



School Organisation Plan

2020-2025

July 2023

1. Introduction

This document sets out the London Borough of Hackney's School Organisation Plan from 2020 to 2025.

Local authorities have a statutory duty to ensure there is a sufficient number of school places for pupils and that places are planned effectively. In Hackney, this is managed by Hackney Education (HE), the Council's education service.

In recent years, local authorities have been grappling with the challenges of a rapid surge in demand for primary places followed by a period of sustained steep decline. The reason why rolls are now falling is unclear, however factors such as birth rates, welfare benefits, rising rents, Brexit and the recent pandemic have been put forward. Falling rolls have resulted in a significant number of surplus reception places which negatively impact on the efficient running and financial stability of schools. Hackney's Education Sufficiency and Estate Strategy has been developed in response to the decline in demand for school places and the growing need to provide additional SEND places in Hackney (<https://education.hackney.gov.uk/content/managing-pupil-rolls-and-send-provision>).

The School Organisation Plan provides schools, governing bodies and the public with:

- an overview of the educational provision on offer in Hackney;
- a summary of current pupil numbers and projected demand across the primary and secondary phases;
- the factors considered by Hackney Education when determining the need to increase or reduce school places;
- a summary of historic and planned primary school place reductions from 2019 to up until September 2023.

This document is reviewed and updated annually with the latest school roll and projections data, as well as any further proposed changes to school organisation.

Please note:

The Hackney Childcare Sufficiency Audit is outlined fully in a separate document and can be downloaded from:

<https://www.hackneyservicesforschools.co.uk/extranet/hackney-childcare-sufficiency-assessment>

A summary of the main issues in planning Early Years places is outlined in Appendix 2.

The Hackney Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) strategy can be found at:

<https://www.hackneylocaloffer.co.uk/kb5/hackney/localoffer/advice.page?id=WaZA5W4YiPQ>

2. Education provision in Hackney

The range and number of schools in Hackney are shown in Table 1 below. In addition to the provision shown, there are a significant number of independent schools (mainly Orthodox Jewish) in Hackney. Place planning for independent schools is not undertaken by Hackney Education. These schools sit outside the maintained sector.

Table 1. Education provision

Nursery schools (2)	
Community school	2
Primary schools (58 schools)	
Community school	38
Voluntary aided	12
Free school	3
Academy	5
Secondary schools (16 schools)	
Academy	8
Voluntary aided	4
Community school	2
Free school	2
Special schools (3)	
ASD - Autistic Spectrum Disorder and SLD - Severe Learning Difficulty - 4-19 yrs	1
SpLD - Specific Learning Difficulty, VI - Visual Impairment, OTH - Other Difficulty/Disability, HI - Hearing Impairment, SLCN - Speech, Language and Communication, ASD - Autistic Spectrum Disorder, SEMH - Social, Emotional and Mental Health, MSI - Multi-Sensory Impairment, PD - Physical Disability, MLD - Moderate Learning Difficulty, SLD - Severe Learning Difficulty and PMLD - Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulty - 3-19 yrs	1
Complex and inter-related special needs - 11-17 yrs	1
Resourced maintained provision (6)	
Autism	4
Language	2
SEMH	1
PRU/Alternative Provision (2)	
PRU (New Regents College)	1
AP Academy	1
Sixth Forms (13)	
Sixth Forms (operational)	13
Colleges (2)	
BSix Sixth Form College	
New City College Hackney	

Tables 2 and 3 provide a list of primary and secondary schools respectively, and their published admission numbers (PANs) for the academic years 2022/23 and 2023/24.

Table 2. Primary schools – Published admission numbers 2022/23 and 2023/4

School	Published admission number (PAN)	
	22/23	23/24
Baden Powell Primary School	30	30
Benthal Primary School	60	60
Berger Primary School	60	60
Betty Layward Primary School	60	60
Colvestone Primary School	30	30
Daubeney Primary School	90	60
De Beauvoir Primary School	30	30
Gainsborough Community Primary School	60	30
Gayhurst Community School	60	60
Grasmere Primary School	30	30
Grazebrook Primary School	60	60
Hackney New Primary School	50	50
Halley House School	30	30
Harrington Hill Primary School	30	30
Holmleigh Primary School	30	30
Holy Trinity CE Primary School	60	60
Hoxton Garden School	60	60
Jubilee School	60	60
Kingsmead Primary School	30	30
Lauriston Primary School	60	60
London Fields Primary School	60	60
Lubavitch Junior Boys School	30	30
Lubavitch Ruth Lunzer Girls' Primary School	30	30
Mandeville Primary School	45	45
Millfields Community School	90	90
Morningside Primary School	60	60
Mossbourne Parkside Academy	60	30
Mossbourne Riverside Academy	90	90

Nightingale Primary School	30	30
Northwold Primary School	60	60
Oldhill Community School	60	60
Orchard Primary School	90	90
Our Lady & St. Joseph RC Primary School	30	30
Parkwood Primary School	30	30
Princess May Primary School	60	60
Queensbridge Primary School	60	60
Randal Cremer Primary School	45	45
Rushmore Primary School	60	60
Sebright School	60	60
Shacklewell Primary School	60	60
Shoreditch Park Primary School	60	60
Simon Marks Jewish Primary School	30	30
Sir Thomas Abney School	60	30
Southwold School	60	60
Springfield Community Primary School	30	30
St. Dominic's Catholic Primary School	30	30
St. John & St. James CE Primary School	30	30
St. John of Jerusalem CE Primary School	30	30
St. John the Baptist CE Primary School	60	60
St. Mary's CE Primary School	30	30
St. Matthias CE Primary School	30	30
St. Monica's RC Primary School	30	30
St. Paul's with St. Michael's CE Primary School	30	30
St. Scholastica's RC Primary School	30	30
The Olive School	90	90
Thomas Fairchild Community School	30	30
William Patten Primary School	60	60
Woodberry Down Community Primary School	90	90
Total Places	2900	2780

Table 3. Secondary schools – Published admission numbers 2022/23 and 2023/24

School	Published admission number (PAN)	
	22/23	23/24
Cardinal Pole Catholic School	180	180
City of London Academy Shoreditch Park	180	180
Clapton Girls' Academy	180	180
Haggerston School	180	180
Lubavitch Senior Girls' School	30	30
Mossbourne Community Academy	216	216
Mossbourne Victoria Park Academy	168	168
Our Lady's High School	120	120
Skinner's Academy	180	180
Stoke Newington School	255	255
The Bridge Academy	180	180
The City Academy, Hackney	190	190
The Petchey Academy	180	180
The Urswick School	150	150
Waterside Academy	100	100
Yesodey Hatorah Senior Girls' School	80	80
Total Places	2569	2569

3. Primary school place planning

Local authorities (LAs) have a statutory duty to ensure there is a sufficient supply of school places for pupils resident in their area. This document addresses the sufficiency of mainstream places in Hackney. As noted in the introduction above, provision for pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) is addressed in a separate plan and in the Education Sufficiency & Estate Strategy.

Children reach 'compulsory school age' on the 1st January, 1st April or 1st September following their 5th birthday. For example, children becoming 5 years old between 1st January and 31st March are of compulsory school age at the beginning of the term after 1st April. Children are required to be in full-time education when they reach compulsory school age.

3.1 Primary school rolls - historic development

In 2007, Hackney, like most other London boroughs, experienced a sudden and dramatic increase in the demand for reception places. In response to this unprecedented surge, Hackney Education rolled out a primary expansion plan to ensure that it continued to meet its statutory duty to secure a sufficient number of school places for Hackney resident children.

The expansion programme saw the creation of 330 permanent primary places as well as a raft of bulge classes between 2009 and 2014. These additional places were created at the same time as the Department for Education (DfE) approved four new free schools/academies to open between 2013 and 2016, creating a further 290 unplanned reception places. Table 4 shows the number of pupils on roll in mainstream primary schools in Hackney between the academic years 2002/03 and 2022/23.

Table 4. Primary rolls 2002/03 – 2022/23

Academic Year (January census)	Rec	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Number of pupils dropping off between Reception and Year 6	% drop off within cohort between Reception and Year 6
2002/03	2356	2403	2357	2315	2208	2131	2154		
2003/04	2372	2345	2365	2300	2253	2118	2115		
2004/05	2275	2379	2329	2318	2265	2235	2120		
2005/06	2345	2293	2307	2280	2275	2235	2183		
2006/07	2228	2305	2232	2259	2222	2209	2184		
2007/08	2379	2212	2257	2205	2232	2161	2158		
2008/09	2412	2397	2155	2228	2165	2186	2131	225	10.0
2009/10	2487	2409	2371	2114	2198	2133	2157	215	9.0
2010/11	2603	2483	2389	2347	2094	2185	2130	145	6.4
2011/12	2572	2618	2462	2366	2350	2090	2190	155	6.6
2012/13	2738	2633	2620	2476	2370	2351	2095	133	6.0
2013/14	2745	2818	2625	2608	2471	2368	2347	32	1.3
2014/15	2846	2724	2790	2605	2558	2468	2369	43	1.8
2015/16	2805	2803	2702	2745	2577	2544	2451	36	1.4
2016/17	2757	2778	2757	2643	2691	2548	2510	93	3.6
2017/18	2635	2738	2725	2714	2600	2650	2522	50	1.9
2018/19	2565	2612	2675	2678	2667	2569	2613	125	4.6
2019/20	2599	2512	2588	2624	2648	2636	2538	207	7.5
2020/21	2530	2539	2428	2492	2568	2599	2584	262	9.2
2021/22	2398	2498	2450	2397	2432	2522	2583	222	7.9
2022/23	2284	2373	2434	2428	2350	2428	2500	257	9.3

Table 4 above shows that the number of reception children on roll (the second column) increased from 2007 to 2012 with some fluctuation, and saw a steady increase in 2013 and 2014. Since 2015 reception demand has decreased year on year, with the exception of 2019/20, which saw a slight increase. The rate of attrition (the number of children who leave) as a cohort moves through to the end of the primary phase can be seen from the diagonal coloured cells and the last two columns.

The significant fall in reception numbers (a decrease of 562 pupils, or 20% between 2014/15 and 2022/23, as shown in Table 4), has also been partly reflected in data on the number of three and four-year-old children accessing 15 hours of free provision in all schools and settings which has fallen

by 290 children or 4.2% between 2018 and 2022. Further data on the early years phase can be found in Appendix 2.

3.2 Reception place surplus development

Table 5 shows for the current academic year (2022/23) 2284 reception pupils on roll against a total number of 2900 places available. This equates to 616 surplus reception places (21%). Surplus reception places are usually maintained at a 5 to 10% level. The current surplus is the highest level recorded, despite reductions to the published admission number (PAN) made in the academic years 2019/20 and 2022/23 (see Appendix 1).

Table 5. Number of surplus reception places compared to number of available places (January census)

Academic year (January census)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
No. of children on roll	2805	2757	2635	2565	2599	2530	2398	2284
No. of reception places available	3080	3170	3155	3155	3035	3035	3035	2900
No. of surplus reception places	275	413	520	590	436	505	637	616
% surplus reception places	9%	13%	17%	19%	14%	17%	21%	21%

Data from the PAN London admissions coordination scheme shows that Hackney received 6% fewer on-time reception applications for September 2023 entry, when compared to 2022. Falling reception rolls continue to be reported across a majority of local authorities in London.

Hackney uses 10 planning areas to group schools across the borough in order to assess the number of surplus and deficit primary places. Local authorities are required to obtain Department for Education (DfE) agreement on the number and configuration of planning areas to allocate basic need funding to all schools annually. Table 6 below lists the 10 planning areas and the primary schools located within them.

Table 6. Primary planning areas and primary schools*

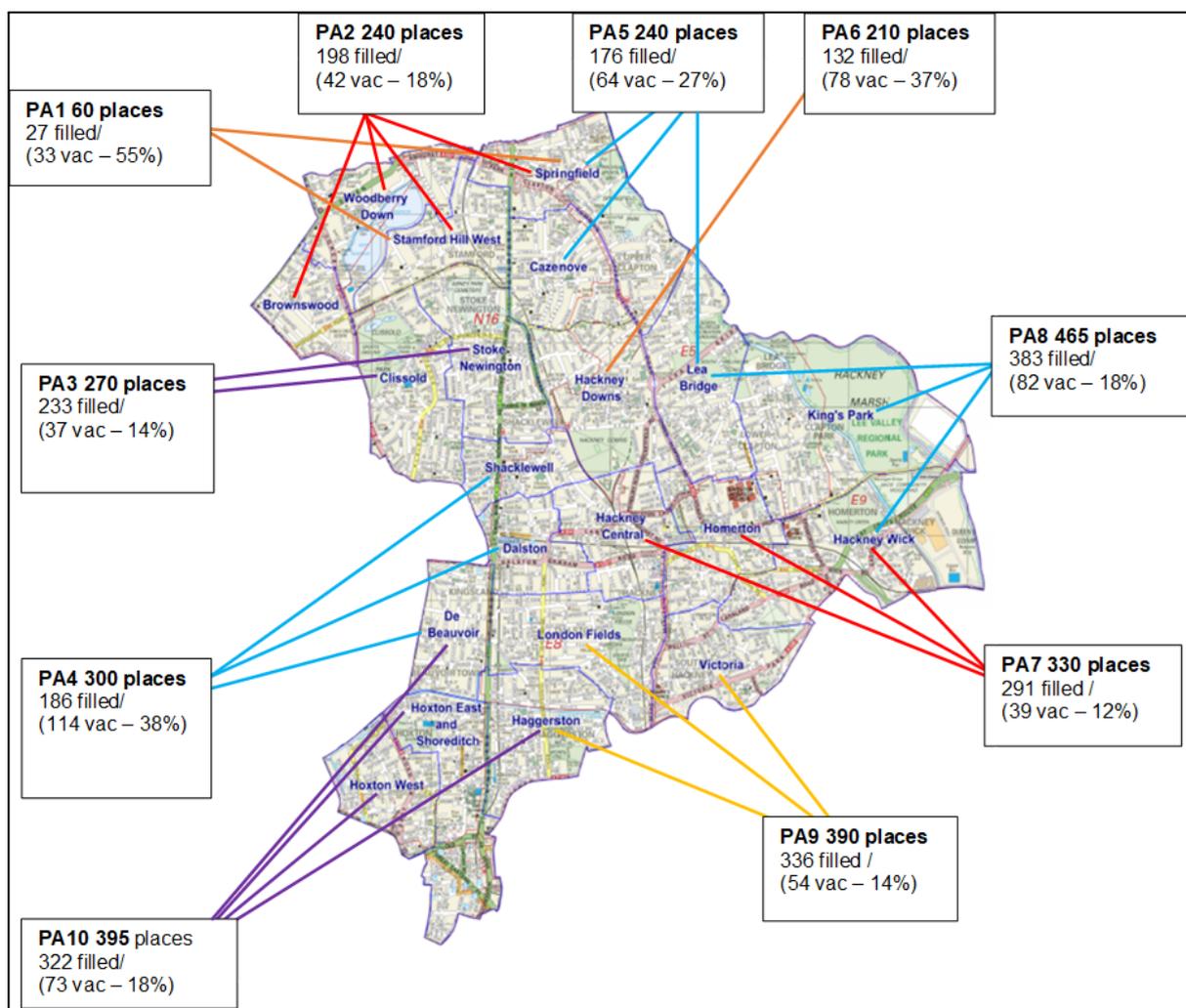
Planning area number	Schools	Number of schools
PA1	Lubavitch Junior Girls', Lubavitch Junior Boys'	2
PA2	Holmleigh, Parkwood, Sir Thomas Abney, Springfield, Woodberry Down	5
PA3	Betty Layward, Grasmere, Grazebrook, St. Mary's, St. Matthias, William Patten	6
PA4	De Beauvoir, Colvestone, Halley House, Holy Trinity, Our Lady and St. Joseph, Princess May, Shacklewell	7
PA5	Harrington Hill, Jubilee, Oldhill, Simon Marks, Southwold	5
PA6	Baden Powell, Benthal, Nightingale, Northwold, St. Scholastica's	5
PA7	Berger, Morningside, Mossbourne Parkside, The Olive School, St.	6

	Dominic's, St. John and St. James	
PA8	Daubeney, Gainsborough, Kingsmead, Mandeville, Millfields, Mossbourne Riverside, Rushmore	7
PA9	Gayhurst, Lauriston, London Fields, Orchard, Queensbridge, St. John of Jerusalem, St. Paul's with St. Michaels	7
PA10	Hackney New Primary, Hoxton Garden, Randal Cremer, Sebright, Shoreditch Park, St. John the Baptist, St. Monica's, Thomas Fairchild	8
Total		58

**Note: Planning areas were reduced from 14 to 10 for the School Capacity Survey 2023 as per guidance and approval from the DfE.*

Figure 1 below shows the current level of reception place surplus by planning area at the January 2023 census (2022/23 academic year). Seven of the ten planning areas (PAs) had a reception place surplus of 15% or more. The remaining three planning areas had a reception place surplus between 12 and 14%. Hackney Education strives to maintain a reception place surplus rate of between 5 and 10%. This ensures that reception places are available for pupils who apply outside of the normal admission round. However, in recent years, the number of surplus reception places has significantly exceeded this level and, as stated earlier, currently stands at 21%.

Figure 1. Reception vacancies by planning area (January 2023 census)



3.3 Making changes to school organisation to manage surplus places

Low school rolls can cause logistical, staffing and financial pressures for schools, affecting schools' ability to plan effectively. For small schools (defined as primary schools with fewer than 210 pupils on roll and/or a building capacity of not more than 210 places, and secondary schools with relatively undersized rolls, sixth forms or both), the financial challenges are more acute as small schools do not benefit from economies of scale.

Finding the right balance between providing an adequate number of surplus places and reducing the current high levels of surplus is challenging. However, Hackney Education has taken steps to address this by reducing published admission numbers (PANs), either temporarily or permanently.

Temporary PAN reductions are an informal reduction in PAN arranged with schools in the short term, which allows the school to reduce staffing costs and manage budgets more effectively. Schools that temporarily reduce PANs are aware that should parents apply for a place at the school, the school has a statutory duty to admit the child in line with the permanent PAN. Temporary PAN reductions have been implemented across twelve schools over four years (2019/20-2022/23; see Appendix 1).

Permanent or formal PAN reductions are carried out in consultation with a school and its governing body and published every year as part of the local authority's determined admission arrangements. It should be noted that PAN reductions do not reduce the physical space available in schools. Instead, they allow schools to limit the number of children that they are legally obliged to admit. The school building will therefore operate under capacity. PAN reductions do not change the physical capacity of schools and as such, should future demand for reception places suddenly increase, there is existing capacity within schools to cater for additional children.

3.4 Permanent PAN reductions 2023/24

The following schools will permanently reduce their PANs from September 2023. This will reduce the overall number of reception places to 2780.

Table 7. Permanent PAN reductions from 2023/24

School	PAN prior to 2023/24	New PAN from 2023/24	No. of reception places permanently removed
Daubeney	90	60	30
Gainsborough	60	30	30
Mossbourne Parkside*	60	30	30
Sir Thomas Abney	60	30	30
Total number of places permanently removed			120

* = Note: The decision to reduce the PAN at Mossbourne Parkside was taken by the Mossbourne Federation. Previous PAN reductions in primary schools from 2019 can be viewed in Appendix 1.

3.5 Projections - Primary school demand

School roll projections are commissioned from the Greater London Authority (GLA) to ensure that we plan future places effectively. Projection models take into account a range of data such as population, births, migration, fertility rates, GP registrations, housing data and school rolls. The model then predicts the number of children expected to require places at borough, planning area and school level. Figure 2 below shows the last six sets of reception roll projections based on January censuses.

Figure 2 illustrates how projections have changed each year. There is a stark decrease in the number of projected children based on both the January 2022 and January 2023 census, compared to the projected number based on the January 2017 census. In the latest projections based on 2023 data, there are 277 (11%) fewer children forecast to require reception places in 2024 when compared with the January 2021 projections. This downward trend in pupil numbers continues to be borne out year on year in school censuses. The effect of fewer reception children on the number of reception places remaining vacant in the near future, is shown in the table below.

Table 8 (below Figure 2) shows the projected number of children, available places and projected surplus places. Despite a reduction of 375 reception places between 2019 and 2023, the projections still indicate a steady increase in reception place surplus from 19% in 2023/24 up to 23% in 2025/26. This surplus is then projected to slowly decrease to reach 20% in 2029/30 and is forecast to stagnate at this level until the end of the projection period in 2031/32. The table assumes no further school organisation changes are made post 2023. At the time of writing, no decisions have been taken regarding further permanent PAN reductions from September 2024.

Figure 2. Comparison of reception roll projections (number of children) received between January 2017- January 2023

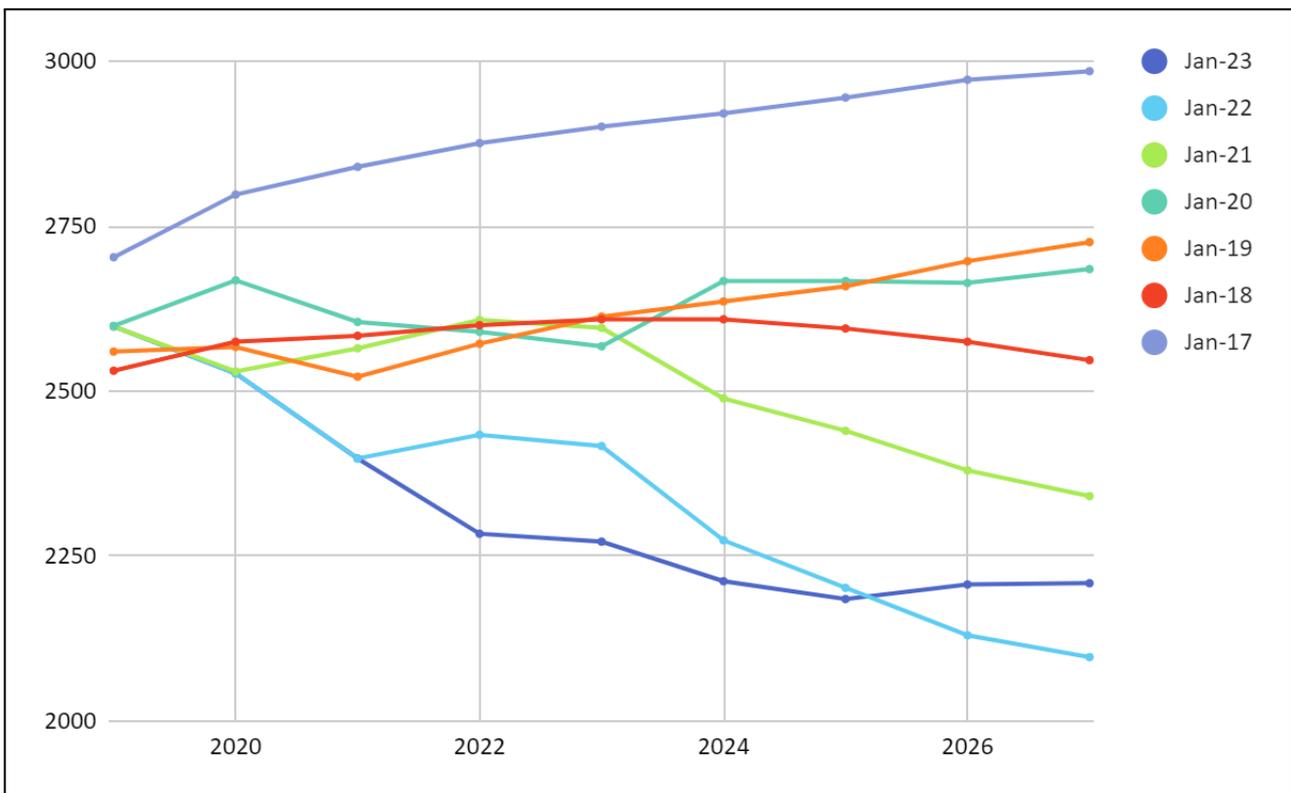


Table 8. GLA Reception place projections compared to the number of available places

Academic Year	Reception projections based on January 2023 census	Number of places available based on PANs	Projected surplus places based on PANs	% surplus places based on PANs
2023/24	2256	2780	524	19%
2024/25	2185	2780	595	21%
2025/26	2146	2780	634	23%
2026/27	2168	2780	612	22%
2027/28	2162	2780	618	22%
2028/29	2207	2780	573	21%
2029/30	2225	2780	555	20%
2030/31	2222	2780	558	20%
2031/32	2221	2780	559	20%

Note: Table 8 does not account for the proposed reductions to close 2 schools and amalgamate 4 schools, to become two, by September 2024.

4. Secondary planning

4.1 Year 7 projections

Planning secondary places is undertaken by comparing all available data about the number of Year 6 children on roll in Hackney schools and Hackney resident Year 6 children attending out-borough schools. An assessment is also made about the number of children likely to obtain a place at a Hackney secondary school due to their home address (these children typically live close to the Hackney border).

Secondary projections are based on providing places for 86% of the Hackney secondary transfer cohort, which is broadly in line with the number of parents that express a first preference for Hackney schools. There is no division of secondary schools by planning area when planning secondary places, as secondary aged pupils are expected to travel further than primary aged pupils to attend school.

Table 9 shows the latest secondary projections based on January 2023 primary census data. A steady increase of surplus places from 4 forms to 9 forms (1 form is the equivalent of 30 places) is forecast between 2023 and 2025. For 2026 a 6 form surplus is forecast. This surplus is expected to then increase to 8, 10 and 13 forms in 2027, 2028 and 2029. The projections indicate that there will be at least 128 surplus year 7 places each year between 2023 and 2029, with the highest number (392) occurring in September 2029. Hackney Education continues to analyse each release of primary rolls as well as Greater London Authority projections to determine the likely effect on future secondary places.

Table 9. Secondary projections based on January 2023 census

Cohort and academic year	Year of secondary transfer	No. of pupils on roll Jan 23	86% of cohort plus 330 pupils from out-borough schools that gain places at Hackney schools	Total Yr 7 places	No of projected surplus Yr7 places	Projected Yr7 surplus - no. of FE (forms of entry)
Year 6 cohort 2022/23	Sep 23	2500	2441	2569	128	4
Year 5	Sep 24	2428	2377	2569	192	6
Year 4	Sep 25	2350	2298	2569	271	9
Year 3	Sep 26	2428	2376	2569	193	6
Year 2	Sep 27	2434	2340	2569	229	8
Year 1	Sep 28	2373	2273	2569	296	10
Reception cohort 2022/23	Sep 29	2284	2177	2569	392	13

5. The Education Estates & Sufficiency Strategy

The Council's Education Estates & Sufficiency Strategy seeks to address falling primary school rolls by working closely with the school community generally, and with schools with budget pressures and falling pupil rolls to seek viable long-term solutions. A report was submitted to Cabinet in February 2022 outlining the challenges facing Hackney and the strategies proposed to address these.

Read more information about the ongoing implementation of the strategy online at <https://education.hackney.gov.uk/content/managing-pupil-rolls-and-send-provision> .

6. Post-16 provision

There are a range of different options for post-16 study in Hackney: schools with sixth forms, the BSix Sixth Form College and the New City College Hackney campus. Neighbouring boroughs and colleges that are linked with specialist qualifications, such as ADA college and The London Screen Academy, provide high quality courses leading to a range of qualifications which further broaden the opportunities available to our students.

The most recent census data indicates that sixth form numbers are relatively stable in a very competitive environment; with 2509 post-16 students currently on roll within a Hackney school, compared to 2522 in 2021/22 (see table 12; this figure does not include the Hackney colleges). This number is forecast to increase to 2750 for the academic year 2023/24. This forecast is based on a linear model of progression, taking into consideration previous growth and KS4 student numbers, and an increase in places available at the City of London Academy Shoreditch Park. Some schools have seen an increase in post-16 cohort sizes. However there is still an ongoing issue with schools being under capacity with some seeing a reduction in year 12 this year.

Table 10. School sixth form roll and admission numbers (October 2022 census)

School name	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23				TTL
	Y12	Y13	Y14	TTL	Y12	1Y3	Y14	TTL	Y12	Y13	Y14	TTL	
Cardinal Pole RC School	101	95		196	125	96		221	112	114		226	643
City of London Academy Shoreditch Pk									19			19	19
Clapton Girls' Academy	158	128		286	163	140		303	144	130		274	863
Haggerston School	59	62		121	67	55		122	57	59		116	359
Lubavitch Senior Girls' School	35	29		64	19	12		31	9	17		26	121
Mossbourne Community Academy	201	183		384	189	192		381	191	181		372	1137
Our Lady's Catholic High School	81	81		162	48	77		125	63	48		111	398
Skinner's Academy	86	57		143	61	80		141	101	60		161	445
Stoke Newington School and Sixth Form	204	207		411	232	196		428	227	219		446	1285
The Bridge Academy	119	105		224	119	103		222	127	111		238	684
The City Academy, Hackney	109	85		194	102	105		207	103	91		194	595
The Petchey Academy	99	113		212	69	92		161	69	66		135	508
The Urswick School	58	46		104	68	54		122	68	58		126	352
Ickburgh School	13	4	2	19	10	14	4	28	5	10	13	28	75
Stormont House School	22			22	22			22	20			20	64
The Garden School					8			8	9	8		17	25
Total	1345	1195	2	2542	1302	1216	4	2522	1324	1172	13	2509	7573

Mossbourne Victoria Park pupils wishing to stay on in the sixth form can attend the Mossbourne Community Academy site. Thirty new sixth form places were offered at the City of London Academy Shoreditch Park in September 2022. Out of the 30 places offered 19 students were recruited into year 12. Stoke Newington School and Sixth Form is expecting admission numbers to increase above sixth form capacity. Stormont House special school operates a one year post-16 programme up to age 17. As of the academic year 2022/23 The Garden school has students on roll in both year 12 and 13.

Schools have very different admissions targets depending on the context, the size of the year 11 cohort and the percentage of the year 11 cohort eligible for the sixth form. Up to now only two schools with the largest sixth forms attract a significant sixth form enrolment from out-borough schools. All schools except for one now offer a vocational Level 3 programme. Several schools offer GCSE retake programmes in English and Maths. One school offers a Level 2 bridging course for their vulnerable year 11 students.

Secondary cohort sizes have started to decline nationally. This downward trajectory will begin to have an effect at KS5 within the next 4 years, as there is a smaller pool of students available to progress into Hackney sixth forms. Schools are being made aware that it may be advantageous to diversify their sixth form offer and review admission criteria to support KS5 transition.

6.1 Where are our students going – How do we track them?

The data in Table 11 is derived from 16-18 year old young people, confirmed in this academic year as studying at an FE College, 6th form college, school sixth form, an ISP, or repeating year 11. It does not include expired records. It shows for each London borough the size of the post-16 student cohort, along with the number of young people in this cohort either staying in the borough or leaving it for post-16 education. It also shows the number of post-16 students travelling to the borough for their education. Table 12 shows the percentage of 16 to 18 year olds of each London borough who remain in their borough for their education. In 2021 55% of Hackney's 16-18 year olds were studying in a Hackney institution.

Table 11. Travel into and out of each borough in the region - 16-18 year olds
(June 2022 LCCIS data)

Borough	Import	Export	Remain in borough	Resident cohort
Barking & Dagenham	1216	2856	3179	6035
Barnet	3204	3061	4625	7686
Bexley	2130	2095	3028	5123
Brent	1282	4167	3209	7376
Bromley	2044	1569	4758	6327
Camden	3150	1428	1569	2997
City of London	437	68	9	77
Ealing	959	3699	4105	7804
Enfield	1115	4296	3873	8169

Greenwich	1528	2933	2664	597
Hackney	1497	2236	2717	4953
Hammersmith & Fulham	1781	1201	1107	2308
Haringey	2139	2786	2272	5058
Harrow	2352	2362	3034	5396
Havering	1387	1957	3446	5403
Hillingdon	2311	2171	4550	6721
Hounslow	1496	2726	3279	6005
Islington	3999	1690	1318	3008
Kensington & Chelsea	1592	764	499	1263
Kingston-upon-Thames	1971	1274	1957	3231
Lambeth	965	3288	1756	5044
Lewisham	1142	3805	2122	5927
Merton	775	2533	1424	3957
Newham	2443	3443	4886	8329
Redbridge	1786	2710	4749	7459
Richmond-upon-Thames	1784	1424	1536	2960
Southwark	1285	2881	2265	5146
Sutton	1076	1754	2615	4369
Tower Hamlets	916	1681	4137	5818
Waltham Forest	3215	2494	3246	5740
Wandsworth	2482	1606	2192	3798
Westminster	4007	1030	1317	2347

Highlighted in yellow: top ten importer/exporters.

**Table 12. Percentage of resident children educated in their home borough
- 16-17 year olds (June 2022 LCCIS data)**

Borough	% Educated in home borough - individual boroughs
Barking & Dagenham	53%
Barnet	60%
Bexley	59%
Brent	44%
Bromley	75%
Camden	52%
City of London	12%
Ealing	53%
Enfield	47%
Greenwich	48%
Hackney	55%
Hammersmith & Fulham	48%
Haringey	45%
Harrow	56%
Havering	64%
Hillingdon	68%
Hounslow	55%
Islington	44%
Kensington & Chelsea	40%
Kingston-upon-Thames	61%
Lambeth	35%
Lewisham	36%
Merton	36%
Newham	59%
Redbridge	64%
Richmond-upon-Thames	52%

Southwark	44%
Sutton	60%
Tower Hamlets	71%
Waltham Forest	57%
Wandsworth	58%
Westminster	56%

The post-16 destinations of our students are tracked via the September Guarantee process, linked to a statutory reporting timetable. An annual Travel to Study report for young people resident in Hackney is produced along with activity surveys for each school every year in the spring term. Table 15 below shows the amalgamation of this information, at borough level, relating to year 11 leavers from Hackney schools. According to the 2022 activity survey the vast majority of our year 11 students went on to further study with the majority taking A-levels in a wide range of institutions. For those who chose to study out-borough, Table 13 also shows the wide range of post-16 destinations chosen by Hackney young people.

Table 13. Post-16 destinations 2022

Local authority	Sixth Form/FE college
Barking & Dagenham	Elutec (14-19 UTC)
Barnet	Ashmole School
	Barnet & Southgate College (Colindale Campus)
	Barnet & Southgate College (Wood Street Campus)
	Brampton College
	Friern Barnet School
	Woodhouse College (Sixth Form)
Bexley	Harris Academy Falconwood
	London South East Colleges - Bexley College (F.Ed)
Brent	College of North West London (CNWL) - Wembley (United Colleges Group)
Bromley	Harris Academy Beckenham
Camden	Camden School for Girls
	La Swap Consortium
	The UCL Academy
	Westminster Kingsway College - King's Cross (WKCIC) (Capital City Colleges)
Croydon	Croydon College
	Harris Professional Skills Sixth Form
	The BRIT School of Performing Arts
Ealing	William Perkin CofE High School

Enfield	Barnet & Southgate College (Edmonton Green Campus)
	Barnet & Southgate College (Southgate Campus)
	Capel Manor College (FE)
	Enfield Grammar School
	Oasis Academy Enfield
	The Latymer School (Enfield)
Greenwich	Charlton Athletic Study Support Centre
	Harris Academy (Greenwich)
	London South East Colleges - Greenwich Community College
Hackney	Access Creative College (formerly Access to Music)
	Beis Rochel d'Satmar Girls' School
	Beis Yaakov Seminary (Beth Jacob Teachers' Seminary)
	BSix Brooke House Sixth Form College (B6) - Training Provider
	Cardinal Pole Roman Catholic School
	City of London Academy, Shoreditch Park
	Clapton Girls' Academy
	Educated at home - Hackney
	ELATT Sixth Form
	Haggerston School
	Ickburgh School
	Jewish Seminary - Not Listed
	Lubavitch House School (Senior Girls)
	Mossbourne Community Academy
	New City College - Hackney Community College Campus (HCC)
	Our Lady's Convent Roman Catholic High School
	Skinner's Academy
	Stoke Newington School
	Stormont House School
	The Bridge Academy (Hackney)
	The City Academy, Hackney
	The Garden School
	The Petchey Academy
The Urswick School	
Yesodey Hatorah Senior Girls School	
Hammersmith & Fulham	Ealing Hammersmith & West London College (EHWL-HAMMERSMITH Site)
	London Oratory School

	William Morris Sixth Form
Haringey	Ada National College for Digital Skills
	CONEL College Haringey (Capital City Colleges)
	Haringey Sixth Form Centre
	London Academy of Excellence Tottenham
Harrow	Harrow College (HCUC)
	Stanmore College
Havering	Havering College
Islington	Central Foundation Boys' School
	City and Islington College (CANDI) (WKCIC) (Capital City Colleges)
	City of London Academy (ISL)
	City of London Academy Highbury Grove
	St Mary Magdalene Academy
	The Bridge Integrated Learning Space
	The London Screen Academy
Kensington & Chelsea	The Cardinal Vaughan Memorial RC School (CVMS)
	The Rhythm Studio
Kingston-Upon-Thames	Tiffin Grammar School
Lambeth	King's College London Maths School
	Oasis Academy South Bank
Lewisham	Christ The King 6th Form College (CTK)
	Christ the King: St Mary's Sixth Form College - Bexley (CTK)
	Lewisham College (Newcastle Colleges Group (NCG) - Lewisham Way Campus)
Merton	King's College School (Independent)
Newham	Brampton Manor Academy
	Building Crafts College
	Chobham Academy
	London Academy of Excellence (6th form only)
	London Design & Engineering UTC (LDEUTC)
	Newham Collegiate Sixth Form Centre (The NCS)
	Newham FE College
	Newham Sixth Form College (NewVIc)
Redbridge	Beal High School
	New City College - Redbridge College Campus
	Woodbridge High School (Woodbridge High School & Language College)
	Woodford County High School

Southwark	City of London Academy (SWK)
	Southwark College -The Cut Waterloo (Newcastle Colleges Group (NCG))
Tower Hamlets	Bishop Challoner Collegiate Post 16 College
	East London Arts & Music (ELAM)
	Langdon Park Community School
	London East Alternative Provision (formally Pupil Referral Unit Tower Hamlets)
	Mulberry Academy Shoreditch (Formally Green Spring Academy Shoreditch)
	Mulberry UTC
	New City College - Tower Hamlets College Campus
	Oaklands School (Tower Hamlets)
Waltham Forest	Big Creative Education Academy (formerly DV8)
	Leyton Sixth Form College
	Noor Ul Islam
	Sir George Monoux College
	Waltham Forest College
	Walthamstow Academy
	Walthamstow School for Girls
Wandsworth	St Francis Xavier Sixth Form College (SFX)
Westminster	City of Westminster College (UCG) - United Colleges Group
	Fashion Retail Academy
	Harris Academy St John's Wood
	Harris Westminster Sixth Form
	London College of Beauty Therapy (LCBT)
	St Marylebone CofE School
	The Grey Coat Hospital
	Westminster City School

7. Conclusion

All local authorities have a statutory duty to ensure there are a sufficient number of school places. The number of children requiring reception places has fallen in recent years in most London boroughs, and the Greater London Authority (GLA) projections predict that this demand will fall further.

Also in Hackney, demand for primary school places has been falling, and as a result, there is currently a high number of surplus reception places which affects the planning of resourcing of some schools. The downward trend in primary children is expected to filter through to secondary schools in the near future. Officers will continue to monitor secondary data at each census release.

The decrease in numbers of children has also been seen in the early years phase - the most recent data (2022) shows that the total number of three and four-year-old children accessing 15 hours of free provision in all Hackney schools and settings has fallen by 290 children or 4.2% between 2018 and 2022.

Sixth form numbers are relatively stable in a very competitive environment. Some schools have seen an increase in post-16 cohort sizes while others are under capacity. Secondary cohort sizes have started to decline nationally, which will begin to have an effect at KS5 within the next 4 years, as there is a smaller pool of students available to progress into Hackney sixth forms.

The Council's Education Estates and Sufficiency Strategy has been agreed at Cabinet and officers will continue to map out options with the school community to ensure that solutions to the issue of falling rolls which is affecting our schools, are found.

This document will be updated annually.

Appendices

1. Primary PAN reductions 2019-2022
2. Early Years

Appendix 1 – Primary PAN reductions 2019-2022

2019/20-2023/24

Permanent PAN (published admission number) reductions of 120 places across four schools in planning areas 3, 8, 11 and 12, were implemented from 2019/20 (see Table 7).

Table 1. Permanent PAN reductions from 2019/20

School	PAN prior to 2019/20	New PAN from 2019/20	No. of reception places permanently removed
De Beauvoir	60	30	30
Gainsborough	90	60	30
Halley House*	60	30	30
Harrington Hill	90	60	30
Total number of places permanently removed			120

*= The decision to reduce the PAN at Halley House was taken by Bellevue Academy Trust.

Permanent PAN (published admission number) reductions of 135 places across six schools in planning areas 3, 11, 12 and 13, were implemented from 2022/23 (Table 8).

Table 2. Permanent PAN reductions from 2022/23

School	PAN prior to 2022/23	New PAN from 2022/23	No. of reception places permanently removed
Gayhurst	75	60	15
Harrington Hill	60	30	30
Mandeville	60	45	15
Randal Cremer	60	45	15
St. Dominic's	60	30	30
Thomas Fairchild	60	30	30
Total number of places permanently removed			135

Permanent PAN (published admission number) reductions of 120 places across four schools in planning areas 1, 9 and 11, were agreed to be implemented from 2023/24 (see Table 9).

Appendix 2 – Early Years

Funded early education

Some children are entitled to free childcare, funded by the government. These entitlements are for 38 weeks per year.

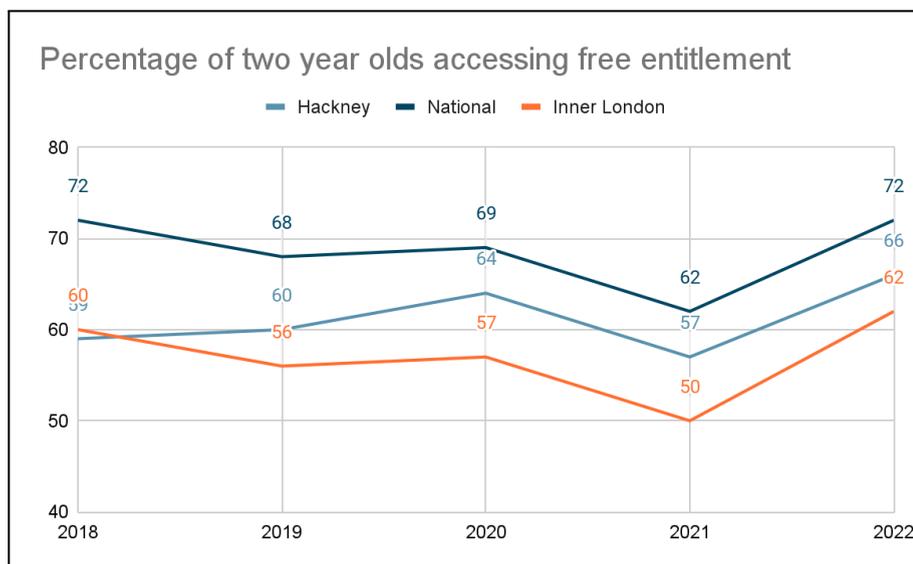
- All children aged three and four are entitled to 15 hours per week until they start reception class in school.
- Children aged three and four where both parents are working, or lone parent families where that parent is working, are entitled to 30 hours per week until they start reception class in school.
- Children aged two whose families receive certain benefits (including low income families in receipt of in-work benefits), or those who meet additional non-economic criteria, are entitled to 15 hours per week. Nationally, about 40% of two-year-olds are entitled to this offer, but the proportion varies by area.

Parents do not have to use all the hours of their funded entitlement. They may choose to split them between providers. With the agreement of their provider, parents may also spread them across the year – for example, rather than taking 15 hours for 38 weeks a year they could take just under 12 hours for 48 weeks a year.

Proportion of two-year-old children entitled to funded early education

There has been a gradual increase in the percentage of two-year-olds benefitting from funded early education since 2018. The most recent increase of 9 percentage points from 57% to 66% mirrors the trend across London and England. In 2022 there were 1160 two-year-old children accessing free early education.

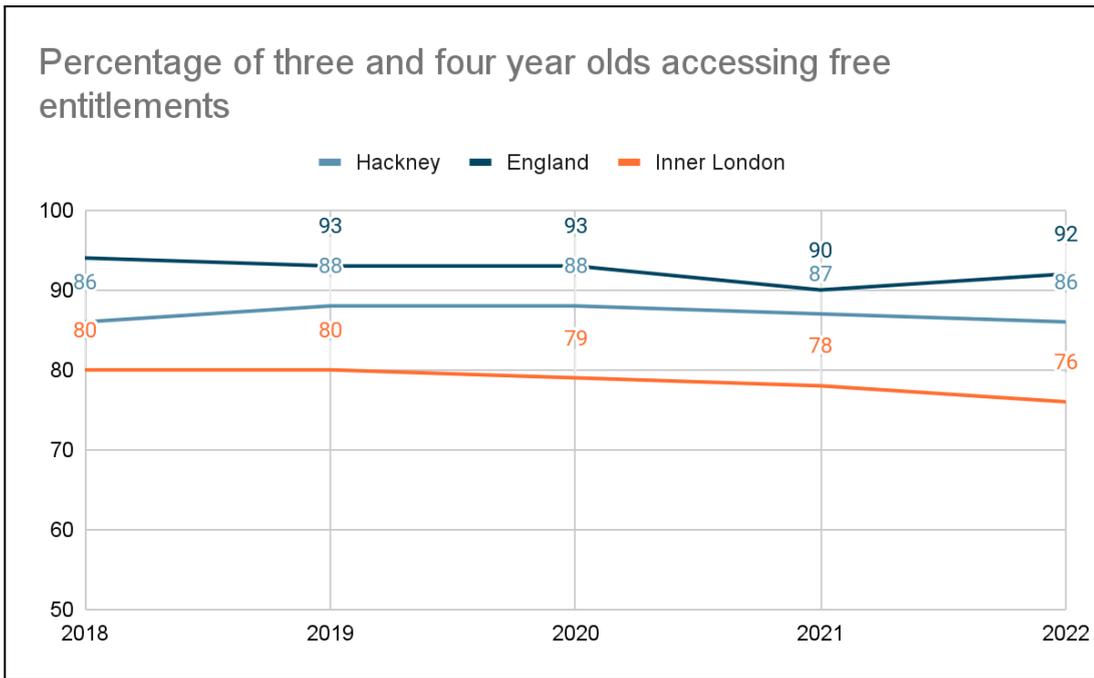
Figure 1. Two-year-old children entitled to funded early education



Take up of three and four-year-old funded early education

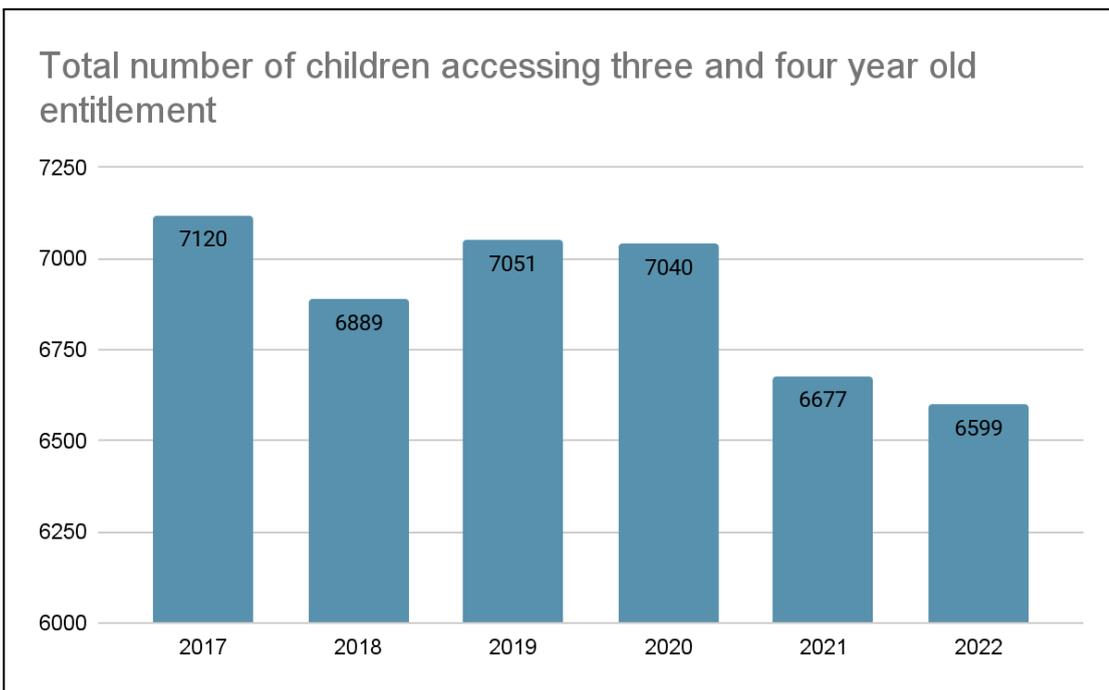
In 2022, 86% of eligible three and four-year-olds accessed a funded place in a Hackney setting. This could be in either a maintained nursery class, an independent school, a private or voluntary setting or with a childminder.

Figure 2. Take up of three and four-year-old funded early education



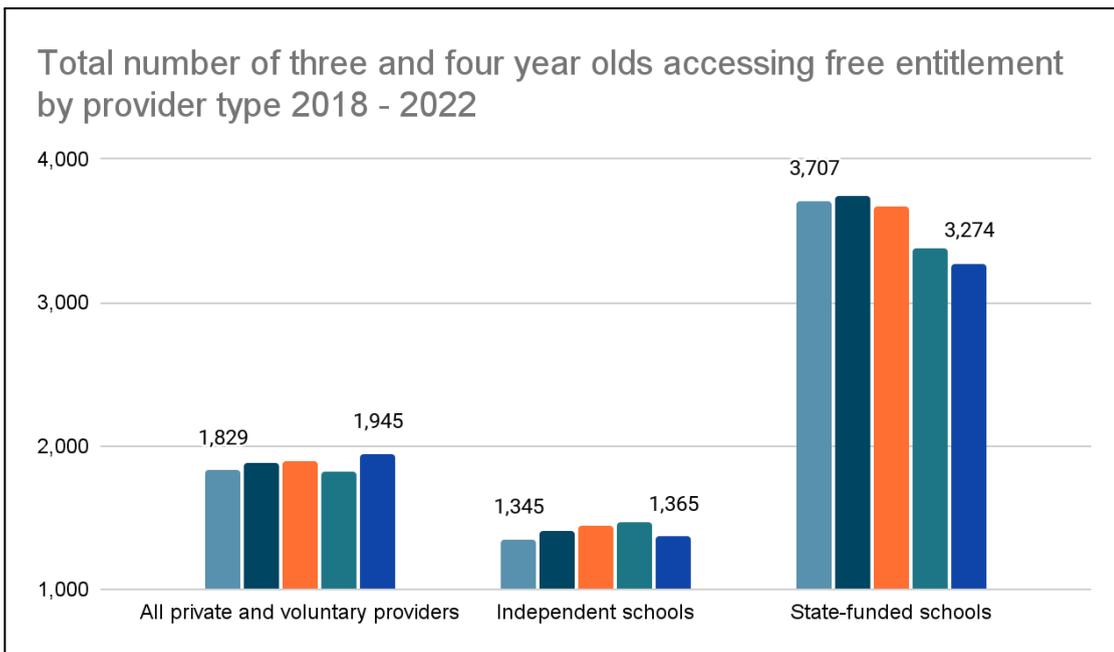
The total number of children accessing the free entitlement has fallen from 7051 in 2019 to 6599 in 2022: a decrease of 452 children or 6.4% over a three-year period (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Children accessing three and four-year-old free entitlement



The number of three and four-year-olds attending both private and voluntary settings has increased between 2018 and 2022, while the number of children attending maintained nursery classes in schools has fallen by 433 children over the same period.

Figure 4. Number of three and four-year-olds by provider



Further considerations for Early Years

The 2022 Childcare Sufficiency Report confirmed that there continues to be a sufficient supply of childcare provision to meet the needs of children requiring funded childcare places. Participation by providers offering two, three and four-year-old funded places has increased since 2018, ensuring that any increase in the percentage of children accessing funded hours can be met. Further work will need to be carried out should universal entitlements be extended to 30 hours for all children.