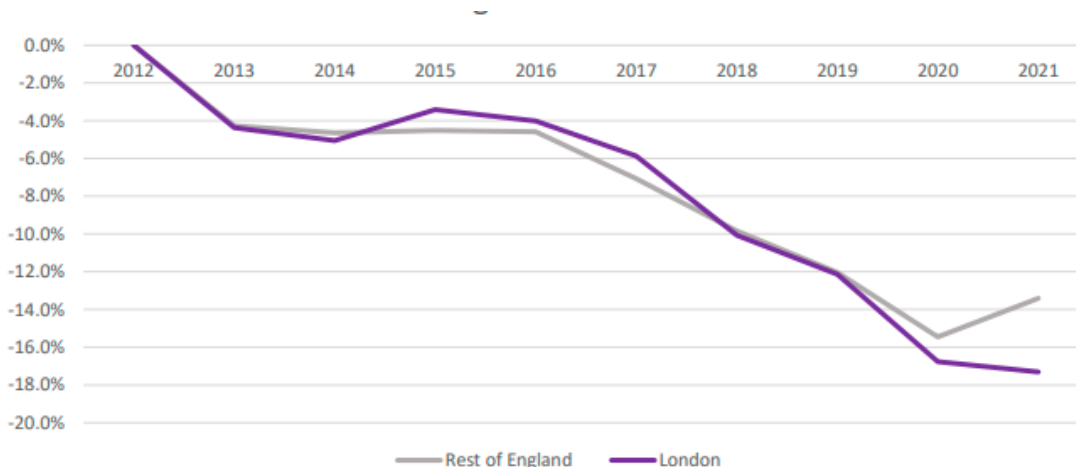


Planning for new school places 2022/23 to 2026/27

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Local authorities are responsible for making sure there are enough school places to meet the need of children and young people living in the borough (*Section 14, Education Act 1996*). This duty should be exercised with a view to maintaining a balanced supply of places, avoiding either a shortfall or large a surplus, as well as securing diversity in the provision and increasing opportunities for parental preference (*Education and Inspections Act 2006*). Whilst local authorities are the commissioners or brokers of school places, school place planning requires collaborative working between councils, schools, admission authorities and other partners.
- 1.2 Maintaining a balanced supply of school places is a task of enormous complexity. Trends in demand are driven by a number of variables, some of which are acutely sensitive to changes at local, regional, national and global level. Whilst factors that determine the borough's changing population (**birth rates**, **death rates** and **migration**) can be estimated, and to some extent predicted over time, other variables such as **parental preference** and the autonomy own admission authority schools have to vary their admission limits, fundamental principles that underpin the legislative framework surrounding school admissions, are difficult to predict and reconcile with place planning. The London-wide falls in live births since 2012 (see Figure 1 below), together with the shift in population arising from the impact of the **Covid-19 pandemic** and **Brexit**, has resulted in a growing surplus of school places across the capital.

Figure 1: Percentage Change in Live Births across London and England (London Councils 2023)



- 1.3 In order to effectively plan for and maintain the appropriate level of school places, the Council undertakes an annual review of the existing primary and secondary capacity and compares this against the pupil forecast for the future decade. We subscribe to the **Greater London Authority's (GLA) School Roll Projection Service** for pupil forecasts and sense-check the projections against a variety of datasets to ensure local context has been taken into account.
- 1.4 This report provides an updated summary of the Borough's demographics and emerging trends and patterns that are used for pupil forecasting - and informs the shape of our future school

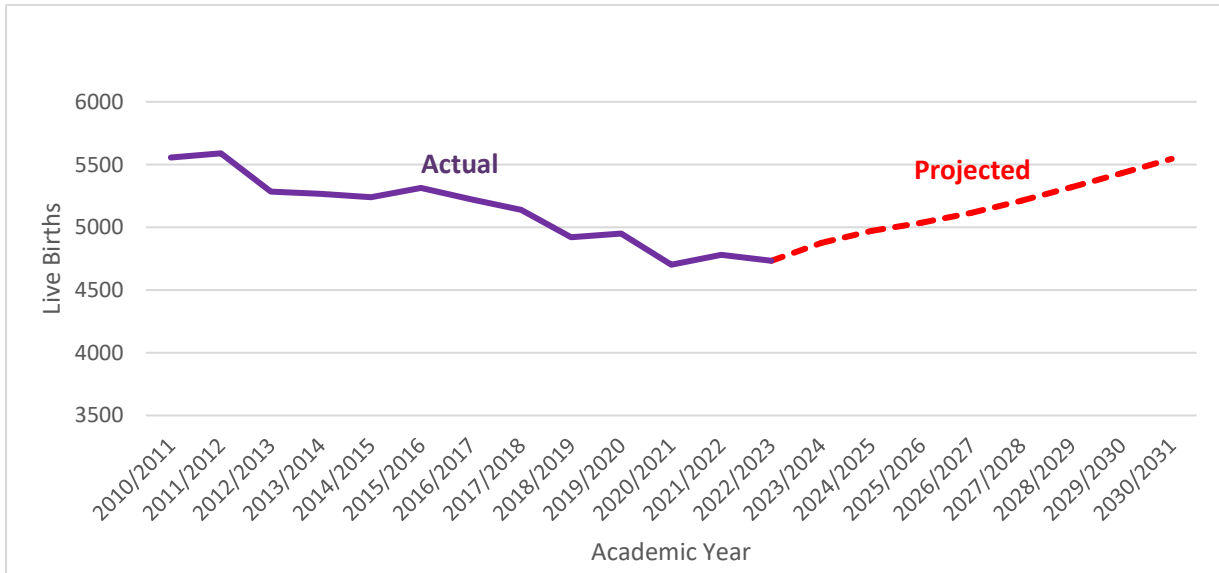
place planning strategy. It focuses on future demand and provision for both mainstream and specialist settings. Meeting the need for additional early years places is driven by the Early Years strategy which promotes and champions new provision across the private, voluntary and independent providers sectors as well as in the school sector. However, where appropriate, additional early years places are provided as part of the growth in primary school places covered in this report.

2. CONTEXT

- 2.1 According to the 2021 population Census, the Barnet's **population has increased by almost 33,000** from 356,836 in 2011 to 389,300 in 2021 – **an increase of 9.2%**. This is higher than the London and England population increase at 7.6% and 6.6% respectively. The population aged 0 to 19 in Barnet has increased by 7% (6,000 people). Over the next decade, Barnet's population is expected to grow further in areas where largescale regeneration across the borough is already delivering new homes.
- 2.2 Barnet is building more new homes than any other borough in outer London. There are **seven major regeneration schemes** across the borough, delivering **27,000 new and replacement homes** and **500 new council owned homes**. The schemes have been delivering new homes since 2011 and the majority are expected to complete before the end of the decade (see *Appendix 1 for map of major regeneration schemes*).
- 2.3 The 2021 census estimates that the number of Barnet's residents born outside the United Kingdom as **43.2%** of the total population of Barnet, compared to **38.9%** in 2011. Countries of birth that had the highest increase in Barnet's population include **Romania at a 200% increase** and **Iran with a 55% increase** from 2011 to 2021. On the other hand, countries that saw the **largest decrease in Barnet's population include Ireland and Poland**
- 2.4 Barnet is one of the areas in the UK that has seen the highest number of arrivals in respect of **Hong Kong British National from Overseas (BNO)**, many with school-aged children settling in the borough for its diverse and high quality educational offer. Since March 2022, Barnet has also been home to many families arriving from **Ukraine under the Homes for Ukraine and Ukraine Family Settlement schemes**.
- 2.5 Barnet has the **highest Jewish population in London at approximately 56.5K** (2021 Census), considerably higher than other London boroughs and other areas in the UK. This is reflected in the borough's school offer with four Jewish secondary schools, 15 Jewish primary schools and a Jewish special school. Barnet schools have received over **100 applications in respect of children from families who have fled the Israel / Gaza war** and one school alone has admitted 16 Israeli children.
- 2.6 Barnet is home to children from asylum-seeker families staying at one of the **borough's five asylum seeker contingency hotels**. The October 2023 school census recorded a total of **277** children from designated asylum hotels on roll at Barnet schools.

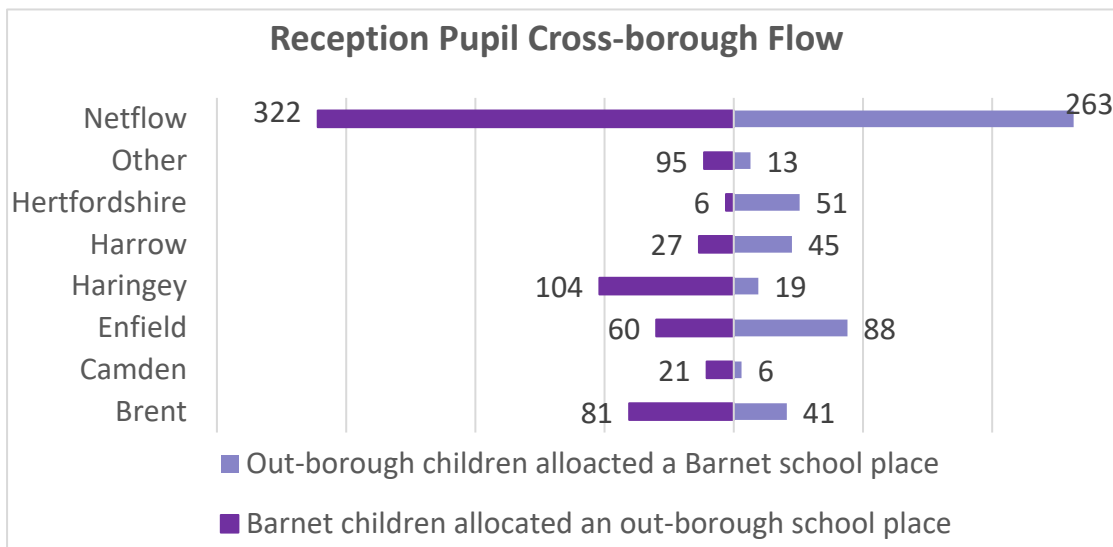
2.7 Live births in Barnet fell by 15% over the last decade. However, there are early indications of a shift in the pattern from 2023/24, with an upward trend in live births projected over the course of the decade (as shown in Figure 2 below).

Figure 2: Actual and projected live births in the London Borough of Barnet



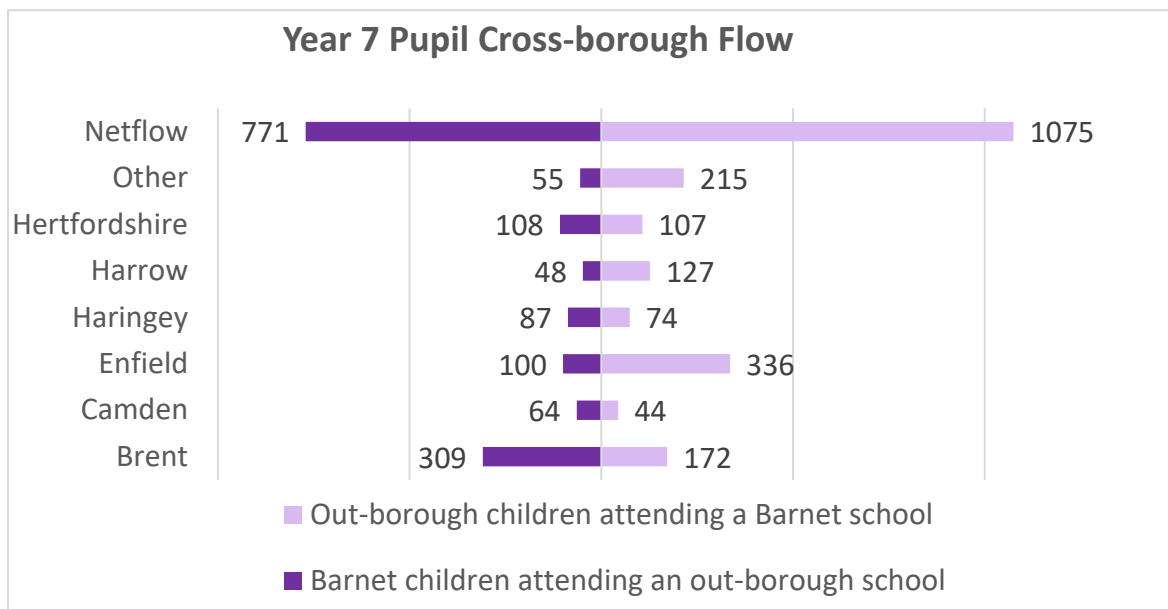
2.8 The borough of Barnet borders with five London boroughs, **Brent, Camden, Enfield, Haringey** and **Harrow**, and **Hertfordshire County Council**. Cross-borough flow of pupils is significant particularly near the borough boundaries. The net flow has been consistent in previous years, with a greater flow of Barnet children attending a primary school in another neighbouring borough in the Reception cohort (as shown in Figure 3 below).

Figure 3: Cross-borough flow of Reception pupils (Reception 2023 admissions data)



2.9 In Year 7, the number of out-borough children attending a Barnet secondary school tends to be significantly higher in terms of the wider cross-flow, but the reverse applies for Year 7 pupils crossing the borders with most of the neighbouring boroughs (as shown in Figure 4 below).

Figure 4: Cross-borough flow of Year 7 pupils (2023 admissions data)



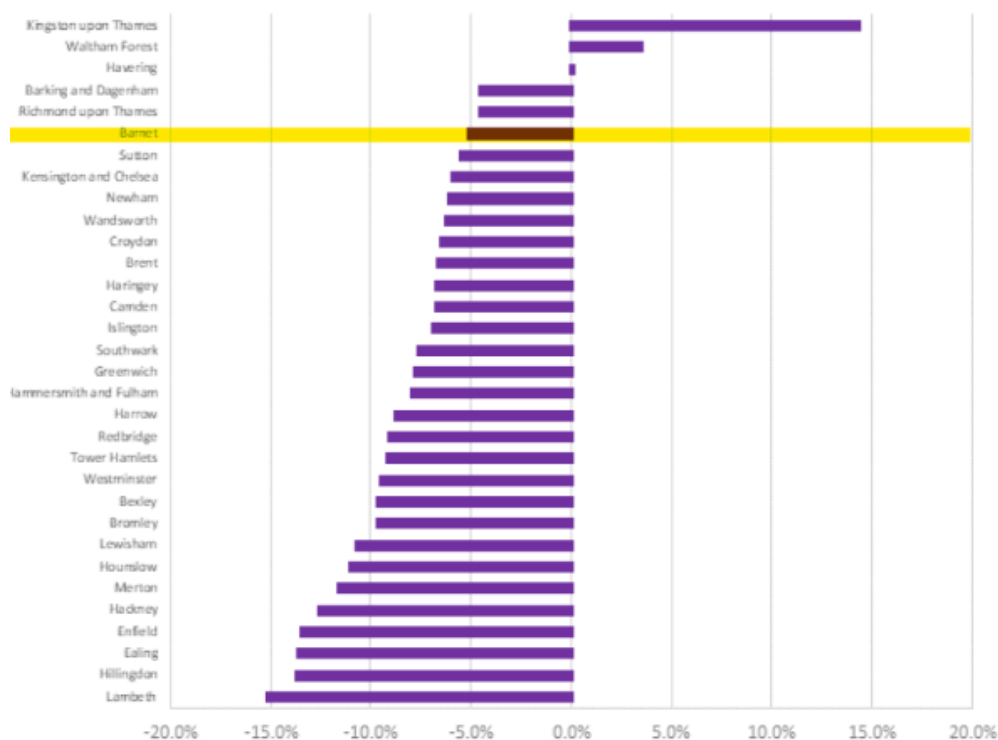
3. PAST SUCCESS AND CHALLENGES AHEAD

- 3.1 Local Authorities have a statutory duty under *Section 14 of the Education Act 1996* to ensure sufficiency of school places for its resident children. Failure to fulfil this obligation carries serious consequences, including adverse publicity and legal challenge.
- 3.2 Between 2010 and 2016, an unprecedented rise in primary mainstream demand resulted in a **25% increase in the number of 'on-time' applications**, in respect of resident children rising to five years of age and first starting school. Since 2017, a downward trend has been observed in the borough's primary demand largely as a result of the London-wide fall in birth-rate. A parallel increase was observed in secondary demand as aging primary bulges began transferring across to the secondary phase. Between 2012 and 2022, the number of **secondary transfer applications from home residents increased by 30%**.
- 3.3 In anticipation of the growth in primary and secondary demand, the council commissioned a total of over **12,000 additional mainstream places** in the last decade. Over **5,800** of these additional places were created in the primary phase, excluding **630 former independent places converting to voluntary-aided places** across three primary schools that joined Barnet's maintained sector. In the secondary phase, over **6,500 additional mainstream places** were created to meet the additional demand (*see Appendix 2 for a list of additional primary and secondary provision created since 2009*).
- 3.4 Continued population growth is expected in the South-West of the borough, **Brent Cross, Colindale and West Hendon**, where largescale regeneration is already underway.
- 3.5 When new school places are needed as a result of pupil yield from housing development, there is an expectation that the developers will contribute to the capital costs. The Council

plays a difficult role in facilitating and supporting discussions between developers and the Department for Education (DfE), in relation to funding based on basic need, particularly in the recent financial climate and the anticipated recession in the coming months. In April 2023, the DfE approved the Saracens Multi-Academy Trust’s proposal for a new primary school. The **new two-form entry Saracens Primary School and Nursery**, plans to open on the Colindale Gardens Development near Colindale tube station, in September 2026.

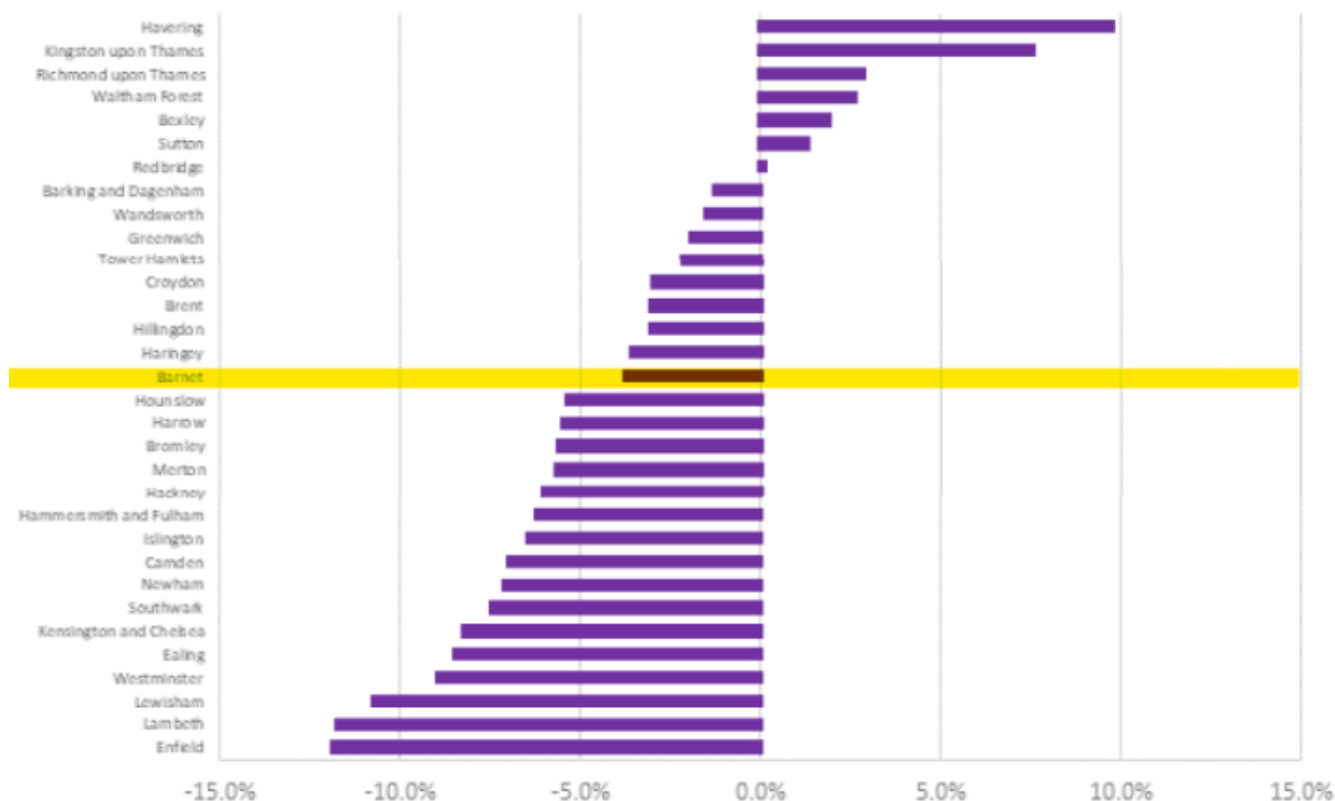
- 3.6 The Council’s good judgement in predicting demand and planning for additional capacity, and its delivery of additional primary and secondary school places in a measured and timely way, ensured the allocation of a school place to every child who has needed one at both the normal points of entry and to movers-in. In contrast, many other North London boroughs experienced a shortfall during the peak of the surge.
- 3.7 These investment programmes have ensured sufficient high-quality mainstream provision to meet the anticipated demand over the next decade. We have also increased the number of specialist places in both Special Schools and Additionally Resourced Provisions (ARPS) in mainstream, we know that more work needs to be done, especially in terms of the rebuilding of Oakleigh and Mapledown Special Schools. As with the national picture the percentage of pupils with SEND continues to increase year on year at a much higher rate than the general school population.
- 3.8 Falling primary rolls has become a cause for increasing concern shared by many schools across London. An over-supply of school places presents its own problems, particularly for one-form entry schools where the financial challenge is more acute and benefits from economies of scale do not apply. The Council has supported a small number of primary schools that have experienced financial pressure and struggled with effective staff planning due to falling pupil numbers. Figure 5 below shows a comparison of the percentage change in Reception pupil numbers for each London borough.

Figure 5: Percentage Change in Reception pupil numbers by London borough (London Councils 2023)



3.9 According to a recent study by London Councils, the demand for Year 7 places in secondary schools across London is predicted to drop by a total of **3.5% between 2022-23 to 2026/27**. Barnet is experiencing early signs of a fall in secondary demand, with an estimated **4.4%** fall in on-time Secondary Transfer 2024 applications, compared to the previous year. However, significant variation is expected across the borough similar to the patterns seen in the primary phase and most Barnet secondary schools are likely to remain oversubscribed.

Figure 6: Percentage Change in Year 7 pupil numbers by London borough (London Councils 2023)



3.10 In contrast to a rising surplus of mainstream places, Barnet, along with most other boroughs in England, is experiencing a rising demand for Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) provision.

3.11 A range of measures has helped to tackle this issue, including reduction in published admission numbers, temporary capping and re-design of surplus capacity to create additional SEND provision, thereby alleviating pressure in this category. The Council also supported the respective Board of Trustees and the DfE with the **permanent closure of Grasvenor Avenue Infant School (Academy)**, in July 2022, after it was deemed financially unviable for the academy to continue operating as a one-form entry infant school and a multi-academy trust.

3.12 Whilst the statutory duty to ensure a sufficient supply of school places falls to the local authority, the ability to directly control supply is impacted by the growth in academies and free schools. For example, the Council has no jurisdiction with respect to the decision-making process that leads an Academy to expand and all newly commissioned schools in the borough are free schools (academies). Within this complexity, the Council has taken a

measured and balanced approach in utilising its basic needs grant to ensure that its statutory duty is met.

4. EDUCATION STRATEGY

- 4.1 The local strategic context for the commissioning and delivery of new school places in the borough is rooted within **Barnet's Education Strategy 2021-2024**. This sets out the shared strategic vision for education in Barnet:

'Resilient schools – resilient communities: We want Barnet to be the most successful place for high quality education where excellent school standards result in all children achieving their best, being safe and happy and able to progress to become successful adults'

- 4.2 The strategy further sets out the shared mission to ensure that every child attends a **good or outstanding school**; the attainment and progress of children in Barnet schools is **within the top 10%** nationally, the progress of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable pupils is accelerated in order to **diminish the difference** between them and their peers, every child receives a high-quality education through **clear curriculum intent** and effective implementation and we **minimise the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on learning**.
- 4.3 In order to achieve these outcomes, the primary strategic goal is to ensure **access to sufficient high-quality school places** to meet the needs of Barnet residents, including local specialist provision when required for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities.

5. ADDITIONAL PROVISION THROUGH INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

- 5.1 The Council has commissioned new primary and secondary school places through a combination of different routes ensuring that decisions are centred around cost-effectiveness and high-quality provision. This has primarily involved the **permanent expansion** of existing schools and the **academy presumption route**, whereby the Council has invited proposals for new academy schools. In addition, the Council has 'supported' **free school proposals** where the need for new places has been identified.
- 5.2 **Expanding existing schools and remodelling surplus capacity** is often the more cost-effective option funded by the Council from the Basic Need Grant or Special Provision Capital Funding for Additionally Resourced Provision and SEND places. The majority of the new places in Barnet have so far been provided through working with headteachers and governing bodies of successful primary schools that have been accredited with 'Good' or 'Outstanding' Ofsted rating. Since 2009, the primary expansion programme has delivered a total of **3,136 new mainstream** places across 17 primary schools. In the secondary phase, 14 schools have expanded to provide a total of **2,390 additional mainstream places**, over the last decade. The potential for expansion reduces once schools on larger sites have been expanded.
- 5.3 **New Schools (including free schools)** have been funded through the DfE's Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA). In the last three years the DfE has approved five new free schools in Barnet, as follows:
- **Saracens High School** - opened in September 2018, mainstream provision for 11-18 years;
 - **Ark Pioneer Academy** - opened in September 2019, mainstream provision for 11-18 years;

- **Kisharon Free School** - opened in August 2018, specialist provision for 4-19 years;
- **Saracens Primary School** - expected to open in September 2026, mainstream provision for 3-11 years;
- **The Windmill School** - opened in September 2023, specialist provision for 5-18 years.

5.4 **Independent schools joining Barnet's maintained sector as voluntary-aided schools** have further enriched Barnet's diverse educational offer and helped to meet the demand for faith school places in the borough. In 2019, **Shalom Noam**, former independent Jewish school joined Barnet's maintained sector making a total of five independent schools joining Barnet's family of voluntary aided schools in the last decade.

6. METHODOLOGY FOR 2023 SCHOOL ROLL PROJECTIONS

6.1 The GLA school roll projection model provides a roll forecast for each school based on population projection of the home wards where the pupils live. Most London boroughs subscribe to this service, as the GLA has expertise in the area and uses a model that incorporates the boroughs own housing development and pupil roll data, together with national data on births, deaths, migration and household formation.

Population projections

6.2 The Spring 2023 school roll projections are underpinned by the GLA-2021-based **interim population projections**. As the GLA's 2021-based projections use ONS' (Census-derived) 2021 Mid-Year Population estimates as their starting point, there is potential for any errors in the Census estimates of young children to directly impact the accuracy of the projected numbers of school age children. The current round of population projections has been badged as 'interim' largely to reflect that they were produced at a point when much of the data that underpins the models had yet to be updated following the release of results from the 2021 Census. A revised set of population estimates for mid-2012 to mid-2021 was published by the ONS in November 2023, and this will be used to update the next round of school roll projections in Spring 2024.

Housing development

6.3 The Interim 2021-based population projections comprise both variant **trend projections** and **housing-led scenario projections**. Trend projections are based on an extrapolation of past patterns of population change while the housing-led projections also incorporate considerations of future housing delivery. Trend projections are typically most robust at larger geographic scales, such as regions or subregions, while the incorporation of housing data becomes increasingly important at lower geographies. **Barnet's supplies the GLA with future housing development trajectories, to produce school roll projections based on the housing-led scenario.**

Migration

6.4 For the Spring 2023 projections, the GLA produced three variants to reflect a range of possible future migration patterns. All three projection scenarios differed only in the periods of past migration patterns used as a basis for the rates and flows projected forward. Assumptions about fertility and mortality were the same across all scenarios with any

variations in annual births and deaths being due to differences in the at-risk populations. The three scenarios used in the roll projection service were as follows:

- **5-year variant** - based on 5 years of past local migration patterns and constrained to match the 5-year trend projection results at subregional (ITL2) level. Migration trends during this period (mid-2016 to mid-2021) were dominated by the effects of Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic and this projection represents a pessimistic scenario of future population growth in London.
- **10-year variant** - based on 10 years of past local migration patterns and constrained to match the 10-year trend projection results at subregional (ITL2) level. The period (mid-2011 to mid-2021) used to determine future migration trends covers five years of high levels of population growth in London and five years of low growth impacted by Brexit and the pandemic. The results typically lie between those of the 5-year and 15-year projections.
- **15-year variant** - based on 10 years of past local migration patterns and constrained to match the 15-year trend projection results at subregional (ITL2) level. The 15-year period (mid-2006 to mid-2021) includes a decade of high population growth in London which offsets the subsequent years of lower growth in the trends projected forward. This is the most optimistic scenario of the 2021-based outputs, but still shows lower growth than previous rounds of projections.

6.5 For 2023 school roll projections, Barnet opted for the 10-year middle-range variant to reflect both the previous levels of high population growth in London and decline in net migration since the EU referendum in June 2016.

6.6 Provisional estimates for the UK published by ONS in November 2022, indicated a record net inflow to the UK of **504,000 long term international migrants in the year to mid-2022**. An attempt has been made to account for this in the population projections by including a temporary uplift to international migration in the first few years of the projection period. This is particularly significant for the borough of Barnet, given the high numbers of children arriving from Hong Kong, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Iran, Romania and other non-EU countries.

Pupil home / ward relationship

6.7 For the relationship between the child's home ward and the school attended, the GLA has offered three options of back-series (historical school roll data), as follows:

The **3/4 option** is the default variant and incorporates several years of past data to smooth out fluctuations and give more stable results. It uses

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

The **3/1 option** aims to smooth out fluctuations in the underlying patterns of pupil movement, whilst reflecting only the most recent data in terms of pupil roll numbers. It uses

- **three years** of past detailed flow (2019-2021) to define the relationship between the ward of residence and the school attended for the 2022 intake;

- **one year** of school roll data (2022) to calculate the size of the new intake.

The **1/1 option** aims to reflect most recent patterns where it is anticipated that these will continue in the future. It uses

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

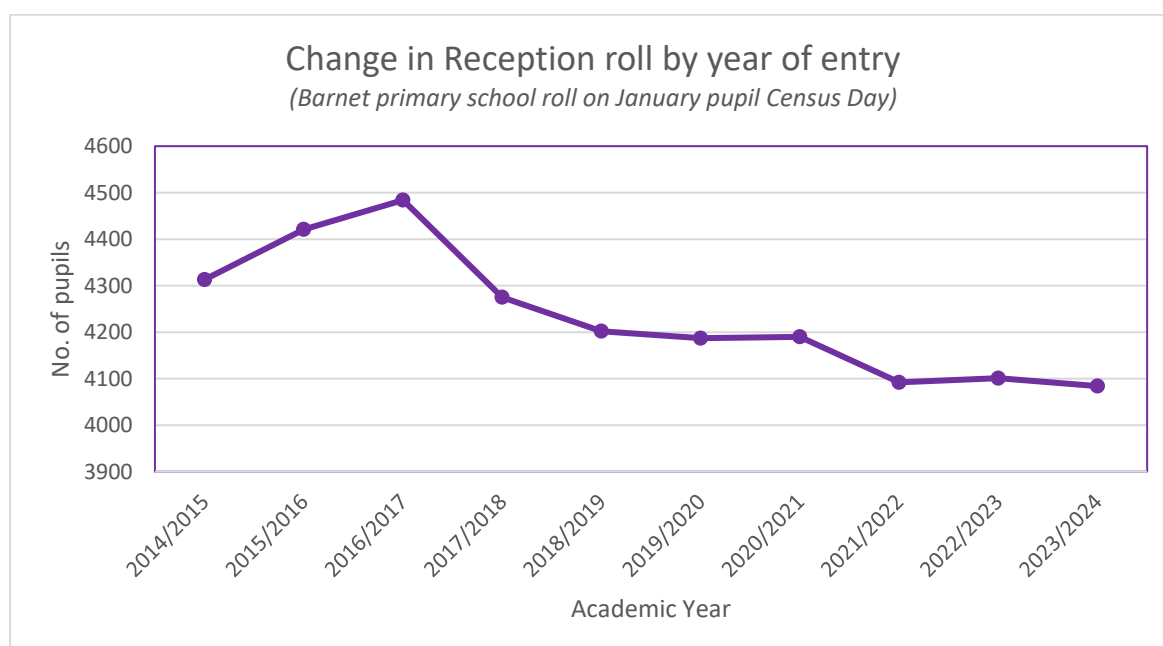
Barnet chose the standard 3/4 scenario for more stable results particularly given the fluctuations observed in the wake of the pandemic.

7. CHANGES IN PRIMARY DEMAND AND FUTURE PROJECTIONS

7.1 The demand for primary school places across London rose at a faster rate than any other region, during the last decade. This was reflected in Barnet, with applications numbers rising by almost **1000 applications (25%)** between 2010 and 2016. However, since 2017 Barnet, along with the rest of the Capital, has seen a growing surplus of primary school places partly as a result of declining birth rates. For the 2023 Reception intake, Barnet received a total of **3915 'on time' applications from home residents**, a **14% drop** compared to the peak seen in 2016. However, there is considerable variation across the borough, with approximately one-third of Barnet schools remaining oversubscribed and the main surplus concentrated across a small number of schools that have experienced the highest rates of falling rolls. The downward trend in application numbers has continued for the Reception 2024 intake.

7.2 Figure 7 below shows the change over time in the number of Reception pupils on roll in Barnet schools on January Pupil Census Day:

Figure7: Number of Reception pupils on roll at Barnet schools on January School Census Day



- 7.3 Falling primary rolls continues to create significant budget challenges for some schools that are operating with vacant places and higher unit costs. The Local Authority is mindful of the unpredictable nature of the factors that can influence quick changes in population and where trends have become evident at school level, we will continue to work with schools to explore a variety of measures that we have already used, including reductions to published admission numbers, soft capping and redesignating spare capacity to help tackle the rising demand for SEND provision. This will enable schools to use resources more efficiently whilst retaining some existing capacity in the case of an unexpected rise in future demand.
- 7.4 Based on the latest forecast and local intelligence, the Council anticipates continued variation across the borough, with growth expected in Brent Cross/Cricklewood, Colindale and West Hendon, where large-scale regeneration is underway, but an overall decline across the borough as a whole. In some areas of the borough, the primary surplus has enabled the Council to manage the high levels of post-pandemic in-year demand observed. Barnet is a richly diverse borough in terms of ethnic and religious backgrounds, reflected in the school offer, with **approximately 45% of primary schools and 40% of secondary schools having faith character**. The school place surplus also enables more choice for children from religious and non-religious backgrounds.

Table 1: Reception Vacancies by Faith (February 2024)

School's religious character	Vacancies	Total places	% vacant places
None	277	2775	10.0
Church of England (CE)	21	560	3.8
Catholic	92	495	18.6
Jewish	28	565	5.0
TOTAL	418	4395	9.5

8. PRIMARY PLANNING AREA RESTRUCTURE

- 8.1 Barnet is the second largest borough by population, in London. Geographically, Barnet has an area of **33.49 square miles** (86.74 square kilometres). There are currently **92 primary schools** clustered across **six planning areas**.
- 8.2 Barnet's **primary planning area structure dates back to 2013**. However, the borough's landscape has changed considerably over time, in terms of geographical characteristics, largescale regeneration, opening and closure of schools and to some extent parental preference. Barnet primary planning areas were drawn around the 2013 electoral wards. In May 2022, Barnet's ward boundaries changed and the **number of wards increased from 21 to 24**. This raised the question as to whether the planning area structure is still fit for purpose.

Primary planning area restructure – November 2023

- 8.3 In November 2023, following a full review of Barnet's primary planning area structure, a **restructure was proposed and approved by the DfE**. The methodology used to carry out the review involved a detailed analysis of safe-walking distances between pupils' homes and each school within the planning area to determine whether the schools were reasonable alternatives for each other, whether the geographical relationship between the pupils' home and the school they attend shows clear segregation of pupil flow within the area, where there is pupil cross-flow across planning areas, whether this reconciles with parental preference,

and changes in the area's demographics and infrastructure. The data was analysed at various statistical geographies, **Ward-level, Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs)** and **Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)**. Whilst wards are generally varying sizes, the smaller MSOA and LSOA geographical units, enabled a deeper analysis of pupil-flow patterns.

- 8.4 The primary planning area review has shown that the clustering of schools for best fit at ward, MSOA and LSOA levels is consistent with the existing structure consisting of six planning areas, with some repositioning of schools. The 2023 primary planning areas consist of 7 to 21 schools, with largely segregated pupil flows. Not all schools within the revised planning areas are within close proximity to each other but the clustering of schools provides suitable alternatives for local children within each area.
- 8.5 Each of the six planning areas has some degree of cross-flow, particularly Planning Areas 1 and Planning Area 2 in the West of the borough, where schools on the borders are attended by children on both sides with no defined flow patterns. Furthermore, some parts of the area are surrounded by major high roads. As part of the review, the possibility of creating an additional planning area on this side of the borough was considered but this was dismissed as it involved isolating smaller groups of schools which was likely to skew school roll forecasts and lead to inaccurate projections.
- 8.6 Whilst most children will attend one of their local schools, there are several Barnet primary schools, particularly faith schools, that draw children from further afield. This has been taken into account where possible in the new structure.
- 8.7 Barnet currently has 39 community schools that give priority to children living in the school's defined catchment area. The catchment areas are mostly irregular shaped and were created back in 2006. Plans to review the catchment area and potentially replace them with straight-line distance allocations may result in a shift in attendance patterns. Therefore, it may be necessary to re-visit the planning area structure in the foreseeable future.
- 8.8 Planning area maps and lists of schools broken down by planning area, for the 2013 and 2023 primary planning area structures, are provided in appendices 3, 4(A) and 4(B).

9. SCHOOL ROLL PROJECTIONS AT PRIMARY PLANNING AREA LEVEL

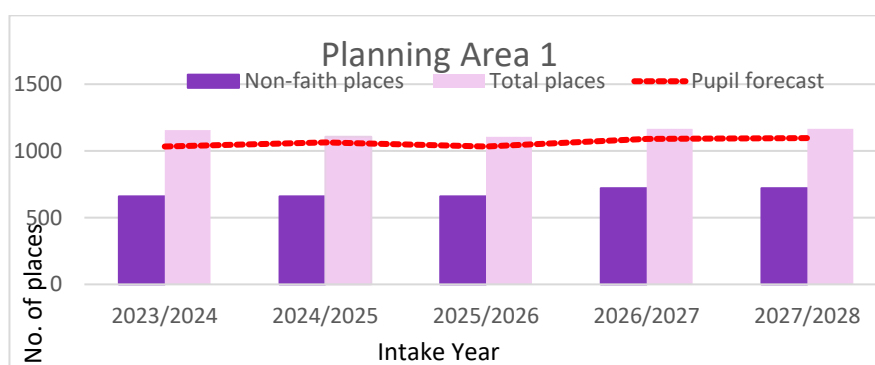
- 9.1 The 2023 school roll projections and information in this report **refers to the 2013 ward boundaries**.
- 9.2 Below is a summary of activity, forecast and projected surplus in each primary planning area. Almost half of Barnet's primary faith schools are over-subscribed in most year groups which means that school choices are limited for families who do not practise the faith of the individual school or who prefer to send their children to a secular school. To put this in context, Figures 2 to 9 below show the pupil forecast against the number of non-denominational school places, as well as the total number of school places available.
- Planning Area 1 (PA1): Burnt Oak, Colindale, Hendon and West Hendon**
- 9.3 The demand for primary places in PA1 is expected to increase over the next five years, as new housing developments continue to yield additional school-aged children.

- 9.4 Colindale is one of the largest regeneration areas in the borough and continues to make the single largest contribution to housing growth (including affordable housing) in the borough. Redevelopment of Colindale Underground Station will deliver improved public transport services to the neighbourhood. Colindale regeneration will continue over the next 10 years to be one of the biggest growth areas in North London. A new two-form entry **Saracens Primary School**, proposed as part of the development, has finally been given DfE approval and is expected to meet the anticipated shortfall in primary provision emerging from September 2026.
- 9.5 Colindale is a border ward straddling the A5 boundary with Brent and is delivering significant mixed-use, mixed tenure developments. On the Barnet side of Colindale alone several housing schemes have been completed with **5,276 homes in 2020/21**, a further **5,600 for completion by the year 2027** and **2,689 homes with planning consent**.
- 9.6 The West Hendon regeneration in the south-west of the borough, will create a new mixed neighbourhood of social, private and affordable homes. The programme in West Hendon will deliver **2,194 new homes**.
- 9.7 There are **1,156 permanent mainstream Reception places** in PA1 across 20 schools. Half of these schools, which together provide **43%** of total primary places in the area, **have religious character** and five of these schools are Jewish.
- 9.8 Surplus places in PA1 are largely concentrated in a single Catholic school which has historically filled three forms across all year groups and is now struggling to fill two forms.
- 9.9 The latest school roll projections indicate **pressure for Reception places emerging from 2026/27**, across the planning area and a localised rising deficit in the Colindale ward. The new two-form entry Saracens Primary plans to open at the heart of the regeneration in September 2026, to help to meet the additional demand.
- 9.10 A two-form community school proposed as part of the latter stages of the West Hendon regeneration scheme may no longer be required but the position will be kept under review.
- 9.11 Barnet's Planning Area 1 borders with Brent's Planning Area 1 and Harrow's South-East planning area. Brent's housing target in the London Plan is set to significantly increase, with Colindale and Burnt Oak identified as two of the main growth areas. Neither Brent nor Harrow have plans to increase primary provision on the border with Barnet.
- 9.12 Planned future changes to primary provision in PA1, are as follows:
- **Saracens Primary School:** Opening on 1 September 2026
 - **Menorah Foundation:** From September 2024, the school's PAN will be reduced from 50 to 30 places.
 - **St Joesph's Catholic:** From September 2024, the school's PAN will be reduced from 90 to 60 places.
- 9.13 The projections in Table 2 below include the new provision and PAN reductions shown above. The additional two forms of entry provided by Saracens Primary is expected to meet the localised shortfall in the Colindale / Grahame Park area, as well as creating a small buffer for in-year movement and future growth.

Table 2: Updated Reception forecast in Planning Area 1

Intake Year	Pupil forecast	Non-faith places	Faith places	Total places	Surplus forms of entry
2023/2024	1033	660	496	1156	4.1
2024/2025	1063	660	446	1106	1.4
2025/2026	1033	660	446	1106	2.4
2026/2027	1090	720	446	1166	2.5
2027/2028	1096	720	446	1166	2.3

Figure 8. Forecast shown against total available places and non-denominational places in PA1



Planning Area 2 (PA2): Hale, Mill Hill, Edgware & Totteridge

- 9.14 The regeneration and growth in Mill Hill will deliver **2,240 new homes**. The development in Mill Hill East delivered the three-form entry Millbrook Park Primary. The school has been operating with two-forms of entry since it opened in 2014, due to the subsequent fall in primary demand seen London-wide. The additional capacity will help to meet the anticipated future growth in the area as the regeneration scheme continues to deliver new homes and starts to yield additional school-aged children.
- 9.15 There are currently **853 permanent mainstream Reception places** in Planning Area 2, across 19 schools. Almost half of the schools in the area have religious character.
- 9.16 PA2 has experienced the highest level of surplus places since 2017. Most schools in the area are undersubscribed and this has created particular financial challenges. The Council has supported some of these schools to reduce their published admission numbers in order to enable more efficient use of resources and financial management.
- **Dollis Primary:** On 1 April 2019, Dollis Junior amalgamated with Dollis Infant to form a new all-through Dollis Primary School. As part of the amalgamation, the school's PAN was reduced from three forms of entry to two forms of entry.
 - **Frith Manor:** From 1 September 2020, the school's PAN was reduced from 90 to 60 places .
 - **Edgware Primary:** From September 2021, the school's PAN was reduced from 90 to 60 places. Remodelling of surplus capacity has created additional SEND provision.
 - **Deansbrook Junior:** From September 2024, the school's PAN will be reduced from 90 to 60 places.

- **Deansbrook Infant:** From September 2025, the school’s PAN will be reduced from 90 to 60 places.
- **London Academy:** From September 2024, the school’s PAN will be reduced from 60 to 30 places.

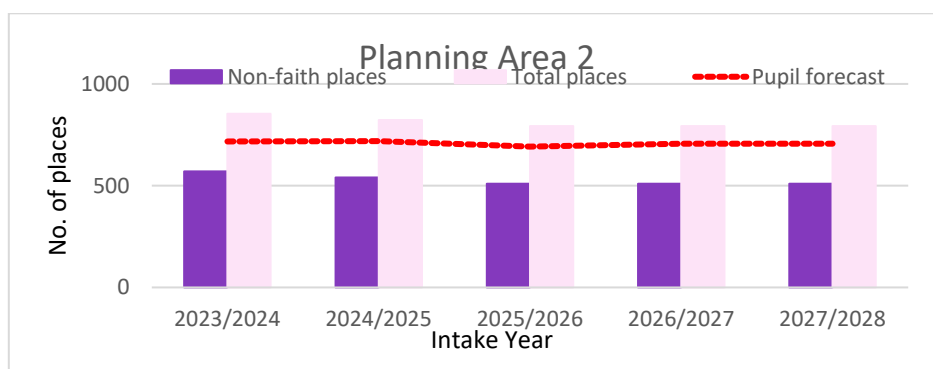
9.17 The pressure point in Planning Area 2 tends to be on the border with adjoining Planning Area 1, and its current surplus is helping to ease the pressure across the border. Planning Area 2 also borders with Harrow, with a net inflow of Harrow pupils drawn into Barnet schools near the border.

9.18 The projections in Table 3 below reflect future PAN reductions at London Academy and Deansbrook Infant School. The projected surplus shown in is below 5% and will help to meet in-year demand and additional pupil yield from the Mill Hill development.

Table 3: Updated Reception forecast in Planning Area 2

Academic Year	Pupil forecast	Non-faith places	Faith places	Total places	Surplus forms of entry
2023/2024	717	570	283	853	4.5
2024/2025	719	540	283	823	3.5
2025/2026	692	510	283	793	3.4
2026/2027	706	510	283	793	2.9
2027/2028	706	510	283	793	2.9

Figure 9: Forecast shown against total available places and non-denominational places in PA2



Planning Area 3 (PA3): Childs Hill, Garden Suburb and Golders Green

9.19 The Brent Cross Cricklewood scheme is one of the largest regeneration projects in Europe and is expected to deliver **7,500 new homes** within the next 10 years. Additional demand is expected to emerge over the next few years, as the scheme starts to yield additional school-aged children. However, there is already some surplus capacity in the wards adjoining the regeneration area and no shortfall is anticipated.

9.20 There are currently **560 permanent mainstream Reception places** in this planning area across 12 schools, five of which have religious character.

9.21 Since 2016, no additional Reception places have been required in PA3. However, Orthodox Jewish primary schools in Planning Area 3 continue to admit over number in response to

the pressure for Jewish school places. Current and future changes to provision are listed below:

- **Menorah Primary (former):** on 1 January 2024, the school split into two single-sex schools, **Menorah Primary School for Boys** and **Menorah Primary School for Girls**, each with a PAN of 25.
- **Wessex Gardens:** From 1 September 2025, the school’s PAN will be reduced from 60 to 30 places.

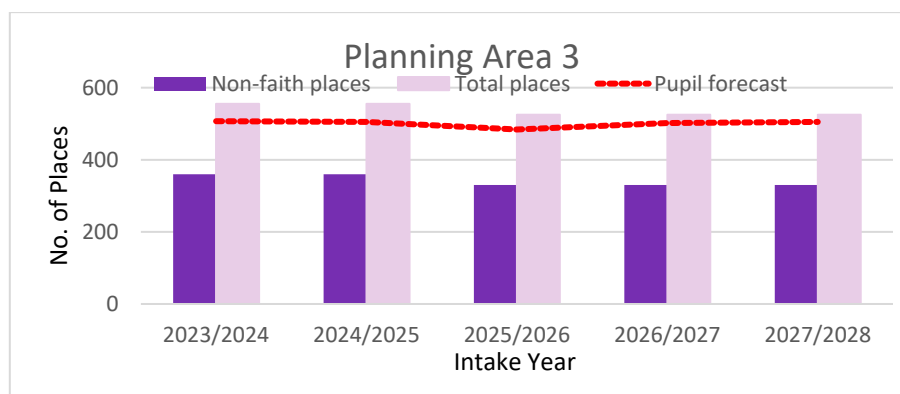
9.22 A detailed ward-level analysis of school roll projections indicates an increase in the demand for primary places in the Golders Green ward, near the Brent Cross Cricklewood regeneration. Surplus capacity in the Childs Hill and Garden Suburb wards is unlikely to fully off-set the growing primary demand in Golders Green as most of the schools in Childs Hill and Garden Suburb will not be within the 2-mile statutory home-school distance from the heart of regeneration. The Council will monitor emerging patterns and expected child yield over the course of the development trajectory. Any deficit that arises in the longer term will be addressed through inviting proposals to deliver more school places through the regeneration scheme itself. Golders Green ward borders with West Hendon in PA1, another area of regeneration and anticipated rising demand.

9.23 The projected surplus shown in Table 3 below is less than 2% and decreases to below 1% in the latter part of the decade. This could result in localised pressure to meet in-year demand. However, existing capacity at schools with reduced PANs can be reutilised in the event of increased demand in the area.

Table 4 : Updated Reception forecast in Planning Area 3

Academic Year	Pupil forecast	Non-faith places	Faith places	Total places	Surplus forms of entry
2023/2024	507	360	195	555	1.6
2024/2025	505	360	195	555	1.7
2025/2026	484	330	195	525	1.4
2026/2027	502	330	195	525	0.8
2027/2028	505	330	195	525	0.7

Figure 10. *Forecast shown against total available places and non-denominational places in PA3*



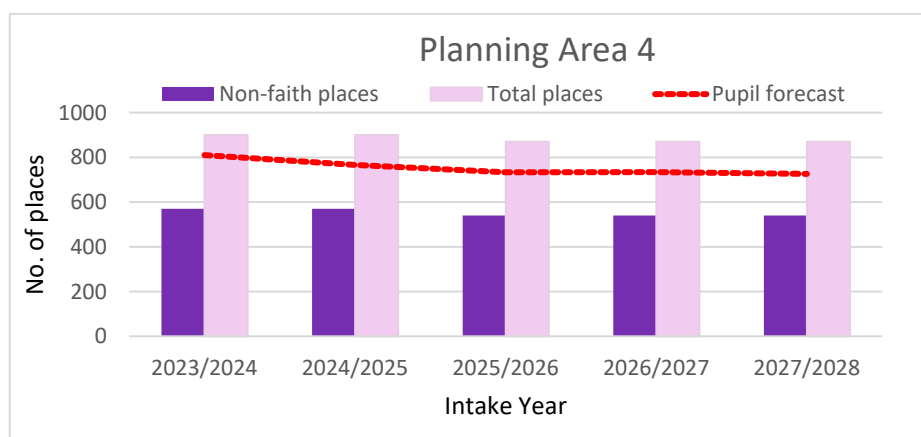
Planning Area 4 (PA4): Coppetts, East Finchley, Finchley Church End, West Finchley and Woodhouse

- 9.24 There are currently **900 permanent mainstream Reception places** in PA4, across 21 primary schools. Nine schools have religious character. Previous localised pressure in Planning Area 4 necessitated several bulge classes prior to 2017, one of which are still in operation.
- 9.25 PA4 borders with Haringey, in the North-East. There is a high level of cross-borough flow in the area with Barnet. Haringey draws high numbers of Barnet pupils in schools across the border.
- 9.26 Latest school roll projections indicate a downward trend in the demand for school places in the area, as shown in Table 4 below. However, the arrival of migrant children has helped to fill the surplus in the area and most of the schools in Planning Area 4 are currently oversubscribed. Only one school in PA4 is planning to remove places, as follows:
- **Moss Hall Infant:** From September 2025, the school’s PAN will be reduced from 120 to 90 places.

Table 5 : Updated Reception forecast in Planning Area 4

Academic Year	Pupil forecast	Non-faith places	Faith	Total places	Surplus forms of entry
2023/2024	810	570	330	900	3.0
2024/2025	766	570	330	900	4.5
2025/2026	733	540	330	870	4.6
2026/2027	734	540	330	870	4.5
2027/2028	726	540	330	870	4.8

Figure 11. Forecast shown against total available places and non-denominational places in PA4



Planning Area 5 (PA5): Underhill & High Barnet

- 9.27 The regeneration of Dollis Valley Estate on the North of the borough is one of the seven major regeneration schemes in Barnet. The programme is well underway and will deliver

631 new homes, on completion. Permission for a new two-form entry primary school as part of the regeneration was previously refused. PA5 borders with PA2 on the South side and PA6 on the East. Surplus capacity in the bordering planning areas is concentrated to a small number of schools and unreasonable home-to-school distance is likely limit cross-border allocations.

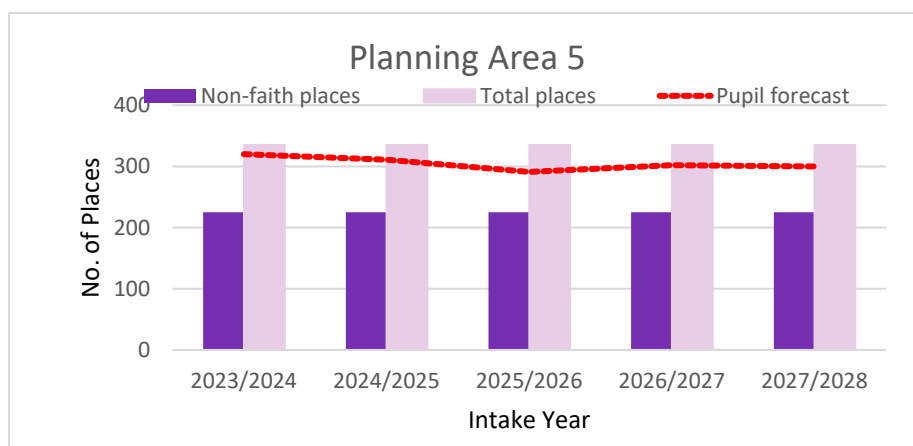
9.28 Following the closure of Grasvenor Avenue Infant School, the planning area has **335 permanent mainstream Reception places** remaining across seven schools, three of which have religious character. PA5 has been an area of localised pressure for some years. For this reason, the Council commissioned **two in-year bulge classes at Underhill School**, for the academic year 2023/24, in order to accommodate Grasvenor Avenue Infant’s displaced pupils and help to meet in-year demand. However, instead of the anticipated pressure for places in PA5, a fall in demand was observed in the South of the planning area. Schools in the North of PA5 continue to be oversubscribed.

9.29 The latest forecast indicates a downward trend in demand for places in the area, from 2023/24, as shown in Table 5 below. However, the surplus remains lower than **2% surplus** and half of the primary schools have already been required to take children in excess of their admission limits to accommodate new arrivals in the area.

Table 6 : Updated Reception forecast in Planning Area 5

Academic Year	Pupil forecast	Non-faith places	Faith places	Total places	Surplus / shortfall forms of entry
2023/2024	320	225	110	335	0.5
2024/2025	311	225	110	335	0.8
2025/2026	291	225	110	335	1.5
2026/2027	302	225	110	335	1.1
2027/2028	300	225	110	335	1.2

Figure 12. *Forecast shown against total available places and non-denominational places in PA5*



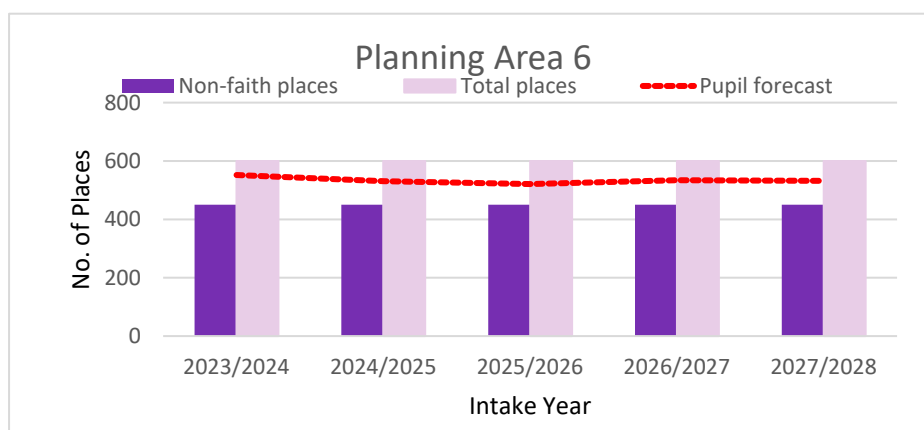
Planning Area 6 (PA6): Brunswick Park, East Barnet and Oakleigh.

- 9.30 There are currently **600 permanent Reception mainstream places** in PA6 across 13 schools, four of which have religious character. Most of the schools in the area are oversubscribed and over a third have been required to admit in excess of their admission limit to accommodate new arrivals. The schools in the area draw a high percentage of children from the neighbouring Enfield borough. Queenswell Infant and Queenswell Junior have previously undergone permanent PAN reductions from three forms to two forms of entry, due to falling pupil numbers. Surplus capacity has been remodelled as SEND provision, where demand continues to increase.
- 9.31 The latest forecast shown on Table 6 below, indicates sufficient primary capacity to meet the projected demand over the next five years and there are no further plans to create or reduce primary provision in the planning area. However, the surplus is small and this is another area where the actual demand has been higher than projected over the past five years. The pressure is localised on the South of the PA6, bordering PA5 and so far this has been managed through equitable sharing of unplaced pupils across local schools that are already full.
- 9.32 Planning Area 6 borders the London Borough of Enfield and there is significant pupil flow is both directions across the border, with a net inflow of pupils from Enfield into Barnet schools.

Table 7 : Updated Reception forecast in Planning Area 6

Academic Year	Pupil forecast	Non-faith places	Faith places	Total places	Surplus forms of entry
2023/2024	552	450	150	600	1.6
2024/2025	531	450	150	600	2.3
2025/2026	521	450	150	600	2.6
2026/2027	534	450	150	600	2.2
2027/2028	532	450	150	600	2.3

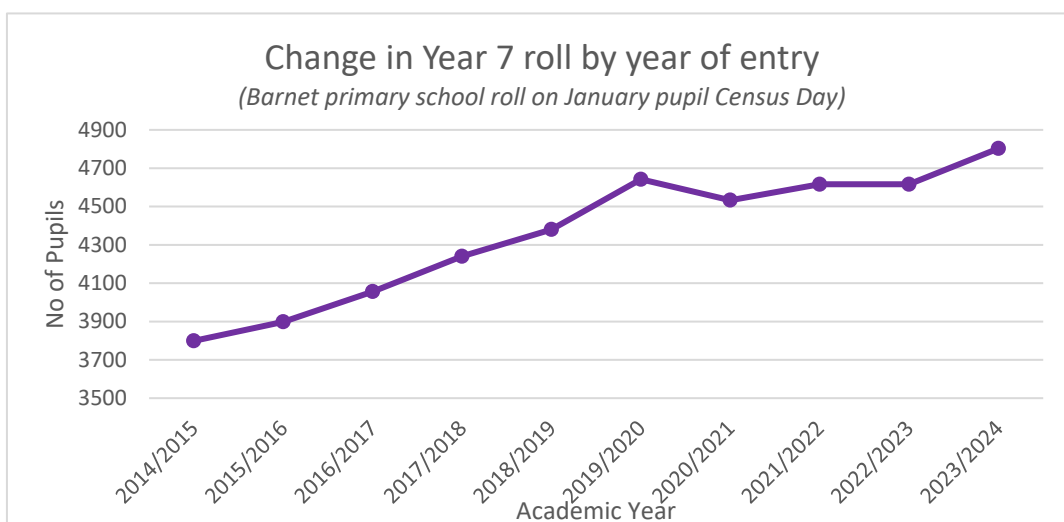
Figure 13. Forecast shown against total available places and non-denominational places in PA6



10. CHANGES IN SECONDARY DEMAND AND FUTURE PROJECTIONS

- 10.1 Barnet has a single planning area in the secondary phase. The desirability of Barnet secondary schools makes home-to-school distance and travel far less significant and the competition for school places is mainly driven by parental preference and perceptions.
- 10.2 There are currently **28 schools with a secondary phase** in the borough; one community school, 6 voluntary-aided schools, 17 academies and 4 free schools. Of the **4,818 permanent secondary transfer places, 1,632 (34%)** are in schools **with religious character**.
- 10.3 Three schools with a secondary cohort are all-through schools that also have a primary phase: London Academy, St Mary's and St John's CE and Wren Academy. The borough also has three heavily oversubscribed secondary Grammar schools: Queen Elizabeth Boys, Henrietta Barnett and St Michael's Catholic that select wholly on academic ability and draw pupils from far and wide. In addition, Mill Hill County High, Ashmole Academy offer a quota of available places on aptitude.
- 10.4 Barnet's secondary expansion programme, in addition to new provision at two six-form entry Free schools (Saracens High and Ark Pioneer) helped to meet the rise in demand for secondary places, which started to emerge in 2017 and reached a peak in 2019. Since then, there has been some fluctuation in demand and the rate of growth has slowed with early indication of a downward trend. Surplus capacity at Copthall Girls School has been remodelled to created additional SEND provision. Other secondary schools have capped in-year admission limits across selected year groups where surplus exists.
- 10.5 Planned changes to secondary provision involve the removal of school places in two schools that have seen prolonged and sustained periods of low demand, as follows:
- **Friern Barnet:** From September 2024, the school's PAN will be reduced from 162 to 150 places.
 - **St James' Catholic High:** From September 2024, the school's PAN will be reduced from 240 to 210 places.
 - **Hasmonean High Boys:** The Year Seven cohort has been moved to a temporary site in Camden, to allow for expansion. A site adjacent to the main school has been identified for permanent expansion, potentially from September 2025
- 10.6 Figure 14 below shows the change in Year 7 pupil roll on January Census Day, over the last decade.

Figure 14: Number of Year 7 pupils on roll at Barnet secondary and all-through schools, on January Census Day

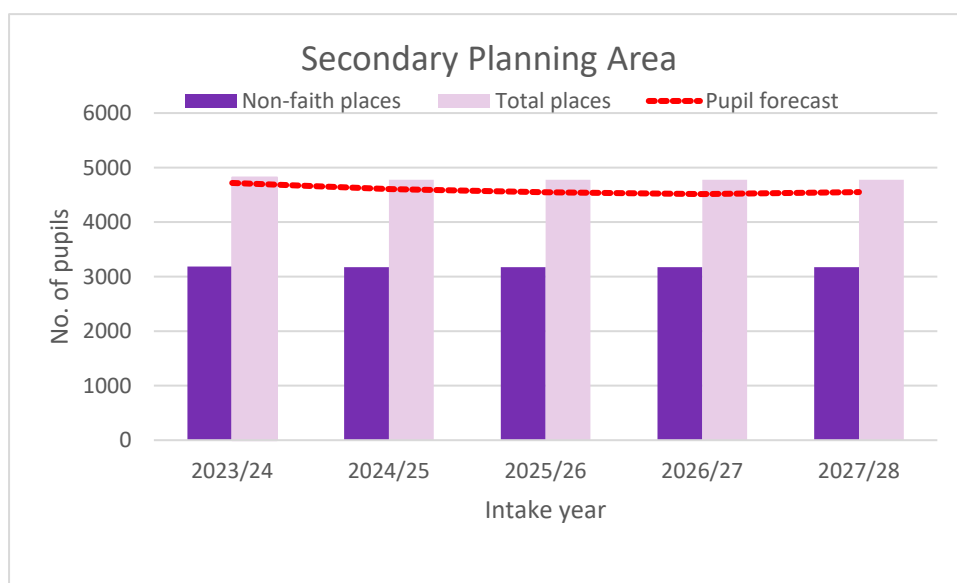


- 10.7 Several Barnet secondary schools continue to admit in excess of their PAN at secondary transfer stage. For secondary Transfer 2023, four secondary schools provided a combined total of **95 unplanned additional temporary places**. Despite this additional unplanned provision, the majority of Barnet secondary schools remain oversubscribed.
- 10.8 There is a high level of cross-borough secondary flow, with over **25% of Barnet school places typically allocated to children from other boroughs**. In comparison, **approximately 15% Barnet children on average secure a place at an out-borough school**.
- 10.9 In line with GLA projections, the surge in secondary demand started to decline from 2020/21 and we have already seen a plateau emerging in the last few years. Secondary Transfer 2024 application have **fallen by over 4%**, compared to the previous year. Current provision is expected to meet the projected need through to the end of the decade, with a surplus for in-year arrivals and cross-borough movement, and there are no further plans to invest council funds in additional secondary school places at present.

Table 8 : Updated Secondary forecast

Academic Year	Pupil forecast	Non-faith places	Faith places	Total places	Surplus forms of entry
2023/24	4718	3186	1632	4818	3.3
2024/25	4606	3174	1602	4776	5.7
2025/26	4546	3174	1602	4776	7.7
2026/27	4514	3174	1602	4776	8.7
2027/28	4549	3174	1602	4776	7.6

Figure 15. Forecast shown against total available places and non-faith places for Secondary Planning Area



11. IN YEAR ADMISSIONS

11.1 In-year demand across all year groups has returned to pre-Covid level, with **over 5,000 in-year applications** received for Barnet school places during each of the 2021/22 and 2022/23 academic years. More than 25% of annual in-year applications are in respect of children from outside the UK. So far, there has been no significant pressure and places have been allocated well within statutory timescales for both the primary and secondary school-age children.

11.2 Barnet continues to receive applications from Hong Kong Migrants arriving under the resettlement scheme. Barnet is also continuing to receive applications in respect of Ukrainian migrant children arriving under both the 'Ukraine Family Scheme' and 'Homes for Ukraine scheme', at a lower rate. The table below shows the breakdown of in-year Barnet school place allocations to children from abroad.

Table 9: Estimated number of Barnet school places allocated in-year to children from abroad, by phase of education (Data collation from 2021 to 2024- multiple counts for children moving from primary to secondary)

Country of origin	Primary allocations	Secondary allocations	Total allocations
Ukraine	160	168	328
Hong Kong	198	257	455
Asylum-seeker	314	41	355
Fleeing Israel / Gaza situation	84	15	99
Other country	1677	1195	2872

12. EARLY YEARS PROVISION

- 12.1 The spring budget of March 2023 announced a range of measures to help parents with early years and childcare so that they can return to work more easily, work longer hours and provide more children with access to high quality early years education. The reforms are a significant expansion of the Early Years and Childcare Entitlements and, for the first-time, eligible working parents of children aged from 9 months old will be entitled to 30 hours free early years and childcare per week up until their child starts school at age 5 years old. Current entitlements are 15 hours of funded childcare for eligible two-year-olds, universal 15 hours for all three and four-year olds, and targeted 30 hours for all eligible working parents of three and four-year-olds. As with other Local Authorities, Barnet has experienced several settings closing and others opening. The sample period below demonstrates that this does not necessarily have a negative impact on the overall sufficiency levels. In this sample larger providers have opened. Further work is to be undertaken to explore the reasoning why the number of childminders deregistering has increased.

Overview Timeline of EY Entitlements:

From **April 2024**, working parents of 2-year-olds will be able to access 15 hours of childcare.

From **September 2024**, 15 hours childcare will be extended to all working families with children the term after 9 months

From **September 2025**, working parents of children under the age of 5 will be entitled to 30 hours childcare per week.

- 12.2 In Barnet there are a total of 442 providers delivering Early Education and Childcare. These providers are categorised as childminders, private, voluntary and independent nurseries, nurseries within schools and 4 maintained nursery schools. The providers are across the three 0-19 Early Help localities. The latest census data shows Barnet has a total of 24,100 children aged 0-4 years.
- 12.3 As reported in our annual childcare sufficiency assessment there are no immediate concerns around childcare sufficiency in the borough. We recently surveyed our providers and of the 259 childcare providers that responded, we found that at least **260** available spaces for **0–2-year-olds**, **427** available spaces for **2-year-olds** and **923** available spaces for **3–4-year-olds**. As these figures are only based on those who responded to our request, they represent the minimum number of places available. Additional places are likely to be available in those who did not respond.
- [childcare_sufficiency_assessment_2023.pdf \(barnet.gov.uk\)](#)
- 12.4 Our childcare sufficiency assessment highlighted that Colindale and Golders Green require more early years provision. We will use capital grant funding to encourage provision within these areas.
- 12.5 Current sufficiency in the borough is further supported by the recent analysis conducted by the DfE which has estimated that no new places will be required in April 2024, or September 2024 but 171 places will be needed in September 2025.
- 12.6 London Borough of Barnet has been allocated £81,254 of Capacity Funding for EY expansion and £623,410 of Capital Funding to be used for both EY entitlement expansion and

wraparound. The DfE has stated that approximately 80% of this capital funding should be used for the EY entitlement expansion.

- 12.7 The council will be undertaking some further data analysis with a view to target areas of need with capital support and expand existing provision.

13. ALTERNATIVE PROVISION

- 13.1 The council worked with the Education and Skills Funding Agency to re-build the Pavilion Pupil Referral Unit on its current site. This project was completed in June 2022 and the school has taken occupation of the new building and the temporary accommodation has been removed from the site. The new Sports Pavilion has also been completed.
- 13.2 Alternative Provision (which includes Pupils Referral Units) is also included under the new [Area SEND Inspection framework](#) and a focus of the DfE's [SEND and AP Improvement Plan](#). The Council will be reviewing its offer and arrangements over the next 2 years.

14. SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND DISABILITIES (SEND) PROVISION

- 14.1 Nationally, the percentage of pupils with an EHC plan in schools, has increased from 4% in 2021/22 to 4.3% in 2022/23, continuing a trend of increases since 2016. Prior to this, the rate had remained steady at 2.8%. The London rate for 2022/23 is 4.5% and the Barnet rate for the same time is 4%.
- 14.2 In Barnet the increase in the number of children and young people supported with EHCPs since 2016/17 to 2022/23 has been 48.14%.
- 14.3 In order to meet ongoing increases in demand, we have continued to increase the numbers of commissioned places in both our special schools and mainstream ARPs including the building of a brand new all age specialist Autism school, the Windmill, in 2024 which will provide 90 places from Key Stage 1 to Key Stage 5 when at capacity.
- 14.4 We have also developed satellite provisions for Oakleigh Special school on the Queenswell site and a satellite site for Northway school which opened in September 2022 on the Grasvenor site.
- 14.5 We opened a new secondary ARP for cognition and learning at the Friern Barnet school in September 2022, followed by a 28 place ARP for primary children with cognition and learning needs in September 2023 at Queenswell. Our existing ARPs all increased the number of pupils they could admit.
- 14.6 Barnet are the lead LA for the London region in relation to the DfE's Change Programme Partnership (CPP), as part of this work we are developing a Local Area Inclusion Plan (LAIP) where we can draw together key data and information to inform the commissioning of arrangements, including specialist places. This will be published separately.
- 14.7 The council is currently looking for land opportunities to rebuild and provide additional places at Oakleigh and Mapledown Special Schools

15. POST-16 PROVISION

- 15.1 In Barnet, the Post 16 provision has more than sufficient places across the borough to ensure that young people aged 16 plus have access to a varied and quality provision. The focus has been on ensuring that young people have knowledge of what provision exists at Post 16, as there has been a small increase in young people travelling to learn in other neighbouring boroughs. This has been achieved through improved centralised collation and publicity of the range of course choices on offer.
- 15.2 Most schools in Barnet have a sixth form and offer predominantly level 3 provision (small level 2 provision) consisting of A' levels and some Level 3 vocational qualifications (BTEC/CTEC). Vocational provision is offered mainly at Barnet and Southgate College, where learners can access work-based qualifications as well as a range of T levels, BTECs and A' level provision. There are also a very small number of private training providers offering traineeships and apprenticeships to learners in the borough. In terms of new provision:
- **Woodhouse College** opened a new Post-16 maths school in North Finchley, offering 150 places for students aged 16-19 years. The school opened in September 2023.
 - **Totteridge Academy** reopened its sixth form in September 2020, offering 50 places to young people in Year 12. The school plans to grow the sixth form and initial discussions indicate that this would involve a two-fold increase in PAN, to 100 pupils, for the next Year 12 intake. The school will be offering predominately A levels provision only.
 - **St Andrews Apostle Greek school** opened its sixth form in September 2018 and offers a wide range of A' Level and BTEC options to post-16 students.
 - **St Mary's and St John's CE all-through school** opened its sixth form in September 2019, offering a broad range of A' Level courses.
 - **Saracens High School** and **Ark Pioneer Academy** are new free schools that are still growing. Saracens High School opened their Sixth Form in September 2023 and Ark Pioneer Academy will open their Sixth Form in September 2024.
 - **JCoSS** plans to offer T Levels to help students progress into skilled employment in September 2025.

16. CAPITAL FUNDING

- 16.1 The government makes capital grant funding available for the 'basic need' for school places through an annual allocation. Barnet has not received a Basic Need Allocation since 2019 because the government has assessed that there is sufficient capacity within the existing school estate to meet the future demand for school places in the borough. However, as part of the regeneration schemes, the Council has secured Section 106 funding that has contributed towards the educational infrastructure in some areas under development (Saracens Primary School). Additional funding has also been provided from government by way of a SEND capital funding grant. To date the following projects has been delivered through this funding stream over the last 5 years :

2019/20

- Remodelling space in Oakleigh Special School to provide additional capacity.
- Remodelling space in Claremont Primary School to provide an ASD ARP

- New build ASD ARP at Whitefield School

2020/21

- Remodelling space in Northway Special School and Fairway Primary School to provide additional special school places for Northway.
- Remodelling space at Queenswell Infant School to create a satellite class for Oakleigh Special School.
- Remodelling space at Edgware Hospital to provide additional space for Northgate Pupil Referral Unit.

2021/22

- New Build ASD ARP at Broadfields Primary School
- Remodelling Edgware Primary School to create space for Oakbridge Special Provision (19 – 25yrs)
- Remodelling Copthall Academy to create satellite classes for Mapledown Special School

2022/23

- New build creating additional space at Queenswell Infant School to create further satellite classes for Oakleigh Special School
- Remodelling Grasvenor Infant School to create satellite classes for Northway Special School
- Remodelling Underhill Primary School to accommodate displaced Grasvenor classes following the closure of the school.
- Remodelling Whitefield ARP to create satellite classes for Mapledown Special School

2023/24

- Providing additional teaching space at Northway Special School (Grasvenor site) through the provision of a modular unit.
- Remodelling Queenswell Junior School to create an additional ARP.

16.2 The government also makes capital grant funding available to improve the condition of maintained schools. The 'School Condition Allocation' grant funding is provided on an annual basis and for 2023/24 the council received £3.4m. Following receipt of this funding, the council's Estates Team designs and delivers a programme of works. The programme is prioritised using condition surveys and the local knowledge of a team of building surveyors. It aims to target works to address failing roofing, the replacement of windows to improve energy efficiency and the upgrading of electrical and mechanical items within the school estate. A small contingency is held to support schools with significant emergency works that would otherwise result in the closure of the school.

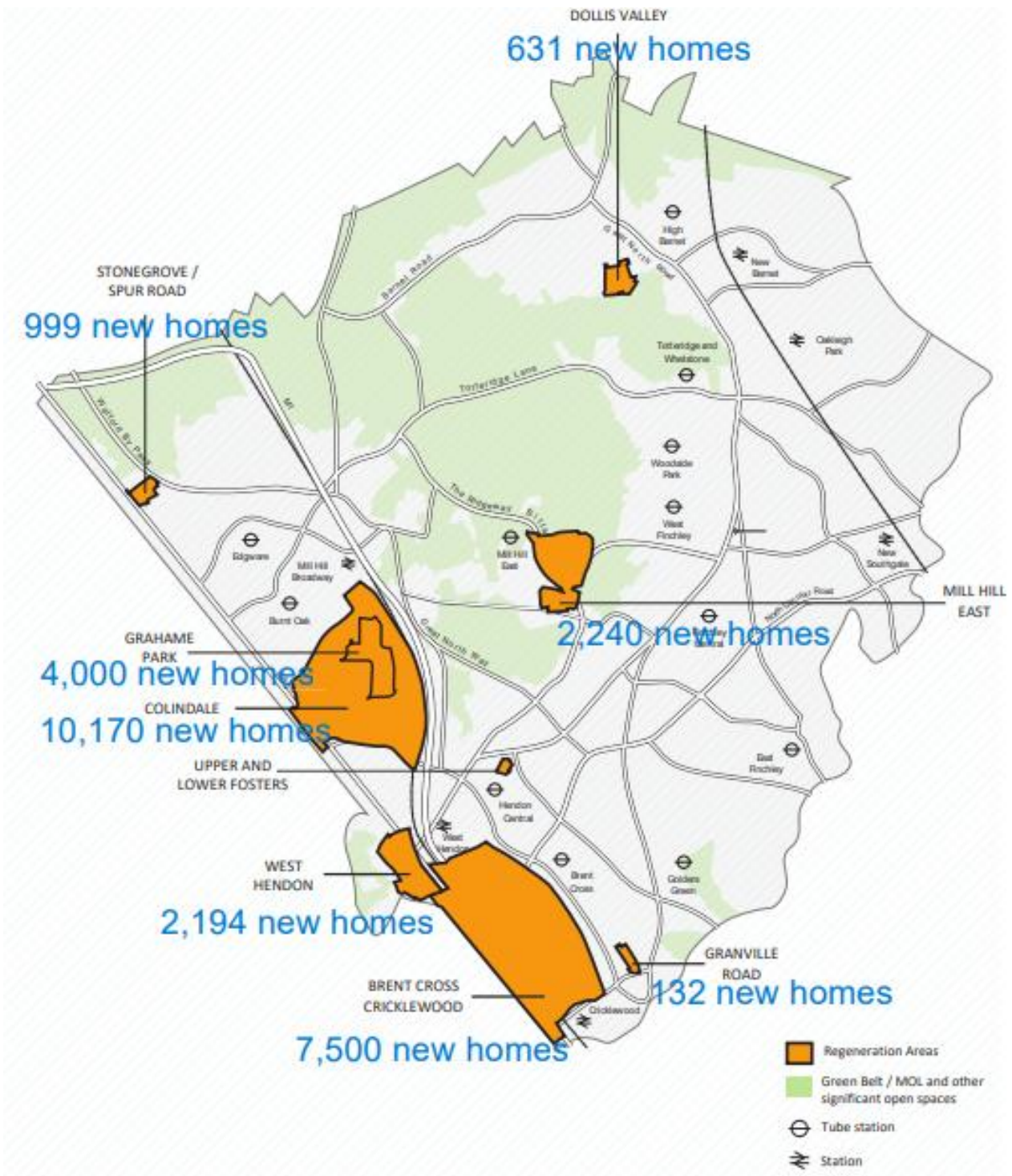


Table 1. *New permanent primary school places in Barnet since 2009*

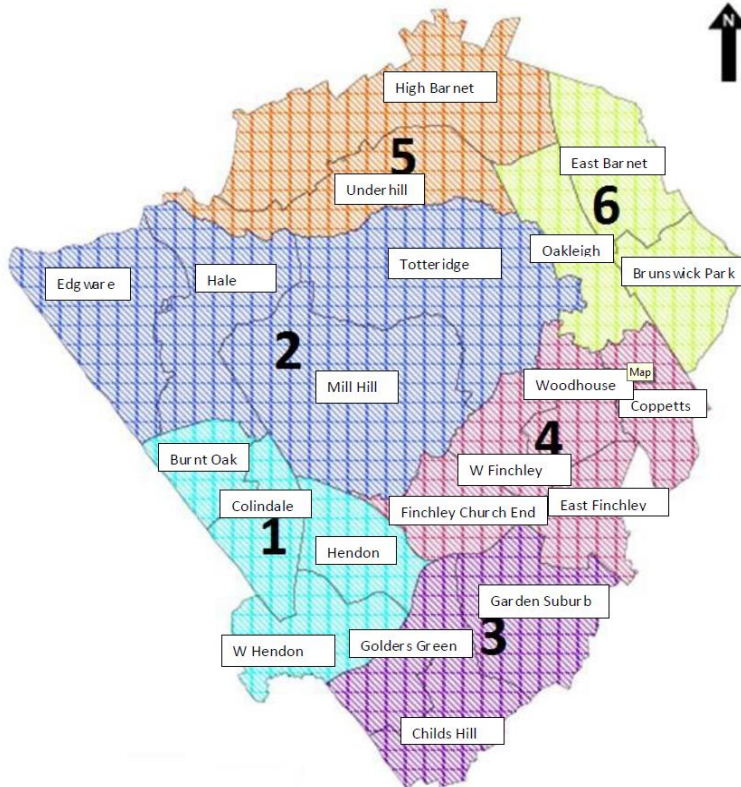
Year	Primary School / Phase	Type of project	Total places added
2009	St Catherine's RC	Expansion	105
	Parkfield	Expansion	105
2010	Colindale	Expansion	210
2011	Beit Shvidler Jewish	Entering the VA sector	210
	Etz Chaim Jewish	New Free School	210
2012	Broadfields	Expansion	210
	Rimon Jewish	New Free School	210
2013	Alma Jewish	New Free School	210
	Blessed Dominic Catholic	Expansion	210
	Brunswick Park	Expansion	210
	Martin	Expansion	210
	Menorah Foundation Jewish	Expansion	210
	Sacks Morasha Jewish	Entering the VA sector	210
	Moss Hall	Expansion	210
	The Orion	Re-provision and Expansion	210
2014	Beis Yaakov Jewish	Expansion	196
	Millbrook Park	New Academy	420
	The Orion	Expansion	210
2015	London Academy	New all-through provision	420
	Monkfrith	Expansion	210
	Watling Park	New free school	420
	St Joseph's RC Primary	Expansion	210
	Wren Academy	New all-through provision	420
2016	Ashmole Primary Free School	New free school	420
2017	Childs Hill	Expansion	105
	St Agnes Catholic	Expansion	105
2019	Noam Primary Jewish	Entering VA sector	210
TOTAL			6496

Table 2: *New permanent secondary school places in Barnet since 2010*

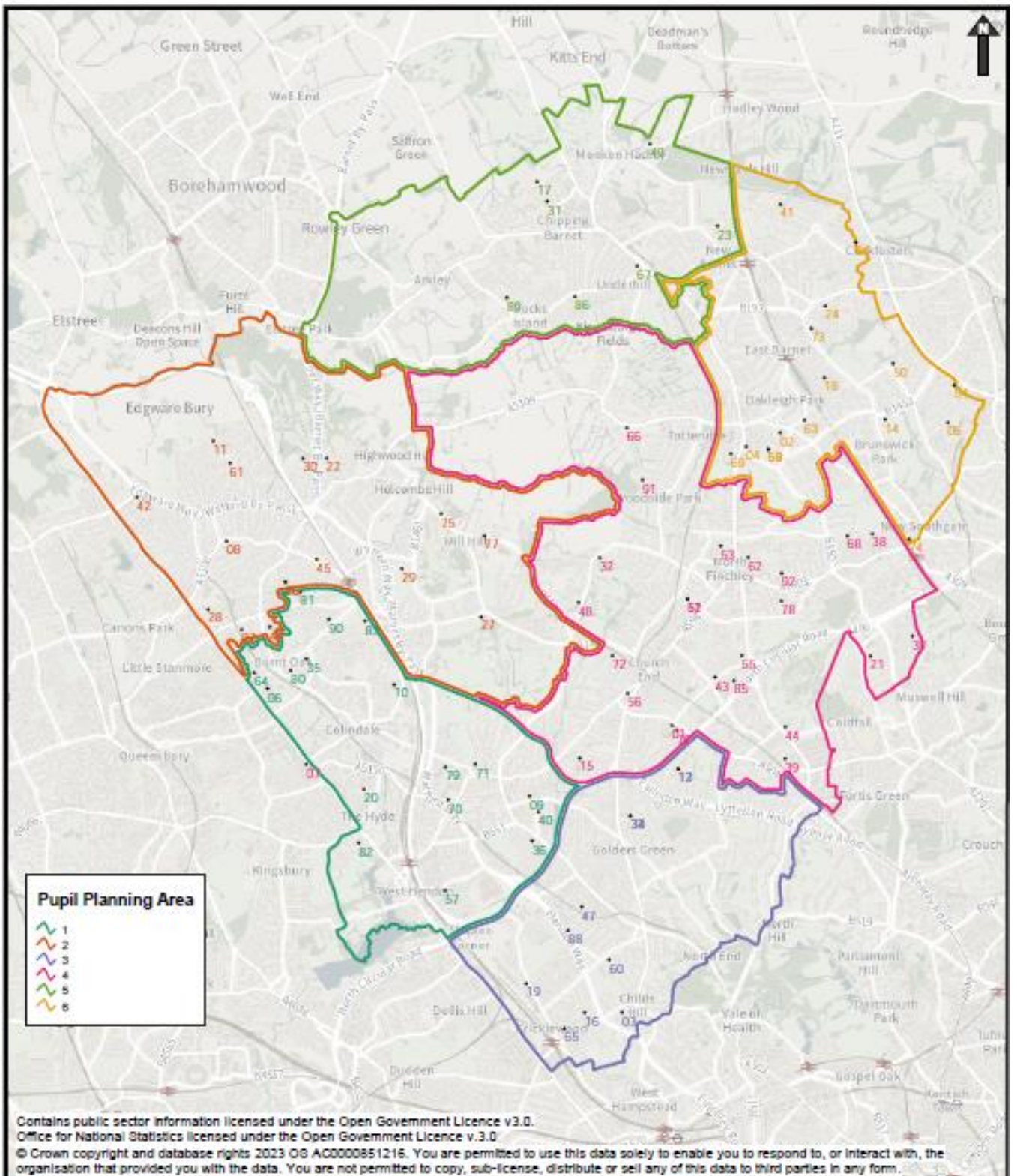
Year	Secondary School / Phase	Type of project	Total places added
2010	East Barnet	Re-provision and expansion	50
	Jewish Community Secondary School (JCoSS)	Entering the VA sector	750
2011	Jewish Community Secondary School (JCoSS)	Expansion	150
	Wren Academy, Finchley CE	Expansion	90
2012	The Compton	Expansion	150
2013	The Archer Academy	New Free School	750
	Christ College Finchley	Expansion	150
	St Andrew the Apostle Greek Orthodox	New Free School	750
2014	Ashmole Academy	Expansion	40
	Hasmonean High	Expansion	100
	St Mary's and St John's CE	All through	600
2015	Copthall School	Expansion	150
	Finchley Catholic High	Expansion	150
2016	Menorah High	Entering the VA sector	300
2017	St Mary's & St John's CE	Expansion	300
	St James' Catholic High	Expansion 1	150
2018	Saracens High	New Free School	750
2019	Ark Pioneer Academy	New Free School	900
	St Michael's Catholic Grammar	Grammar school expansion	160
	St James' Catholic High	Expansion 2	150
TOTAL			6590

Primary Planning Areas (2013 Ward boundaries)

Planning area 1	Planning area 2	Planning area 3	Planning area 4	Planning area 5
Barnfield	Beit Schvidler	All Saints CE NW2	Alma Jewish	Christ Church CE
Beis Yaakov Jewish	Broadfields Primary	Brookland Infants	Akiva Jewish	Cromer Road
Bell Lane	Courtland	Brookland Junior	Chalgrove	Foulds
Blessed Dominic Catholic	Deansbrook Infant	Childs Hill	Coppetts Wood	Grasvenor Avenue Inf
Colindale	Deansbrook Junior	Claremont	Hollickwood	Monken Hadley CE
Goldbeaters	Dollis Primary	Garden Suburb Infant	Holly Park	St Catherine's RC
Hasmonean Jewish	Edgware	Garden Suburb Junior	Holy Trinity CE	Underhill
Independent Jewish Day	Etz Chaim Jewish	Menorah Primary Girls	Manorside	Whitings Hill
Menorah Foundation Jewish	Fairway	Menorah Primary Boys	Martin Primary	Planning area 6
Noam Jewish	Frith Manor	Pardes House	Moss Hall Infant	All Saints' CE N20
Parkfield	London Academy	Rimon Jewish	Moss Hall Junior	Ashmole Primary
St Joseph's RC	Mathilda Marks	St Agnes' RC	Northside	Brunswick Park
St Mary's and St John's CE	Millbrook Park	Wessex Gardens	Our Lady of Lourdes	Church Hill
Sunnyfields	Rosh Pinah Jewish		Sacks Morasha	Danegrove
The Annunciation RC	St Andrew's CE		St John's CE N11	Livingstone
The Annunciation RC Junior	St John's CE N20		St Mary's CE N3	Monkfrith
The Hyde	St Paul's CE NW7		St Paul's CE N11	Osidge
The Orion	St Vincent's Catholic		St Theresa's	Queenswell Infant
Watling Park	Woodridge		Summerside	Queenswell Junior
Woodcroft Primary			Tudor	Sacred Heart Catholic
			Wren Academy CE	St Mary's CE EN4
				Trent CE

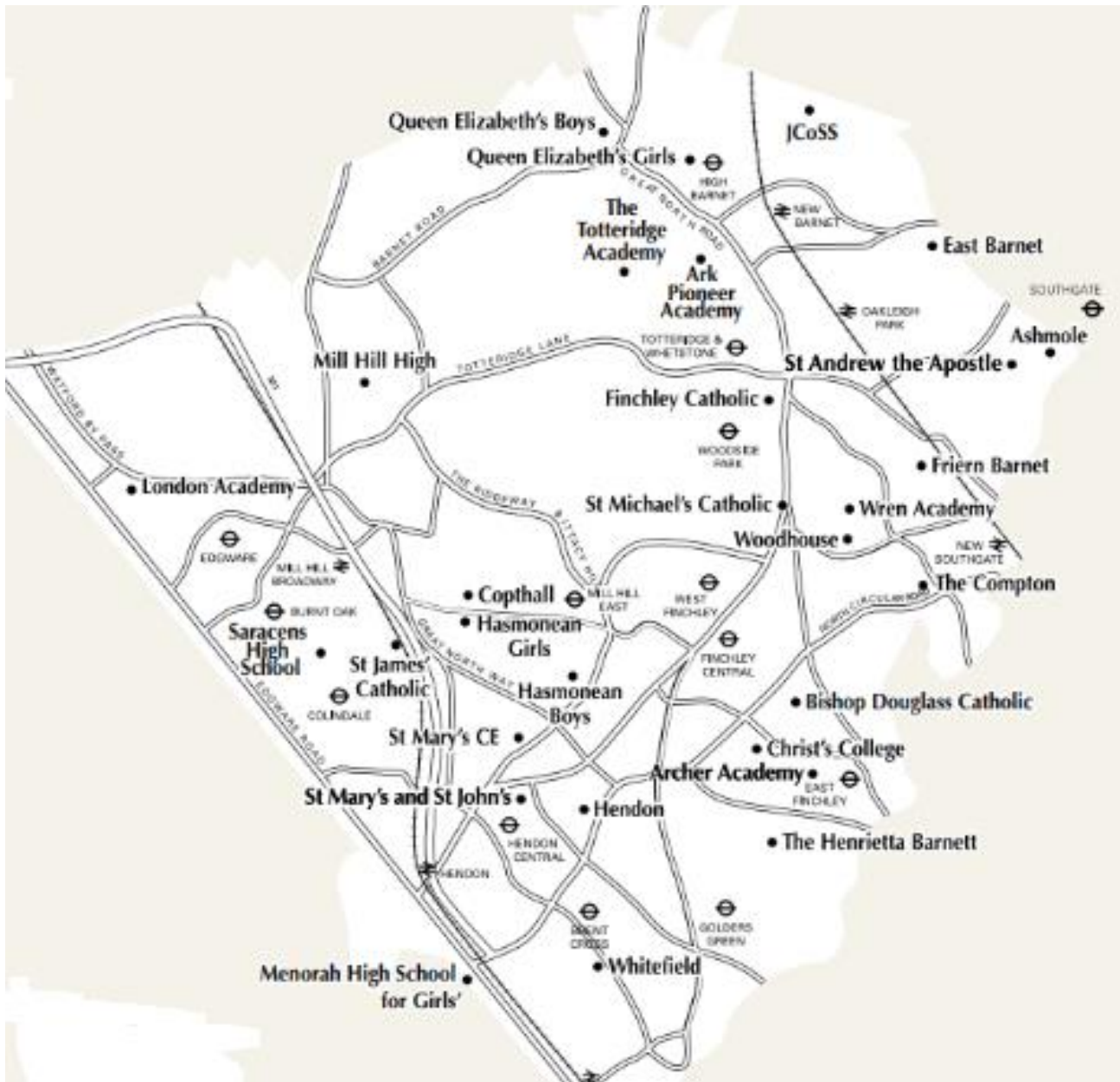


Appendix 4(A)– Map of Barnet primary schools by planning area 2023

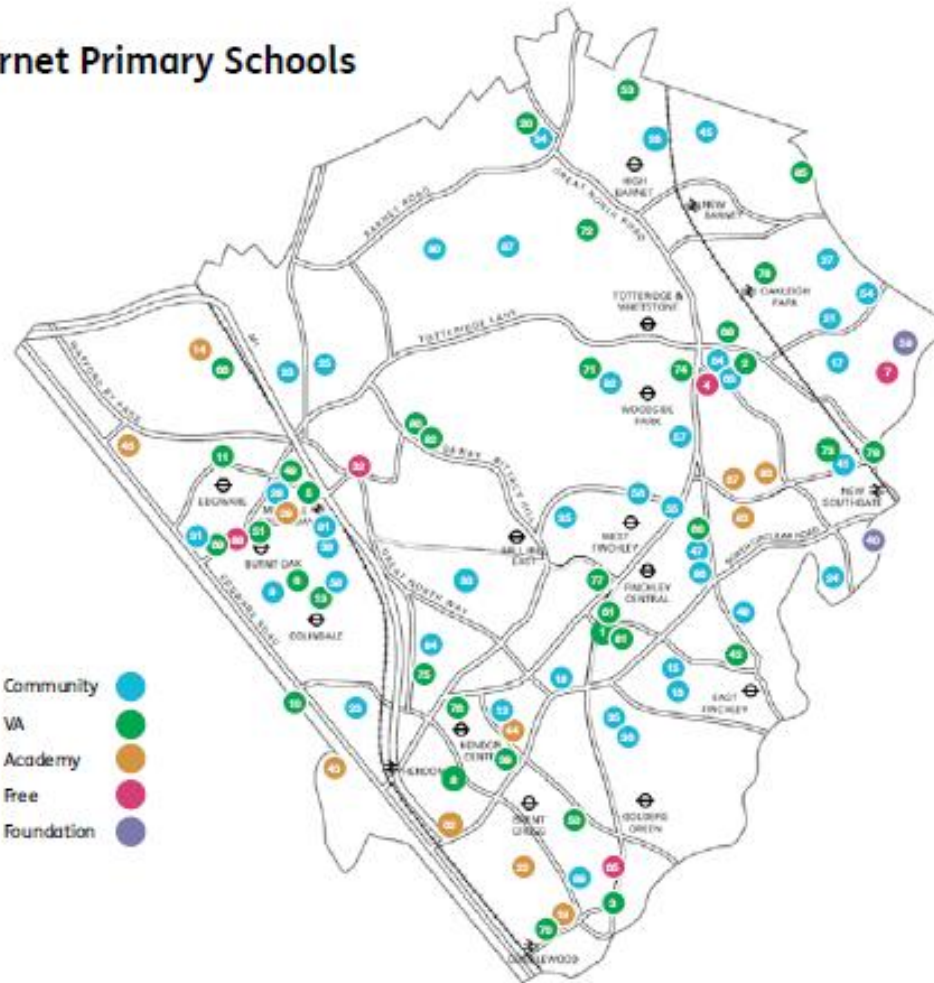


Appendix 4(B)– List of Barnet primary schools by planning area 2013

Label No.	School	PA	Label No.	School	PA	Label No.	School	PA
1	Akiva	4	32	Frith Manor Primary	2	62	Sacks Morasha Jewish Primary	4
2	All Saints' CofE Primary N20	6	33	Garden Suburb Infant	3	63	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary	6
3	All Saints' CofE Primary NW2	3	34	Garden Suburb Junior	3	64	Shalom Noam Primary	1
4	Alma Primary	6	35	Goldbeaters Primary	1	65	St Agnes' Catholic Primary	3
5	Ashmole Primary	6	36	Hasmonean Primary	1	66	St Andrew's CofE Voluntary Aided Primary	4
6	Barnfield Primary	1	37	Hollickwood Primary	4	67	St Catherine's RC	5
7	Beis Yaakov Primary	3	38	Holly Park Primary	4	68	St John's CofE Junior Mixed and Infant	4
8	Beit Shvidler Primary	2	39	Holy Trinity CofE Primary	4	69	St John's CofE Primary and Nursery	4
9	Bell Lane Primary	1	40	Independent Jewish Day	1	70	St Joseph's Catholic Primary	1
10	Blessed Dominic Catholic Primary	1	41	Livingstone Primary and Nursery	6	71	St Mary's and St John's CofE	1
11	Broadfields Primary	2	42	London Academy	2	72	St Mary's CofE Primary	4
12	Brookland Infant and Nursery	3	43	Manorside Primary	4	73	St Mary's CofE Primary, East Barnet	6
13	Brookland Junior	3	44	Martin Primary	4	74	St Paul's CofE Primary N11	6
14	Brunswick Park Primary and Nursery	6	45	Mathilda Marks-Kennedy Jewish	2	75	St Paul's CofE Primary NW7	2
15	Chalgrove Primary	4	46	Menorah Foundation	1	76	St Theresa's Catholic Primary	4
16	Childs Hill Primary	3	47	Menorah Primary for Girls	3	77	St Vincent's Catholic Primary	2
17	Christ Church CE Primary	5	47	Menorah Primary for Boys	3	78	Summerside Primary Academy	4
18	Church Hill	6	48	Millbrook Park Primary	2	79	Sunnyfields Primary	1
19	Claremont Primary	3	49	Monken Hadley CofE Primary	5	80	The Annunciation Catholic Infant	1
20	Colindale Primary	1	50	Monkfrith Primary	6	81	The Annunciation RC Junior	1
21	Coppetts Wood Primary	4	51	Moss Hall Infant	4	82	The Hyde	1
22	Courtland	2	52	Moss Hall Junior	4	83	The Orion Primary	1
23	Cromer Road Primary	5	53	Northside Primary	4	84	Trent CofE Primary	6
24	Danegrove Primary	6	54	Osidge Primary	6	85	Tudor Primary	4
25	Deansbrook Infant	2	55	Our Lady of Lourdes RC	4	86	Underhill	5
26	Deansbrook Junior	2	56	Pardes House Primary	3	87	Watling Park	1
27	Dollis Primary	2	57	Parkfield Primary	1	88	Wessex Gardens Primary	3
28	Edgware Primary	2	58	Queenswell Infant & Nursery	6	89	Whitings Hill Primary	5
29	Etz Chaim Jewish Primary	2	59	Queenswell Junior	6	90	Woodcroft Primary	1
30	Fairway Primary and Children's Centre	2	60	Rimon Jewish Primary	3	91	Woodridge Primary	4
31	Foulds	5	61	Rosh Pinah Primary	2	92	Wren Academy Finchley	4



Barnet Primary Schools



- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Aliva | 25 Courtland | 49 Mathilda Marks-Kennedy Jewish | 73 St John's CofE, N11 |
| 2 All Saints' CofE (N20) | 26 Cromer Road | 50 Menorah Foundation | 74 St John's CofE, N20 |
| 3 All Saints' CofE (NW2) | 27 Donegrove | 51 Menorah Primary | 75 St Joseph's Catholic |
| 4 Alma | 28 Deansbrook Infant | 52 Millbrook Park | 76 St Mary's and St John's CofE |
| 5 Annunciation Catholic Infant (The) | 29 Deansbrook Junior | 53 Monkhen Hadley CofE | 77 St Mary's CofE (EN4) |
| 6 Annunciation RC Junior (The) | 30 Dollis | 54 Monkfrith | 78 St Mary's CofE (N3) |
| 7 Ashmole Primary | 31 Edgware | 55 Moss Hall Infant | 79 St Paul's CofE N11 |
| 8 | 32 Etz Chaim | 56 Moss Hall Junior | 80 St Paul's CofE NW7 |
| 9 Barnfield | 33 Fairway and Children's Centre | 57 Northside | 81 St Theresa's Catholic |
| 10 Beis Yaakov | 34 Foulds | 58 Orion (The) | 82 St Vincent's Catholic |
| 11 Beit Shvidler | 35 Frith Manor | 59 Osidge | 83 Summerside Academy |
| 12 Bell Lane | 36 Garden Suburb Infant | 60 Our Lady of Lourdes RC | 84 Sunnyfields |
| 13 Blessed Dominic Catholic | 37 Garden Suburb Junior | 61 Pades House | 85 Trent CofE |
| 14 Broadfields | 38 Goldbeaters | 62 Parkfield | 86 Tudor |
| 15 Brookland Infant and Nursery | 39 Hasmorean | 63 Queenswell Infant & Nursery | 87 Underhill |
| 16 Brookland Junior | 40 Hollickwood | 64 Queenswell Junior | 88 Watling Park |
| 17 Brunswick Park and Nursery | 41 Holly Park | 65 Rimon Jewish | 89 Wessex Gardens |
| 18 Chalgrove | 42 Holy Trinity CofE | 66 Rosh Finah | 90 Whittings Hill |
| 19 Childs Hill | 43 Hyde (The) | 67 Sacks Marasha Jewish | 91 Woodcroft |
| 20 Christ Church | 44 Independent Jewish Day | 68 Sacred Heart Roman Catholic | 92 Woodridge |
| 21 Church Hill | 45 Livingstone and Nursery | 69 Shalom Noam | 93 Wren Academy Finchley |
| 22 Claremont | 46 London Academy | 70 St Agnes' Catholic | |
| 23 Colindale | 47 Manorside | 71 St Andrew's CofE | |
| 24 Coppetts Wood | 48 Martin | 72 St Catherine's RC | |

