

Cabinet BACKGROUND PAPERS

DATE: Thursday 10 September 2020

Agenda - Part I

KEY 10. SCHOOL ORGANISATION UPDATE AND SCHOOL CAPITAL PROGRAMME (Pages 3 - 66)

Background papers to the report of the Corporate Director, People

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Section 1: Child Population Projections**ONS Mid-Year Estimates (MYE)**

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

Harrow's 2019-MYE

According to the 2019-MYE Harrow's pre-school and school age children are estimated to have increased from 2018 to 2019, as can be seen in the table below.

Age	mid-2018	mid-2019	# change	% change
0 to 4	17,745	17,842	97	0.5%
5 to 9	16,783	17,137	354	2.1%
10 to 14	15,080	15,333	253	1.7%
15 to 19	13,767	13,644	-123	-0.9%
20 to 24	13,528	13,039	-489	-3.6%

Source: MYEB3_summary_components_of_change_series_UK_(2019)

ONS Sub National Population Projections

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

Harrow's 2018-based SNPPs

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

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

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

Source: 2018 SNPP table2

GLA Borough Preferred Option Population Projections

The GLA borough preferred option (BPO) 2018-based housing-led population projections are based on the submitted development trajectory for Harrow. They contain both ward and borough model outputs based on the provided housing trajectory. Each BPO projection is run with 3 migration scenarios. These scenarios are produced to help boroughs understand the impact of different levels of domestic migration on population growth. The scenarios are:

High – Migration rates are based on a recent period of high mobility (2016-2018) for the entire projection period.

Medium - in the short-term (from 2019 to 2024) the rates used are based on the most recent 5 years' domestic flows. For the remainder of the projection, the average of the last 10 years' rates is used.

Low - in the short-term (from 2019 to 2024) the rates used are based on the most recent 5 years' domestic flows. For the remainder of the projection, the average rates of the period 2009 to 2012 are used. This represents conditions under an economic downturn/recession.

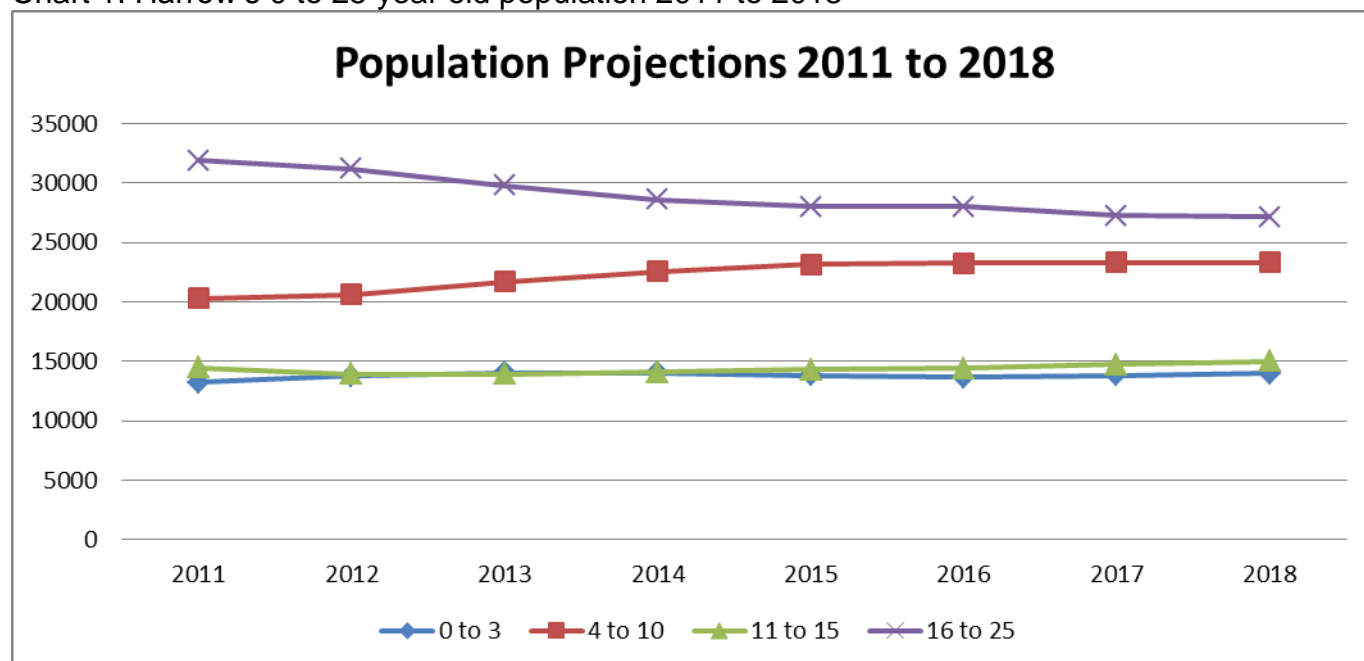
Inline with last year we have used the school roll projections that are based on the BPO low variant, as this seems to fit best with what has been and is happening in Harrow with regards to children and families.

A summary of the GLA's 2018 Borough Preferred Option population projections based on the low migration variant for Harrow of 0 to 3 year olds, 4-10 year olds, 11-15 year olds and 16 to 25 year olds is summarised in the chart below.

Chart 1 below shows that between 2011 and 2018:

- The number of 0 to 3 year olds has remained relatively steady.
- The number of 4 to 10 year olds have steadily increased.
- The number of 11 to 15 year olds has remained steady.
- The number of 16 to 25 year olds dropped.

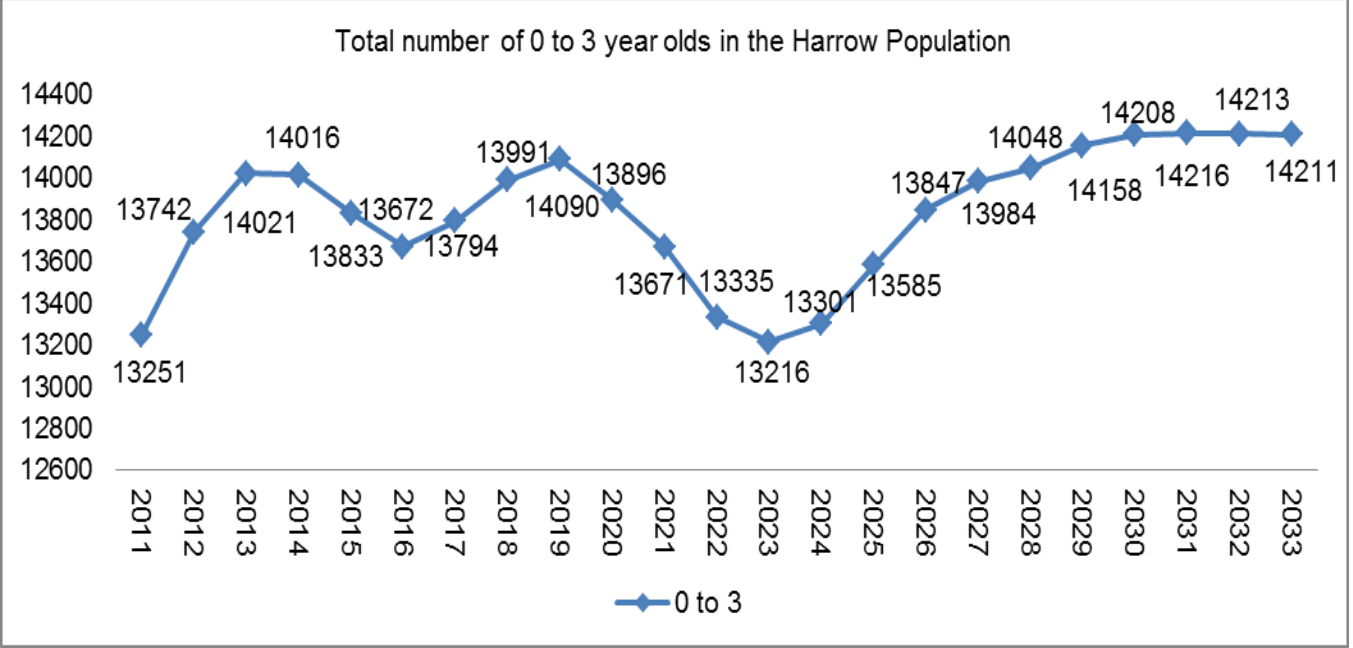
Chart 1: Harrow's 0 to 25 year old population 2011 to 2018



Source: GLA's Harrow_low_migration_BPO_2018

The number of 0 to 3 year olds in Harrow increased from from 13,251 in 2011 to 14,021 in 2013 and then fell to 13,672 in 2016. From an initial projected high of 14,090 in 2019 there is a slow projected decrease to 13,216 in 2023, followed by a continued increase to 14,211 in 2033.

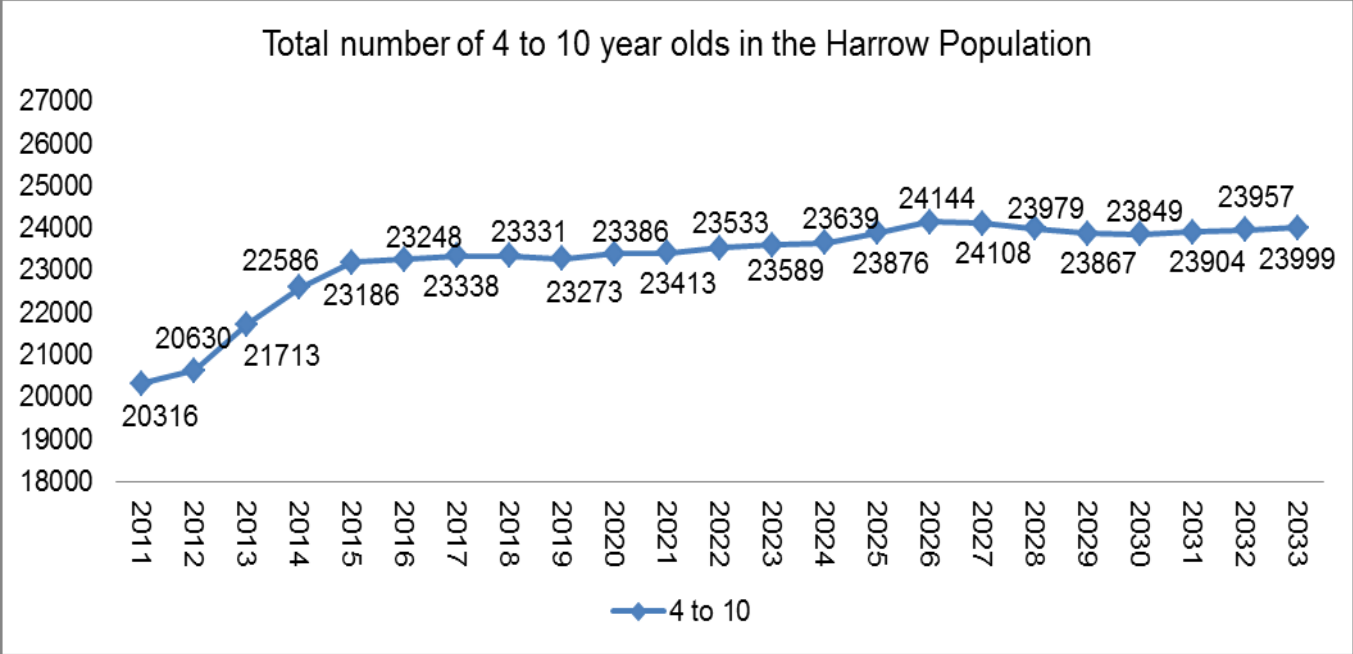
Chart 2: Harrow’s 0 to 3 year old population



Source: GLA’s Harrow_low_migration_BPO_2018

The number of 4 to 10 year olds has increased from 20,364 in 2011 to 23,473 in 2017, and they are projected to continue rising from 23,925 in 2018 to 25,422 by 2032, as can be seen in Chart 3 below.

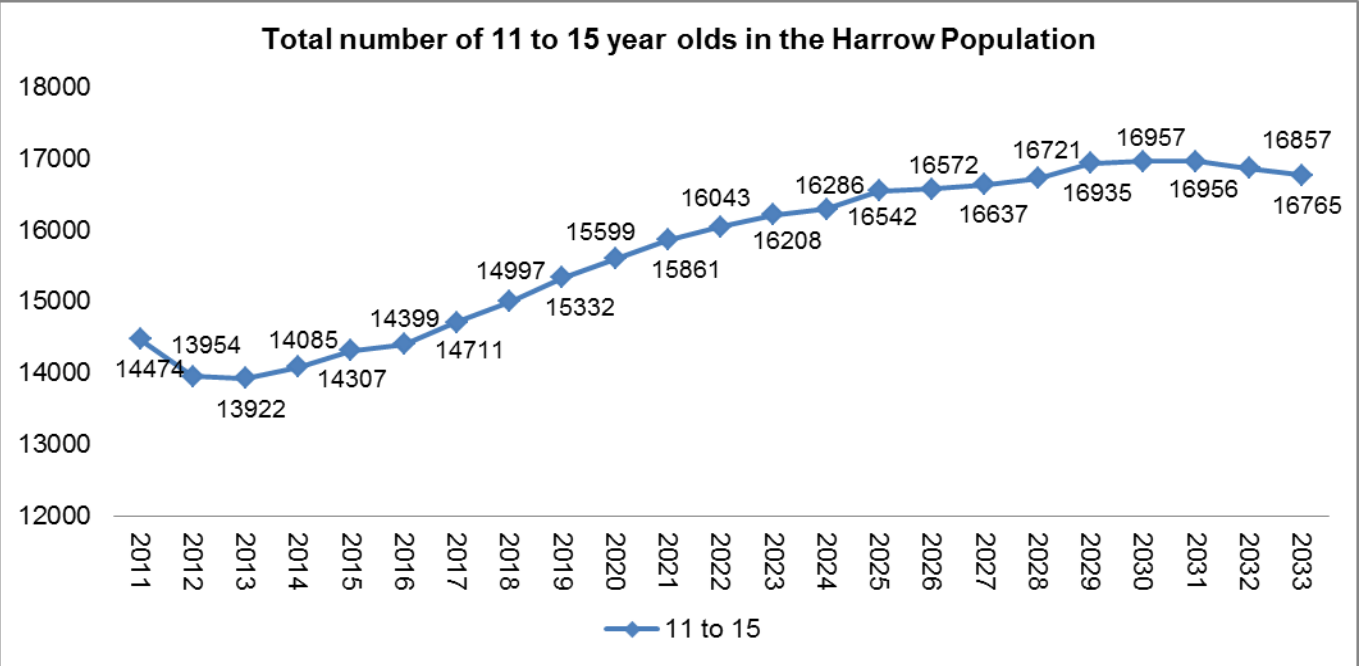
Chart 3: Harrow’s 4 to 10 year old population



Source: GLA’s Harrow_low_migration_BPO_2018

Chart 4 below shows that the number of 11 to 15 year olds has remained quite steady, with slight increases from 14,474 in 2011 to 14,997 in 2018. The projections are indicating quite a significant increase from 15,332 in 2019 to 16,765 by 2033.

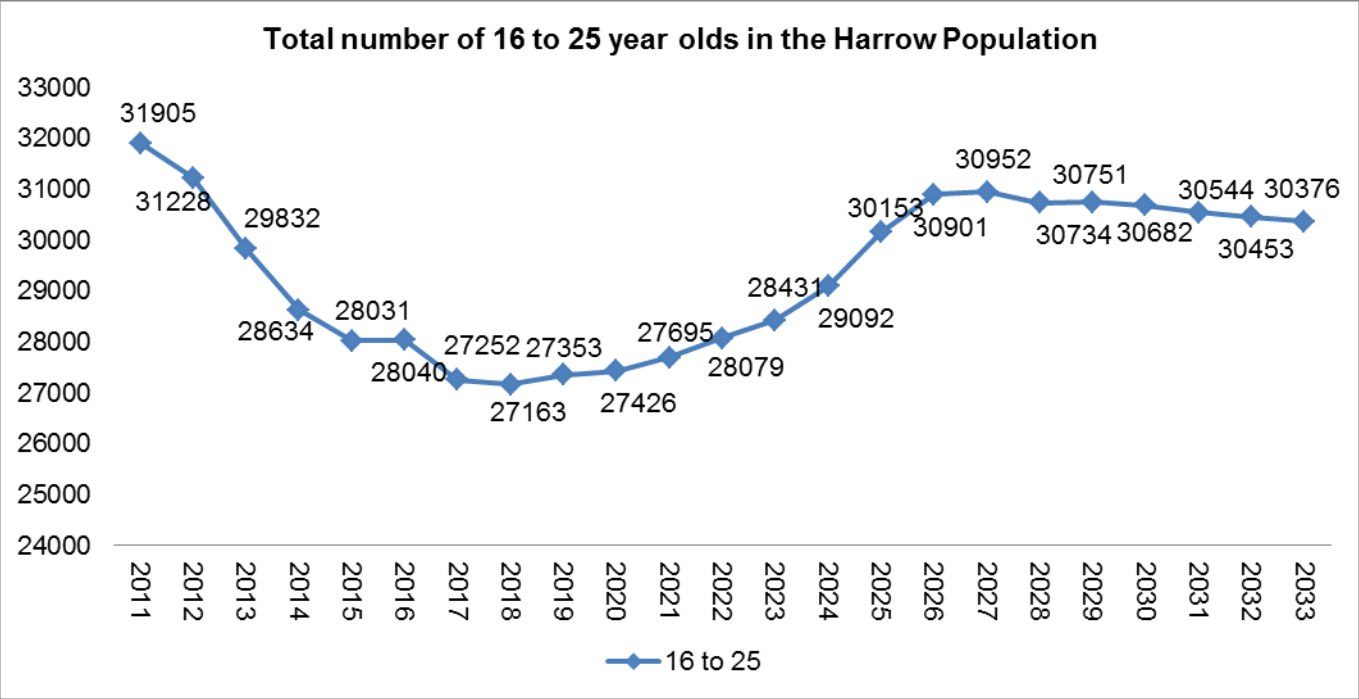
Chart 4: Harrow’s 11 to 15 year old population



Source: GLA’s Harrow_low_migration_BPO_2018

Chart 5 below shows that the number of 16 to 25 year olds has dropped from 31,905 in 2011 to 27,163 in 2018, however they are projected to increase from 27,353 in 2019 to 30,376 by 2033.

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



Source: GLA’s Harrow_low_migration_BPO_2018

Primary Planning Areas

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

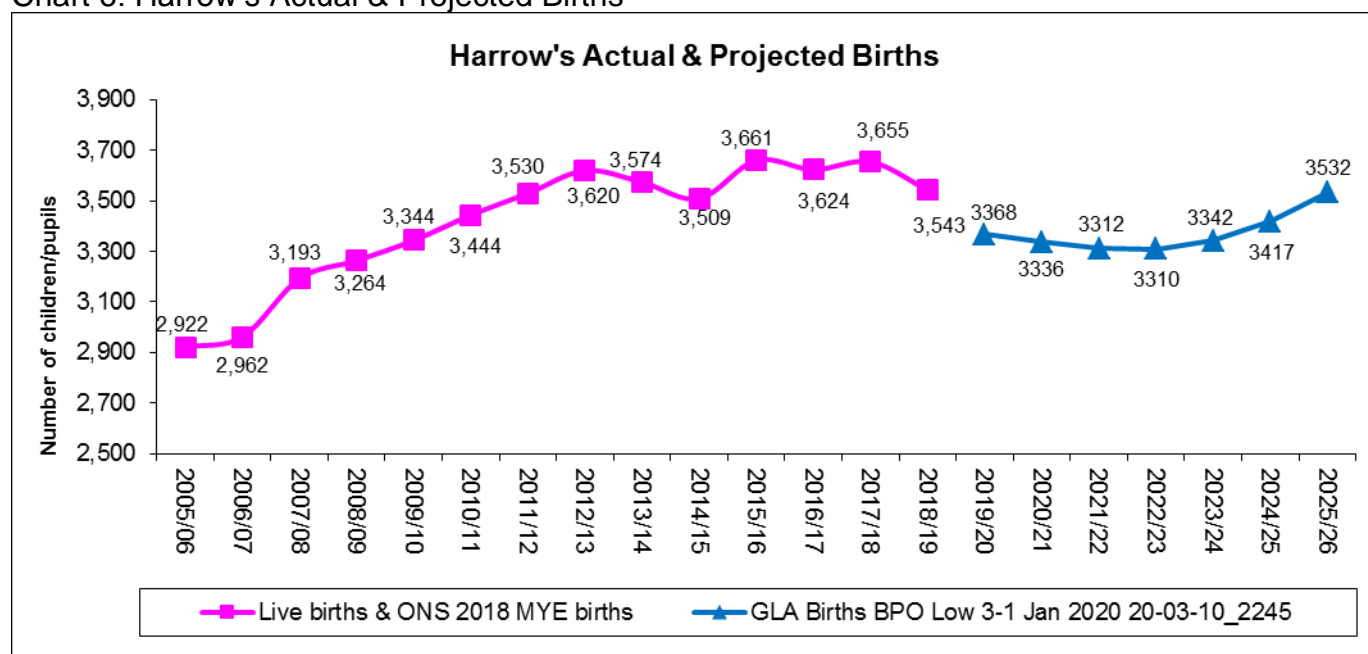
Following the changes that have just been made to Harrow's ward boundary changes, which will be implemented in May 2022, Harrow's Planning Areas will also be reviewed.

Harrow's Births and Reception Year Rolls

Harrow's observed births have continued to increase from 2,922 in 2005/06 to 3,620 in 2012/13, as can be seen in Chart 6 below. Births fluctuated from 2013/14 onwards - dropping to 3,574 in 2013/14 and then even further to 3,509 in 2014/15, and increased to 3,661 in 2015/16, then dropped again in 2016/17 to 3,624, but increased to 3,655 in 2017/18 and then fell again in 2018/19 to 3,543.

In-line with this decline Harrow's projected births are projected to drop to 3,368 in 2019/20 and then remain steady for 5 years and then start to rise slightly until the end of the period, as can be seen in Chart 6 below.

Chart 6: Harrow's Actual & Projected Births

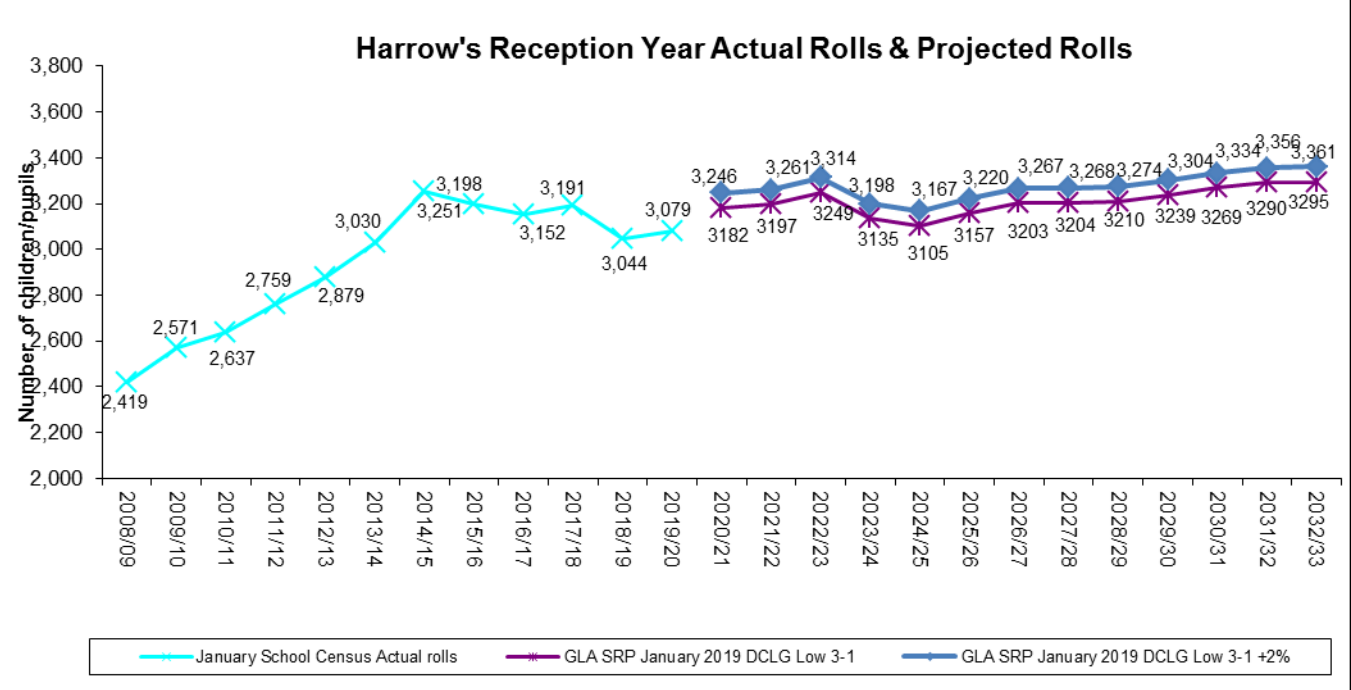


Source: GLA Births BPO Low 3-1 Jan 2020 20-03-10_2245

In-line with the increase in Harrow's births Harrow schools' actual Reception numbers increased from 2,224 in 2005/06 to 3,251 in 2014/15. However, the numbers fell in 2015/16 to 3,198 and then dropped again to 3,152 in 2016/17. In 2017/18 the reception number rose slightly to 3,191 but then dropped quite significantly to 3,044 in 2018/19 and then rose slightly to 3,079 in 2019/20. This decline is somewhat reflected in a more steady set of Harrow's schools roll

projections, as can be seen in chart 7 below. Due to this change this report includes both the school roll projections as provided by the GLA (referred to as baseline) alongside our local adjustment of 2%.

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



Source: GLA Births BPO Low 3-1 Jan 2020 20-03-10_2245; GLA SRP January 2019 DCLG Low 3-1

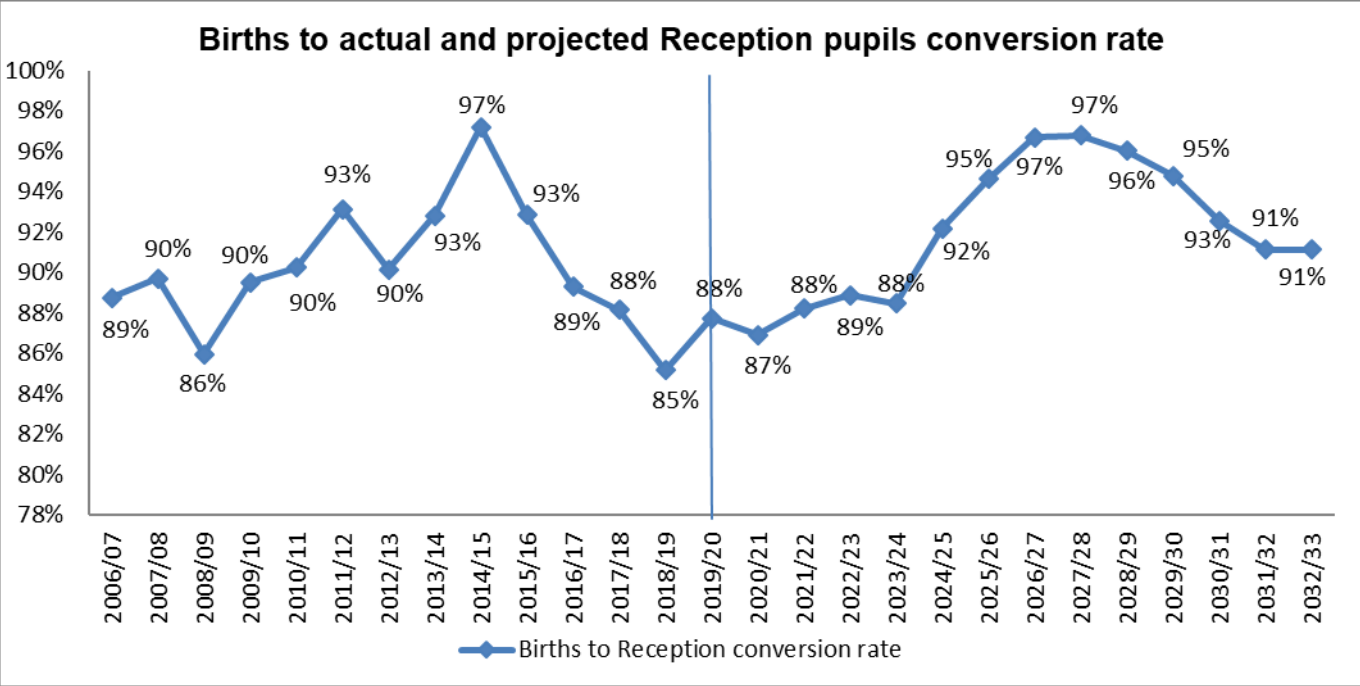
Births to School Conversion

Harrow's birth to school pupil conversion rate has ranged from 89% in 2006/07 (representing 2,310 children in Reception as at January 2007 from a total of 2,602 births in 2001/02) to 97% in 2014/15 (representing 3,251 children in Reception as at January 2015 from a total of 3,344 births in 2009/10). However the conversion rate has been dropping since and has fallen to 88% in 2019/20 (representing 3,079 children in Reception as at January 2020 from a total of 3,509 births).

It should be noted that increases in Harrow's births have not inevitably translated into children accepting a place in Harrow's schools Reception year group. There are likely to be a range of variables that will affect the actual number of births converting into Harrow's Reception school children, such as migration into and out of the borough, children living on the borders of Harrow could be attending neighbouring boroughs school's (especially with new free school's opening in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs), or even selecting an independent school.

Chart 9 below shows Harrow's 2006/07 to 2019/20 births to actual Reception numbers on roll conversion rate, which has been fluctuating, from 89% in the academic year 2006/07, peaking at 97% in 2014/15, falling to 85% in 2018/19 and increasing to 88% in 2019/20. It also shows Harrow's 2020/21 to 2031/32 projected conversion rate, which is in line with the recent fluctuations in the actual conversion rates, ranging between 87% and 97%.

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



Source: GLA Births BPO Low 3-1 Jan 2020 20-03-10_2245

Section 2: Local Factors Influencing Harrow's Pupil Projections

School Admissions Applications, Offers for Places and Take –Up

Residents must apply to their home authority for a maintained school place, whether the school place is within the authority or out of borough. During the Admissions process, applications for a Harrow school from out borough residents are also considered and vice versa. Whilst residents do not apply for an independent school place via the Local Authority, they sometimes do let the authority know that they are sending their child to an independent school.

Reception in-take

The Admissions service has experienced an increasing trend until 2014 in the number of on-time, late and in-year applications for Reception and all of the primary phase year groups. Applications for Reception places have plateaued from 2015 to 2020.

Harrow Residents

Admissions received 3,210 applications (as at 15 July 2020) **from Harrow residents** for a September 2020 Reception year school place; this includes applications for Harrow schools, out of borough schools etc.

Applications and offers of Reception places

Table 1 below shows the total number of applications over the last few years. This table also illustrates the difference between the number of offers made and the take up of places as measured by the DfE School Census in January. There has been a slight increase in the take-up rate and this will be monitored. The slight increase could be a result of the expansions of over-subscribed schools.

Table 1 – Admissions Reception Entry Applications of Harrow residents

Entry Year	On-time	Lates as at end of August	Total	Increase	% Increase from previous year	January Census	January Take Up Rate
	January*	**		(Total)		Reception	
Sep-12	2,796	318	3,114	-	-	2,879	92.5%
Sep-13	2,991	330	3,321	207	6.65%	3,029	91.2%
Sep-14	3,210	238	3,448	127	3.82%	3,251	94.3%
Sep-15	3,126	288	3,414	-34	-0.99%	3,195	93.6%
Sep-16	3,175	264	3,439	25	0.73%	3,154	91.7%
Sep-17	3,143	243	3,386	-53	-1.54%	3,189	94.2%
Sep-18	2,969	205	3,174	-212	-6.26%	3,043	95.9%
Sep-19	2,976	212	3,188	14	0.44%	3,079	96.6%
Sep-20	3,043	167***	3,210	22	0.69%	-	-

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

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

*** As at 15 July 2020

Year 7 intake

Harrow Residents

Admissions received 3,040 applications (as at 15 July 2020) **from Harrow residents** for a September 2020 year 7 school place; this includes applications for Harrow schools, out of borough schools and grammar schools etc.

Table 2 below shows the increase in the total number of applications over the last few years. It also illustrates the difference between the number of offers made and the take up of places as measured by the DfE School Census in January. The take-up rate remained at or just above 81% a few years ago, however it increased to 84% in September 2016, dropping slightly to 83% in September 2017, but then increasing to 88% in September 2018 and then again to 89% in September 2019.

Table 2 – Admissions Year 7 Entry Applications of Harrow residents

Entry Year	On-time	Lates as at end of August ⁽²⁾	Total	Increase	% Increase from previous year	January Census	January Take Up Rate
	October ⁽¹⁾			(Total)		Year 7	
Sep-13	2,329	129	2,458	-	-	1,982	81%
Sep-14	2,475	167	2,642	184	7.49%	2,160	82%
Sep-15	2,557	167	2,724	82	3.10%	2,204	81%
Sep-16	2,676	142	2,818	94	3.45%	2,377	84%
Sep-17	2,753	75	2,828	10	0.35%	2,347	83%
Sep-18	2,749	139	2,888	60	2.12%	2,534	88%
Sep-19	2,914	104	3,018	130	4.50%	2,670	89%
Sep-20	2,986	54	3,040 ⁽³⁾	22	0.73%	-	-

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

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

(3) As at 15 July 2020

Harrow primary schools pupils' borough of residence

There has been an increase in the number of pupils in Reception to Year 6 in Harrow schools. As at January 2020, there were 21,714 pupils in Harrow's 39 primary and 1 all through school, in comparison to 21,647 in January 2019 a total increase of 67 pupils. In January 2018 there were 21,354, 21,145 in January 2017, 20,782 in January 2016 and 20,363 in January 2015 (Source: Harrow schools' school census).

The number of out of borough primary age pupils attending Harrow's schools has also increased, from 2,031 in January 2016, to 2,125 in January 2017 to 2,200 in January 2018 and 2,301 in January 2019 whereas slightly dropped to 2,299 in 2020..

Table 3 below shows that as at **January 2020** the majority of Harrow's primary school pupils reside within the borough of Harrow.

Table 3: Harrow schools' Reception to Year 6 pupils Harrow ward of residence January 2020 & (January 2019)

Ward	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils
Roxbourne	1275 (1333)	5.9% (6.2%)
Greenhill	1232 (1146)	5.7% (5.3%)
Marlborough	1228 (1225)	5.7% (5.7%)
Wealdstone	1223 (1232)	5.6% (5.7%)
Queensbury	1046 (1051)	4.8% (4.9%)
Edgware	1023 (1019)	4.7% (4.7%)
Headstone South	989 (944)	4.6% (4.4%)
Pinner South	985 (996)	4.5% (4.6%)
Rayners Lane	972 (929)	4.5% (4.3%)
Belmont	945 (920)	4.4% (4.3%)
Harrow Weald	912 (902)	4.2% (4.2%)
Kenton East	880 (871)	4.1% (4.0%)
West Harrow	838 (813)	3.9% (3.8%)
Harrow on the Hill	828 (854)	3.8% (3.9%)
Kenton West	788 (782)	3.6% (3.6%)
Roxeth	772 (816)	3.6% (3.8%)
Headstone North	761 (742)	3.5% (3.4%)
Canons	725 (767)	3.3% (3.5%)
Hatch End	722 (750)	3.3% (3.5%)
Stanmore Park	654 (672)	3.0% (3.1%)
Pinner	617 (582)	2.8% (2.7%)
Harrow wards total	19415 (19346)	89.4% (89.4%)
Out of borough	2299 (2301)	10.6% (10.6%)
Grand total	21714 (21647)	100% (100%)

Source – January 2019 & 2020 School Census NB special schools not included

Residence of Reception Pupils

There were 3,079 (3,044 in 2019) pupils in the Reception year group in January 2020. In 2020 9.0% (10.0% in 2019) of Harrow schools' Reception pupils live outside the borough.

Outborough pupils mainly live in our neighbouring boroughs: Brent (108), Hillingdon (67), Ealing (33) and Barnet (27), Other LAs (41).

DfE's Primary Cross Border Movement

In January 2019, 7.6% (7.5% in January 2018) of Harrow's resident Reception age children attended schools maintained by other local authorities. The net difference between imports and exports as a percentage of the school population in Reception for Harrow was 2.6%.

The numbers of primary age pupils exported and imported into Harrow have remained similar and balanced over the last 4 years; however as at January 2019 Harrow imported 501 (238 in January 2018) more children into its schools than it exported into other borough's schools.

Table 4 below shows where Harrow's resident pupils attend primary schools outside of the borough over the last 3 years. The number of pupils leaving Harrow to attend schools in other boroughs dropped from 1,932 in January 2016 to 1,920 in January 2017 to 1,872 in January 2018 and then to 1,795 in January 2019.

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

Primary School LA	Pupil residents of Harrow		
	Jan-17	Jan-18	Jan-19
Primary Schools in Hillingdon	659	621	567
Primary Schools in Brent	521	514	501
Primary Schools in Barnet	431	419	398
Primary Schools in Ealing	155	147	164
Primary Schools in Hertfordshire	110	124	114
Other LAs	44	47	51
Total Harrow resident pupils exported	1,920	1,872	1,795

Source: DfE SFR Cross Border Movement

Table 5 below shows the number of out of borough of residents attending Harrow's primary schools. The number of out of borough pupils attending Harrow's schools has dropped from 2,104 in January 2016 to 2,060 in January 2017, then increased to 2,110 in January 2018 and then to 2,296 in January 2019.

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

LA Name Residence	Primary School in Harrow		
	Jan-17	Jan-18	Jan-19
Residents of Brent	711	743	789
Residents of Hillingdon	418	441	499
Residents of Hertfordshire	368	384	450
Residents of Ealing	307	296	297
Residents of Barnet	205	204	211
Other LAs	42	36	48
Unknown*	9	6	2
Total out of borough pupils imported	2,060	2,110	2,296

Source: DfE SFR Cross Border Movement

* Includes pupils with invalid postcodes

Harrow secondary schools pupils' borough of residence

As at January 2020, there were 12,458 pupils on roll (11,909 pupils in January 2019) in Years 7 to 11 in Harrow's 12 secondary and 1 all through schools.

The number of out of borough secondary aged pupils attending Harrow schools increased from 2,048 in January 2017 to 2,134 in January 2018 to 2,335 in January 2019 and then to 2,468 in January 2020.

Table 6 below shows that a majority of Harrow's high school pupils reside in the borough of Harrow. More pupils live in the Wealdstone (5.9%), Roxbourne (5.6%) and Marlborough (4.9%) wards, whereas less than 300 pupils live in Hatch End (2.1%) and Pinner (1.4%).

Table 6: Harrow schools' Year 7 to Year 11 pupils Harrow ward of residence
January 2020 (January 2019)

Ward	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils
Wealdstone	740 (691)	5.9% (5.8%)
Roxbourne	703 (646)	5.6% (5.4%)
Marlborough	611 (611)	4.9% (5.1%)
Queensbury	594 (576)	4.8% (4.8%)
Edgware	583 (578)	4.7% (4.9%)
Harrow Weald	559 (553)	4.5% (4.6%)
Headstone South	556 (538)	4.5% (4.5%)
Belmont	538 (546)	4.3% (4.6%)
Roxeth	512 (490)	4.1% (4.1%)
West Harrow	476 (461)	3.8% (3.9%)
Greenhill	459 (421)	3.7% (3.5%)
Harrow on the Hill	453 (434)	3.6% (3.6%)
Headstone North	447 (407)	3.6% (3.4%)
Rayners Lane	421 (413)	3.4% (3.5%)
Canons	402 (362)	3.2% (3.0%)
Kenton West	400 (390)	3.2% (3.3%)
Kenton East	379 (356)	3.0% (3.0%)
Stanmore Park	372 (369)	3.0% (3.1%)
Pinner South	345 (316)	2.8% (2.7%)
Hatch End	264 (246)	2.1% (2.1%)
Pinner	176 (170)	1.4% (1.4%)
Harrow wards total	9990 (9574)	80.2% (80.4%)
Out of borough	2468 (2335)	19.8% (19.6%)
Grand Total	12458 (11909)	100% (100%)

Source – January 2019 & 2020 School Census. NB special schools not included.

Residence of Year 7 pupils

There were 2,670 (2,534 in 2019) pupils on roll in Year 7 as at January 2020. 472 of these pupils do not live in Harrow and the majority of them live in neighbouring boroughs, 167 in Brent, 115 in Ealing, 67 in Hillingdon, 63 in Barnet and the rest in other LAs.

DfE Secondary Cross Border Movement

As at January 2019 the number of secondary age pupils exported from Harrow was 3,747 (January 2018 – 3,707) and the number imported into Harrow's high schools was only 2,359 (January 2018 – 2,260), resulting in a loss of 1,388 pupils (January 2018 – 1,447). This is lower than the loss in January 2017 of 1,435 resident pupils, 1,528 in January 2016 and 1,554 loss in January 2015.

There was a 1.1% increase (40 pupils) in the number of Harrow's resident pupils attending high schools in another borough, from 3,707 in January 2018 to 3,747 in January 2019. The table below shows where Harrow's resident pupils have gone to high schools outside of the borough over the last 3 years.

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

High School LA	Pupil residents of Harrow		
	Jan-17	Jan-18	Jan-19
High Schools in Brent	821	862	893
High Schools in Hillingdon	836	836	868
High Schools in Hertfordshire	759	824	841
High Schools in Barnet	739	706	699
High Schools in Buckinghamshire	116	143	128
High Schools in Ealing	86	110	92
High Schools in Slough	84	84	80
High Schools in Hammersmith & Fulham	63	54	54
Other LAs	77	88	92
Total Harrow resident pupils exported	3,581	3,707	3,747

Source: DfE SFR Cross Border Movement

Table 8 below shows the number of out of borough residents attending Harrow's high schools over the last 3 years. This number has increased from 2,148 in January 2017 to 2,359 in January 2019, this represents a 5.5% increase from January 2017 to 2018 and a further 4.1% increase from January 2018 to January 2019.

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

LA Name Residence	High Schools in Harrow		
	Jan-17	Jan-18	Jan-19
Residents of Brent	976	972	935
Residents of Ealing	384	419	492
Residents of Barnet	377	393	427
Residents of Hillingdon	172	197	254
Residents of Hertfordshire	188	225	194
Unknown*	2	6	6
Other LAs	49	54	51
Total out of borough pupils imported	2,148	2,266	2,359

Source: DfE SFR Cross Border Movement

* Includes pupils with invalid postcodes

Transferral rate of Harrow primary school pupils to Harrow secondary schools

The number of pupils in Year 6 has been increasing over the last few years, with latest numbers at 2,972 as at May 2019 (2,791 - May 2018). The percentage of Year 6 pupils that have transferred to Year 7 in Harrows' high schools has stayed steady between 66% and 70% over the last 8 years, with this year's rate at 69.7%. The remainder of the year 6 pupils are likely to be leaving a Harrow primary school to attend an independent school or a state school in another borough including maintained, voluntary aided and grammar schools. Table 9 below shows the Year 6 to Year 7 transferral rates for the last 10 years.

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

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

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

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

Retention rate of Harrow secondary schools

The number of pupils in Year 7 in Harrow's secondary schools in October 2019 increased to 2,659 from 2,512 in October 2018. The retention rate is calculated as percentage by comparing the number of pupils on roll in Year 7 in the October census to that of to the number of pupils on roll in Year 6 in the May census. The retention rate of pupils that are on roll in Year 7 compared to pupils who are on roll in Year 6 has been over 85% during the last 6 years. In October 2019 there were 2,659 pupils on roll which is 89 percent of the number of pupils on roll in May 2019 in Year 6. Please see table 10 below.

Table 10: Year 7 Retention Rates

May School Census*	Yr 6	October School Census*	Yr 7	Yr 7 as % of previous Yr 6
May-10	2,394	Oct-10	1,972	82%
May-11	2,408	Jan-12**	2,088	87%
May-12	2,333	Oct-12	1,861	80%
May-13	2,395	Oct-13	1,980	83%
May-14	2,545	Oct-14	2,172	85%
May-15	2,597	Oct-15	2,198	85%
May-16	2,711	Oct-16	2,371	87%
May-17	2,761	Oct-17	2,348	85%
May-18	2,791	Oct-18	2,512	90%
May-19	2,972	Oct-19	2,659	89%

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

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

If you compare the transfer rate in table 9 and the retention rate in table 10, this indicates that some of the 30% of pupils who did not transfer at the end of Year 6 from a Harrow Primary School into Year 7 of a Harrow secondary school are replaced by children from outside the borough. The retention rate will be monitored closely to identify any emerging trends arising as a result of changes to secondary school provision in Harrow with the opening of new and additional secondary places.

Overview of Harrow's population and changes

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

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

The GLA Demography Team produce a range of annually updated population projections at both borough and ward level for the 33 local authorities in the London region. Each round of projections includes a number of variants designed to meet a range of requirements, but in general variants form two groups:

- **Borough Preferred Option (BPO).** This is the default option but is dependent on boroughs providing development data to be incorporated into the projections.
- **The latest GLA ward level Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)** – capped AHS (average household size) population projections for all wards in the local authority. This is the option if boroughs have not provided their development data.

Harrow uses the GLA's Borough Preferred Option, which are based on the latest available housing trajectory, to run our School Roll Projections on.

ONS 2011 National Census

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

The 2011 National Census revealed that Harrow's population is estimated to have increased to 239,100; this figure is 15.6% higher than the 2001 Census showed, and the ONS revised 2016 MYEs show a further increase to 248,697. Harrow's population is now at the highest recorded level, based on records going back to 1901. The 0-4 age group has increased by 5,877 between mid- 2001 (12,058) and mid-2016 (17,935), which represents a 48.7% increase. There have also been increases across all the statutory school age groups.

The 2011 Census showed that Harrow's residents were born in approximately 200 different countries and the percentage of Harrow's residents born in the UK is the 6th lowest ranking nationally. Harrow is ranked 7th nationally (and in London) for ethnic diversity and 2nd for religious diversity in London.

ONS Population Projections and Estimates

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

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

The ONS's Sub-National Population Projections project what the population of every local authority will look like over the next 25 years. It should be noted that all population projections

become increasingly uncertain the further they are carried forward due to the inherent uncertainty of demographic behaviour.

The 2018-based SNPPs take the 2018 Mid-Year Estimates (MYEs) as their starting point, then: the population is projected forward a year at a time to 2041; the population is aged on from the previous year; the projected number of births and deaths are added; and adjustments for net migration are included. Births, deaths and migration are based on the trends observed in each local authority over the period mid-2011 to 2014. Finally the SNPPs are constrained to be consistent with the national projections for England.

GLA Borough Preferred Option Results for Harrow

Population Change

The population of Harrow is estimated to have grown by 9,129 persons (3.8 percent) between 2011 and 2018. Over the decade to 2028 the population is projected to grow by 23,204 persons (9.3 percent). By 2041 the population is projected to reach 276,306 persons, a 15.0 percent increase on the 2011 population.

Table 1 below outlines the total population of Harrow from the census base population of 240,365 through five-year intervals to a projected 2041 population of 276,306.

Table 1: Population of Harrow

Year	2018 Population
2011	240,365
2016	248,154
2021	254,628
2026	270,943
2031	275,224
2036	276,325
2041	276,306

Source: Harrow_low_migration_BPO_2018

Age structure

The greatest growth in Harrow, between 2011 and 2031, is projected to be in the 65 and over age group where the population increases by 16,605 persons (49.0 percent).

Table 2: Age structure of Harrow - 2017

Age Group	Population 2011	Population 2031	Change	Percentage Change
0 to 3	13,251	14,216	965	7.3
4 to 10	20,316	23,904	3,589	17.7
11 to 15	14,474	16,956	2,482	17.1
16 to 25	31,905	30,544	-1,361	-4.3
26 to 64	126,533	139,113	12,580	9.9
65 and over	33,886	50,491	16,605	49.0

Source: Harrow_low_migration_BPO_2018

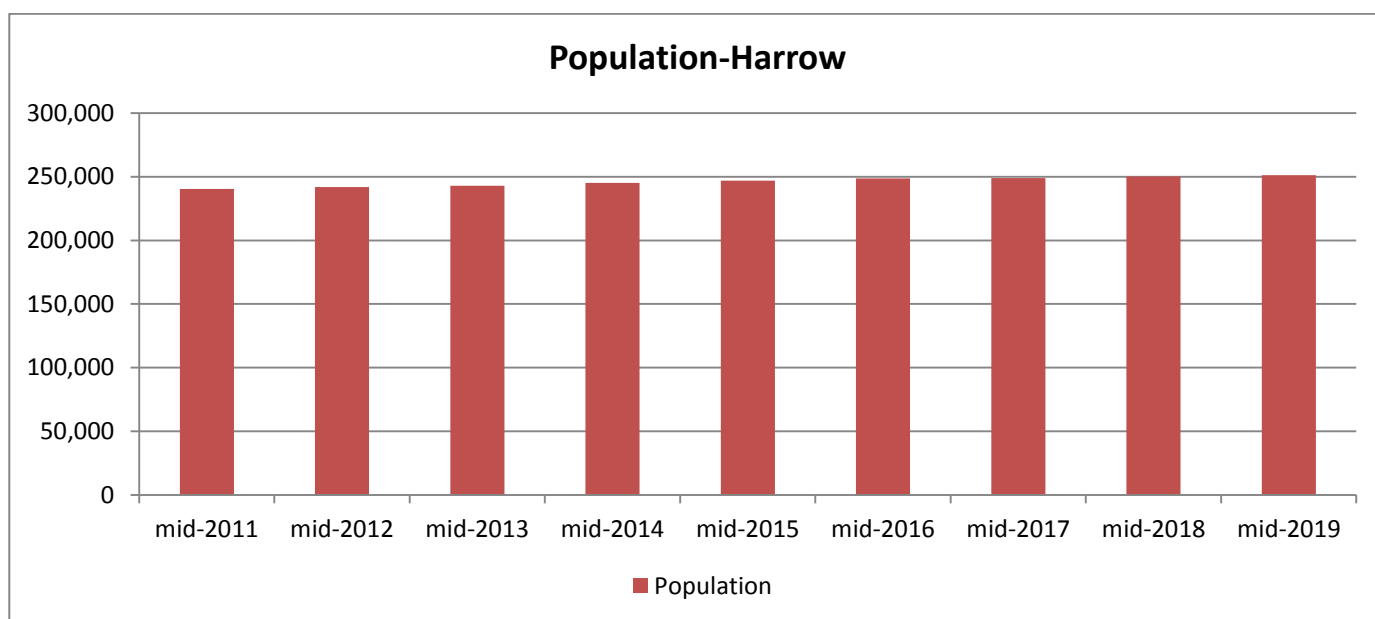
ONS 2019 Mid Year Estimates (MYE)

Harrow's population

Harrow's population has increased from 240,499 in 2011 to 250,149 in 2018 and then increased by 1,011 to 251,160 in 2019.

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

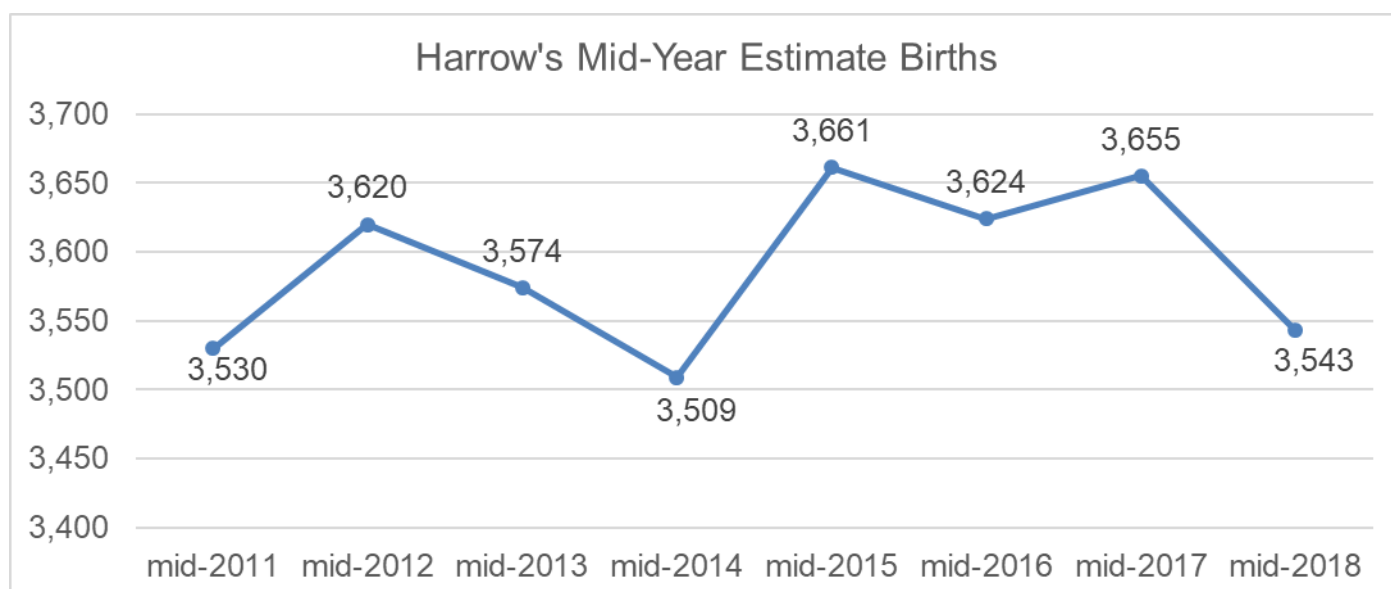
Harrow's population from mid-2011 to mid-2019



Harrow's population increase is inline with most London boroughs; Barnet has increased by 4k, Hillingdon by 2k and Hounslow by 700. However, Brent and Ealing's populations have dropped by 1k and 176 respectively.

Harrow's births

Harrow's births based on the ONS's MYE have fluctuated between 2011 and 2018, peaking at 3,661 in 2015, but dropping by 112 to 3,543 in 2018.



Harrow's migration

Harrow's internal migration resulted in a net loss of 5k people in the 2017 MYE and 4k in the 2018 MYE and international migration resulted in a net gain of 3k people in the 2017 MYE and 3.2k in the 2018 MYE. Net impact of total migration was 2k loss in 2017 MYE and 1k loss in 2018 MYE

Harrow	2017-MYE	2018-MYE	2019-MYE	Diff 2018-2019	Direction
Internal in	15,142	15,919	16,911	992	Gain
Internal out	20,130	19,955	20,369	414	Loss
Internal net diff	-4,988	-4,036	-3,458	578	Loss
International in	4,742	4,631	4,345	-286	Loss
International out	1,707	1,429	1,955	526	Loss
International net diff	3,035	3,202	2,390	-812	Loss
Overall net diff	-1,953	-834	-1,068	-234	Loss

ONS 2018-based Subnational Population Projections (SNPP)

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

Local Authorities

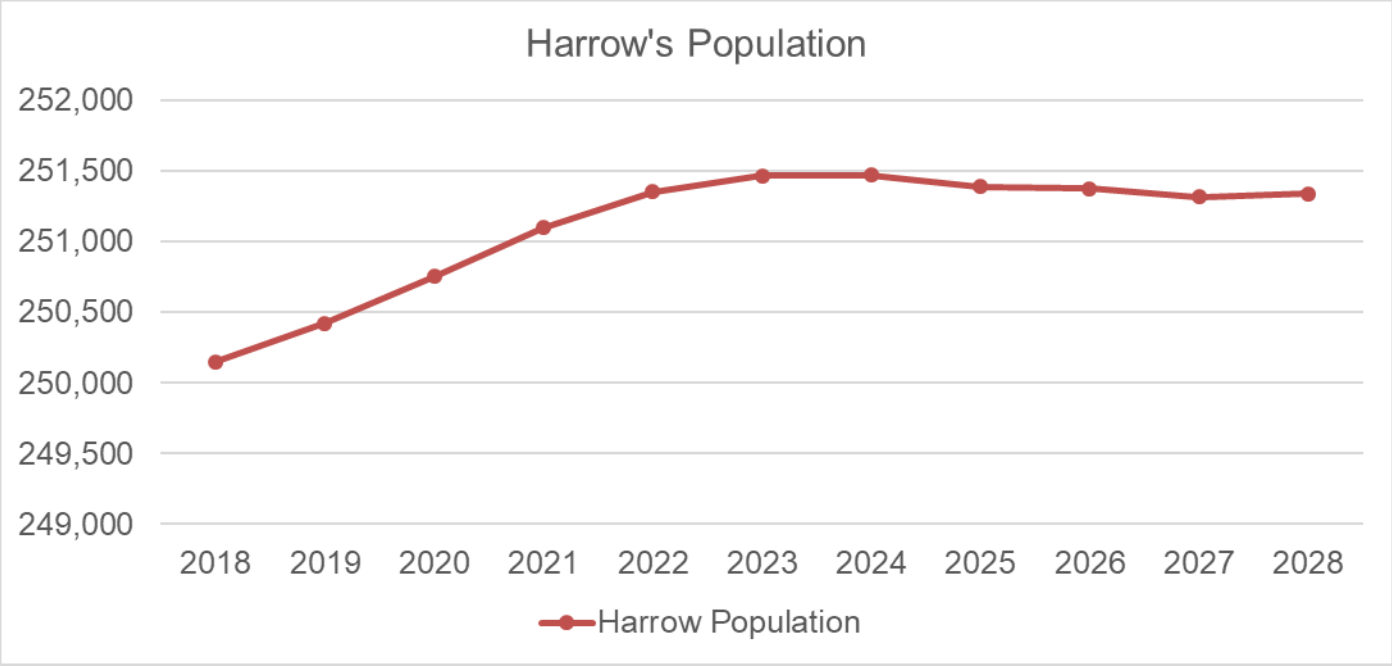
Population projections at local authority level are especially subject to annual local fluctuations in source data. Also, the actual local population change will be influenced by local economic development and housing policies.

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

Harrow's 2018-based SNPPs**Harrow's population**

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

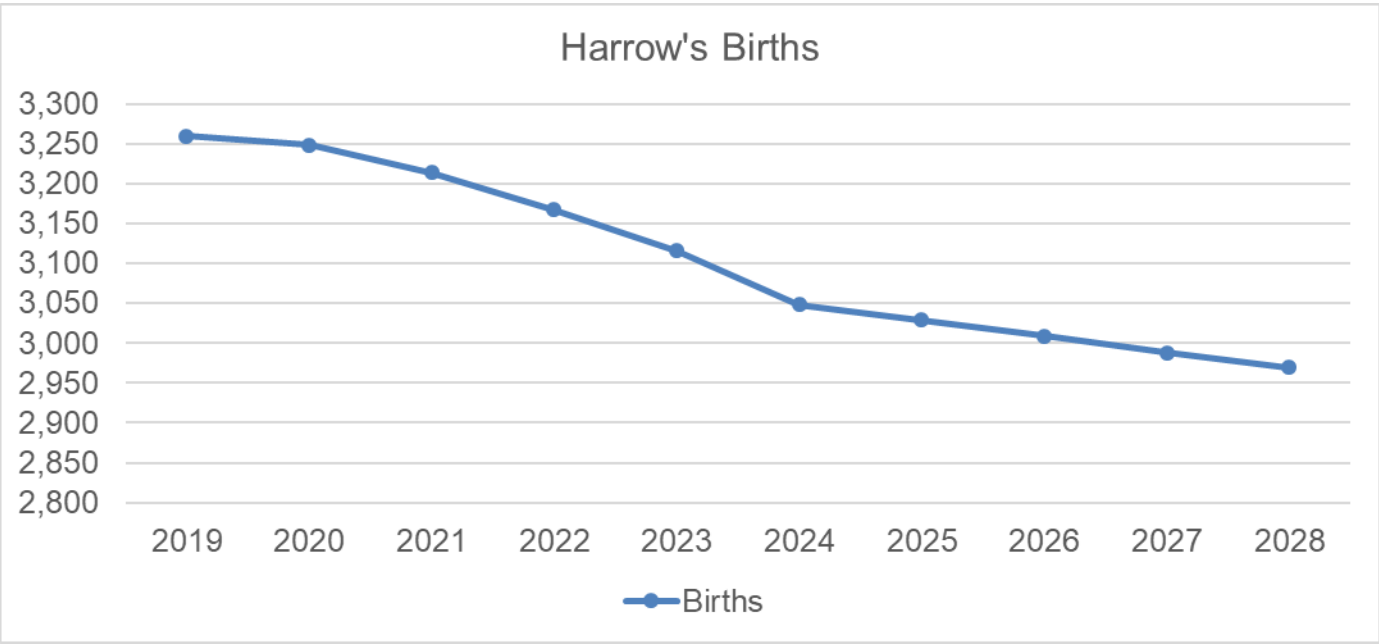
Year	Harrow Population
2018	250,149
2019	250,419
2020	250,751
2021	251,095
2022	251,350
2023	251,462
2024	251,467
2025	251,389
2026	251,371
2027	251,313
2028	251,337



Harrow's births

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

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



Harrow's age ranges

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

AGE GROUP	2018	2023	2028
0-4	17,745	15,732	14,840
5-9	16,783	16,919	15,059
10-14	15,080	16,417	16,378
15-19	13,767	13,981	15,142
20-24	13,528	11,880	12,208
25-29	17,457	16,870	15,478
30-34	19,119	17,354	16,555
35-39	19,467	18,101	16,590
40-44	17,210	18,452	17,292
45-49	16,432	16,585	17,725
50-54	15,926	15,925	15,970
55-59	15,278	15,489	15,461
60-64	13,155	14,406	14,694
65-69	11,190	12,359	13,564
70-74	9,598	10,233	11,314
75-79	6,996	8,427	9,002
80-84	5,740	5,738	6,960
85-89	3,530	4,035	4,091
90+	2,148	2,560	3,017
All ages	250,149	251,462	251,337

Migration

Harrow's internal migration has resulted in a net loss of 5k people in the 2017 MYE and 4k in the 2018 MYE and international migration has resulted in a net gain of 3k people in the 2017 MYE and 3.2k in the 2018 MYE. The net impact of total migration was 2k loss in 2017 MYE and 1k loss in 2018 MYE.

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

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

Migration by age

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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School Roll Projections Methodology

How the GLA's school roll projections are produced

There is no single accepted method for projecting school numbers and London boroughs have recently faced major challenges in providing places to meet a growing child population. Harrow, along with the majority of other London boroughs, commission's school roll projections from the Greater London Authority's (GLA) School Roll Projections Service. The GLA provides the baseline projections to which local knowledge is applied to make reasonable adjustments in line with pressure at Reception, Year 7 and other school year groups.

Summary methodology

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

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

For new pupils entering a school in future years, for example at reception, there is currently no information on what proportions of the residents will attend the schools. In this case the proportions are calculated as averages over the latest years of actuals, with 4 being the standard number of years used (2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020). The same approach is used at years 7 and 12, even if the school is an all through school as it is assumed that there will be significant changes in the cohort at this point.

Where a school has opened recently, the proportions for its new intake are determined by averaging over all years used for calculating new intake (standard being 4), even if it was only opened, for example, last year.

This means that new schools will show lower projections going forward. The reverse is true for schools which closed within the back series – they will still provide a contribution to the projection going forward if they were open at any point during the back series. As a consequence, results for individual schools that have opened or closed within the back-series period may now appear counterintuitive, but the results are expected to be more robust at borough or planning area level as they take into account all of the pupils who were, or were not, present in schools in those areas during the back-year period.

For the current round year (2020), the actual school rolls submitted specify roll numbers but we have no information on wards of residence of the pupils. For this year, the number of pupils from the roll attributed to each ward are estimated by averaging over the previous years' patterns, with the default being 3 years (2017, 2018 and 2019), and scaling to ensure that the total numbers at each school for each age and sex match the submitted rolls.

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

Options for running the model

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

In the 2020/21 round, 3/4, 3/1 and 1/1 roll projections are supplied as default. Other variations can be requested via srp-service@london.gov.uk

The **standard** variant uses 3 years of back-data for both as well as the current 2020 roll for the new intake (known as the **3/4 option**).

The **3/4** option uses:

- **three** years of past detailed flow data (2017-2019) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2020 roll
- **four** years of school-level rolls (2017-2020) to calculate the size of the new intake.

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

The **3/1** option uses:

- **three** years of past detailed flow data (2017-2019) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2020 roll
- **one** year of school-level rolls (2020) to calculate the size of the new intake.

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

The **1/1** option uses

- **one** year of past detailed flow data (2019) to define relationships between ward of residence and school attended for the 2020 roll
- **one** year of school-level rolls (2020) to calculate the size of the new intake.

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

Which population projection to use?

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

- **Borough Preferred Option (BPO)**. This is the default option, but is dependent on boroughs providing development data to be incorporated into the projections.
- **The latest GLA ward level Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)** - capped AHS (average household size) population projections for all wards in your LA. This is the option if boroughs have not provided their development data.

Influences of population projections

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

- **Development**

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

LAs should assume that significant changes in assumed development will be accompanied by corresponding changes in projected rolls. If LAs are unsure what development assumptions have been used in the past, the GLA is able to provide this information.

- **Births**

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

- **Migration**

Migration, both from other areas within the UK and internationally, can significantly influence population projections. The BPO variants used in the 2020 SRP run take different periods of past migration to calculate scenarios of future migration:

- low_migration – a low domestic migration scenario which for most boroughs results in higher numbers of children
- medium_migration – a central domestic migration scenario
- high_migration – a high domestic migration scenario which for most boroughs results in lower numbers of children

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

<http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/internal-migration-flows-school-age-children-visualisation>

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

Analysis of trends in the mid-year estimate series, and comparison to administrative sources, suggests that there has been an over estimation of the number of 0-4 year olds in London as a whole since 2011 in the official data. We believe that this is the result of underestimation of international out migration flows in the young population. Following this analysis, the GLA has taken the decision to revise the estimates of migration and population used as the basis for projections. See Appendix B for details.

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

School closures

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

New schools

There is currently no provision in the model to include planned new schools that have yet to open. Where a school has recently opened, it will not have existed at the 2019 January census so we have no information on the wards from which the school draws its pupils. In this case, it is assumed to draw its intake from across the local authority as a whole.

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

Children who live outside London

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

The City of London

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

Age to NC year

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

Cross border mobility

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

Child yield

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

Limitations and considerations

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

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

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

Appendix A. School Roll Projection Model

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Proportion of ward population attending a school

For each ward in London, national curriculum (NC) year, and sex, the proportion of children attending each mainstream state school is calculated as follows: Divide the number of pupils of that sex who attend the school in that NC year who live in the ward by the total number of children of the equivalent age group and sex who live in the ward (the base population). NC year is matched to age at the beginning of the school year. For example, reception pupils are matched to children from the population projection who were 4 years old at 1st September 2019.

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

Ward distribution of current roll

For the 2020 cohort, boroughs provide the numbers on roll for each school by age and sex. As the NPD data is not available yet to obtain the home ward information for the new intake years in 2018, the average home ward patterns over a number of previous years are taken as a proxy. The default being three years (2017–2019) with options for a different number e.g. only the most recent year (2019). These averaged patterns are scaled to ensure that the numbers across all wards equal the number on roll for each school, NC year and sex as submitted in the 2020 rolls.

Aging

There is no information on the proportion of pupils from each ward beyond the years for which we hold NPD and pupil on roll data. Beyond this point the proportion of pupils from a ward is carried forward as children age. Therefore, the proportion of year 3 pupils living in ward a and attending school z in 2020 is the same as the proportion of year 4 pupils living in ward a and attending school z in 2021. Figure 1 shows the aging of proportions through the projection period. It can also be seen from Figure 1, as projections move further forward, proportions for new intake cohorts need to be estimated. In the special case of aging from the NPD 2019 to the current roll year of 2020, the proportions are scaled after aging to ensure that the total numbers at each school for each age and sex match the submitted 2020 rolls.

Figure 2 shows aging of proportions, with the proportion of the latest intake of reception pupils carried forward until, in this example, 2025 and beyond when this proportion is applied to all year groups from that ward.

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

NC year	NPD 2017	NPD 2018	NPD 2019	estimated 2020	Aging 2021	Aging 2022	Aging 2023	Aging 2024	Aging 2025
R	3/5	2/5	1/3	1/4	?	?	?	?	?
1	3/5	3/5	2/3	1/2	1/4	?	?	?	?
2	2/5	4/5	4/5	3/4	1/2	1/4	?	?	?
3					3/4	1/2	1/4	?	?
4						3/4	1/2	1/4	?

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

NC year	NPD 2017	NPD 2018	NPD 2019	estimated 2020	Aging 2021	Aging 2022	Aging 2023	Aging 2024	Aging 2025
R	3/5	2/5	1/3	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
1	3/5	3/5	2/3	1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
2	2/5	4/5	4/5	3/4	1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
3					3/4	1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4
4						3/4	1/2	1/4	1/4

New intake

We don't have information on which wards pupils entering a school in its intake NC year (reception year in the above example) will come from in the future, and what proportion of each ward's population will attend. To estimate this, the proportions of pupils in that NC year attending the school from each ward in previous years are averaged to give an estimated proportion to use for calculation of new intake in future years. The default number of years to average over is 4 (2017 - 2020); 3 years from the NPD and the estimated current year proportions. As noted below there is the option to use a different number of years. The same approach is used at NC years 7 and 12, even if the school is an all-through school as it is assumed that there will be significant changes in the cohort at this point.

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

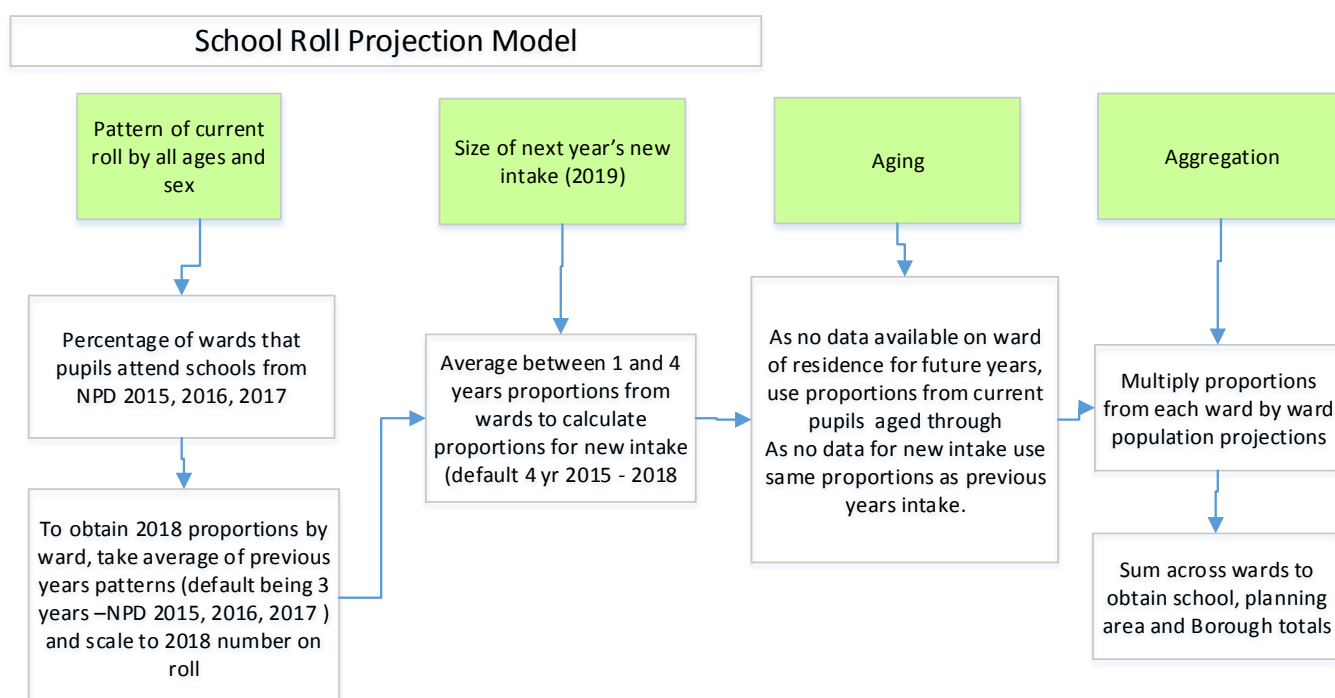
Sixth form

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

Aggregating proportions

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

Appendix B. School Roll Projection Model summary diagram



Appendix C. Population projection model

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

The population projections incorporate annual population, death and migration data to mid-2018, and birth data to mid-2019. Future birth trends in fertility and mortality are based on the principal assumptions from ONS's 2018-based National Population Projections (NPP) for England. Household formation rates are taken from the 2014-based DCLG (Department for Communities and Local Government) subnational household projections. Past dwelling completions are taken from the London Development Database. Assumed future housing trajectories are derived from the 2016 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

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Harrow's Regeneration Programme and Housing Profile**Regeneration and housing development**

Harrow's Regeneration Strategy outlines a set of projects that will change the landscape of parts of the borough over the coming years. The Council's aim is to continue to promote sustainable communities by encouraging the right type of Development and Growth throughout Harrow. This is key to the success of the Regeneration Programme, building in sufficient infrastructure across the borough that will invigorate our local economy, attract new businesses and employers to the borough improving employment, education, and work opportunities for our residents. Providing a sense of place, well being and welcome community for all. Harrow already has a wide ranging and diverse set of communities and the regeneration programme will build on this success by encouraging new families and people who want to come to live, work and relax in Harrow.

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

Completions figures for 2018/19 indicate that 1,226 net additional dwellings were completed in the borough, showing that the 593 housing target was exceeded by 107%. Draft completions figures for 2019/20 show that around there were around 1,200 net completions in 2019/20, with the target being exceeded by 102%. In 2015/16 Harrow exceeded its annual housing target of 593 by 84% with the completion of 1,091 additional dwellings. In 2016/17 and 2017/18 the target was exceeded by 10% (655 net completions) and 24% respectively (738 net completions).

Harrow's current housing target of 593 will be superseded by a higher annualised target when the Greater London Authority's (GLA) 'Intend to Publish' London Plan finally gets adopted. Harrow's new target over the ten year period 2019/20 to 2028/29 will be 8,020 additional dwellings, giving an annualised average of 802 net additional dwellings. However, with the delay in publishing this latest London Plan, this new target is now likely to take effect from 2020/21. These targets are based on the findings of the GLA Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), coupled with a London-wide Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). The latter identified a need for 66,000 additional homes per year across London. With the bulk of Harrow's large sites currently being built out or likely to be developed over the next five years there is a presumption by the GLA that in the future most of our housing target will be provided on small sites right across the borough.

The current school roll projections uses information supplied by the council to the GLA, based on a draft 2018/19 Housing Trajectory. However, since this information was supplied to the GLA, an updated 2018/19 Housing Trajectory was produced by Planning, because the previous one was not considered to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was revised in June 2019. This latest Housing Trajectory will be reported in the next published 'Authority's Monitoring Report' for the borough (2017/18 & 2018/19). This trajectory includes: sites with planning permission; sites with permission but subject to legal agreement; and potential deliverable sites and other identified sites. This trajectory includes the following major schemes, currently under construction: over 2,100 units on the Kodak Alaris site; the remaining

218 units at Lexicon, Gayton Road; and 200 units on the former Cumberland Hotel site. In addition the trajectory includes: a potential 880 new units on the Civic Centre site and 600 units in the Byron Quarter scheme (Harrow Leisure Centre & adjoining land); nearly 350 new units on the Royal National Orthopaedic site, alongside the new hospital development; several TfL owned station/car park sites; nearly 300 additional units as part of the Grange Farm Estate redevelopment, as well as two major developments in Wealdstone.

It is important that school rolls projections are updated to take account of new housing trajectories and Planning will be producing a new housing trajectory in summer 2020. This will take account of new dwellings completed in the borough in 2019/20 and incorporate permissions for new housing development granted in 2019/20 and other schemes in the pipeline.

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

Additionally the specific types of units included in Harrow's 2018/19 housing trajectory have not been factored into the population projections (for example: the size of the unit; whether they are houses or flats; social or private housing) and therefore the impact of child yield has not been factored into the school roll projections.

2018/19 Housing Trajectory developments by Planning Area

Harrow Authority's Monitoring Report for 2017/18 & 2018/19 will contain Harrow's 2018/19 Housing Trajectory, which shows an overall potential housing supply for the borough. The tables below are presented by planning area, including the housing trajectory developments that are 50 or more units by ward.

North East Planning Area

Main wards: Belmont, Canons and Stanmore Park.

Ward	Name	Net units	Status	Anticipated First completion	Final Completion	Notes (June 2020)
Canons	Brockley Hill, Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital	347	Not started	86 units in 2021 /22	2024/25	Outline permission only and no commencement to date, so there will be slippage
	Merrion Avenue, Jubilee House	167	Under construction – a mix of 101 residential assisted/independent living units (for older people) and 70 residential units	167 units in 2019/20	2019/20	101 units completed in 2019/20, remaining 66 units in 2020/21
	Donnefield Avenue, Canons park Station car park	100	Not started – no planning permission	100 in 2022/23	2022/23	
	London Road, land at	265	Not started – no planning	132 in	2023/24	

	Stanmore Station		permission	2022/23		
Stanmore Park	Coverdale Close, Anmer Lodge	120	Residential not started	60 in 2021/22	2022/23	No residential development to date and new scheme likely to be submitted, so slippage

North West Planning Area

Main wards: Harrow Weald, Hatch End, Headstone North, Pinner and Pinner South.

Ward	Name	Net units	Status	Anticipated First completion	Final Completion	Notes (June 2020)
Headstone North	Harrow View, Kodak West (former Zoom Leisure)	314	Work in progress	137 completed by 2018/19	2021/22	A further 60 units were completed in 2019/20 and Persimmons anticipate all development completed by end of 2020/21

South East Planning Area

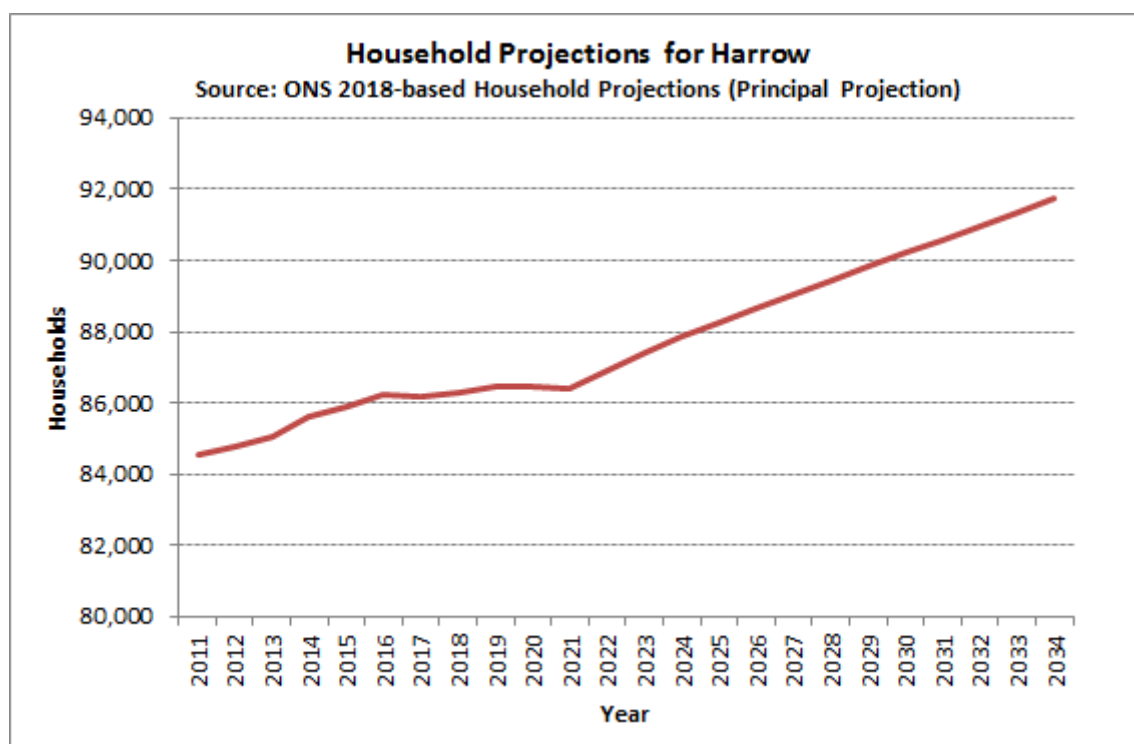
Main wards: Edgware, Kenton East, Kenton West and Queensbury.

Ward	Name	Net units	Status	Anticipated First completion	Final Completion	Notes (June 2020)
Edgware	Middlesex House, 29-45 High Street	165	Work in progress	2021/22		All complete in 2019/20
Kenton East	Stewart House, Kenton Road, 414-416	58	Not started	2021/22	2021/22	Prior Approval office conversion. Not yet started.

Housing Profile: Household size & household population projections

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2018-based household projections were released on 29th June 2020. The Principal Household Projection variant show lower levels of household growth compared to both the 2016 based household projections (and the 2014-based projections) which they replace.

They indicate that in the long-term households will continue to increase in Harrow, from around 86,400 households in 2020 to 94,900 households by 2043, a 9.8% increase. This is largely to be expected, as the main driver of household projection growth is the projected change in the overall population. However, the projections show that over the period 2015 to 2022 there is likely to be little change in the overall number of Harrow's households, averaging around 86,400 over this period.



The household projections are generally showing decreases in the average household size (AHS). Nationally the average household size is projected to fall from 2.37 to 2.32 in the ten-year period from 2018 to 2028. The ONS 2018-based Household Projections show that Harrow's AHS is expected to decrease from 2.87 in 2018 to 2.78 by 2028. This level is above the projected national level of 2.32 and the Outer London level of 2.54, for 2028. In terms of rankings the projections show that Harrow's average household size would be the 3rd highest in England by 2028, after Newham (2.97) and Leicester (2.8). By 2043 Harrow's AHS could fall further to 2.66, remaining 3rd highest in England after Newham and Leicester.

Harrow's existing population has grown considerably within the existing dwelling stock in particular and continues to grow, coupled with higher population density levels. The average household size in Harrow increased from 2.6 in 2001 to 2.8 by 2011, levels higher than the London and Outer London averages. In Harrow the number of households increased by 6.6% between the last two censuses.

These household projections use the 2018-based Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP) as the base, which in turn take the mid-2018 population estimates as their starting point. The 2019 Mid-Year Estimates for Harrow (published 30th June 2020) show that Harrow's overall population increased by 1,011 (0.4%) to 251,160, between mid-2018 and mid-2019, showing a similar level of growth of 0.5% (1,269) between mid-2017 to mid-2018. These MYEs show a slightly higher population estimate for Harrow, compared to the ONS 2018-based Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP) for 2019, which were published on 24th March 2020.

As previously mentioned, the household projections referred to in this paper are the 2018-based principal housing projections, but the ONS has also released four further variant projections. These do not replace the principal household projections, but provide a range of alternative scenarios which show the consequences of particular sets of assumptions. Three of the variant projections make different assumptions about migration, whilst the fourth variant projects forward household representative rates (HHR). For Harrow the variant household projections show that by 2026 the total number of households could be as low as 88,100 (using the projected HRR from 2001 to 2041) or as high as 93,000 (using 10-year migration trends).

Harrow has a large stock of houses (as opposed to flats), which can be fairly easily be extended, via side and rear extensions and loft conversions. In recent years the Government has changed Permitted Development rights so that householders can build larger extensions by obtaining Prior Approval from councils. Such extensions could be accommodating Harrow's growing population to a large extent and leading to lower levels of out-migration. Nevertheless the 2011 Census showed that there are high levels of overcrowding in the borough, although in some cultures this could be more acceptable than in others. In 2019/20 around 1,200 net new dwellings were completed in the borough, just below the 1,226 completed the previous year - the highest and second highest number of completions achieved in any year during the current plan monitoring period (from 2009/10). With the current high levels of house building in the borough this could help alleviate overcrowding and lead to the projected gradual fall in the AHS. However, 47% (622) of the new units (gross) completed in 2018/19 were one bedroom dwellings and only 9% (121) of the total completions had three or more bedrooms.

South West Planning Area

Main wards: Harrow on the Hill, Rayners Lane, Roxbourne, Roxeth and West Harrow.

Ward	Name	Net units	Status	First completion	Completion	Notes (June 2020)
Harrow on the Hill						
	Grange Farm Estate	302	Not yet started – permission granted March 2019	35 in 2020/21	2023/24	Phase 1 start in 2020/21, so slippage
Rayners Lane	Rayners Lane/High Worple, part of Rayners Lane Station car park	127	Not started – no planning permission	63 in 2023/24	2024/25	
Roxbourne	Alexandra Avenue, 219, former Matrix PH	60	Nearing completion	2019/20	2019/20	All complete
	Northolt Road, 152-174, Townsend House & Eaton House	116	Nearing completion	2019/20	2019/20	All complete

Central Planning Area

Main wards: Greenhill, Headstone South, Marlborough and Wealdstone.

Ward	Name	Net units	Status	First completion	Completion	Notes (June 2020)
Greenhill	St. Johns Road, 1-3, Cumberland Hotel	22	Work in progress	2020/21	2021/22	
	Woodlands Road, Watkins House & former Sea Cadets site	78 flats (56 in extra care unit); plus 22 flats incl 2 wheelchair units with no age restriction	Not started	2020/21	2020/21	Work commenced in 2019/20. Child yield unlikely or very low.
	Harrow-on-the-Hill Station area	600	Not started – no planning permission	200 in 2023/24	2025/26	Pre-app discussions with TfL only – no identified developer
	Gayton Road, Gayton Road car park, Sonia Court & former library site	218	Work in progress	128 in 2018/19	2019/20	All complete
	Kymerley Road, Queens House	92	Work in progress		2020/21	On target
	Congress House, Lyon Road	54	Work not started	54 in 2021/22	2021/22	Still not started
	Greenhill Way, Car Park South	90	Not started – no planning permission	90 in 2025/26	2025/26	
	College Road, 15-29 (Phase 2), adj former Post Office	94	No permission yet. Work not started.	94 in 2025/25	2024/25	
	Tesco/Cinema/ V2V Community Church, Station Road	668	No permission yet. Work not started.	78 in 2022/23	2025/26	Uncertainty over these schemes

Ward	Name	Net units	Status	First completion	Completion	Notes (June 2020)
	College Road, 118-134 & Headstone Road, 5-9	70	Work not started.	70 in 2020/21	2020/21	Prior Approval for office conversion now lapsed
Headstone South/ Greenhill	Pinner Road, 12-22, Quality (Harrow) Hotel	64	Work in progress	64 in 2019/20	2019/20	Complete
Marlborough	Harrow View, Kodak East	1,800	Work in progress on Phase D7. Phases A, B1 & C1 have permission too. Outline permission for rest of site.	Approx 150 in 2020/21	2025/26	78 units completed in 2020/21 in Phase D7. Overall slippage possibly to 2026/27.
	George Gange Way, land fronting & Palmerston Road car parks	182 56	Mayor has given permission re P/1619/16. Work not started. Remainder of Site 6 – no planning permission	91 in 2023/24 56 in 2023/24	2024/25 2023/24	Work commenced in 2019/20, so completion possibly 2021/22
	Palmerston Road, 55-59	222 co-living units (sui generis use). Counted as 74 housing units.	Not started	2021/22	2021/22	Work commenced in 2020/21. Unlikely to be child yield from this development
	Canning Road, Premier House (part 2 nd , 3 rd & 4 th floors)	98	Work not started	98 in 2021/22	2021/22	Not started
	Christchurch Avenue, Leisure Centre, associated land & buildings and former Driving Centre site (aka Byron Quarter)	600	No permission yet. Work not started.	200 in 2023/24	2025/26	
	Station Road, Civic Centre (aka Poets Corner)	880	No permission yet. Work not yet started.	300 in 2023/24	2025/26	

NB. The Harrow View, Kodak East and Station Road, Civic Centre developments have new schools included in the plans.

The impact of the developments included in Harrow's 2018/19 trajectory is unlikely to be immediate and surveys are likely to be needed to ascertain the potential impact on school places in the mid to long term future.



HARROW'S HOUSING EVIDENCE BASE AFFORDABILITY OF HOUSING IN HARROW

JUNE 2020

HARROW'S HOUSING EVIDENCE BASE

AFFORDABILITY OF HOUSING IN HARROW – JUNE 2020



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HARROW'S HOUSING EVIDENCE BASE

AFFORDABILITY OF HOUSING IN HARROW – JUNE 2020

Population

Housing demand has increased substantially as Harrow's population has grown by around 10,650 (4.4%) since the 2011 mid-year estimate. In the 2011 Census Harrow was recorded as having the second highest average household size in England at 2.8.

In the last year the population has increased by just over 1,000 (0.4%) to 251,160 at June 2019.¹ There were almost 2,100 more births than deaths, a net gain of almost 2,400 from international migration and a net loss of over 3,500 from internal migration. The UK's population growth was 0.5% and London's was 0.6%, the slowest growth rate for both since 2004.

21.3% of Harrow's population are aged under 16, 62.8% fall within the 'working age group' of 16 to 64 and 15.9% are 65+. The number and proportion of older people continues to increase each year.

Local Earnings

The ONS provisional estimate of median gross full-time pay of Harrow residents was £693.40 per week in 2019², an increase of 3.3% over the previous year. This is equivalent to an annual gross salary of about £36,000 and is in line with the average for London. It is higher than most of our West London neighbours - Brent (£610), Ealing (£622), Hillingdon (£621) and Hounslow (£649).

Housing affordability is calculated by comparing the earnings of those in the 'lowest quarter of average earnings' with property prices in the most affordable quarter of the market or 'lower quartile'.

Stability of Income

The increase in all forms of flexible working - the 'gig economy', zero hours contracts etc. means less stability of income, fewer housing options and an increased risk of falling into rent or mortgage arrears. It also makes benefit claims more difficult to manage.

The coronavirus pandemic has added further uncertainty to earnings. Harrow has the 2nd highest percentage of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and the 4th highest percentage of micro businesses in London. It has also historically had a high proportion of commuters into central London.

A number of government schemes have been created to alleviate financial hardship caused by COVID-19. The Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme allows employees on PAYE to be furloughed, but this will only be for a limited period. The Grants to Small Businesses Scheme entitles approximately 2,800 qualifying small businesses in Harrow a grant of either £10k or £25k dependent upon their rateable value, and an additional discretionary small business grant scheme was announced on 1 May. 100% business rate relief has been applied to all shops, hospitality, leisure and children's nurseries. In addition to these business measures, the Hardship Fund delivers relief to Council Tax payers, primarily through Council Tax Support (CTS) and increased financial assistance.

¹ Source: ONS Analysis of Population Estimates

² Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

Home Ownership

Despite the introduction of government schemes to support buyers, e.g. Low Cost Home Ownership, Help to Buy and Right to Buy (social housing), home ownership in Harrow has declined to around 60% from 66% at the 2011 Census (75% in 2001) and the private rental sector (PRS) has increased to around 30% over the same period.

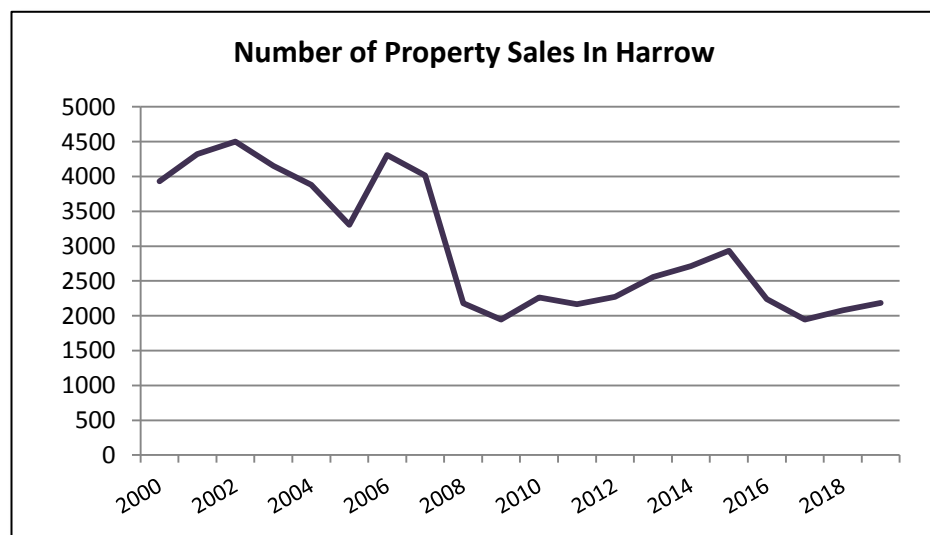
House prices have risen significantly faster than earnings and the median property price sale at September 2019 was £465,000³ – 13 times the median salary. Mortgage availability has decreased and the deposit required in order to secure a mortgage has increased for both first-time buyers and those wanting to move home.

Borrowers facing a reduction in income during the coronavirus crisis are able to defer payments for up to 6 months, applicable to both residential and buy-to-let mortgages, and all housing reposessions were suspended for 3 months from 27 March 2020.

With good transports links, a low crime rate and green spaces, Harrow is a desirable but expensive borough to live in. Only 5% of properties are in Council Tax bands A and B, whereas London averages 17% and England averages 44.4%. Harrow also has the third highest Council Tax in London after Kingston-upon-Thames and Richmond-upon-Thames, with Band D costing £1,523 in 2020. Westminster had the lowest Band D rate of £449, followed by Wandsworth at £468. Hammersmith & Fulham, City of London and Kensington & Chelsea were also under £1,000.

The economic downturn since 2008 has adversely affected the housing market. The recession and government austerity measures have affected many of Harrow's residents, and not just those traditionally thought of as vulnerable.

Harrow property sales peaked at just over 4,500 in 2002 but declined to just under 2,200 in 2019.



Source: Land Registry

Private Rental Sector

Based on median net earnings of approximately £2,340 per month, the median Private Rental Sector (PRS) rent for a 2 bedroom property in Harrow would consume 56% of one person's take-home pay, and even a lower quartile rent in Harrow would be 51% of their take-home pay. 3 bedroom properties would be 70% and 64% respectively.

³ Source: ONS from Land Registry data

Whilst many households earn two salaries, parents work full-time less frequently, and any childcare costs also need to be factored into affordability of rent.

Monthly rents 2019	North West London LHA	Harrow Lower Quartile Rent	Harrow Median Rent	London Lower Quartile Rent	London Median Rent	England Lower Quartile Rent	England Median Rent
Room	£402	£500	£563	£525	£600	£347	£390
Studio	£880	£750	£850	£800	£950	£433	£575
1 bedroom	£880	£950	£1,050	£1,060	£1,288	£470	£600
2 bedrooms	£1,114	£1,200	£1,300	£1,300	£1,500	£525	£650
3 bedrooms	£1,393	£1,500	£1,638	£1,500	£1,800	£600	£750
4+ bedrooms	£1,671	£1,750	£2,000	£2,000	£2,500	£900	£1,320

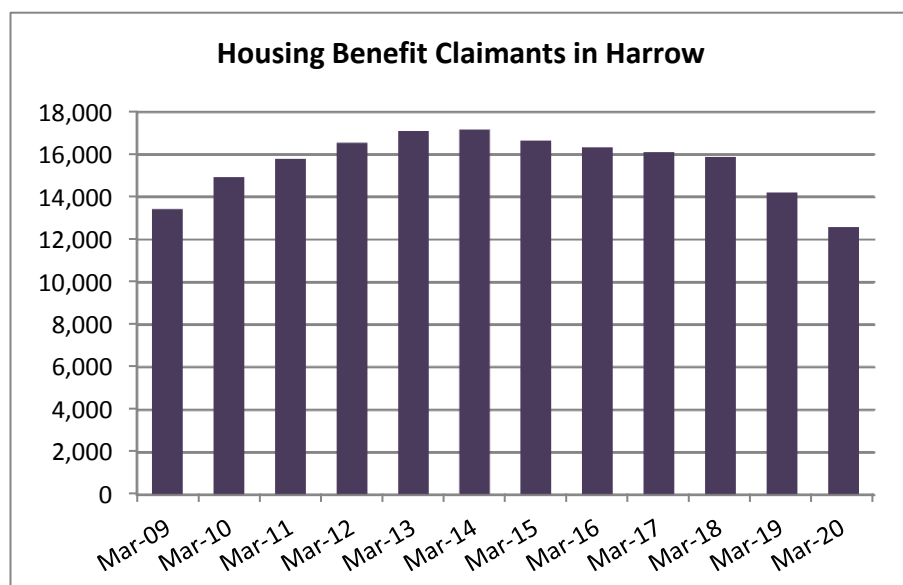
Source: Valuation Office Agency

Emergency measures introduced by the government during the coronavirus pandemic include suspension of all evictions of tenants in both social and privately-rented accommodation, initially for 3 months from March but, at the time of writing, has been extended until 23 August.

Welfare reforms have impacted on private landlord behaviour, with many refusing to renew tenancies because they no longer receive direct payments of Housing Benefit (HB) for claimants of Universal Credit (UC).

Housing Benefit

The Local Housing Allowance (LHA) was introduced in 2008 and is the maximum amount of assistance with housing costs that can be awarded to someone claiming HB or UC who lives in private rented accommodation. It is based on the number of bedrooms needed and the average rent in the area. The number of Harrow households claiming HB in March 2020 was 12,587. This has declined since the introduction of Universal Credit (UC) in 2018.



Source: Revenues & Benefits / DWP

Despite rising rents, LHA rates have been significantly reduced since 2011 and were frozen from 2016/17 to 2019/20, putting many households at risk of homelessness. This is because the maximum amount of HB they can receive as a private renter is often less than the cheapest rents available locally, making it very difficult to find affordable accommodation.

In response to the coronavirus crisis LHA rates have been increased for 2020/21 to match the 30th percentile of rents in each local area. This increase is welcome but it is not yet clear what the position will be from 2021/22.

Universal Credit

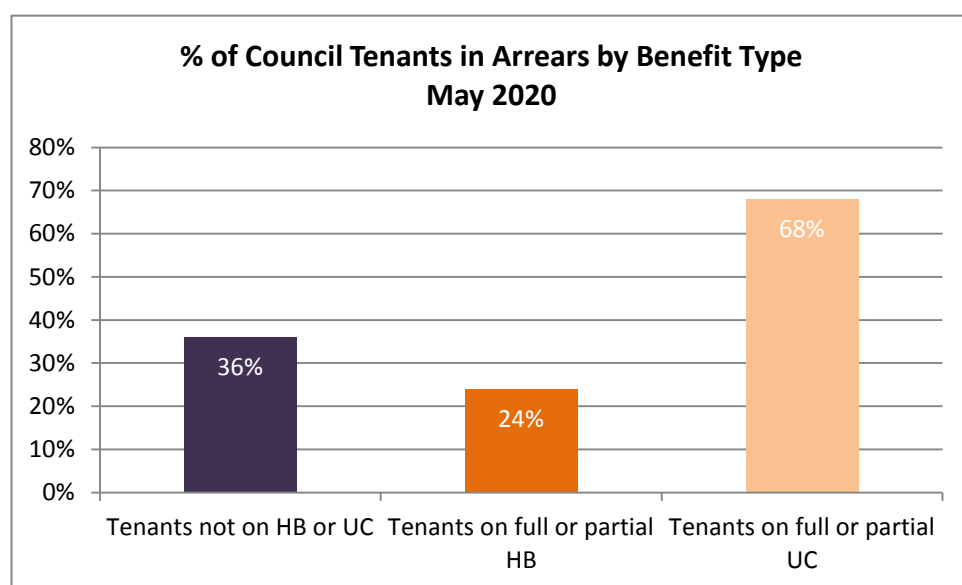
UC is a single benefit replacing HB, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support and related Employment and Support Allowance. It is being rolled out nationally under a 'managed migration' and was introduced in Harrow from July 2018. At February 2020 there were just under 7,000 households on UC, although the coronavirus pandemic has dramatically increased the number of applications since then.

It is too early to predict its long-term effect on affordability of housing in Harrow, but there is widespread concern about UC claimants falling into rent arrears and becoming at risk of homelessness in both the private and social housing sectors. Over the last 4 years the percentage of council tenants that are at least 7 weeks in arrears has ranged between 3% and 5%, and this will need to be monitored as more tenants move onto UC.

There are several reasons for the increased risk, including the in-built time-lag before the first payment and the fact that HB was paid directly to landlords whereas UC is paid to the claimant, who is responsible for paying their rent to the landlord. In some cases an 'Alternative Payment Arrangement' can be put in place, such as a 'Managed Payment to Landlord'.

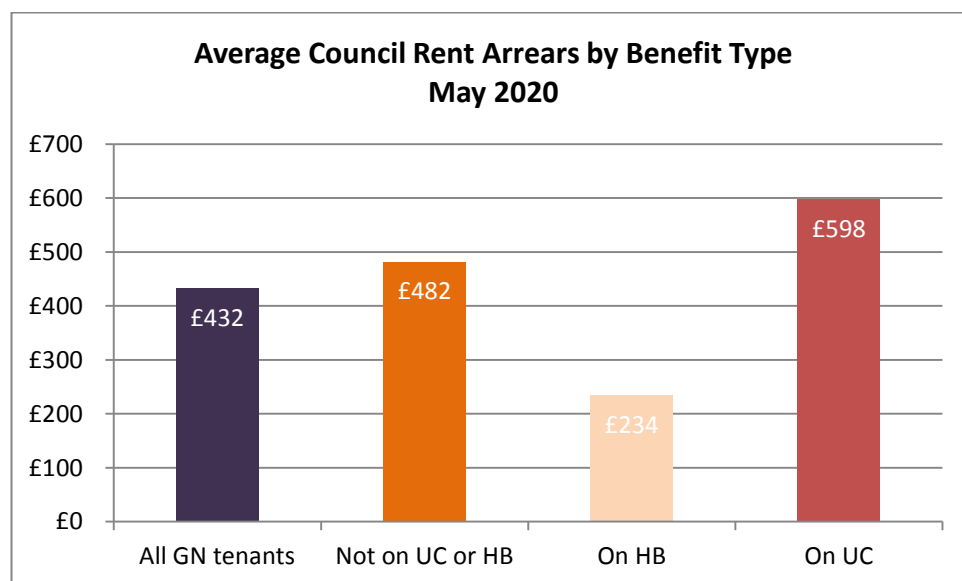
The percentage of Harrow's council tenants on UC has increased from 7% in April 2019 to 16% in May 2020 and council tenant HB claimants have reduced from 57% to 51%.

The UC claimants are in a far worse position than the HB claimants, with 68% in arrears compared with 24% of those on HB.



Source: Northgate

As well as a higher proportion of UC tenants falling into arrears, the amount they owe tends to be much higher. The average level of council rent arrears was over 2.5 times higher in UC tenants (£598) than in HB tenants (£234) in May 2020.



Source: Northgate

A survey by ARCH, the Association of Retained Council Housing, and the National Federation of ALMOs (Arms-Length Management Organisations) that measured the impact of UC on local authorities reported similar results in 2019.⁴

Overall survey (data at 31st March 2019)

39 respondents managing over half a million social and affordable properties.



The Council has taken steps to mitigate the effects as far as possible for both social and private tenants e.g. requesting increased levels of direct HB payments to landlords and providing information, advice and signposting, but resources are limited and as the roll out to UC progresses it will become even more challenging to offer adequate personal support to maintain tenancies.

⁴ Source: [Patching the Safety Net - Measuring the Impact of Universal Credit on tenants and landlords \(2019\)](#)

Social Housing

Although 23% of London's population lives in social housing, Harrow has the second lowest proportion at just 10% of its 91,909 households. At March 2020 there were 4,823 Council properties, up from 4,773 the previous year, and the first increase in decades due to housebuilding and acquisition.

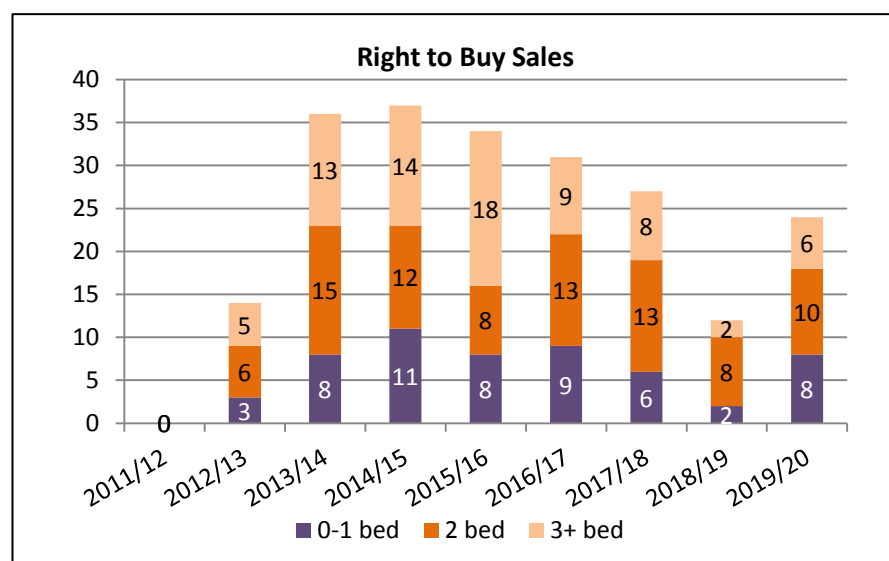
Stock Levels of Social Housing in West London Boroughs, 2019					
Borough	Stock	No. LA	% LA	No. RP	% RP
Brent	120,448	8,345	6.9	18,585	15.4
Ealing	135,305	11,747	8.7	12,171	9.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	89,186	12,141	13.6	13,243	14.8
Harrow	91,909	4,773	5.2	4,364	4.7
Hillingdon	110,734	10,086	9.1	7,622	6.9
Hounslow	101,838	13,085	12.8	8,488	8.3
Kensington and Chelsea	87,726	6,883	7.8	12,888	14.7

Source: MHCLG

Roxbourne Ward, which contains the Rayners Lane Estate, has Harrow's highest proportion of social rented properties at one quarter of all households.

Households from all ethnic groups live in Harrow's social housing, reflecting the diverse population of the Borough. Of disclosed ethnicity, the largest single group housed within the Council's stock is White at 48% of known ethnicity, followed by Asian at 23% and then Black at 20%. This isn't representative of Harrow's current demographic and is likely to be due to a combination of factors including longevity of tenancies, very low churn in our small stock, the discharging of housing duty into the private sector since 2011, cultural differences including multi-generational living and the fact that this figure is calculated on 'known' ethnicity, with BAME tenants less willing to disclose their ethnicity.

The increased 'Right to Buy' (RTB) discount since 2012 means sales of family sized Council homes are still outstripping the Council's ability to replace them, particularly as there are many government restrictions on the use of 'Right to Buy' receipts. We have lost almost half of our stock to RTB, with 4,215 properties sold between 1980 and March 2020. The previously slowing trend was reversed in the last year, with 24 sold in 2019/20, 16 of which were 2 or 3 bedroom family homes. Social housing stock may be further reduced if 'Right to Buy' for housing association tenants is rolled out nationally.



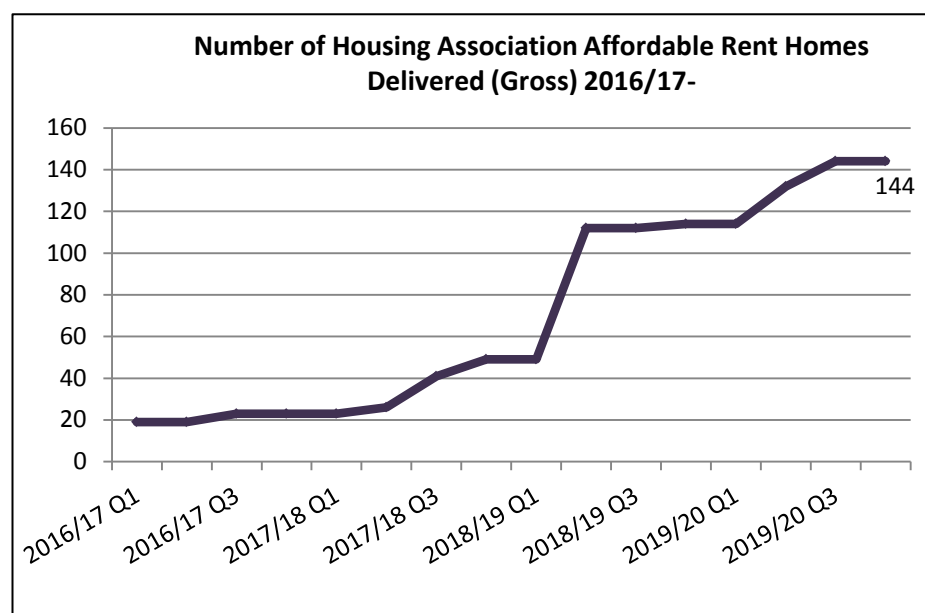
Source: Leasehold Team

Maximising Social and Other Affordable Housing

The 'Homes for Harrow' initiative, a number of major planning applications and the focus on the Housing Zone in central Harrow including the Council's regeneration plans means that Harrow's house building will remain strong over the next five years and will go some way towards, but not fully meet, demand.

The Housing Enabling Team monitors and delivers new affordable housing in Harrow. Section 106 agreements, also known as planning obligations, are agreements between developers and local planning authorities that are negotiated as a condition of planning consent. The maximum reasonable amount of affordable housing is sought from schemes providing 10+ residential units in line with the London Plan and Local Development Framework Policy, but it is particularly difficult to deliver family-sized accommodation without reducing overall affordable housing numbers.

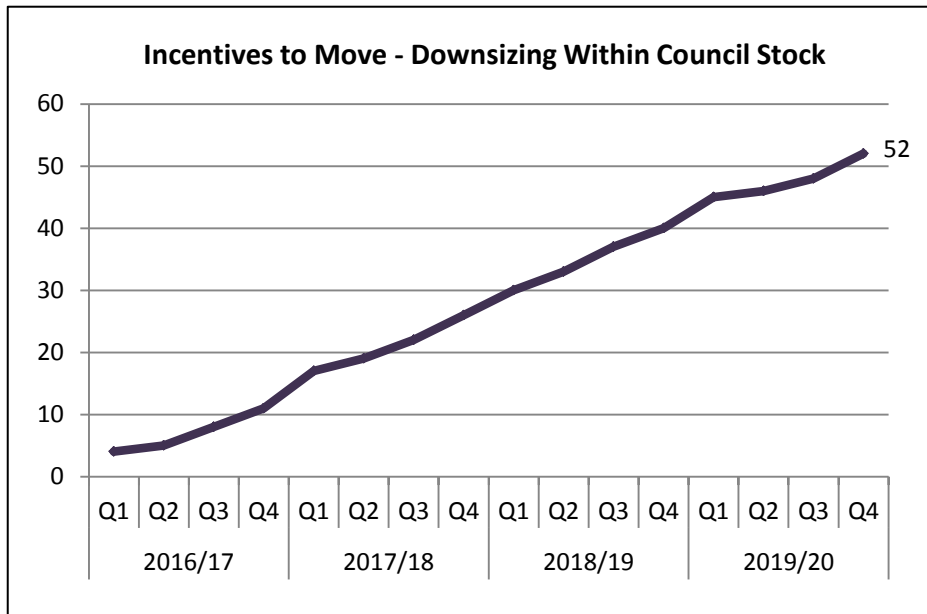
GLA London Affordable Rent levels (exclusive of service charge) are set annually by the mayor for rented affordable housing and are considered to be affordable in London. They are broadly similar to 'social rent' levels and are around 50% of market rent in London.



Source: Enabling Team

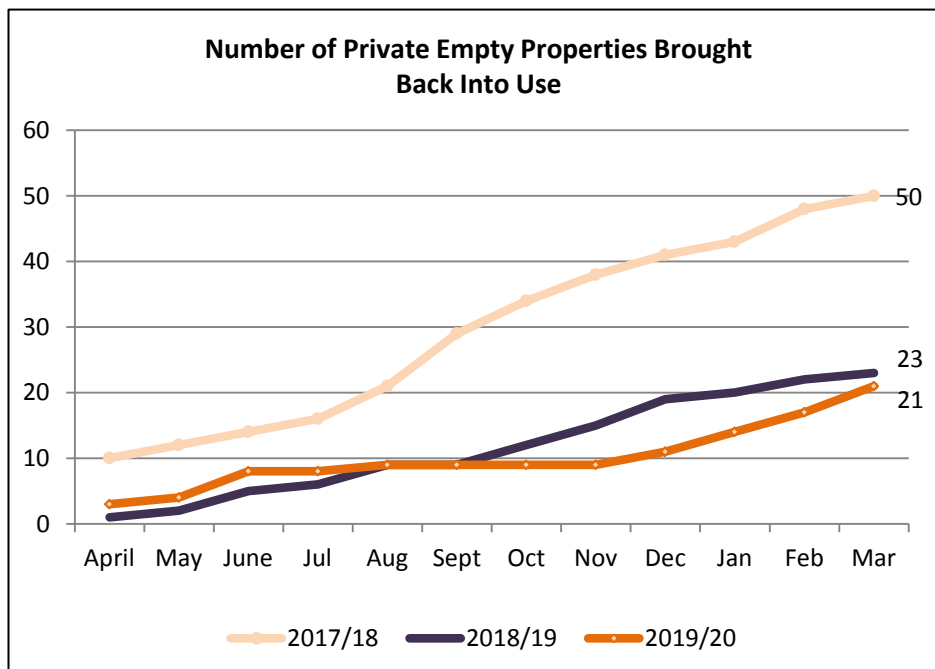
The Council is building new homes for the first time in decades. 93 new homes are completed with a further 134 under construction. Additional funding has been received for a total council house building programme of 639 new homes – 580 for social rent and 59 for shared ownership. This includes the regeneration of the Grange Farm estate which will see 574 new homes built - 249 for social rent, 25 for shared ownership and 300 for private sale to offset costs. The first phase of 89 homes is now on site.

Under-occupiers of social housing are encouraged to downsize in order to free up family-sized accommodation. Those willing to move are offered financial incentives and given the highest priority on the Housing Register. 52 households were incentivised to downsize within Council stock between April 2016 and March 2020, and a further 67 properties were freed-up through the 'Grants to Move' Scheme that operated between 2013 and 2018.



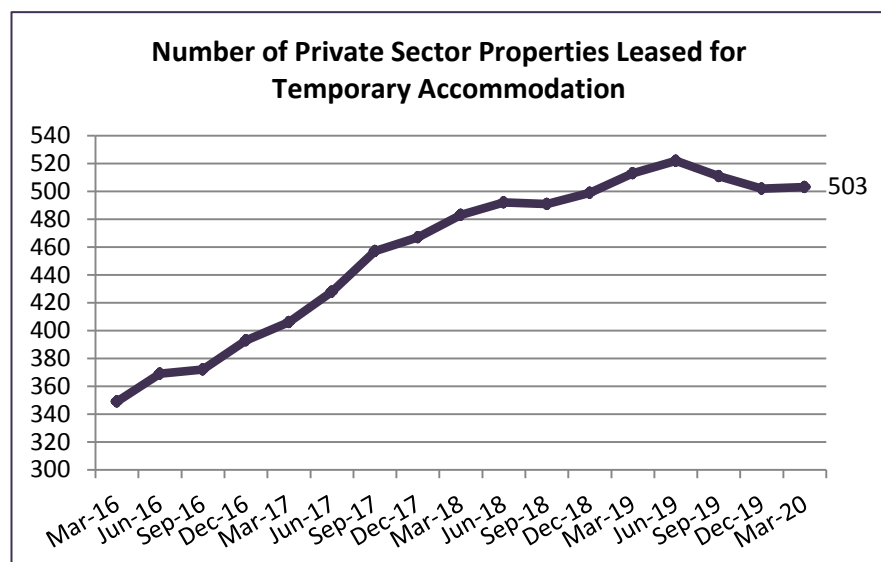
Source: Enabling Team

The Council works with private sector landlords in various ways such as by offering Empty Properties Grants (EPGs) to increase the availability of affordable rented accommodation. 153 empty privately owned properties have been made available to the Council for Temporary Accommodation (TA) between April 2016 and March 2020, but changes in government policy on Buy-to-Let, Brexit uncertainty and reduced grants have affected the potential supply over the last 2 years.



Source: Enabling Team

Harrow's Help2Let Team works in partnership with landlords to assist those in housing need to rent in the private sector. As well as enabling families to avoid homelessness it is particularly important in relieving homelessness and discharging the main homelessness duty by placing these households into PRS accommodation at Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rates. Affordability of even the lowest rent PRS properties in Harrow is becoming more and more of a challenge and Help2Let is increasingly working with landlords outside of Harrow in order to offer families more affordable options.



Source: Housing Needs

Harrow is heavily reliant on the private rented sector (PRS) for temporary and permanent housing solutions. The Council has statutory responsibilities for licensing and enforcement within the PRS. It operates selective licensing in certain areas, as well as mandatory and additional licensing of Houses of Multiple Occupation (HMO's) with a duty to ensure that they are free from serious hazards, including overcrowding.

The Homes Act 2018 was introduced in March 2019 to improve regulatory control in the PRS, raise housing standards at the bottom of the rental sector and enhance tenants' protection. However, the cost of these improvements is likely to be reflected in higher rents, and more people could be priced out of Harrow.

Homelessness

Homelessness is rising steeply and the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017, effective from April 2018, has increased the burden on local authorities.

Welfare reform, a very limited supply of social housing and a buoyant private rented market add to the Council's pressures from homelessness leading to higher numbers in Bed and Breakfast accommodation (B&B), rising costs and enforced moves out of Borough.

Homelessness triggered by the loss of a private tenancy has soared since the LHA cuts and caps began in 2011 and this is the most common reason for homelessness acceptances. The next most common is family or friends no longer willing to accommodate, and other reasons include domestic abuse and relationships ending.

Several thousand people in housing need contact the Council each year and there is a huge focus on advice and homelessness prevention. Whilst Harrow has always offered extensive prevention and relief assistance, the definitions have changed under the new Act, and the numbers recorded as assisted under these terms are not comparable with previous years.

Positive action by the Housing Needs Team prevented 180 households from becoming homeless in 2019/20 by helping to secure them existing or alternative accommodation for at least 6 months.

Despite all this work, 206 households were accepted as 'eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need' in 2019/20.

Emergency measures have been implemented during the coronavirus crisis to protect the homeless and those at risk of homelessness. The 'Everyone In' initiative provides emergency shelter for all rough sleepers, including those that wouldn't usually be eligible for public funds.

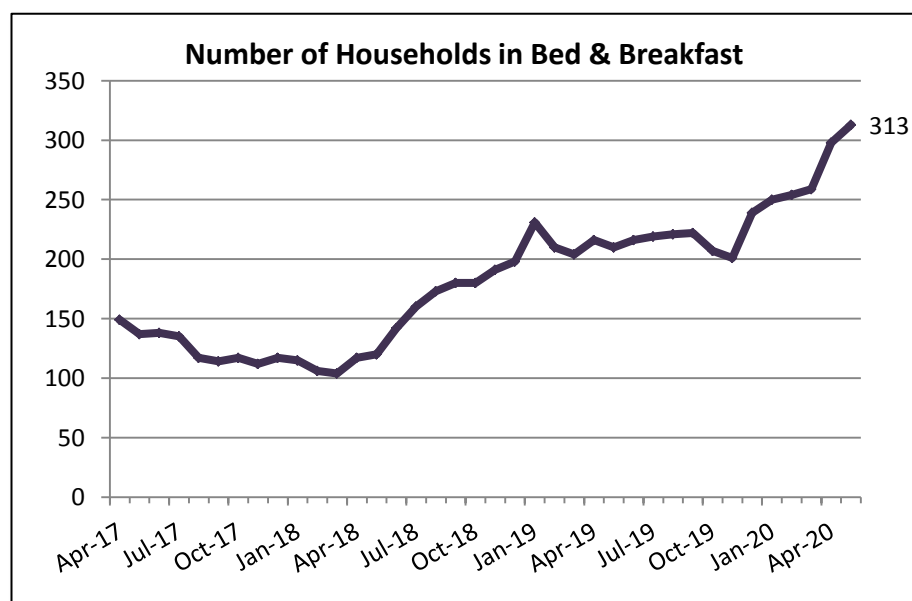
The criteria for homelessness applicants considered to be 'in priority need' based on their vulnerability has been broadened to include all those considered to be extremely clinically vulnerable to the effects of COVID-19 and anyone aged over 70.

Households in Temporary Accommodation

Social housing is only available to those most in need and few properties become available for new tenants each year. With such a small stock in Harrow, around 1,200 homeless families were living in TA at March 2020, and the coronavirus crisis has increased this by 1-2% at the time of writing.

Households in TA with shared facilities have been moved to self-contained accommodation wherever possible to allow for self-isolation. It is too early to predict the long-term effects of COVID-19 on future policy or numbers.

Due to the range of efforts made on the supply front, including Grants to Move, EPGs and Help2Let plus the purchase of properties for use as temporary accommodation, the number of families needing to be placed in B&B was reduced to 104 by March 2018. Despite all this, the effects of the Homelessness Reduction Act, welfare reform and other pressures have meant this position was not sustainable, with the number climbing to 259 at 31 March 2020, and 313 by the end of May.



Source: Northgate

Temporary Accommodation Placements Out of Harrow

Despite all efforts to secure more properties in Harrow, families often have to be housed elsewhere. In 2019/20 292 households were placed in short- and long-term temporary and emergency accommodation outside of Harrow.

2019-20	Households
Aylesbury	55
Brent	26
Northolt	14
Hillingdon	35
Watford	35
Bedfordshire	5
Barnet	13
Ealing	22
Enfield	4
Hertfordshire	23
Islington	1
Harlesden	9
Kettering	1
Willesden	2
Hounslow	19
Kingston	22
Croydon	1
Northampton	2
Slough	2
Bletchley	1
Total	292

Source: Northgate

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Special Education Needs and Early Years Data

Special Education Needs (SEN)

The growth of the pupil population is impacting on the demand for provision for pupils with special educational needs. The SEND Strategy was agreed by Cabinet in February 2019. The four strategic priority areas are:

Strategic Priority 1:

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

Strategic Priority 2:

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

Strategic Priority 3:

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

Strategic Priority 4:

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

A high-level summary is provided in this report.

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

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

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

The 2011 Census estimated that Harrow has approximately 75,257 children and young people from 0 to 24 years. Of this cohort 2,667 (3.5%) have a long-term health problem or disability whose day to day activities are limited a lot or a little. Table 1 below gives a further breakdown by age group.

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

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

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

Many of these young people will be supported by Harrow with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP). Table 2 below presents the number of statements/EHCPs maintained by Harrow.

There is an increasing trend in the total number of statements, especially with the addition of young people up to 25-year olds.

The number of statements/EHCP increased by 13% from 1,183 in 2014-15 to 1,336 in 2015-16 and continued to increase over the next couple of years, with a 10% increase from 1,477 in 2016-17 to 1,623 in 2017-18. There has been a much lower increase of only 1.4% between 2017-18 and 2018-19, with the number of EHCP increasing to 1,645 but a higher increase of 9% between 2018-19 and 2019-20, with the number of EHCP increasing to 1,799.

Of the age groups shown in Table 2 below most children in Harrow are within the 5 to 10-year-old group, with an increase from 604 in 2018-19 to 652 in 2019-20. The number of under 5-year olds dropped from 95 in 2018-19 to 100 in 2019-20. The numbers of the other age groups stayed steady in comparison to last year.

Table 2: Total statements/plans maintained by Harrow

Year	Total statements/plans	Under 5	5-10yrs	11-15yrs	16-19yrs	20-25yrs
2006-07	1,044	56	405	493	90	-
2007-08	1,051	76	416	495	64	-
2008-09	1,061	53	431	512	65	-
2009-10	1,080	65	446	504	65	-
2010-11	1,120	62	466	515	77	-
2011-12	1,137	58	475	500	104	-
2012-13	1,158	70	504	487	97	-
2013-14	1,168	78	500	488	102	-
2014-15	1,183	77	509	487	101	-
2015-16	1,336	75	503	518	227	13
2016-17	1,477	90	529	519	299	40
2017-18	1,623	128	583	543	321	92
2018-19	1,645	95	604	542	322	82
2019-20	1,799	100	652	575	351	121

Source: DfE SEN2 return

Table 3 below shows the number of new statements/plans issued since 2006-07 up until 2019-20. The numbers have fluctuated over the years ranging from 103 in 2011-12 to 218 in 2019-20. The latter is the highest number of new statements/plans over the last twelve years, with the number of new statements/plans issued to the under 5 to 10-year-old group increasing from 76 in 2018-19 to 102 in 2019-20. The number of new EHC plans increased in all age groups, except for the 16 to 19-year olds group that decreased by 2 and the 20 to 25-year-old group dropped to 0.

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

Year	Total statements/plans	under 5	5-10yrs	11-15yrs	16-19yrs	20-25yrs
2006-07	117	47	51	18	1	-
2007-08	145	57	63	25	0	-
2008-09	144	36	63	44	1	-
2009-10	132	49	61	21	1	-
2010-11	141	44	60	37	0	-
2011-12	103	37	50	15	1	-
2012-13	141	53	69	19	0	-
2013-14	144	63	61	19	1	-
2014-15	137	55	66	13	3	-
2015-16	142	60	47	26	7	2
2016-17	192	69	83	20	11	9
2017-18	204	73	77	38	8	8
2018-19	182	68	76	27	10	1
2019-20	218	69	102	39	8	0

Source: DfE SEN2 return

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

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

Table 4: Total statements/plans & Early Years placements

Year	Total statements / plans	Non-maintained EY PVIs
2009-10	1,080	7
2010-11	1,120	5
2011-12	1,135	4
2012-13	1,160	8
2013-14	1,170	17
2014-15	1,185	9
2015-16	1,335	15
2016-17	1,477	22
2017-18	1,623	24
2018-19	1,645	19
2019-20	1,799	23

Source: DfE SEN2 return

Table 5: Mainstream Schools placements

Year	Mainstream Schools						
	LA maintained	Academy	Free School	LA maintained resourced provision	Academy resourced provision	Free school resourced provision	Independent school
2009-10	541	2	-	41	-	-	-
2010-11	547	3	-	57	-	-	-
2011-12	399	163	-	57	-	-	-
2012-13	374	166		70		-	-
2013-14	355	169		67		-	-
2014-15	328	209		69	-	-	-
2015-16	297	240		74	-	-	-
2016-17	303	218	10	62	26	0	7
2017-18	299	233	11	71	35	7	8
2018-19	305	243	18	57	38	8	6
2019-20	311	303	30	48	48	10	17

Source: DfE SEN2 return

Table 6: Special School and Alternative Provision placements

Year	Special School				Hospital School	Alternative provision / Pupil Referral Unit
	LA maintained	Academy / Free	Non-maintained	Independent special schools		
2009-10	360			99*		6
2010-11	387	-		94*		7
2011-12	383	-		106*		8
2012-13	399	4		112*		8
2013-14	329	87		110*		13
2014-15	331	95		119*		4
2015-16	355	99		115		6
2016-17	369	106	29	84	0	4
2017-18	379	117	33	76	0	3
2018-19	394	122	28	82	2	7
2019-20	396	127	22	93	2	5

* includes independent school; Source: DfE SEN2 return

Table 7: Post 16 and Educated Elsewhere placements

Year	Post 16				Children educated elsewhere	Not in education, employment or training	Other*
	General FE & Tertiary colleges / HE	Other FE	Sixth Form College	Specialist post-16 institutions			
2009-10	-	-	-	-	19	-	5
2010-11	-	-	-	-	14	-	6
2011-12	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
2012-13	-	-	-	-	13	-	6
2013-14	-	-	-	-	16	-	5
2014-15	0	0	0	0	15	-	6
2015-16	94	0	0	17	23		
2016-17	179	0	2	25	31		
2017-18	215	1	4	30	63		
2018-19	246	4	5	27	19	3	12
2019-20	287	2	5	34	36	0	0

*'Other' covers cases where an establishment type could not be provided, including children and young people where a notice to cease has been issued and children under compulsory school age not in an early years setting.
Source: DfE SEN2 return

Table 8: Other placements

Year	Apprenticeships	Traineeships	Supported Internships
2016-17	0	0	0
2017-18	0	1	8
2018-19	1	2	9
2019-20	1	1	10

Source: DfE SEN2 return

Pupils and students attending provision in the Harrow local authority area

In January 2020, of the school population attending Harrow's schools (maintained and academies) there were 1,202 pupils (3.2% of the school population) with an EHCP (Education, Health and Care Plan) (1,136, 3.0% in January 2019). It should be noted that in accordance with the SEND Reforms all Statements have been replaced by Education, Health and Care Plans in Harrow.

Overall the trend has been a continued increase in the number of statements/EHC Plans from January 2009 to January 2020. The actual number of statements/EHC Plans has risen from 879 in January 2009 to 1,202 in January 2020, which is a 37% increase and there has been a 6% increase between January 2019 and January 2020. The percentage increase in the number of statements over the period covered in the table below has been in-line with the percentage increase in the school population.

Table 9: Total EHCP/Statements in Harrow

Year	Total EHCP/Statements
2008-09	879
2009-10	877
2010-11	919
2011-12	931
2012-13	957
2013-14	967
2014-15	983
2015-16	999
2016-17	1,037
2017-18	1,090
2018-19	1,136
2019-20	1,202

NB This table only includes pupils with the enrolment status Current Single & Main
Source: January School Census

If the number of EHC Plans continue to increase as recent trends have indicated, it is likely that the number of pupils with EHCPs in Harrow's schools may increase as projected in Table 10 below. This is based on the projected increase in population and the proportion of pupils with SEN remaining constant.

Table 10: Projected number of Statements/EHCP

Year	Projected total statements/EHCP
2016-17	1,040 (1,037 actual)
2017-18	1,071 (1,090 actual)
2022-23	1,241
2024-25	1,361

Pupils with SEN without an EHC Plan are identified in the category of 'SEN support' (K) category following the end of the 2014 to 2015 school year. As at the January 2020 school census there were 3,627 (9.6% of school population) pupils with the SEN provision 'SEN support', this is an decrease from the January 2019 figure of 3,685 (9.9% of school population).

The gender split of Statement/EHCP and SEN support pupils at January 2020 was 66.4% boys and 33.6% girls. The overall gender split of the school cohort was 50.1% boys and 49.9% girls.

Pupils with special educational needs placed in resourced provision

The number of pupils on SEN support placed in resourced provision in Harrow's primary schools has been very small over the years. Table 11 below shows the number and percentage of Harrow's primary school pupil's with statements or EHC plans placed in resourced provision over the last five years. The total pupils in this table have fluctuated over the years, as have the numbers attending resourced provision.

Table 11: Primary School Pupils with SEN with statements or EHC plans

Primary Schools	Pupils with SEN with statements or EHC plans		
Harrow	Total pupils	Pupils placed in resourced provision	% of pupils placed in resourced provision
January 2012	337	35	10.4%
January 2013	350	32	9.1%
January 2014	340	49	14.4%
January 2015	352	46	13.1%
January 2016	320	57	17.8%
January 2017	328	64	19.5%
January 2018	366	61	16.7%
January 2019	406	72	17.7%

Source: DfE SFR SEN Analysis

The number of secondary school pupils placed in resourced provision have fluctuated over the last five years, as can be seen in Table 12 below.

Table 12: Secondary School pupils on SEN support

Secondary schools	Pupils on SEN support		
Harrow	Total pupils	Pupils placed in resourced provision	% of pupils placed in resourced provision
January 2012	922	4	0.4%
January 2013	860	18	2.1%
January 2014	725	38	5.2%
January 2015	1,382	48	3.5%
January 2016	1,403	36	2.6%
January 2017	1,389	27	1.9%
January 2018	1,447	16	1.1%
January 2019	1,432	20	1.4%

Includes city technology colleges, university technology colleges, studio schools and all secondary academies, including free schools.

The number of secondary pupils with statements/EHC plans placed in resourced provision has increased significantly from 8 in January 2012 to 39 in January 2019, as can be seen in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Secondary School pupils with SEN with statements or EHC plans

Secondary schools	Pupils with SEN with statements or EHC plans		
Harrow	Total pupils	Pupils placed in resourced provision	% of pupils placed in resourced provision
January 2012	225	8	3.6%
January 2013	223	5	2.2%
January 2014	221	11	5.0%
January 2015	235	12	5.1%
January 2016	252	24	9.5%
January 2017	263	30	11.4%
January 2018	262	35	13.4%
January 2019	256	39	15.2%

Includes city technology colleges, university technology colleges, studio schools and all secondary academies, including free schools. Source: DfE SFR SEN Analysis

Special Schools

Table 14 below shows the number of pupils on SEN support under statutory assessment or with a statement / EHC plan at Harrow's special schools. The number of pupils have only really increased at Woodlands School where there were 94 pupils in January 2014 compared to 136 by January 2019 and 2020. This reflects the increase in the number of places at Woodlands School.

Table 14: Special School pupils on SEN support or with a statement/EHC plan

Harrow's Special Schools	January 2014		January 2015		January 2016		January 2017		January 2018		January 2019		January 2020	
	P	S	K	S / E	K	S / E	K	S / E	K	S / E	K	E	K	E
Alexandra School	0	81	0	81	0	77	0	79	0	80	0	80	0	80
Woodlands School	0	94	0	95	0	105	1	120	0	122	0	136	0	136
Kingsley High	1	63	3	69	0	79	0	78	0	76	4	71	0	85
Shaftesbury High School	1	153	2	146	3	157	1	162	1	168	1	170	0	163

P – School Action Plus; S – Statement; K – SEN support under statutory assessment; E – EHC plan
Source: January school census

SEN Projections and modelling SEN places within Harrow

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

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

Table 15-Projections, for pupil planning purposes have been modelled on new children entering the system in the Reception Year and rolling through actual pupil numbers in the primary and secondary phases of education. This does not include CYP moving into the borough or needing to move out of mainstream into special provision in other age groups.

Table 15: Projections based on 25 new children entering the system in Reception (Sept 21-based on actuals in correct year group)

Year	Sep-21	Sep-22	Sep-23	Sep-24	Sep-25	Sep-26
Primary projections (Woodlands - Capacity 135)	135	136	140	154	155	161
Secondary projections (Kingsley- Capacity 96)	111	127	138	136	148	158
Total Shortfall	15	32	47	59	72	88

Projection modelling confirms that the immediate and significant pressure is for secondary phase SLD special school places from September 2020. To accommodate this immediate place pressure Harrow has expanded Kingsley Special School, to its full capacity, from 90 to 96 places for September 2020.

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

From September 2021 to September 2026 Harrow will require on average 12-15 additionally new SLD special school places.

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

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

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

Table 16 shows the current number of places across the primary and secondary special schools in Harrow.

Table 16: Special School Places

School	Designation	Number of places	Maximum capacity
Primary –Alexandra (Academy)	MLD	80	80
Primary-Woodlands (Maintained)	SLD	136	136
Secondary-Kingsley (Maintained)	SLD	96	96
Secondary-Shaftesbury (Maintained)	MLD	175	175-200

The LA is in discussions with the four special schools in Harrow, two of which are designated MLD, to explore how best SLD provision can be expanded across a 'Whole System Shift' model

and subsequently how MLD provision can be expanded and developed within mainstream schools.

Table 17 shows that in order to achieve an increase in SLD places it is proposed that the 2 MLD schools review their designation of MLD to include SLD and offer SLD provision.

Table:17 Projections based on 25 new children entering the system in Reception and proposed increase of SLD capacity (Sept 21- based on actuals in correct year group)

Year	Sep-21	Sep-22	Sep-23	Sep-24	Sep-25	Sep-26
Woodlands-Capacity 135	135	136	140	154	155	161
Kingsley-Capacity 96	111	127	138	136	148	158
Total cumulative shortfall	15	32	47	59	72	88
Additional SLD capacity required at Secondary	8	16	24	32	40	48
Additional SLD capacity required at Primary	4	5	9	15	21	27
Total cumulative shortfall	3	11	14	12	11	13

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

Additionally, Resourced Mainstream Schools (ARMS)

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

With the establishment of a 'Whole System Shift' model, pathway projections determine that, 43 secondary and 29 primary ARMS places will need to be developed by 2026 to meet capacity of demand for MLD pupils who would have previously been offered a MLD special school place.

Table 18: Model projections showing the additional need for ARMS

ARMS - MLD	Sep-21	Sep-22	Sep-23	Sep-24	Sep-25	Sep-26
Number of Leavers from Primary requiring secondary MLD ARMS cumulative impact	3	6	7	9	11	12
Number of Leavers from Primary requiring secondary MLD ARMS cumulative impact plus 8 MLD pupils who will need an MLD ARMS to accommodate the system shift up to NCY 11	11	19	27	35	43	43
Number of Leavers from Primary requiring secondary MLD ARMS cumulative impact plus 8 MLD pupils who will need an MLD ARMS to accommodate the system shift up to NCY 13	11	19	27	35	43	51
Number of pupils requiring primary MLD in addition to the provision at Earlsmead to accommodate the system shift in the primary range and the change in cohort of Alexandra	4	7	11	17	23	29

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

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

Harrow's priority is to have 12 MLD high school places 6 MLD primary places available for September 2021. Discussions of plans with 2 high schools and 1 primary are being reviewed in the context of affordability. Prior to COVID 19 the planned timeline was to have reached agreement and started the formal process of consultations in July 2020. This timescale will now be reviewed as part of a Post Covid Recovery Plan.

Pupils subject to an EHC plan currently placed out of borough

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

Early Years 0-4 Year Olds

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

Using the Greater London Authority (GLA) 2016-based trend projections, Harrow's population of the 0-4 age group was 17,800. This figure is projected to remain constant until 2020 when a slight increase is expected to 17,900. This is then projected to remain the same right through until 2031, when another small incremental increase is expected. This suggests the population of the 0-4 age group remains and looks set to remain relatively stable for some time, following a period of significant increases between 2001 and 2014. A breakdown of the population of the 0-4 age group is shown in the table below.

Table 19: GLA 2016 Population of 0-4-year olds in Harrow (*figures are rounded to the nearest 100*).

Harrow	2016
Age 0	3,600
Age 1	3,400
Age 2	3,500
Age 3	3,600
Age 4	3,700
Total	17,800

Based on GLA estimates, there is not much change projected within each year group over the next ten years.

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

Using the available data provided by Harrow Families Information Service (FIS), below is an analysis of the supply of childcare in the London Borough of Harrow as of May 2018 (this does not include school nursery provision).

Number of places and type of provision

Harrow had a total of 5,751 childcare places for children aged 0-4 as of May 2018. These places are available through:

- 68-day nurseries making available 3,358 places for children aged 0-4 years (58% of all places) and 38 playgroups/ pre-schools making available 1138 places for children aged 0-4 years (20% of all places).
- 161 childminders making available 941 places for children aged 0-4 years (16% of all places).
- 7 independent schools with under 5's nurseries making available 314 places for children aged 0-4 years (6% of all places).

The quality of the provision is good overall with 93.3% of inspected settings judged as good or above by Ofsted (this figure does not include childminders with 'Met' or 'Not Met' judgements as they were not looking after children at the time of Ofsted inspection). Broken down further 97.9% of PVI settings are judged as good or above and 88.8% of childminders are judged as good or above. A full breakdown of inspection judgements is provided in Tables 16 and 17 below.

Table 20: Private, Voluntary and funded Independent setting's Ofsted judgements (Harrow FIS data May 2018 – settings with current Ofsted judgements)

Ofsted Judgement	Number of settings	Percentage
Outstanding/Excellent	31	32.6%
Good	62	65.3%
Requires Improvement	1	1.05%
Inadequate	1	1.05%

Table 21: Childminder Ofsted judgements (Harrow FIS data May 2018 – childminders with current Ofsted judgements)

Ofsted Judgement	Number of Childminders	Percentage
Outstanding	12	8.9%
Good	75	56%
Met	30	22.4%
Not Met	6	4.5%
Requires Improvement	10	7.5%
Inadequate	1	0.7%

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

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

Assessing the occupancy of childcare places shows that 3,395 of the 5,751 childcare places in Harrow were occupied by funded children (2, 3- and 4-year olds) as of the Spring Term 2018. This represents 59% occupancy of funded children and suggests there are sufficient places available for funded children. No data is currently available on the number of non-funded 0-4-year olds accessing childcare places, however considering the occupancy of funded children in the Spring Term 2018, 41% of all registered places were available to non-funded children.

Harrow's Regeneration Strategy outlines a set of projects that will change the landscape of parts of the borough over the coming years. Planned regeneration and re-developments in Harrow, may have direct impacts on the demand for childcare. Although the rate of increase in population of this age group has recently slowed, overall increases may still occur and therefore sufficient childcare places will be required, particularly in wards where economic growth and re-development are planned, as it is expected that these will attract more families to these areas.