

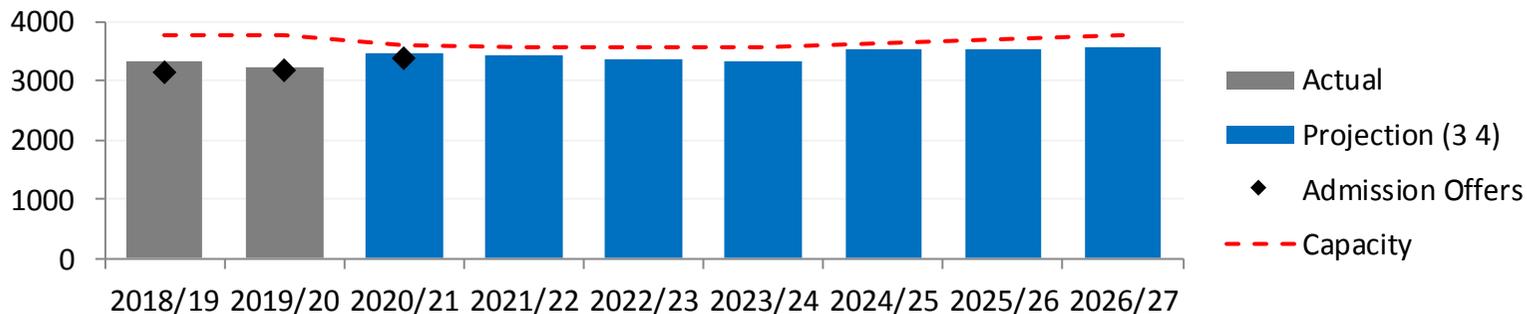
### School Roll projections for Reception

*Produced June 20 using: Jan 2020 school rolls, GLA 2018-based population projection model (UPC), and Local Plan + LLDC development trajectory, High Migration 3 4 option, January 2020 Capacity*

#### West of the Borough

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
<b>Actual</b>	1,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Projection (3 4)</b>	-	1,691	1,650	1,604	1,596	1,675	1,659	1,650	
<b>Admission Offers</b>	1,540	1,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Capacity</b>	1,970	1,815	1,800	1,770	1,770	1,800	1,800	1,800	
<b>Variance (3 4)</b>	<b>Pupils</b>	447	124	150	166	174	125	141	150
	<b>FE</b>	14.9	4.1	5.0	5.5	5.8	4.2	4.7	5.0
	<b>%</b>	23%	7%	8%	9%	10%	7%	8%	8%

#### Reception projections: West of the Borough



<b>Catchment 1 - Stepney</b>			<b>(INCLUDES BOTH BONNER SITES)</b>							
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Actual	730	600								
Projection			734	702	682	692	723	711	704	
Admission Offers	727	630	644							
Capacity	840	840	720	720	720	720	750	750	750	
Variance	Pupils	110	240	- 14	18	38	28	27	39	46
	FE	3.7	8.0	- 0.5	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.5
	%	13%	29%	-2%	3%	5%	4%	4%	5%	6%

<b>Catchment 5 - Wapping</b>										
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Actual	418	417								
Projection			432	437	427	412	435	435	434	
Admission Offers	419	409	440							
Capacity	480	480	465	450	450	450	450	450	450	
Variance	Pupils	62	63	33	13	23	38	15	15	16
	FE	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
	%	13%	13%	7%	3%	5%	8%	3%	3%	4%

<b>Catchment 6 - Bethnal Green</b>										
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Actual	508	506								
Projection			525	511	495	492	517	513	512	
Admission Offers	483	501	506							
Capacity	660	650	630	630	600	600	600	600	600	
Variance	Pupils	152	144	105	119	105	108	83	87	88
	FE	5.1	4.8	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.9	2.9
	%	23%	22%	17%	19%	18%	18%	14%	15%	15%

## Summary of the School Roll Projection Methodology

Tower Hamlets Council commissions school roll projections through the Greater London Authority (GLA), like most other London boroughs. GLA have access to data on all pupils in London (via the National Pupil Database) which enables them to model movements across borough boundaries in a way that would be difficult for an individual authority.

Projections are run each year in March/April using the following methodology:

- Step 1.** The borough's population is projected based on demographic trends (e.g. births, deaths, and migration) and the borough's housing development trajectory using planning data submitted by the council.
- Step 2.** The flow of pupils from their ward of residence (including those out of borough) to each mainstream state school is determined, based on the Spring School Census and estimates of the number of children living in each ward. These are turned into ratios, for example, one in five Year 1 pupils living in XYZ Ward go to ABC Primary School. These existing ratios are not available for new children entering school in Reception, so these ratios are determined based on previous years.
- Step 3.** The number of pupils in each school is projected by multiplying the flow ratios by the populations in each ward. For example, if one in five Year 1 pupils in XYZ Ward go to ABC Primary School, and it is projected that there will be 100 Year 1 pupils in the ward, then 20 pupils from this ward are expected to go to ABC Primary. The number of pupils from each ward is then added up for each school.
- Step 4.** Projections are aggregated to catchment area and borough-level to improve reliability.
- Step 5.** Validation of pupil numbers and local intelligence checks are made against GLA projections.

Projections are run each year in March/April using information based on demographic trends (e.g. births, deaths, and migration); the borough's housing development trajectory; and the flow of pupils from their ward of residence (including those out of borough) to each school.

PAN London pupil projections are notoriously difficult to plan, given the growth experienced in recent years and all the factors contributing to current migration levels. The council uses six sets of pupil projections based on high, medium and low migration; and on a one year or four year historical reference. Historically, it considered the medium migration sets as the most reliable method as it produced a higher yield of pupil place projections consistent with the growth pattern at that time. However, recently, it was decided to change to a new model based on the high migration set, which has produced a more modest pupil growth projections in line with current trends. The council's most recent DfE return on School Capacity (SCAP) showed projections were 99.7% accurate for primary and 99.1% for secondary. This is well within the DfE's tolerances and therefore ensures confidence in the methodology and approach.

Within the Pan London context, Tower Hamlets is especially complex as it is a population dense urban area with rapidly changing demographics and huge scale development, which increases the degrees of variability to its pupil projections work. The approach is therefore to develop and present a school place planning strategy with reasonable ambition, the necessary caution and flexibility to manage these significant challenges, as well as the expectations of the various stakeholders.