8.03%
14/15		8,313	9,120	9.71%
15/16		8,333	9,120	9.44%

Table 8 and Chart 8 show that the GLA predicts a small decline in the number of pupils in Years 8 to 11 over the next few years. At its highest, in 2015, the surplus would amount to about 200 places in each year group across all Harrow's high schools.

However, in September 2010 the change to the age of transfer to secondary education from the present 12+ years to 11+ years will take place. It is not known if the number of pupils staying in Harrow's schools at Year 7 will increase but this could have a significant effect on these figures.

In September 2010, 90 additional places in Year 7 are planned, to accommodate any increases. The pupil numbers in Year 7 and across high schools will be monitored closely as the school reorganisation embeds.

Chart 8. All High Schools, Years 8 to 11\*.



\* Source: GLA File: Send Harrow – January 2009 – CR – 4P – 2008 Round – 16-3-2009 1449

Post 2014, the number of secondary aged pupils is projected to rise as larger numbers of younger pupils move through to the secondary sector.

### **Section 3: Accuracy and Methodology**

#### Accuracy of the school roll projections (SRP) that are supplied by the GLA

Table 9 shows the 2009 pupil numbers that were projected in previous years. These projections were prepared by the GLA in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. The percentage differences between the projections and the actual January 2009 rolls are relatively small and suggest that, over four years, the projections were very accurate indeed.

However, by September 2009 the gap between GLA projections and actual number on roll had increased, indicating a need for closer monitoring of reception places as the birth rate continues to rise.

*Table 9: Accuracy of the GLA school roll projections 2009*

January		All							
		4	5	10	11	15	5-10	11-15	5-15
Actual Rolls	2009	2,419	2,460	2,400	2,087	2,168	14,218	10,659	24,877
Projected in	2005	2,532	2,534	2,456	2,160	2,062	14,511	10,512	25,023
	% difference	+4.7	+3.0	+2.3	+3.5	-4.9	+2.1	-1.4	+0.6
Projected in	2006	2,505	2,529	2,476	2,193	2,148	14,599	10,810	25,409
	% difference	+3.6	+2.8	+3.2	+5.1	-0.9	+2.7	+1.4	+2.1
Projected in	2007	2,469	2,494	2,452	2,186	2,187	14,505	10,830	25,335
	% difference	+2.1	+1.4	+2.2	+4.7	+0.9	+2.0	+1.6	+1.8
Projected in	2008	2,456	2,491	2,430	2,119	2,178	14,327	10,709	25,036
	% difference	+1.5	+1.3	+1.3	+1.5	+0.5	+0.8	+0.5	+0.6

#### Roll Projection Methodology

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

##### Catchment ratios

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

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

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



### Roll Replacement ratios

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

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

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

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

### Combined catchment and replacement (CR) ratios

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

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

## **Section 4: Planned Residential Developments**

All data relating to housing developments - under construction, with planning permission and potential developments without planning permission - has been provided by the Council's Place Shaping Directorate. Some of this data is estimated and its inclusion here does not suggest that a particular development will necessarily go ahead. The data that has been incorporated is the position at February 2010; it will need to be reviewed regularly in the coming months and years.

Estimates of child yield from larger new housing developments have been made using formulae recommended by the Council's School Organisation Officer Group (SOOG) to the Local Development Framework (LDF) Working Group<sup>3</sup>. The estimated total number of 4-10 year olds from the developments for which information has been provided (type and number of units) is 880. This would suggest that a further 4 forms of entry will be needed by 2015. There is an element of double counting here, as Harrow's housing trajectory, in terms of number of units, is already built into the GLA's population projections. However, the GLA does not take into account the type of housing (social or private, flats or houses, number of bedrooms). The make up of the planned developments suggests that the child yield will be heavily weighted towards the younger age groups and so needs to be factored in to the projections. One smaller element of double counting will occur because some children who move into new social housing will already be resident and attending schools in Harrow.

### **Primary Schools**

#### **North East Planning Area (GLA Planning Area 1):**

The following housing developments over the next few years, with and without planning permission, are in the main wards or "other" wards of Planning Area 1. Child yield has been estimated for each of these sites, using the recommended formulae which take into account type and tenure.

Harrow College sites are shown as potential developments in both the North\_East and North West (Planning Areas 1 and 2) and the potential number of units has been divided between the two areas. However, funding has been withdrawn, so estimates of child yield are not included here.

Honeypot Lane is a phased development, with the affordable housing being undertaken first, and there is currently information only about Phases 2 and 3. Phase 1 is now expected to start after phases 2 and 3 but there is no date as yet, and no information about when the private housing will be scheduled. Only Phases 2 and 3 have been included in the estimates of child yield. This development is sited in the south of Canons ward and the units have been split between North East and South East (Planning Areas 1 and 3).

Site	Ward	Number of units	Completion date	Current position
Bentley Priory	Stanmore Park	100	2011	Planning permission granted but seeking a new builder.
Wood Farm	Canons	10	Not before	Approved. Transaction not

<sup>3</sup> A methodology for estimating child yield from new housing developments in Harrow (LD, Performance and Data Services, February 2008)

			2010	completed.
Jubilee House	Canons	35	2009	Planning permission granted. No current action.
RNOH	Canons	191	2012	Planning permission granted but problems with funding.
Honeypot Lane phases 2 and 3	Canons	74	2011	Going ahead – affordable will be built first (259 units in total).
Honeypot Lane phase 1	Canons	56	NK	Phase 1, if it goes ahead, will start after Phases 2 and 3
Honeypot Lane – private housing	Canons	270	NK	No information available
Harrow College Harrow Weald site	Harrow Weald	64	2013	Funding withdrawn. Project on hold.

The child yield estimates suggest that some 143 additional 4-10 year olds will require school places in this Planning Area by 2011/12 - some 20 pupils per year group.

#### North West Planning Area (GLA Planning Area 2)

The following housing developments over the next few years, with and without planning permission, are in the main wards or “other” wards of Planning Area 2. Child yield estimates have been made for these sites, using the recommended formulae which take into account type and tenure. No information on type and tenure of housing was available for the Hatch End site (as at June 2009) and therefore child yield from this site is not included here.

Harrow College sites are shown as potential developments in both the North East and North West (Planning Areas 1 and 2) and the potential number of units has been divided between the two areas. However, funding has been withdrawn, so estimates of child yield are not included here.

The Mill Farm Close site has planning permission but currently for only 55 units. There is no detailed information about the size and type, so the child yield has been adjusted to one-quarter of the original calculation.

Site	Ward	Number of units	Completion date	Current position
Mill Farm Close	Pinner	55	2015	Application for 165 units (55 additional units).
Hatch End <sup>4</sup>	Harrow Weald	65	2013	Potential site – no planning permission.
Harrow College	Harrow Weald	65	2013	Funding withdrawn. Project on hold.

The child yield estimates suggest that there will be an additional 19 pupils living in this area by 2015, about 3 pupils per year group.

<sup>4</sup> Child yield from this site cannot be determined as no details of type/tenure are available

### South East Planning Area (GLA Planning Area 3)

The following housing developments over the next few years, with and without planning permission, are in the main wards or “other” wards of Planning Area 3. Child yield estimates have been made for these sites, using the recommended formulae which take into account type and tenure.

Honeypot Lane is a phased development, with the affordable housing being undertaken first, and there is currently information only about Phases 2 and 3. Phase 1 is now expected to start after phases 2 and 3 but there is no date as yet, and no information about when the private housing will be scheduled. Only Phases 2 and 3 have been included in the estimates of child yield. This development is sited in the south of Canons ward and the units have been split between North East and South East (Planning Areas 1 and 3).

Site	Ward	Number of units	Completion date	Current position
Honeypot Lane phases 2 and 3	Canons	73	2011	Going ahead – affordable will be built first (259 units).
Honeypot Lane phase 1	Canons	56	NK	Phase 1, if it goes ahead, will start after Phases 2 and 3
Honeypot Lane – private housing	Canons	269	NK	No information available
Stanmore District Centre	Queensbury	70	2012	No application currently so not by 2011.
Edgware Town FC	Edgware	189	2011	Outstanding details to be resolved before planning permission issued.

The child yield estimates suggest that there will be an additional 111 pupils living in this area by 2012, about 16 additional pupils per year group.

### South West Planning Area (GLA Planning Area 4)

The following housing developments over the next few years, with and without planning permission, are in the main wards or “other” wards of Planning Area 4. Child yield estimates have been made for these sites, using the recommended formulae which take into account type and tenure.

The child yield from the 369 units on the Rayners Lane estate has been adjusted because it is understood that the total net gain from this site will be only 250 private units (no information on types and size of unit). The child yield for this development has been adjusted to two-thirds of the original calculation to take this into account.

Site	Ward	Number of units	Completion date	Current position
Raebarn House	Roxbourne	150	2010	Under construction. Maybe 2010
Rayners Lane Estate	Roxbourne	369	2013	Ongoing. 2013 +
Strongbridge Close	West Harrow	254	2010	Going ahead as a phased development

50 – 54 Northolt Road	Harrow on the Hill	27	2009	Under construction
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The child yield estimates suggest that there will be an additional 166 pupils living in this area by 2013, about 24 pupils per year group. This suggests that 1 form of entry will be required in this planning area by 2013.

#### Central Planning Area (GLA Planning Area 5)

The following housing developments over the next few years, with and without planning permission, are in the main wards or “other” wards of Planning Area 5. Child yield estimates have been made for these sites, using the recommended formulae which take into account type and tenure.

Estimates of child yield on the Harrow College / Civic Centre sites, Dandara, Gayton Road, Temple House, St Anns Service Yard, Bradstowe House and the Leisure Centre site at Byron Park are not included in the calculation because development is stalled or cancelled.

Site	Ward	Number of units	Completion date	Current position
Dandara	Greenhill	410 <sup>3</sup>	2011	Public Inquiry to commence March 2010.
Harrow College Town Centre	Greenhill	382 <sup>3</sup>	2014	On hold – funding withdrawn
Gayton Road	Greenhill	383	2012	Planning permission granted. No current activity
North side of Greenhill Way (former car park)	Greenhill	37	Not before 2010	Permission granted.
Temple House	Greenhill	23 <sup>3</sup>	To be determined	UDP proposal site. No permission.
St Anns Service Yard	Greenhill	100	2013	UDP proposal site. No permission.
Travis Perkins Neptune Point	Headstone South	141 <sup>3</sup>	2011	Planning permission granted
Richards Close	Greenhill	75	2011	Existing development demolished. Completion date moved to at least 2011
Bradstowe House	Greenhill	144	2009	Stalled – problems with funding
Harrow intensification area including Civic Centre	Marlborough	200	To be determined	High level option appraisal report being prepared.
Wealdstone Centre 14.1 (14-20 High Street)	Marlborough	63	2010	On-going
Wealdstone Centre 14.2 (Land fronting	Marlborough	40	2011	Concern about whether residential development is appropriate. No

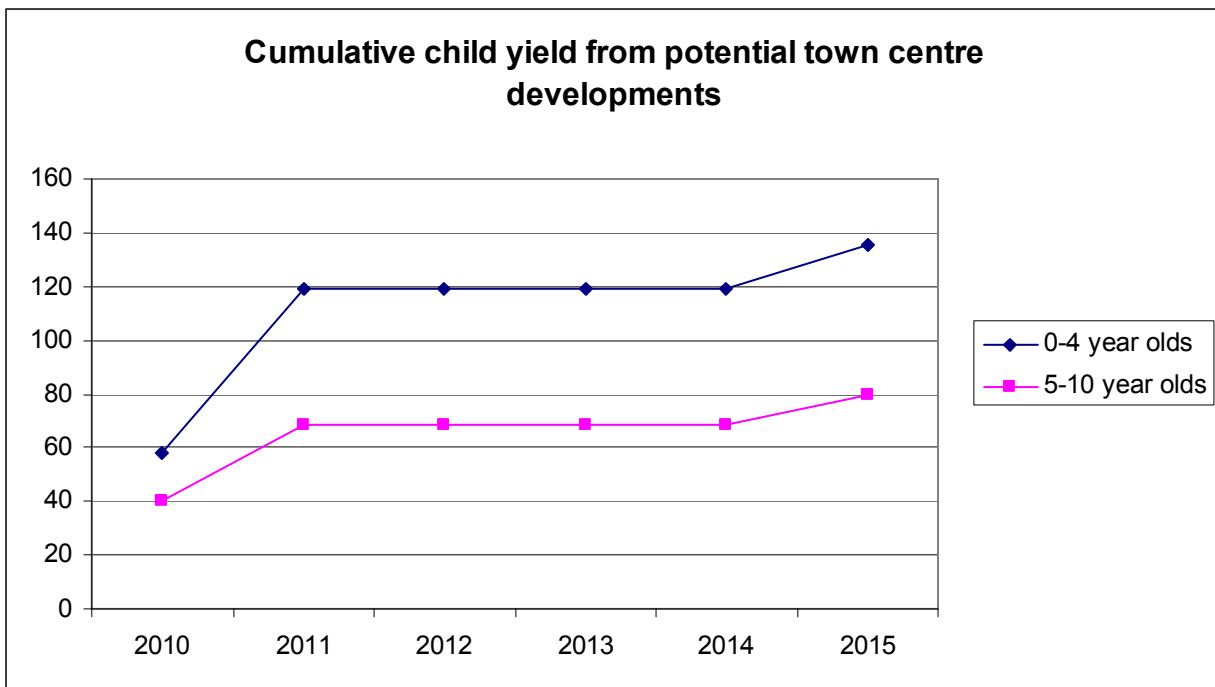
George Gange Car Park)				permission or plans as yet.
Other smaller town centre sites	Greenhill	30 <sup>3</sup>	To be determined	Planning permission granted.
Byron Park 17.1 (former Driving Centre site)	Marlborough	93	To be determined	No current activity
Byron Park 17.2 (Leisure Centre site)	Marlborough	169	2012	No applications as yet.
29-33 Pinner Road	Marlborough	34	2010 est.	Under construction – unlikely to be completed this year.
Peel Road	Marlborough	46	2015 est.	Planning permission granted.

<sup>3</sup> excludes studios

The child yield estimates suggest that there will be some 106 additional 4-10 year olds living in this area by 2015, about 15 pupils per year group. This suggests that less than 1 form of entry will be required in this planning area by 2015. However, in view of the number of stalled developments a fairly close eye will need to be kept on this and the calculation revisited if projects are reactivated.

Chart 6b shows projections of the number of 0-4 year olds and 5-10 year olds living in potential new Town Centre developments from 2010 to 2015. 0-4 year olds includes pupils in Reception; 5-10 year old pupils will be in Years 1 to 6.

Chart 6b: Cumulative child yield from potential town centre developments



### Secondary School (Years 8 to 11 12-15 year olds)

Estimates of child yield from new housing developments suggest that there will be some 300 additional 12-15 year olds living in the Borough in 2015. Taken in conjunction with the GLA projected surplus, this would not imply a need for additional places for this age group. However, the combination of additional pupils from new housing and an increase in the staying on rate at the end of Year 6 may suggest that new secondary school places would be needed.

**SCHOOL PLACE PLANNING STRATEGY GLOSSARY****Amalgamation Policy**

Council's policy to combine separate infant and junior schools when trigger circumstances occur.

**Birth Rate**

Number of live births recorded in the Harrow in one year.

**Building Schools for the Future (BSF)**

Government programme to rebuild, refurbish or remodel all secondary schools.

**Child Yield**

The number of children estimated to require a school place living in homes within new housing developments

**Co-educational**

A school where girls and boys are educated together (single-sex schools are for just girls or just boys)

**Community School**

A school which is maintained by the LA

**DCSF**

Department for Children, Schools and Families (formerly Department for Education and Skills) the government department that deals with all education matters. [www.dcsf.gov.uk](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk)

**First School**

In Harrow, the schools for children aged 4 to 8 - our equivalent of infant schools, but having children one year group older than most traditional infant schools

**Forms of entry**

The number of classes that a school admits each year. In Harrow a form of entry is usually a class of 30 pupils.

**Harrow Collegiate**

A partnership of all high schools and colleges in Harrow to provide a range of curriculum pathways and choices for post 16 students and 14-19.

**High School**

In Harrow, community schools for pupils aged 11 to 18 and voluntary aided schools for pupils aged 11 to 18.

**Infant School**

Schools for children aged 4 to 7

**Junior School**

Schools for children aged 7 to 11

**Key Stages**

Groupings of year groups used in planning the National Curriculum.



**LA**

Local Authority - the Council that is responsible for education in each area

**Maintained School**

School which is the responsibility of the LA

**National Curriculum Tasks and Tests**

Part of the national assessment system that helps to record each child's attainment at the end of each Key Stage – you may hear them referred to as SATs

**Ofsted**

Office for Standards in Education – the organisation set up by the government to oversee regular inspections of schools and to report on other matters to do with the quality of education. [www.ofsted.gov.uk](http://www.ofsted.gov.uk)

**Planned Admission Number (PAN)**

Planned Admission Number is the number of children that can be accommodated in each year group of the school. This is usually a multiple of 30.

**Planned Residential Development**

A residential development with planning permission, under development or potential development with out planning permission. Information is provided by the Council's Place Shaping Directorate.

**Planning Areas**

Planning areas used for the purposes of primary school roll projections. There are 5 geographical Planning Areas in Harrow. Each Planning Area includes schools and the Wards, or part Wards, determined by the home addresses of pupils. The voluntary aided schools form Planning Area 6.

**Planning Factor**

The DCSF and Audit Commission recommend 5-10% surplus school places to accommodate fluctuations in demand and to offer parental preference.

**Primary Capital Programme (PCP)**

Government initiative to invest in 50% of primary schools to rebuild, remodel or refurbish.

**Primary School**

Schools for children aged 4 to 11.

**Pupil Population Projections**

The number of pupils estimated to require school places in Harrow. The Greater London Authority (GLA) prepares projections for Harrow.

**Pupil Referral Units (PRU)**

Education provision for pupils aged 5 to 16 who for a range of reasons are out of school for example, as a result of a medical condition; pregnancy when continued education in school is no longer possible; permanent exclusion when another place is not available; and for a few pupils with special needs who are awaiting a long term place.

**Schools Forum**

All local authorities were required to set up a Schools Forum under Schools Forum Regulations 2002. The Schools Forum is made up of school headteachers, governor representatives, LA officers, Private, Voluntary and Independent provider (PVI) representative, and 14-19 partnership representative. The role of the Forum is to advise on proposed changes to the Schools Funding Formula, consult on financial issues relating to school budgets, PRUs, Early Years, SEN and to approve the Scheme for Financing Schools.

**School Reorganisation**

With effect from September 2010, all schools in Harrow will be reorganised as infant, junior, primary and high schools aligned with the National Curriculum Key Stages.

**School Roll**

The number of pupils on roll at a school or who attend a school.

**School Year**

A year starting on 1 September and technically ending on 31 August (though in Harrow the summer term ends well before this date)

**Statement**

A formal assessment of the special needs of a child and details of the provision that should be made to support the needs – these are used for only a small proportion of children; any learning needs of other pupils are supported in a less formal way

**Statutory Proposals**

The statutory process to make changes to schools that includes consultation, publication of statutory proposals including statutory notices, and determination of proposals by Cabinet.

**Surplus Places**

Unfilled school places. The Audit Commission and the DCSF recommend that there is a 5% surplus of school places to provide flexibility in the system to manage fluctuations in demand and allow parental preference to be met. Harrow aims to maintain 5% surplus school places across the borough.

**Voluntary Aided School**

A school largely funded, but not owned, by the LA – the buildings are owned by a voluntary body, usually a religious organisation, and the governors have responsibility for admissions

**Wards**

Electoral Ward areas used for the pupil projections and grouped into Planning Areas.