

Waltham Forest Pupil Place Plan 2024-2030



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1. Introduction

Waltham Forest is one of 32 Boroughs in London. Located in north-east London it has a population of 225,000 which, according to the most recent ONS total population projections, is expected to rise by 2.9% by 2030.

Local Authorities have a statutory duty to ensure that sufficient school places are available within their area for every child of school age - 5-16 years old - whose parents wish them to have one (Education Act 1996 Section 14(1)).

Waltham Forest has experienced significant change in the demand for school places over the last two decades, with rapid growth in primary from 2007-2016 which has progressed into secondary growth, followed by a sudden and rapid decline in primary between 2017-2024. The net outcome between 2007 to 2024 has been an increase of 29% to the total number of primary and secondary pupils within Waltham Forest schools, rising from 33,000 in 2007 to over 42,500 in 2024. The changes over the twenty years has had a significant impact on individual schools and school place planning.

Waltham Forest is home to 53 mainstream schools providing primary education. Included in this total are two Infant schools, two junior schools, and two All-through schools that also provide secondary education. Of these mainstream primary schools, 30 (57%) are maintained schools and 23 (43%) are academies. For September 2024, 92.8% of pupils were offered their first preference school (compared 89.1% in London), and 98.7% were offered one of their top three preferences schools (compared to 97.2% in London).

Waltham Forest is home to 17 mainstream schools providing secondary education, two of which are All-through schools that also provide primary education. Of these mainstream secondary schools, 8 (47%) are maintained schools and 9 (53%) are academies. For September 2024, 77.0% of pupils were offered their first preference

school (compared to 70.6% in London), and 93.5% were offered one of their top three preferences (compared to 90.0% in London).

Having an up-to-date Pupil Place Plan for the delivery of statutory school aged places within mainstream schools provides an essential framework for effective planning within this context. An updated plan also provides key partners with trends and data to inform their future decision-making.

Related strategies and place commissioning plans

This report should be read alongside the Inclusion and Alternative Provision Strategy, published in January 2020 which outlines the Local Authority's approach to the provision of education "for pupils who, because of exclusion, illness or other reasons, would otherwise not receive suitable education; education arranged by schools for pupils on a fixed period exclusion; and pupils being directed to off-site provision to improve their behaviour."

The AP place commissioning plan is being updated on a three-year cycle. A new plan is due to be agreed by schools forum in Autumn 2024 for the oncoming 3-year period, 2025-28.

Further work is currently being undertaken by Waltham Forest's SEND Service to plan for the delivery of specialist school places for children with Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plans to support their Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND). A public consultation for this work closed in early July 2024 and is due to be published in Autumn 2024.

2. School Organisation Context

2.1 Policies and legislation

Local Authorities have statutory duties to:

- **Ensure sufficient school places** (Education Act 1996 Section 14).
- **Increase opportunities for parental choice** (Section 2 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006, which inserts sub-section 3A into S14 of the Education Act 1996).
- **Comply with any preference expressed by parents** provided compliance with the preference would not prejudice the provision of efficient education or the efficient use of resources (School Standards and Framework Act 1998 Section 86).
- **Ensure fair access to educational opportunity** (Section 1 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 inserts sub-section 1(b) into S13 of the Education Act 1996).

In addition to the above, Local Authorities also should pay regard to the following guidance:

- Paragraph 72 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that the Government attaches great importance to ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities, and that local planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, giving great weight to the need to expand or alter schools to meet the needs of communities, including housing development and the impact this may have on pupil places.
- The Audit Commission advises that some margin of spare school capacity is necessary to provide some flexibility for unexpected influxes of children and to allow for parental preference. Therefore, not all unfilled school places can be considered “surplus”.
- The 2013 National Audit Office report ‘Capital Funding for New School Places’ confirmed that the Department for Education (DfE) considers it “reasonable for authorities to aim for between 5 and 10 per cent primary surplus to allow them some opportunity to respond to parental choice” (para 1.17) and that 5% is “the bare minimum needed for authorities to meet their statutory duty with operational flexibility, while enabling parents to have some choice of schools” (para 1.16).

2.2 Academies and place planning

Approximately half of Waltham Forest schools are now academies, and since 2011, new providers of mainstream school places have been able to establish state-funded free schools. Both academies and free schools are independent of Local Authority control and are responsible for setting their own admission number, their capacity and any plans for expansion, with the agreement of the Regional Schools Commissioner.

Therefore, whilst Local Authorities have a unique responsibility to ensure there are enough school places available for local children, the implementation of mainstream school places is not fully under their control. Strong working partnerships with all stakeholders is increasingly important to ensure that the need for school places is met.

Academies have a responsibility to consult with Local Authorities and other local schools on their change of published admission number (PAN) but ultimately the final decision is taken by the DfE. This legislation has a significant impact on the role of the Local Authority as the strategic commissioner of school places. Good relationships between academies and the local authority is therefore essential – not only to ensure that any changes in PAN do not have negative impacts on other schools; but also to enable the Local Authority to effectively plan ahead for the benefit of all children and families living in the borough.

Within Waltham Forest we are proud of our strong and positive relationships with our academy schools and trusts. We actively encourage academies to discuss plans with us before any changes are proposed and agreed with the RSC so that we can discuss and consider potential impact on the wider place plan.

2.3 Waltham Forest’s holistic approach to pupil place planning

In addition to the duties to ensure sufficient school places, parental choice, and fair access to educational opportunities, Waltham Forest has a series of strategies which aim to help improve the lives of residents and protect the quality of the educational offer across all schools. These strategies are considered to ensure a holistic approach to the borough’s pupil place planning:

- **Mission Waltham Forest**

Mission Waltham Forest is made up of six ‘borough missions’, aiming to tackle the issues and challenges that residents are currently facing between now and 2030.

Mission Waltham Forest will:

1. Ensure every family and every child are given every opportunity
2. Build an economy that works for everyone
3. Make Waltham Forest a great place to live and age well
4. Tackle the housing crisis head on
5. Lead the way for a net-zero borough
6. Create safe, green neighbourhoods where everyone can thrive

Ensure every family and every child are given every opportunity
We will ensure every family and every child can access the services and support they need so all children can thrive.

Build an economy that works for everyone
We will shape a more inclusive local economy that attracts businesses and talent while unlocking opportunities for residents.

Make Waltham Forest a great place to live and age well
We will ensure all residents can make the most of their strengths and live healthier, longer, and more independent lives.

Tackle the housing crisis head on
We will deliver a new generation of homes that are affordable to buy and affordable to live in.

Lead the way for a net-zero borough
We will tackle the Climate Emergency head on, paving the way for net zero in Waltham Forest.

Safe, green neighbourhoods where everyone can thrive
We will ensure every resident feels safe in their homes and neighbourhoods and feels included and welcome.

More information can be found here:
<https://thehub-beta.walthamforest.gov.uk/admissionshttps://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/stories/mission-waltham-forest-resets-our-support-residents>

- **Education Financial Resilience Plan**

Financial stability within our schools is acknowledged to be a key factor to support the delivery of a quality education and achieve quality outcomes for

our children and young people. The Council recognises that strong, successful schools are crucial to the successful delivery of many of the Council's priorities for its residents.

The Education Financial Resilience Plan, alongside support to individual schools, aims to ensure that when planning and delivering the strategies required to meet statutory duties, the Local Authority gives appropriate consideration to any impact on the financial sustainability of schools. Where possible, steps are taken to mitigate risks and to ensure risks do not accumulate any one area. Therefore, the plan joins together several internal Council services to discuss decisions and any further actions that are required to mitigate risks to the system. It also ensures that the Pupil Place Planning team work with Schools Forum to ensure Growth Fund and Falling Roll Funds are in place to support schools as appropriate.

2.4 School organisation, scrutiny and decision-making

The forecasting of future pupil place need is not an exact science. There are many variables that impact on the number of children of school age living within an area. Over the last decade several national policy decisions have had a significant and unforeseen impact on Waltham Forest, including the Housing Benefit Cap in 2016, which saw many families leave the borough.

Therefore, scrutiny and challenge of the modelling and assumptions used to generate the pupil planning forecast is crucial alongside an annual review of the figures and, where necessary, review of the planned actions to mitigate any risks.

The following Boards and processes provide the main opportunities for this:

- **Strategic Education Asset Management (SEAM)**

The Strategic Education Asset Management (SEAM) board consists of the Portfolio Lead for Children and Young People, the Director of Children's Services and lead Council officers. They are supported with advice and information from SOAB (see below) to ensure that the Council meets the statutory duties outlined in the Education Act 1996 which require local authorities to ensure that there are sufficient primary, secondary, and further education places available to meet the needs of their population.

This includes duties for provision for children with Special Education Needs and for those who for the reason of illness, exclusion or otherwise cannot attend a mainstream school.

This board also provides oversight for the Council's statutory duties outlined in the Childcare Act 2006 and 2016 to ensure sufficient childcare and early years provision for working and eligible families.

- **School Organisation and Admissions Board (SOAB)**

To inform its decision-making processes for school organisation the Local Authority has a School Organisation and Admissions Board (SOAB) consisting of lead Council officers and Head teacher representatives from primary and secondary schools, both maintained and academies.

The board provides advice and challenge to the day to day delivery and on papers, where appropriate, prior to them being submitted to SEAM.

- **School Capacity (SCAP) Return**

Local Authority's are required to make an annual statutory return to the DfE on school capacity (SCAP). This requires the borough to report on all the teaching space (capacity) available in mainstream schools and also the forecast roll numbers for the next 5-7 years. This enables the DfE to identify any areas with a deficit of places in the future that will require funding. Where this deficit is identified and agreed then the local authority is funded at a fixed cost per place. This is weighted differently for inner/outer London.

As from 2023 the SCAP return also required Local Authorities to provide forecast figures for their Special Resource Provision (SRP) and SEN Units, Special schools (maintained and academies) and Alternative Provision places.

3 PLANNING FOR FUTURE NEED WITHIN MAINSTREAM EDUCATION

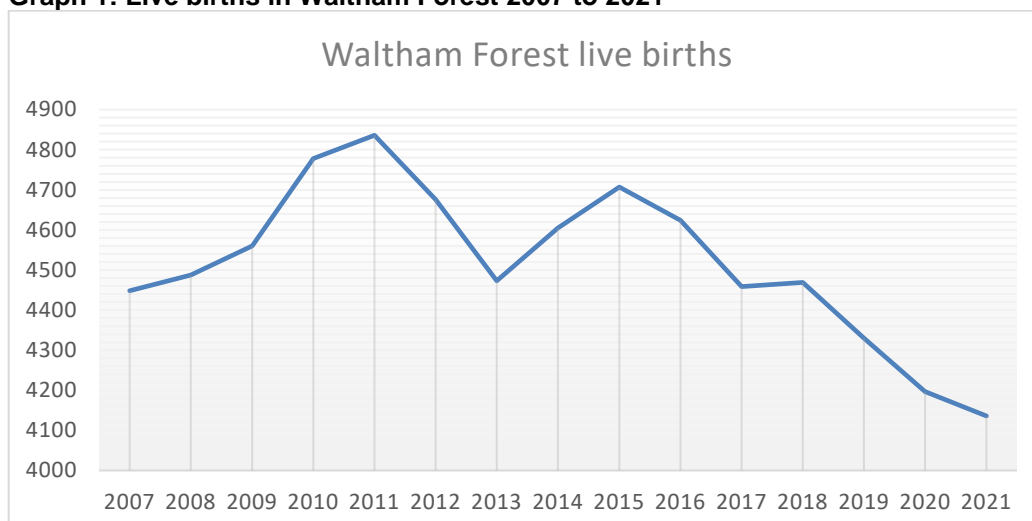
3.1 Factors affecting demand for school places

Future demand for places is considered in the context of four main factors: fertility and birth rates, migration, housing growth, and cross-border movement.

- **Birth to Reception rates**

Live births in Waltham Forest reached its peak in 2011 but have decreased most years since then. This has been a significant factor in the reduction in demand for primary school places in recent years and will eventually feed through to secondary schools.

Graph 1: Live births in Waltham Forest 2007 to 2021



Forecasts for primary place demand are mainly based on the birth to reception ratio i.e. the number of pupils born in Waltham Forest wards that still live there when it is time to start full-time education.

Historically the number of babies born in Waltham Forest who still live in the borough when they are due to start full-time education has been close to 80% but over recent years this has dropped to 74% because of more children born in Waltham Forest moving out of the local area before the age of five.

- **Migration**

In addition to historical increased births, some parts of the Borough have experienced significant local and international migration effects, increasing volatility in school populations.

Inward migration not only adds to the pressure at the normal point of school admission (ie timely applications for September school start), but also for “in-year” transfers to local schools.

In order to ensure that Waltham Forest is able to meet the educational place needs of children and families arriving into the borough throughout the year it is important to retain a reasonable level of ‘surplus’ of places.

- **Cross-border movement**

The latest data release from the DfE for the 2022/23 pupils on roll ([Schools, pupils and their characteristics, Academic year 2022/23 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk)) shows that in reception year Waltham Forest is a net exporter of pupils by 1.7% (equal to 58 pupils). This has a minimal effect for place planning.

Historically, Waltham Forest has been a net exporter of children in Year 7 of approximately 15% (equating to 485 students), however over recent years this has reduced to 8.9% (equating to 288 students). This shows a potential positive narrative of more families whose children attend Waltham Forest's Primary school choosing to remain in secondary schools within Waltham Forest, however it may also be due to secondary schools in surrounding areas having less surplus places to offer to Waltham Forest families.

As the decreasing primary demand moves from the primary phase to the secondary phase the cross-border level changes will need to be closely monitored to ensure forecast accuracy and sufficient places are planned for.

- **Housing Growth**

Waltham Forest has been implementing a large housing growth programme, with a planned 30,000 additional homes to be provided by 2038.

The school place planning team collaborates with the planning team to ensure regular updates are received to best estimate the additional child residents (the "child yield") arising from the planned additional housing. These figures are used as part of the projected figures for future years.

Waltham Forest's Pupil Place Planning uses the Greater London Authority child yield calculator in planning for school place demand for housing growth. In addition to this Waltham Forest's school place planning team undertake annual reviews to test the accuracy of the estimated child yield for housing projects (generated via the GLA calculator) against actual figures for the borough once housing has been completed.

This work has led to improved forecasting with the most recent analysis undertaken by Waltham Forest's Place Planning team showing the GLA calculator over-estimated 'child yield' in Waltham Forest housing developments by 10% in primary and 30% in secondary. Therefore current forecasting for Waltham Forest takes this finding into account when forecasting potential yield in the planning area with housing projects.

3.2 Planning Area review

In May 2022 Waltham Forest was one of the many London Local Authorities whose electoral ward boundaries were amended as part of a national review. As a result the number of electoral wards in Waltham Forest increased from 20 to 22 as of May 2022 and approx. 30% of schools moved into a new ward boundary.

As the data that is used to drive the place demand forecasts is gathered largely through electoral wards, Waltham Forest pupil place planning team consulted with

schools via SOAB on amending both primary and secondary place planning areas. The aim of this review was to ensure that planning areas continued to provide the best access to local data upon which to base decisions on.

The approved pupil place planning area changes were then agreed by senior Council Officers, the portfolio lead member for children and young people and the Department of Education.

The review resulted in

- **10 primary place planning areas**
- **3 secondary place planning areas**

Historically there had been only 1 secondary planning area, however analysis of the movement of secondary students supported the use of 3 secondary planning areas. The decision to move to 3 secondary place planning areas was also reviewed against issues arising in recent years where surplus capacity places were pooling in secondary schools at the tip of the North of the borough and the foot of the South. The borough is approximately 7 miles from north to south and 3 miles east to west, this issue of surplus places being held in the furthest corners of the borough was not felt to serve pupils who live up to 7 miles away (as per the DfE guidelines). By increasing from 1 to 3 secondary place planning areas these issues are hoped to be avoided.

3.3 Pupil number forecast methodology

The purpose of forecasting pupil numbers is to satisfy statutory obligations to meet Basic Need (demand for additional school places) and to assess the extent to which a surplus or deficit of places is likely to exist throughout the borough in the future. Pupil numbers in Waltham Forest schools are closely monitored:

- Schools are required to submit a census return to the Department for Education (DfE) each October. This is followed up by further, shorter returns in spring and summer terms.
- Local Authorities are required to submit pupil forecasts for primary and secondary pupils as part of the School Capacity (SCAP) return to the DfE each summer. This informs the DfEs Basic Need capital funding allocations which is used by the Local Authority for place creation.

To make projections of pupil numbers at authority level, the Local Authority use:

- Birth data received from the ONS and GLA.
- Population data to project the transfer rate of children due to start Reception and Year 7.
- Historic pupil data (January School Census) to project the number of pupils in the other year groups.

- The impact of housing developments - housing data is obtained from our planning department and the GLA housing database. Those developments which have been completed and the relevant child yield are used to inform the projections, and progress of upcoming developments and agreed planning permissions are monitored.

The Local Authority independently calculates a projection of pupil numbers for the whole borough before making projections for each individual planning area, which for primary planning consists of ten primary place planning areas (see table held in the 'Forecasting for the primary phase' below) and for secondary planning consists of three secondary place planning areas (see table held in the 'Forecasting for the secondary phase below'). The reasonableness of the individual projections can then be checked by comparing it with the projection for the whole authority. This is then adjusted as necessary taking account of any local knowledge of education opportunities, migration patterns and developments available to local parents, such as new free school provision or permanent expansions incorporating a second site.

- **Forecasting for the primary phase**

The main method used in Waltham Forest for planning primary need is the cohort survival method. The base information used for forecasting the number of children entering Reception is: the number of births within the authority and the number of children in Reception classes (obtained from the January School Census for previous years). The birth figures are provided by the ONS and this data allows the historical uptake factor to be calculated representing the number of children born in the authority who then attend its schools.

Once the number for Reception has been projected, survival ratios are then applied to each age cohort as they move through the system. Cross border movement, both in and out of the borough, is captured within existing transfer rates used to calculate the projections using historic census data and is planned for accordingly.

Due to Ward boundary changes in 2022 Waltham Forest agreed revised planning area boundaries with the DfE in 2022/23 to be used from 2023 onwards. Whilst some boundaries changed the overall number of primary planning areas remained unchanged. Below shows the 10 primary place planning areas, the wards, total number of Reception places (PAN) currently on offer and the number of schools in the ward:

Table 1: Table showing Primary Place Planning Areas, electoral wards included, total Reception PAN on offer in September 2024 and number of primary schools¹

Primary Place Planning Area (PPA)	Electoral Ward	PAN	No. of primary phase Schools
Chingford North	Chingford Green	180	3
	Endlebury	90	1
	Total of primary-phased schools in the PPA	270	4
Chingford West	Larkswood	210	3
	Valley	150	2
	Total of primary-phased schools in the PPA	360	5
Chingford East	Hatch Lane & Highams Park North	180	4
	Hale End & Highams Park South	120	2
	Total of primary-phased schools in the PPA	300	6
Walthamstow North-West	William Morris	150	2
	Higham Hill	240	3
	Chapel End	180	4
	Total of primary-phased schools in the PPA	570	9*
Walthamstow North-East	Wood Street	450	4
	Hoe Street	30	1
	Upper Walthamstow	60	1
	Total of primary-phased schools in the PPA	540	6
Walthamstow West	St James	120	3
	High Street	240	3
	Total of primary-phased schools in the PPA	360	6
Walthamstow South-West	Markhouse	210	4
	Lea Bridge	90	1
	Total of primary-phased schools in the PPA	300	5*
Leyton East	Forest	180	2
	Leytonstone	210	2
	Total of primary-phased schools in the PPA	390	4
Leyton West	Grove Green	150	2
	Leyton	270	5
	Total of primary-phased schools in the PPA	420	7*
Leyton South	Cann Hall	180	3
	Cathall	60	1
	Total of primary-phased schools in the PPA	240	4
Total Primary PA = 10	Total primary-phased schools in the borough		53 plus 3 split sites*

* Notes the Primary Place Planning areas with satellite sites

¹ Please note there are 51 primary phased schools delivering Reception places and two primary phased schools deliver places from Year 3 (Junior schools). Three of these schools also have satellite sites that delivery places from reception through to Year 6.

- **Forecasting for the secondary phase**

Historical data for the secondary phase is used to calculate the transfer rate from Year 6 to Year 7. A transfer rate of approximately 87% is applied to the Year 6 projected rolls to calculate the projected Year 7 intake, this percentage is based in part on a 5-year average transfer.

In addition, Waltham Forest has historically been a net exporter of pupils at Year 7, but this trend is slowing seemingly due to the improved performance of Waltham Forest secondary schools alongside our neighbouring borough's reduced ability to accommodate additional applications from Waltham Forest residents. Projections to 2030 supports the expected increase in retention rate going forward.

Since the planning area review the number of secondary place planning areas increased from 1 to 3 in order to better meet the needs of residents and ensure that surplus school places were not being held in opposite parts of the borough to where they were needed. Below shows the 3 secondary place planning areas, the wards, total number of Year 7 places (PAN) currently on offer and the number of schools in the ward:

Table 2: Table showing Secondary Place Planning Areas, electoral wards included, total Year 7 PAN on offer in September 2024 and number of secondary schools

Secondary Planning Area	Electoral Ward	PAN	Number of Secondary Schools
Chingford	Chingford Green		
	Endlebury	240	1
	Hale End & Highams Park South		
	Hatch Lane & Highams Park North	420	2
	Larkswood	160	1
	Valley		
	Total of secondary schools in the PA	820	4
Walthamstow	William Morris		
	Chapel End	360	2
	High Street		
	Higham Hill	124	1
	Hoe Street	180	1
	Markhouse	240	1
	St James	210	1
	Upper Walthamstow		
	Wood Street	210	1
	Total of secondary schools in the PA	1324	7
Leyton	Forest		
	Cann Hall	150	1
	Cathall		
	Grove Green	162	1
	Lea Bridge	180	1
	Leyton	120	1
	Leytonstone	342	2
	Total of secondary schools in the PA	954	6
Total Secondary PA = 3	Total primary schools in the borough		17

3.4 Historic Management of PAN and accuracy of forecasting

Primary

Significant expansions occurred between 2007 and 2018. During this period reception was added:

- 3FE in the north (Chingford)
- 24FE in the centre (Walthamstow)
- 10FE in the south (Leyton/Leytonstone)

The peak reception intake year was 2016/17. After this year overall demand for primary places across the borough reduced. This was managed through in-year variations as a temporary solution until 2020 when it became apparent the decline was long term.

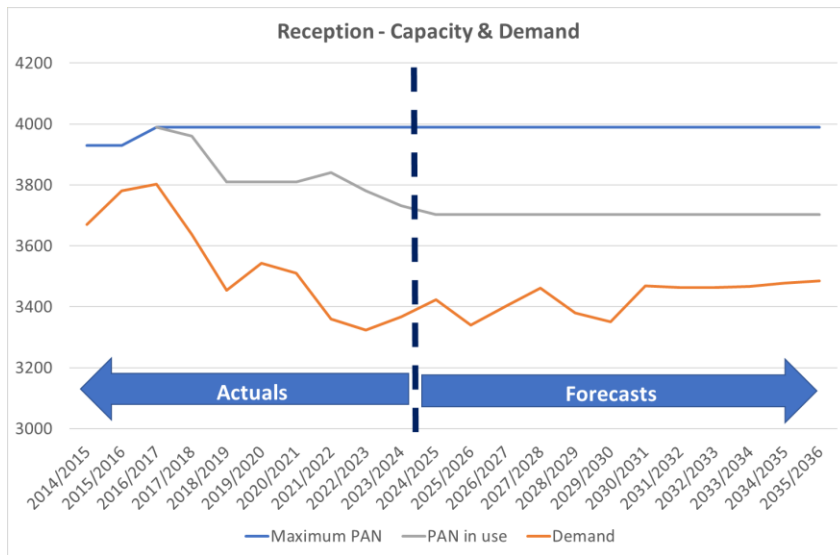
From 2020 the service has adopted an holistic and proactive approach to PAN management and schools' financial sustainability. Governing Bodies have been supported to understand this and the steps they are responsible for implementing. This approach aims to ensure that the primary sector PAN flexes and retracts as needed over the next planning period.

Where possible the spare capacity of primary places has been managed through PAN reductions for standard entry points of Reception, and Year 3 for junior schools, and through caps for necessary year groups outside of these. To date reception PAN has been reduced across the borough by 9.5FE:

- 1FE in north
- 4FE in centre
- 4.5FE in south

Another 1.5 FE is due to be removed from the centre of the borough in September 2024. Taking the reduction in Reception to 11FE by September 2024.

The graph below shows the maximum PAN available, operating PAN in use and reception demand since 2014.



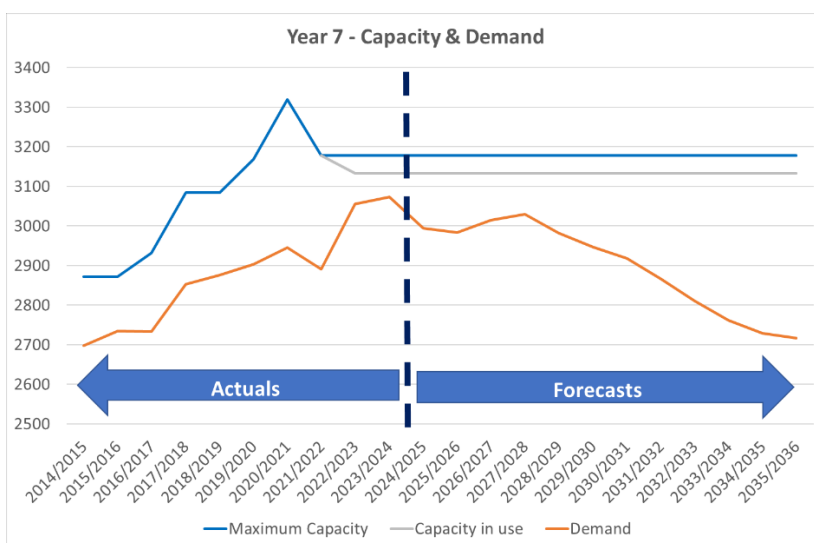
Secondary

Within secondary provision demand for year 7 places has grown significantly since 2016. This has been managed through adding 10 forms of entry through free schools and expanding existing schools.

Over recent years there have been a few areas in the borough where demand has reduced (due to either location or faith demand). Between 2011-2021 a few secondaries held the majority of the surplus places across the secondary phase leading to poor parental choice and financial risk accumulating in these schools.

The review of secondary place planning areas sought to ensure that the secondary sector PAN growth was in schools that are first preference for parents and to reduce the risk of any school holding most of the surplus places across the borough.

The graph below shows the maximum PAN available, operating PAN in use and reception demand since 2014.



Accuracy of place forecasting

Historically the forecasts for Waltham Forest have been very accurate. These are evidenced in the DfE school place scorecard data which is published each summer (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/school-places-scorecards>). Most recently primary projections have been within 1.4% of actual figures and secondary projections within 0.4%.

Waltham Forest commissioned an external review in 2024 to test the quality of the forecasting provided by Waltham Forest's School Place Commissioning team. It found "the data and accuracy used by Waltham Forest's mainstream pupil place planning manager is robust with an overall accuracy of between 1% - 2% and can be relied upon"

For both primary and secondary there are additional factors which affect the forecasts, such as inward and outward migration figures, changes in expansions in neighbouring boroughs and housing growth.

3.5 Funding of school growth

Government funding

Government funding for school places is mainly through annual "Basic Need" allocations. These are based on data collected from Local Authorities in the annual School Capacity Survey (SCAP). This collects information on the capacities of schools in each planning area (as shown in this Plan), and Local Authorities' forecasts of pupil numbers for several years ahead.

Basic Need funding is allocated based on a comparison of forecast pupil numbers with school capacity in each planning area, with shortfalls in capacity attracting funding. Adjustments are made to account for school places for which central government funding has already been provided, including through free schools, or which will be funded from developer contributions, where they are not yet fully reflected by the data collected through SCAP.

Additional government funding for school places is sometimes made available through ad hoc bidding rounds.

Academies can also submit bids to the DfE Condition Improvement Fund (CIF). As well as addressing condition issues, this can be used to address overcrowding (including cases of recently approved age-range expansions and sixth form expansions); add key specialist facilities such as kitchen and dining facilities, science

laboratories or sports hall; or support an increase in admission number for academies rated by Ofsted as Good or Outstanding.

New academies created through applications directly to the DfE – “wave” free schools can be an important contribution towards ensuring sufficient school places. Their capital costs are separately funded by the DfE, but this funding would be expected to result in reduced Basic Need funding in the longer term, as a result of the additional capacity they provide.

Capital funding for the Basic Need for new pupil places in all government-funded schools (including academies) is allocated to Local Authorities according to the relative need for new places and based on forecast data provided by Local Authorities. In deciding where to use Basic Need funding to provide additional places, Local Authorities are expected to consider fairly both their maintained schools and local academies, and where the additional places will be of greatest benefit to their children.

Housing development and funding for school places

The School Organisation Team is consulted on all significant housing developments, and advises on the likely impact on local schools, and the measures which would be required from developers in mitigation. Typically, this will include seeking financial contributions towards the cost of expanding local schools if there are not expected to be sufficient places available.

New residential development is also expected to increase demands on the availability of early education places. This could adversely impact on the ability of the existing local early education market to offer a reasonable and flexible offer for parents. Where this occurs, developer contributions will be sought to contribute towards increasing capacity in the early education market, either through expanding existing provision or through providing new facilities. Where larger developments are required to provide new primary schools, it is expected that these schools will include nursery classes. It may also be necessary for large housing developments to incorporate into any community facilities provided accommodation suitable for delivery of additional early education and childcare by the private, voluntary or independent sector.

There are now two types of developer contributions relevant to school capacity - Section 106 (S106) contributions and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

S106 contributions are subject to legal restrictions under the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010, and can only be required if they are:

- necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
- directly related to the development;
- fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

S106 contributions are paid directly to the Council to enable it to meet its statutory duty to secure sufficient school and early years places. The Council, working with local schools and providers, will identify the most appropriate way to increase capacity to meet the needs of the development.

School Capacity (SCAP) return

As explained in section 2.4 the Local Authority must submit the School Capacity (SCAP) return to the DfE on an annual basis. This requires the borough to report on all the teaching space (capacity) available in mainstream schools and also the forecast roll numbers for the next 5-7 years. This enables the DfE to identify any areas with a deficit of places in the future that will require funding. Where this deficit is identified and agreed then the local authority is funded at a fixed cost per place. This is weighted differently for inner/outer London. As from 2023 the return also requires SEND forecasts.

3.6 Understanding and Managing future need

Managing a decreasing future need

Where it is identified there is an unnecessary surplus the Local Authority works with schools to help manage their PAN and year group intake. At Planning Area level we aim to hold surplus at approx. 5% to allow for parental choice and in year migration.

Where a more regular drop in demand is identified a school can officially reduce their PAN for Reception or Year 7 (or Year 3 if they are a junior school) via the admissions determined arrangement consultation. This is carried out each Autumn term (December/January) for the following academic year. This is a 6-week consultation as per the DfE admissions code requirements.

For year groups outside those governed by the PAN (i.e. those other than Reception and Year 7 or Year 3 for Junior schools), Governors can agree to apply a cap on the year group when an entire class is empty. For example, where a 3FE (90 place) primary school has less than 60 pupils in year 4 the Governing Body can agree to place a cap at 60 pupils, effectively enabling it to operate as a 2FE for that year group. Whilst the Local Authority will support Governing Bodies wherever possible with these caps Governors need to be aware that that, whilst not common in practice, parents can appeal for a place in school where a cap has been agreed. The members of the appeal panel are independent from both schools and the Local Authority and will, alongside other factors, consider the resources that the school has to offer. However, it is the panels decision whether to refuse appeal or instruct the school to admit the child.

More information can be found here: (<https://thehub-beta.walthamforest.gov.uk/admissions>).

Increasingly there are primary schools who are in situations where they can only part fill year groups, for instance 1.5 classes in a 2FE school. In this situation the Local Authority will work with the school to see if mixed year group teaching is a viable option. The Schools Financial Recovery Plan 2021-2023 delivered a project with School Improvement develop successful models and best practice in delivering a quality education to mixed year groups within the primary sector. This project, and other best practice in this area has been shared with schools in Waltham Forest.

Managing an increasing future need

Where applications for school places exceed the combined admission numbers of schools in that area (at a primary place planning area for primary phase and at a secondary place planning area for the secondary phase), then additional school places will need to be provided.

If the shortage of places is expected to be temporary, it may be sufficient for one or more schools to admit above their usual admission number into “bulge” classes – either using existing accommodation or in temporary accommodation.

Where the increase in demand is shown to be long-term, for example a general increase in primary or secondary aged children, expansions of existing schools are likely to be more appropriate. However, the needs of each planning area is assessed and reviewed individually. When choosing which school should expand, a number of decision-making criteria will be considered using a matrix, including:

- **Location:** to allow the option of children walking or cycling to school, it is preferable for children to be able to attend a school no more than 2 miles (for infant children) or 3 miles (for older children) from home.
- **Quality of provision:** expansion of successful, high attaining schools supports the Council’s commitment to improving educational outcomes and is in line with DfE expectations.
- **Popularity:** the Council seeks to ensure a high percentage of parents can secure a place at their first preference school.
- **Existing accommodation and site area:** in some cases, a school’s existing accommodation may already support a higher number of pupils (for example, it may have a large hall, or a large total site area).
- **Feasibility of expansion:** the cost of expanding a school will be affected by their current layout of accommodation.
- **Cost:** it is important to ensure that Basic Need funding is spent getting the best value for money possible

Local consultation will inform the decision to expand a school.

If the shortage of places is forecast to be sustained with a permanent expansion of capacity required that is unable to be met through bulge or expansion of an existing school a new school (Free Schools) may be required. The Local Authority can no longer create new schools, they must be Free Schools which are approved by the Regional Schools Commissioner (RSC) and the DfE. However, Local Authorities may

wish to consider the relocation of maintained schools, which is admissible within a 2-mile radius of the original site.

All decisions for any expansion will be shared with SOAB (please see section 2.4).

4 SCHOOL PLACE PLANNING DATA 2023-2030

In consideration of the statutory duties and guidance outlined above, Waltham Forest has set a target to hold unfilled 'additional capacity places' in the primary and secondary sector at circa 10% at a borough level and circa 5% at individual planning area level, where possible. It should be noted that all PANs in this section include proposed PAN amendments as part of the school admissions determined arrangements for September 2025 and 2026.

4.1 Primary phase

4.1.1 Primary Borough Level information

The full reception capacity (PAN) across the borough is currently 4,020. The planned capacity in use is planned to fall to 3,761 in 2023/24 due to the implementation of agreed PAN reductions.

In addition, several Governing Bodies have been supported to put caps in place for year groups within years 1-6. This is usually agreed where a school has a significant surplus of places within a specific year group (e.g., 33 vacancies in a year group of 60). Both this and the agreed permanent PAN reductions support schools to reduce staff accordingly and avoid the accumulation of a budget deficit. These PAN reductions and caps will be reviewed annually, and more reductions could be applied if necessary. Alternatively, schools could be asked to plan to reopen classes as demand increases again.

For September 2024, 92.8% of pupils were offered their first preference school (compared to 89.1% in London), and 98.7% were offered one of their top three preferences schools (compared to 97.2% in London).

The table below shows that if no further PAN reductions were implemented the borough total for Reception will be successfully held on average at 9.2% for the next 8 years.

Table 3: Table showing Total physical capacity for Reception places, Reception places available through operating PAN, forecast demand for Reception Places, forecast surplus number and surplus as a percentage

Year	Total physical reception place capacity	Reception capacity available in operating PAN	Forecast of reception demand	Number of Surplus places based on operating PAN	Surplus % based on operating PAN
2024-25	4050	3690	3352	338	9.16%
2025-26	4050	3690	3329	361	9.78%
2026-27	4050	3630	3309	321	8.84%
2027-28	4050	3570	3291	279	7.82%
2028-29	4050	3510	3276	234	6.67%

4.1.2 Individual Primary Place Planning Areas

Whilst the management of PAN across the whole borough for Reception places has been successful in holding surplus at circa 10%, this disguises significant differences within the ten primary place planning areas.

For individual primary place planning areas the aim is to hold the surplus at approximately 5%, however to achieve this in every planning area this is not possible due to the clustering of schools in some parts of the borough.

The following section provides details for each of the ten primary place planning areas (PPA). Information on each PPPA includes the following:

a) **Summary of information for Primary pupil place demand in Pupil Planning Area**

Providing a narrative for the planning area

b) A table to show school level detail with the following headers:

School	Type	Maximum PAN	Current PAN
Name of each school within the PPA	This is the description of the type of the school e.g. community/academy	This is the maximum number of places that could be made available in the school based on the physical building capacity. For example a school built as a three form entry school would have a maximum PAN of 90 places.	<p>This is the current agreed published admissions number for the school - the number of school places that the school is staffed to provide.</p> <p>This number may be less than the maximum PAN if the school has had a formally agreed PAN reduction. For example, a school built as a three form entry school could provide 90 places but due to falling demand may have reduced the number of places to deliver 60 places (becoming a 2 form entry school).</p>
Total		This is the maximum number of places that <u>could</u> be delivered from all of the primary school buildings in the PPA	This is the maximum number of places that has been <u>agreed</u> to be

			delivered by the primary schools in the PPA
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c) **A table showing the historic numbers for the whole place planning area and the forecast need.** This provides a narrative for the planning area from 2015/16 through to 2027/28. It gives the information for both Reception classes to show the main primary intake year, but also the numbers of pupils across all primary year groups in the schools in the area to provide a full picture of the local pupil place needs.

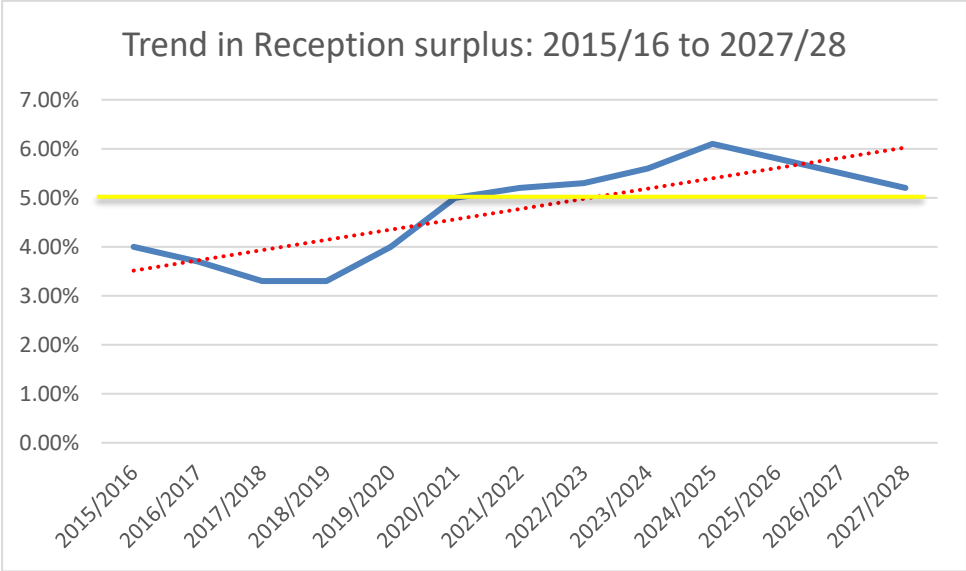
Year	Reception				Whole School			
	PAN	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %	Total Places	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %
Academic Year starting in September each year	The agreed and published number of reception places in the area must provide for the academic year	The number of children actually on roll in reception in primary schools in the area	The number of 'spare' places available in the area.	The percentage of spare places for the place planning area. The DfE encourage Local Authorities to aim for 5% surplus places to manage in-year movement and ensure that parents have choice in school places.	This shows the total number of places in the schools in the planning area – from Reception through to Year 6.	The number of children actually on roll across all years in primary schools in the area	The number of 'spare' places available across all year groups and schools in the area.	The percentage of spare places for the place planning area across all year groups.

D) **A graph showing the percent of surplus Reception places between 2015/16 to 2027/28.** Based on guidance from the DfE the Local Authority aims to hold surplus places for the main intake year at both primary and secondary around 5% to manage in-year movement and ensure that parents have choice in school places.

The LA works with headteachers and governing bodies of maintained (community) schools and Headteachers and Trustees of academies to agree to reduce or expand the numbers of places (PAN) available each year based on the forecast numbers for the planning area.

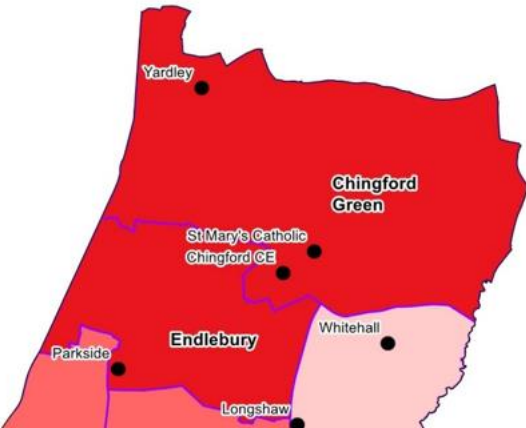
The LA aims, with schools support, to hold the surplus (blue) line as close to the 5% (yellow) line as possible. The red dotted line shows the trend for surplus places.

Example



Blue line = % of surplus places available each year
Red dotted line = trend for surplus places
Yellow = 5% target line

Chingford North Pupil Planning Area



a) Summary of information for Primary pupil place demand in Chingford North

Chingford North Planning area is at the very top of the borough. Of the four primary schools two are faith schools. Distance between the schools is greater than in many of the other planning areas, based around the historic housing availability in the area. In 2017, Parkside Primary was expanded by one form of entry to become a 3-form entry school as part of the wider primary expansion programme to meet the rising population needs.

Academic year 2016/17 was the peak year across the borough for reception places, after which most planning areas in the borough saw demand for Reception places fall. However, in Chingford North demand for Reception places has grown. The area has continued to fully fill Reception places available leading to a continued lack of surplus places and reducing parental preference and ability to meet in-year movement needs.

In September 2023 Yardley Primary Academy was supported to provide a 'bulge' class, increasing its PAN from 60 to 90. This will follow the borough's agreed model of two academic years of a 'bulge' class before becoming permanent expansion in the third year. The LA will continue to monitor this on an annual basis and support local schools to manage their published admissions numbers to reflect local demand.

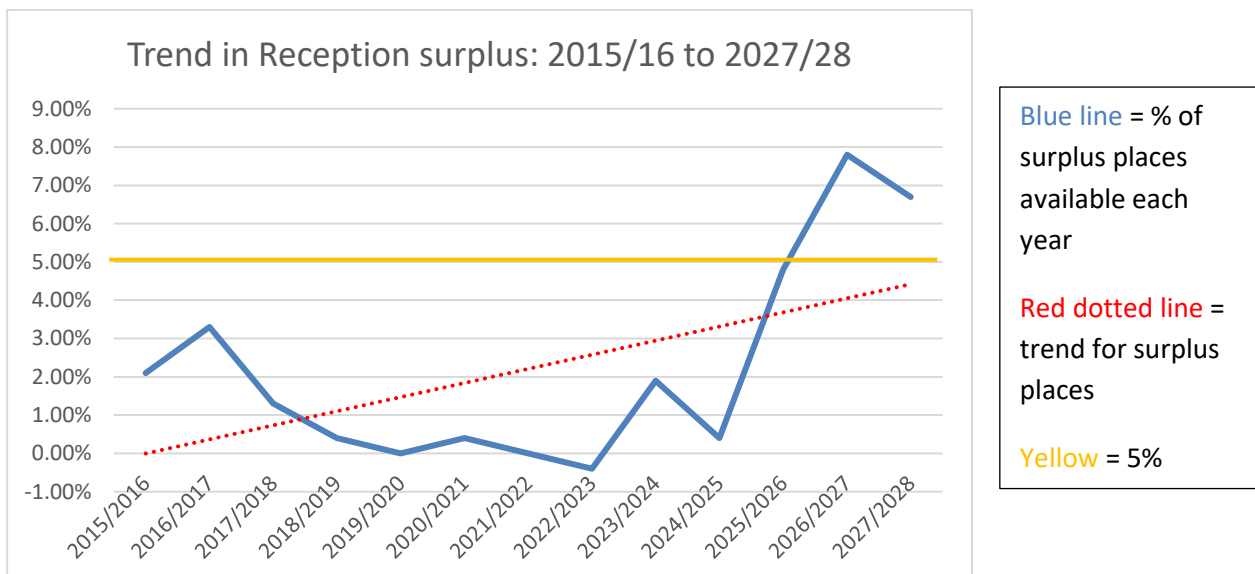
b) Schools in the Chingford North PPA:

School	Type	Maximum PAN	Current PAN for 2023/24
Chingford CofE Primary School	Voluntary controlled school	60	60
Parkside Primary School	Community school	90	90
St Mary's Catholic Primary School	Voluntary aided school	30	30
Yardley Primary School	Academy converter	90	90
Total		270	270

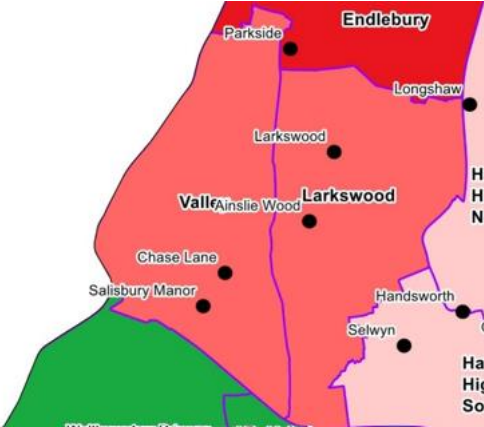
c) The table below shows the historic numbers on roll in reception and the school as a whole. It also shows forecast reception numbers from 2024/25 up to 2027/28:

Year	Reception				Whole School			
	PAN	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %	Total Places	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %
2015/2016	240	235	5	2.1%	1890	1509	381	20.2%
2016/2017	240	232	8	3.3%	1890	1527	363	19.2%
2017/2018	240	237	3	1.3%	1890	1572	318	16.8%
2018/2019	240	239	1	0.4%	1890	1595	295	15.6%
2019/2020	240	240	0	0.0%	1890	1603	287	15.2%
2020/2021	240	239	1	0.4%	1890	1636	254	13.4%
2021/2022	240	240	0	0.0%	1890	1652	238	12.6%
2022/2023	240	241	-1	-0.4%	1890	1672	218	11.5%
2023/2024	270	265	5	1.9%	1920	1695	225	11.7%
2024/2025	270	269	1	0.4%				
2025/2026	270	257	13	4.8%				
2026/2027	270	249	21	7.8%				
2027/2028	270	252	18	6.7%				

d) Graph showing % of surplus Reception places between 2015/16 to 2027/28



Chingford West Primary Planning area



a) Summary of information for Primary pupil place demand in Chingford West

Chingford West Planning area is in the North of the borough. It has four primary schools. The schools run down the centre of the planning area based around the historic housing availability in the area.

Academic year 2016/17 was the peak year across the borough for reception places, after which most planning areas in the borough saw demand for Reception places fall. In Chingford West demand for Reception places has seen a gradual fall in Reception place demand. Surplus places in the area have been higher than the 5% target since 2018/19.

The Local Authority is in talks with Salisbury Manor primary Academy to discuss reduction of 30 places (1 Form of entry) based on continued low parental preferences and lack of place demand in the area. It is hoped to have this in place by 2026/27.

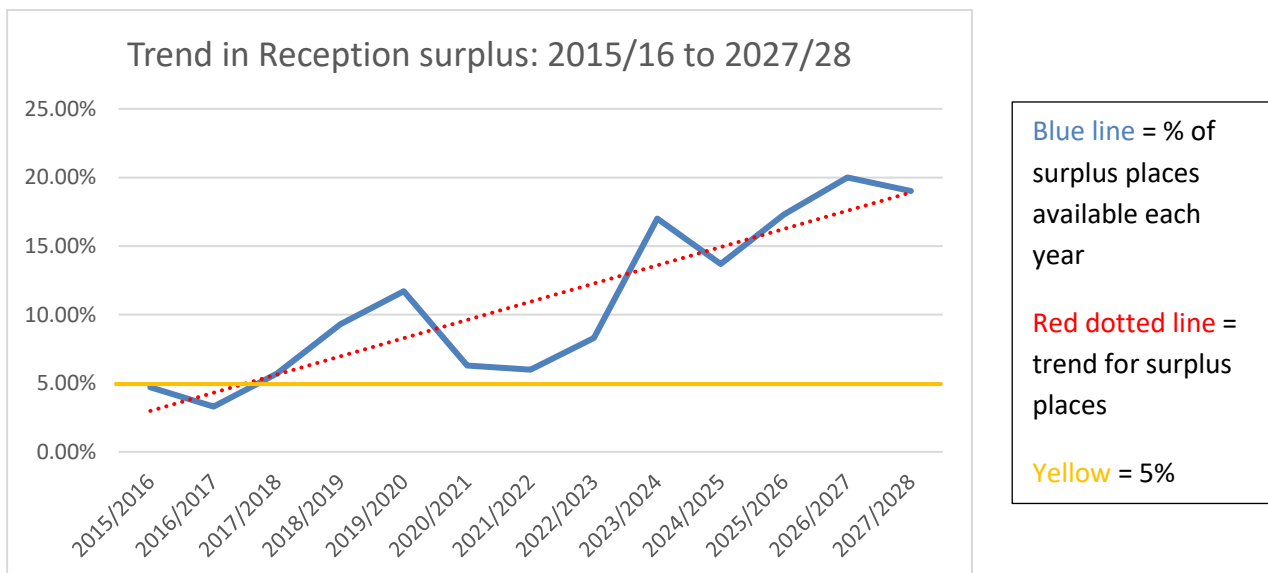
b) There are 4 primary schools in Chingford West:

School	Type	Maximum PAN	Current PAN for 2023/24
Ainslie Wood Primary School	Community school	60	60
Chase Lane Primary School	Community school	90	90
Lime Academy Larkswold	Academy converter	90	90
Salisbury Manor Primary School	Academy converter	60	60
Total		300	300

c) The table below shows the historic numbers on roll in reception and also the school as a whole. It also shows forecast reception numbers from 2024/25 up to 2027/28:

Year	Reception				Whole School			
	PAN	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %	Total Places	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %
2015/2016	300	286	14	4.7%	2100	1955	145	6.9%
2016/2017	300	290	10	3.3%	2100	1972	128	6.1%
2017/2018	300	283	17	5.7%	2100	2000	100	4.8%
2018/2019	300	272	28	9.3%	2100	1968	132	6.3%
2019/2020	300	265	35	11.7%	2100	1913	187	8.9%
2020/2021	300	281	19	6.3%	2100	1927	173	8.2%
2021/2022	300	282	18	6.0%	2100	1901	199	9.5%
2022/2023	300	275	25	8.3%	2100	1910	190	9.0%
2023/2024	300	249	51	17.0%	2100	1872	228	10.9%
2024/2025	300	259	41	13.7%				
2025/2026	300	248	52	17.3%				
2026/2027	300	240	60	20.0%				
2027/2028	300	243	57	19.0%				

d) Graph showing % of surplus Reception places between 2015/16 to 2027/28



Chingford East Primary Planning Area



- a) Chingford East Planning area is in the North of the borough. It has six primary schools. The schools in the top half of the planning area are separated by larger distances than schools in many other parts of the borough largely due to sections of forest. Three of the schools are academies. Schools are located around the historic housing availability in the area.

Academic year 2016/17 was the peak year across the borough for reception places, after which most planning areas in the borough saw demand for Reception places fall. In Chingford East demand for Reception places has fluctuated more than in many other planning areas but overall there has been a fall in Reception place demand.

Longshaw Primary Academy was supported to reduce its published admissions numbers (PAN) by 30 (1FE) in 2023/24 based on continued fall in place demand in the area.

The LA will continue to monitor this on an annual basis and support local schools to manage their published admissions numbers to reflect local demand.

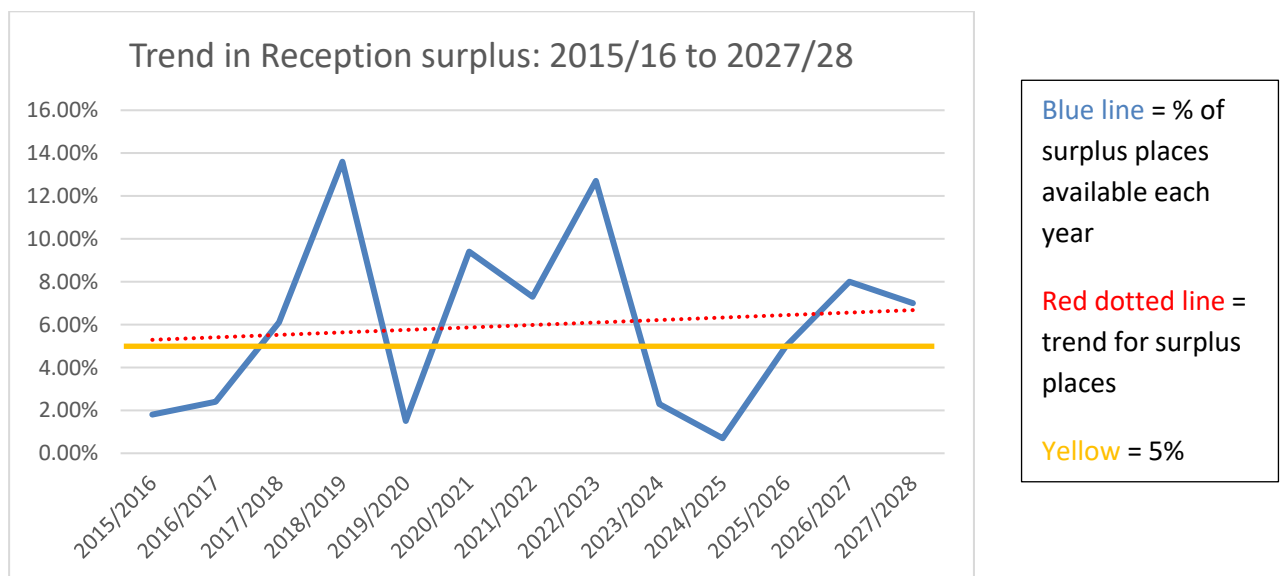
- b) There are 6 primary schools in Chingford East:

School	Type	Maximum PAN	Current PAN 2023/24
Handsworth Primary School	Community school	60	60
Longshaw Primary Academy	Academy sponsor led	60	30
Oakhill Primary School	Community school	30	30
Selwyn Primary School	Academy converter	90	90
Whitehall Primary School	Community school	60	60
Woodford Green Primary School	Academy converter	30	30
Total		330	300

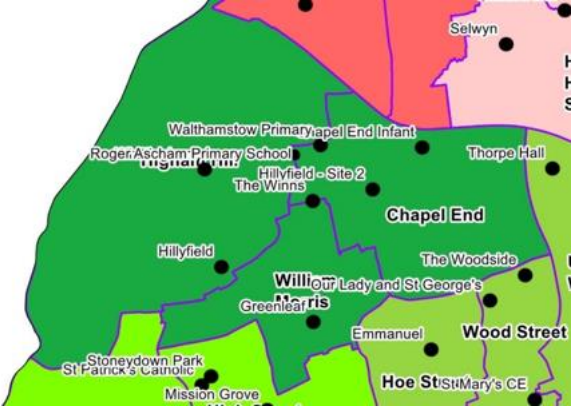
c) The table below shows the historic numbers on roll in reception and also the school as a whole. It also shows forecast reception numbers from 2024/25 up to 2027/28:

Year	Reception				Whole School			
	PAN	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %	Total Places	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %
2015/2016	330	324	6	1.8%	2310	2257	53	2.3%
2016/2017	330	322	8	2.4%	2310	2242	68	2.9%
2017/2018	330	310	20	6.1%	2310	2174	136	5.9%
2018/2019	330	285	45	13.6%	2310	2145	165	7.1%
2019/2020	330	325	5	1.5%	2310	2181	129	5.6%
2020/2021	330	299	31	9.4%	2310	2108	202	8.7%
2021/2022	330	306	24	7.3%	2310	2085	225	9.7%
2022/2023	330	288	42	12.7%	2310	2040	270	11.7%
2023/2024	300	293	7	2.3%	2310	2038	272	11.8%
2024/2025	300	298	2	0.7%				
2025/2026	300	285	15	5.0%				
2026/2027	300	276	24	8.0%				
2027/2028	300	279	21	7.0%				

d) Graph showing % of surplus Reception places between 2015/16 to 2027/28



Walthamstow North-West Primary Planning Area



- a) Walthamstow North-West Planning area is in the Centre of the borough. It has seven primary-phased schools and a school split site (which, following the DfE guidance, must be counted as a separate school for the School Capacity return) offering reception classes. There is also a primary-phased schools only offering junior classes, with its main intake year being Year 3. Schools are located around the historic housing availability in the area.

Academic year 2016/17 was the peak year across the borough for reception places, after which most planning areas in the borough saw demand for Reception places fall. In Walthamstow North-West demand for Reception places has been less than the PAN available since 2015/16.

The Winns Primary took an in year variation in 2016/17 but this was not agreed by the Office of School Adjudicator in 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21. In 2021/22 the LA supported The Winns Primary to implement a permanent reduction of 30 places. Hillyfield Primary Academy (main site) was also supported to permanently reduce their PAN by 30 in 2020/21. Walthamstow Primary Academy have been supported to reduce their PAN by 30 (1 form of entry) for September 2024/25, this is shown on the graph and is expected to bring the surplus percentage for the planning area to 7%.

- b) There are 7 primary phased schools with reception classes and one split site in Walthamstow North-West:

School	Type	Maximum PAN	Current PAN
Chapel End Infant School	Community school	90	90
Greenleaf Primary School	Community school	60	60
Hillyfield Primary Academy	Academy converter	120	90
Hillyfield Primary Academy - Site 2	Academy converter	90	90
Roger Ascham Primary School	Academy converter	60	60
The Winns Primary School	Community school	120	90
Walthamstow Primary Academy	Free schools	60	60*
Whittingham Primary Academy	Academy converter	60	60
Total		660	600

*Agreed to reduce to 30 in September 2024

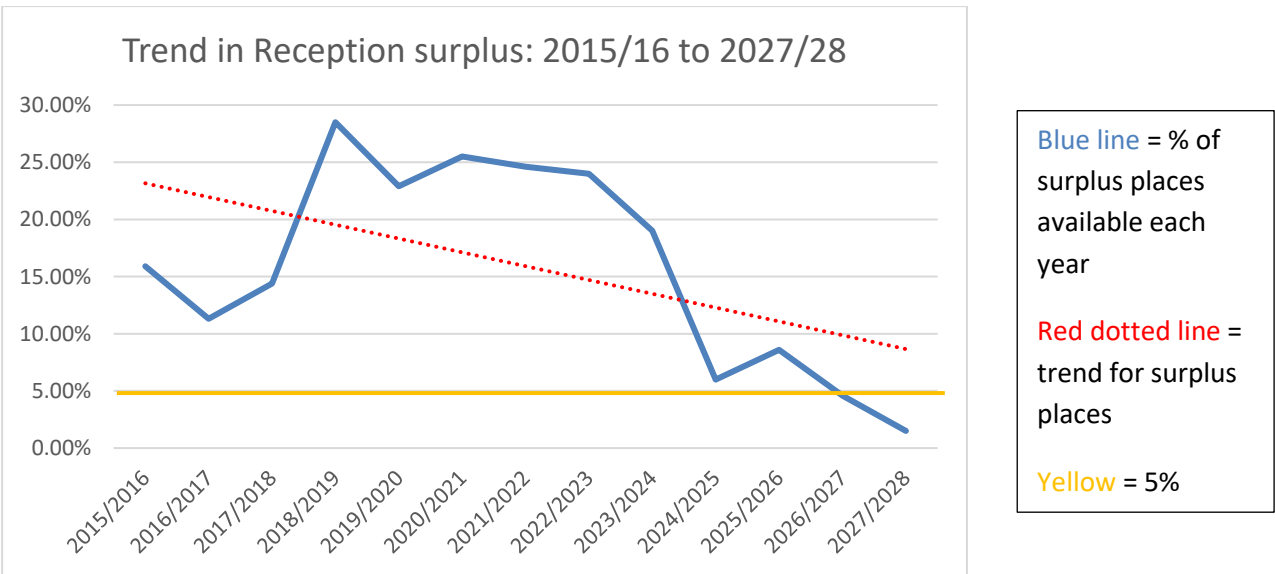
There is 1 primary-phased school offering only junior classes in Walthamstow North-West

School	Type	Maximum PAN for Year 3 intake year	Current PAN
Chapel End Junior Academy	Academy sponsored	90	90
Total		90	90

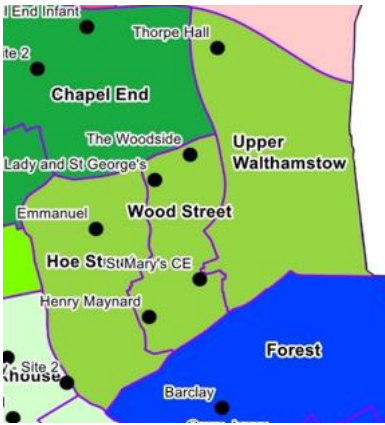
c) The table below shows the historic numbers on roll in reception and also the school as a whole. It also shows forecast reception numbers from 2024/25 up to 2027/28:

Year	Reception				Whole School			
	PAN	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %	Total Places	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %
2015/2016	660	555	105	15.9%	4620	3749	871	18.9%
2016/2017	630	559	71	11.3%	4620	3849	771	16.7%
2017/2018	630	539	91	14.4%	4620	3942	678	14.7%
2018/2019	660	472	188	28.5%	4620	3856	764	16.5%
2019/2020	660	509	151	22.9%	4620	3753	867	18.8%
2020/2021	660	492	168	25.5%	4620	3765	855	18.5%
2021/2022	630	475	155	24.6%	4620	3685	935	20.2%
2022/2023	600	456	144	24.0%	4620	3610	1010	21.9%
2023/2024	600	486	114	19.0%	4620	3527	1093	23.7%
2024/2025	600	536	34	6.0%				
2025/2026	600	521	49	8.6%				
2026/2027	540	515	25	4.6%				
2027/2028	540	532	8	1.5%				

d) Graph showing % of surplus Reception places between 2015/16 to 2027/28



Walthamstow North-East Primary Planning Area



- a) Walthamstow North-East Planning area is in the Centre of the borough. It has six primary schools and a school split site (which, following the DfE guidance, must be counted as a separate school for the School Capacity return). Four of the six schools are academies, two also being faith schools, and one of the maintained (community) schools is a voluntary aided faith school. The forest lies to the east of the PPA and schools are located around the historic housing availability in the area.

Academic year 2016/17 was the peak year across the borough for reception places, after which most planning areas in the borough saw demand for Reception places fall. In Walthamstow North-East demand for Reception places has consistently been lower than the PAN available since 2015/16.

Thorpe Hall Primary took an in year variation each year from 2017 to 2020, in 2021/22 the Office for School Adjudicator refused the in year variation leading to a 'bulge'. The LA supported Thorpe Hall Primary to implement a permanent reduction of 30 places for 2022/23. Our Lady and St George's Catholic Primary have been supported to reduce their PAN by 15 (0.5 form of entry) for September 2025/26. This is shown on the graph and is expected to bring the surplus percentage for the planning area to 11%.

The LA will continue to monitor this on an annual basis and support local schools to manage their published admissions numbers to reflect local demand.

- a) There are 6 primary schools and a split site school in Walthamstow North-East:

School	Type	Maximum PAN	Current PAN 2023/24
Barclay Primary School - Site 2	Academy converter	60	60
Emmanuel Community School	Free schools	30	30
Henry Maynard Primary School	Community school	120	120
Our Lady and St George's Catholic Primary School	Voluntary aided school	60	60*

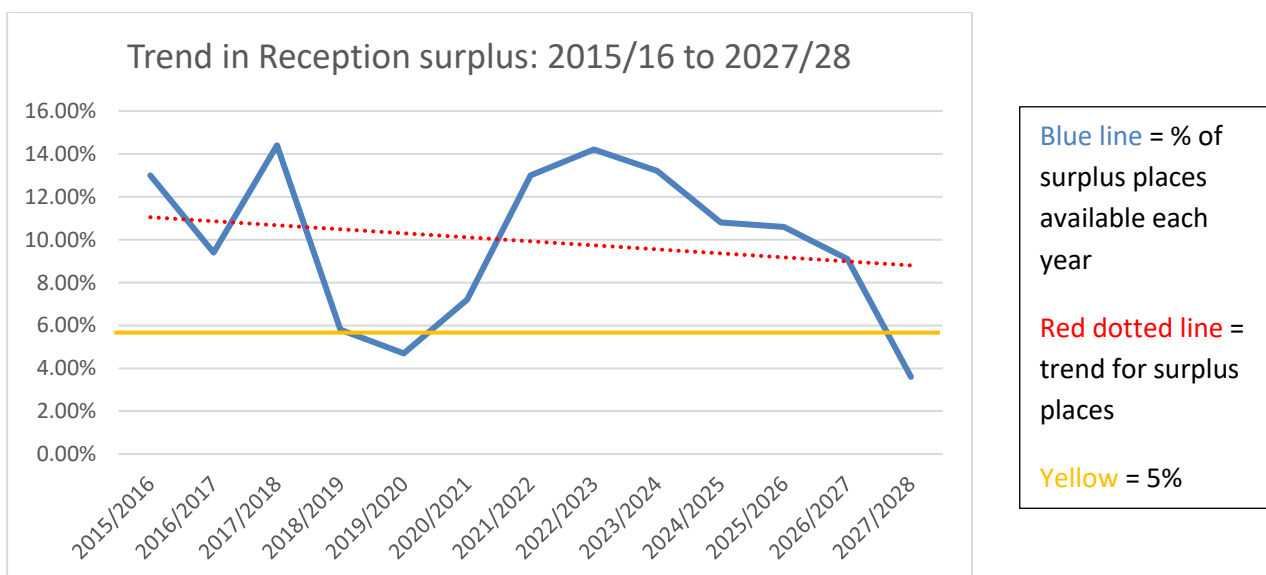
St Mary's CofE Primary School	Academy converter	90	90
The Woodside Primary Academy	Academy sponsor led	180	180
Thorpe Hall Primary School	Community school	90	60
Total		630	600

* Agreed to reduce to 45 in September 2025

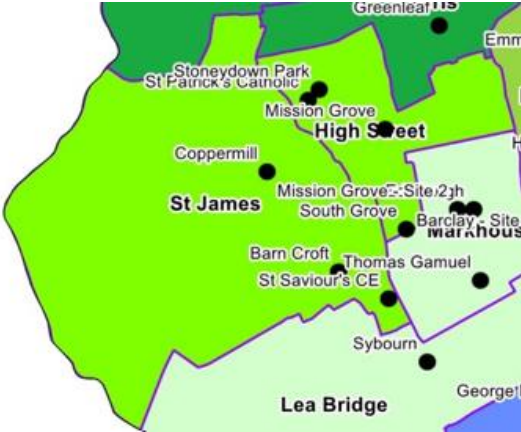
b) The table below shows the historic numbers on roll in reception and also the school as a whole. It also shows forecast reception numbers from 2024/25 up to 2027/28:

Year	Reception				Whole School			
	PAN	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %	Total Places	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %
2015/2016	630	548	82	13.0%	4410	3634	776	17.6%
2016/2017	630	571	59	9.4%	4410	3796	614	13.9%
2017/2018	630	539	91	14.4%	4410	3784	626	14.2%
2018/2019	600	565	35	5.8%	4410	3836	574	13.0%
2019/2020	600	572	28	4.7%	4410	3801	609	13.8%
2020/2021	600	557	43	7.2%	4410	3765	645	14.6%
2021/2022	630	548	82	13.0%	4410	3699	711	16.1%
2022/2023	600	515	85	14.2%	4410	3633	777	17.6%
2023/2024	600	521	79	13.2%	4410	3641	769	17.4%
2024/2025	585	522	63	10.8%				
2025/2026	585	523	62	10.6%				
2026/2027	585	532	53	9.1%				
2027/2028	585	564	21	3.6%				

c) Graph showing % of surplus Reception places between 2015/16 to 2027/28



Walthamstow West Primary Planning area



a) Summary of information for Primary pupil place demand in Walthamstow West

Walthamstow West Planning area is in the Centre of the borough. It has seven primary schools of which one is an academy and a faith school, and one of the six community schools is a faith school.

Academic year 2016/17 was the peak year across the borough for reception places, after which most planning areas in the borough saw demand for Reception places fall. In Walthamstow West demand for Reception places has fluctuated quite significantly since 2015/16, this is felt to be due to the number of schools within close proximity within planning areas and also along boundary lines.

Due to the low number of surplus places in the 2015/16 and 2016/17 a bulge class was put in Coppermill Primary for one year only after which it was removed due to demand falling. Since 2017/18 numbers on roll have fluctuated by half to full class numbers almost every year. The LA will continue to monitor this on an annual basis and support local schools to manage their published admissions numbers to reflect local demand.

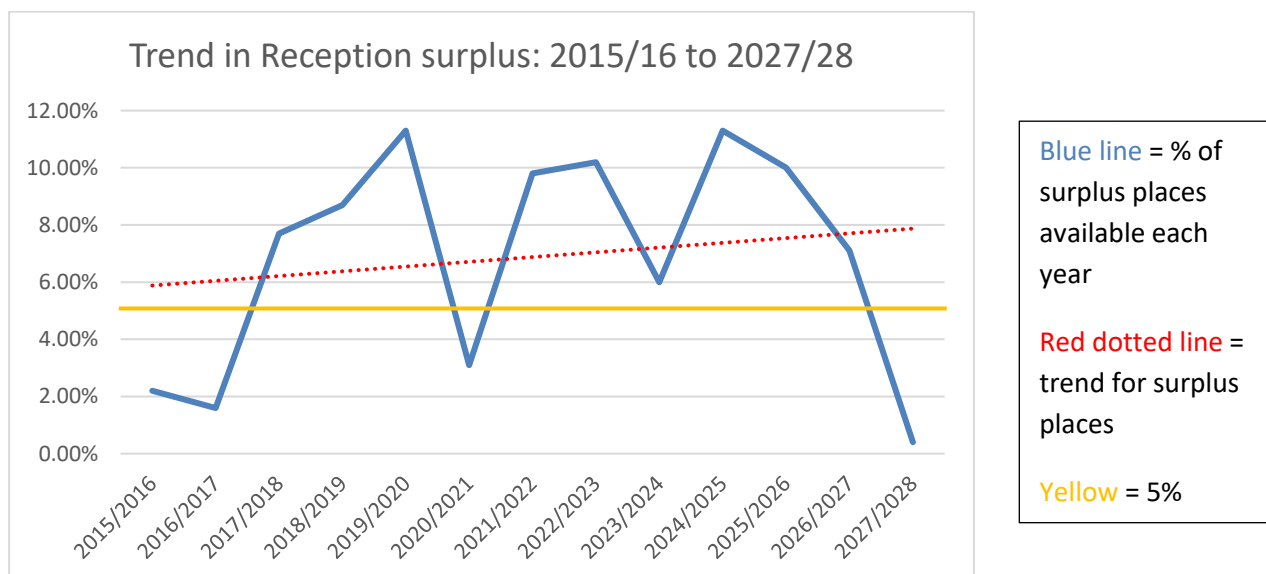
b) There are 7 primary schools in the Walthamstow West PPA

School	Type	Maximum PAN	Current PAN for Sept 23
Barn Croft Primary School	Community school	30	30
Coppermill Primary School	Community school	30	30
Mission Grove Primary School	Community school	90	90
South Grove Primary School	Community school	60	60
St Patrick's Catholic Primary School	Voluntary aided school	60	60
St Saviour's Church of England Primary School	Academy converter	60	60
Stoneydown Park School	Community school	90	90
Total		420	420

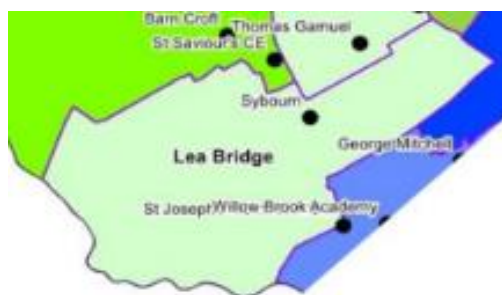
c) The table below shows the historic numbers on roll in reception and also the school as a whole. It also shows forecast reception numbers from 2024/25 up to 2027/28:

Year	Reception				Whole School			
	PAN	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %	Total Places	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %
2015/2016	450	440	10	2.2%	3150	2834	316	10.0%
2016/2017	450	443	7	1.6%	3150	2826	324	10.3%
2017/2018	480	443	37	7.7%	3150	2854	296	9.4%
2018/2019	450	411	39	8.7%	3150	2839	311	9.9%
2019/2020	450	399	51	11.3%	3150	2780	370	11.7%
2020/2021	450	436	14	3.1%	3150	2791	359	11.4%
2021/2022	450	406	44	9.8%	3150	2748	402	12.8%
2022/2023	450	404	46	10.2%	3150	2794	356	11.3%
2023/2024	450	423	27	6.0%	3150	2811	339	10.8%
2024/2025	450	399	51	11.3%				
2025/2026	450	405	45	10.0%				
2026/2027	450	418	32	7.1%				
2027/2028	450	448	2	0.4%				

d) Graph showing % of surplus Reception places between 2015/16 to 2027/28



Walthamstow South-West Primary Pupil Planning Area



a) Summary of information for Primary pupil place demand in Walthamstow South-West

Walthamstow South-West Planning area is in the Centre of the borough. It has three primary schools and a school split site (which, following the DfE guidance, must be counted as a separate school for the School Capacity return) of which one is an academy and a faith school, and one of the six community schools is a faith school.

Academic year 2016/17 was the peak year across the borough for reception places, after which most planning areas in the borough saw demand for Reception places fall. In Walthamstow South-West demand for Reception places has fluctuated quite significantly since 2015/16, this is felt to be due to the number of schools within close proximity within planning areas and also along boundary lines.

Edinburgh primary was supported to permanently reduce their PAN which came into place in September 2022. Further reductions have been discussed with the school, however Governors and the Headteacher have not agreed these so far. The LA continues to monitor and discuss PAN reductions with schools on an annual basis in order to support local schools to manage their published admissions numbers to reflect local demand.

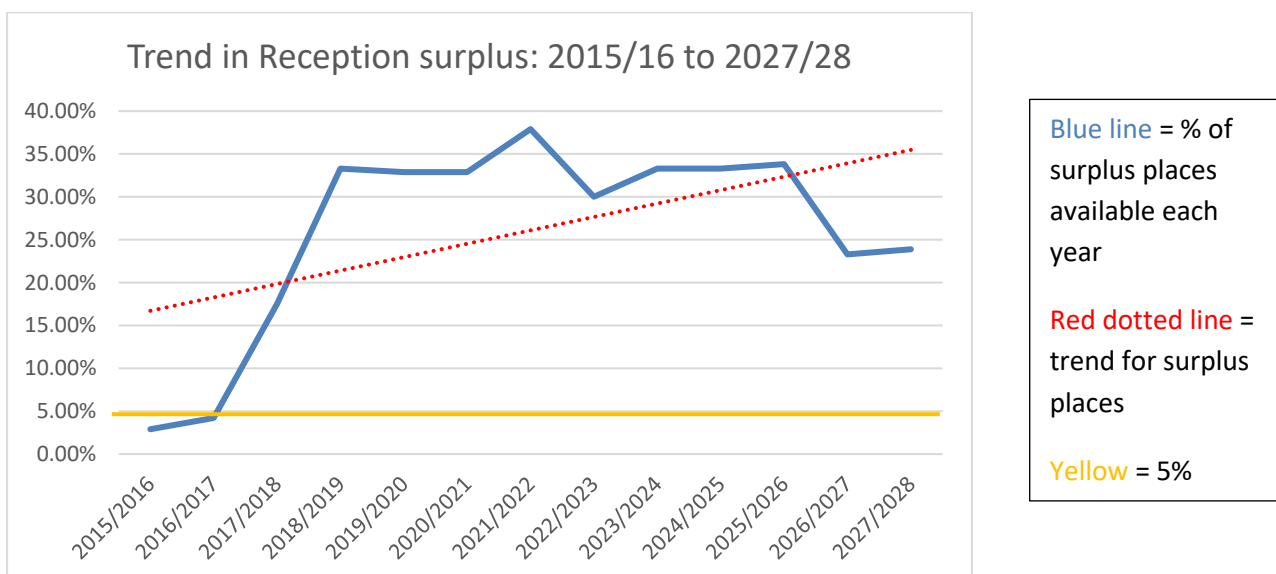
b) There are 3 primary schools and a split site school in the Walthamstow South-West primary planning area

School	Type	Maximum PAN	Current PAN for Sept 23
Edinburgh Primary School	Community school	90	60
Mission Grove Primary School - Site 2	Community school	30	30
Sybourn Primary School	Academy sponsor led	90	90
Thomas Gamuel Primary School	Academy sponsor led	60	60
Total		270	240

c) The table below shows the historic numbers on roll in reception and also the school as a whole. It also shows forecast reception numbers from 2024/25 up to 2027/28:

Year	Reception				Whole School			
	PAN	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %	Total Places	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %
2015/2016	240	233	7	2.9%	1680	1592	88	5.2%
2016/2017	240	230	10	4.2%	1680	1590	90	5.4%
2017/2018	240	198	42	17.5%	1680	1501	179	10.7%
2018/2019	240	160	80	33.3%	1680	1396	284	16.9%
2019/2020	240	161	79	32.9%	1680	1297	383	22.8%
2020/2021	240	161	79	32.9%	1680	1194	486	28.9%
2021/2022	240	149	91	37.9%	1680	1136	544	32.4%
2022/2023	210	147	63	30.0%	1680	1128	552	32.9%
2023/2024	210	140	70	33.3%	1680	1053	627	37.3%
2024/2025	210	140	70	33.3%				
2025/2026	210	139	71	33.8%				
2026/2027	180	138	42	23.3%				
2027/2028	180	137	43	23.9%				

d) Graph showing % of surplus Reception places between 2015/16 to 2027/28



Leyton East Pupil Planning Area



a) Summary of information for Primary pupil place demand in Leyton East

Leyton East Planning area is in the South-East of the borough. It has four primary schools – two academies and two maintained schools.

Academic year 2016/17 was the peak year across the borough for reception places, after which most planning areas in the borough saw demand for Reception places fall. In Leyton East demand for Reception places has been quite static since 2015/16.

There have been no need for additional places nor PAN reductions in this planning area for many years. The LA continues to monitor and discuss PAN reductions with schools on an annual basis in order to support local schools to manage their published admissions numbers to reflect local demand.

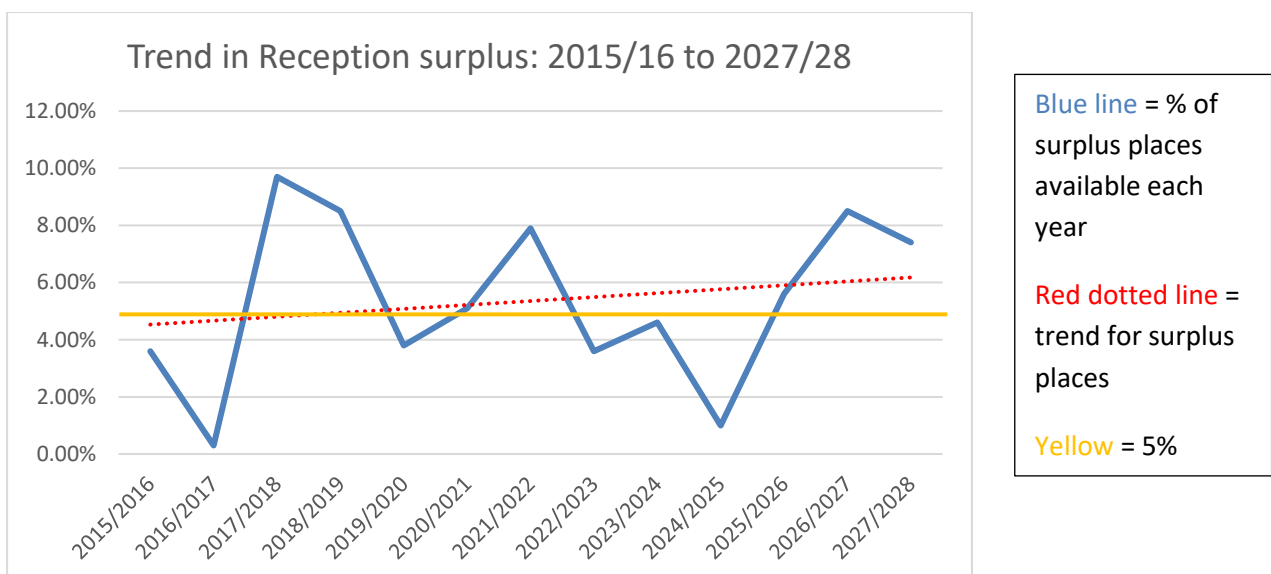
b) There are 4 primary schools in the Leyton East PPA

School	Type	Maximum PAN	Current PAN for Sept 23
Barclay Primary School	Academy converter	120	120
Davies Lane Primary School	Academy converter	120	120
George Tomlinson Primary School	Community school	90	90
Gwyn Jones Primary School	Community school	60	60
Total		390	390

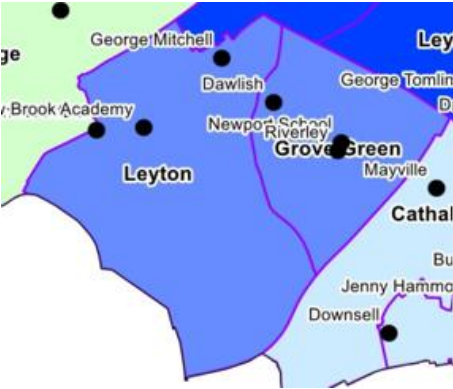
c) The table below shows the historic numbers on roll in reception and also the school as a whole. It also shows forecast reception numbers from 2024/25 up to 2027/28:

Year	Reception				Whole School			
	PAN	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %	Total Places	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %
2015/2016	390	376	14	3.6%	2730	2203	527	19.3%
2016/2017	390	389	1	0.3%	2730	2320	410	15.0%
2017/2018	390	352	38	9.7%	2730	2363	367	13.4%
2018/2019	390	357	33	8.5%	2730	2360	370	13.6%
2019/2020	390	375	15	3.8%	2730	2395	335	12.3%
2020/2021	390	370	20	5.1%	2730	2426	304	11.1%
2021/2022	390	359	31	7.9%	2730	2417	313	11.5%
2022/2023	390	376	14	3.6%	2730	2462	268	9.8%
2023/2024	390	372	18	4.6%	2730	2473	257	9.4%
2024/2025	390	386	4	1.0%				
2025/2026	390	368	22	5.6%				
2026/2027	390	357	33	8.5%				
2027/2028	390	361	29	7.4%				

d) Graph showing % of surplus Reception places between 2015/16 to 2027/28



Leyton West Primary Pupil Planning Area



a) Summary of information for Primary pupil place demand in Leyton West

Leyton West Planning area is in the South-West of the borough. It has seven primary schools of which one is a junior school – three academies and four maintained schools.

Academic year 2016/17 was the peak year across the borough for reception places, after which most planning areas in the borough saw demand for Reception places fall. In Leyton West demand for Reception places has fluctuated a little since 2015/16 however local demand is now at the same level as in 2015.

The Catholic infant and junior schools have seen a 0.5FE PAN decrease. There has been a noticeable drop in Catholic demand since Brexit. The LA continues to monitor and discuss PAN reductions with schools on an annual basis in order to support local schools to manage their published admissions numbers to reflect local demand.

b) There are 7 primary schools in the Leyton West PPA, six have reception classes

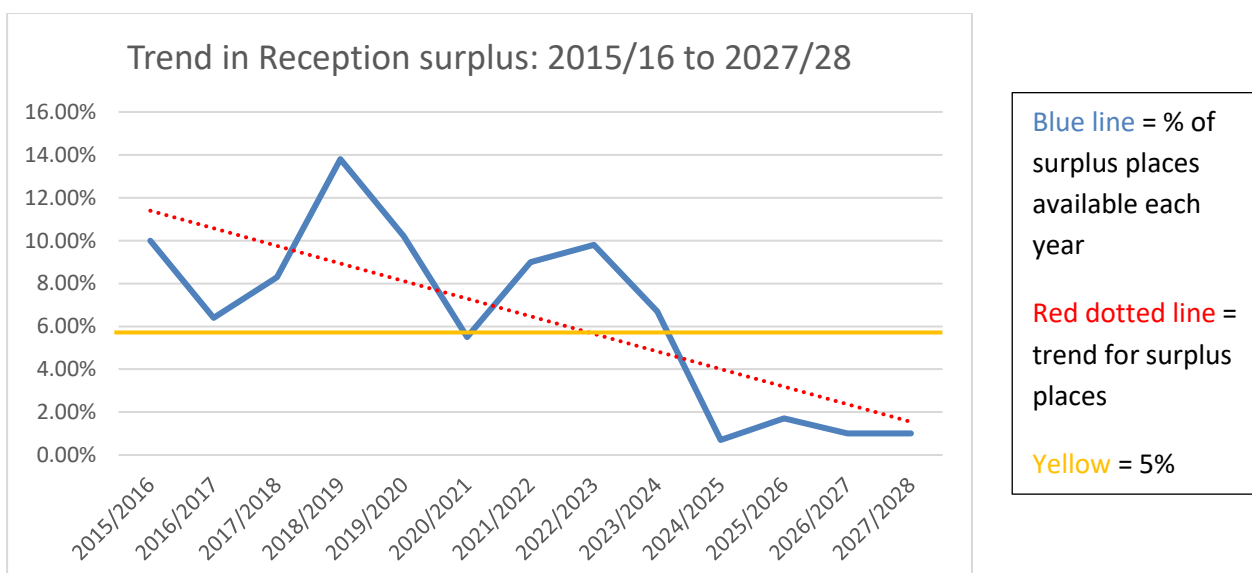
School	Type	Maximum PAN	Current PAN for Sept 23
Dawlish Primary School	Community school	30	30
George Mitchell School	Academy converter	60	60
Newport School	Community school	120	120
Riverley Primary School	Academy sponsor led	60	60
St Joseph's Catholic Infant School	Voluntary aided school	60	45
Willow Brook Primary School Academy	Academy sponsor led	90	90
Total		420	405

School	Type	Maximum PAN	Current PAN for Sept 23
St Joseph's Catholic Junior School	Voluntary aided school	60	45
Total		60	45

c) The table below shows the historic numbers on roll in reception and also the school as a whole. It also shows forecast reception numbers from 2024/25 up to 2027/28:

Year	Reception				Whole School			
	PAN	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %	Total Places	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %
2015/2016	420	378	42	10.0%	2940	2601	339	11.5%
2016/2017	420	393	27	6.4%	2940	2597	343	11.7%
2017/2018	420	385	35	8.3%	2940	2613	327	11.1%
2018/2019	420	362	58	13.8%	2940	2592	348	11.8%
2019/2020	420	377	43	10.2%	2940	2546	394	13.4%
2020/2021	420	397	23	5.5%	2940	2605	335	11.4%
2021/2022	420	382	38	9.0%	2940	2552	388	13.2%
2022/2023	420	379	41	9.8%	2940	2587	353	12.0%
2023/2024	405	378	27	6.7%	2940	2592	348	11.8%
2024/2025	405	402	3	0.7%				
2025/2026	405	398	7	1.7%				
2026/2027	405	401	4	1.0%				
2027/2028	405	401	4	1.0%				

d) Graph showing % of surplus Reception places between 2015/16 to 2027/28



2.10 Leyton South Pupil Planning Area



a) Summary of information for Primary pupil place demand in Leyton South

Leyton South Planning area is the most southern planning area in the borough. It has four primary schools– one academy and three maintained schools.

Academic year 2015/16 was the peak year across the borough for reception places, after which most planning areas in the borough saw demand for Reception places fall. In Leyton South demand for Reception places has fallen significantly since 2015/16.

Three of the four schools are operating at a reduced PAN due to a fall in demand locally. Even with a reduction of 4FE in use two of the primary schools are still low on reception numbers. The LA continues to monitor and discuss PAN reductions with schools on an annual basis in order to support local schools to manage their published admissions numbers to reflect local demand.

b) There are 4 primary schools in the Leyton South PA

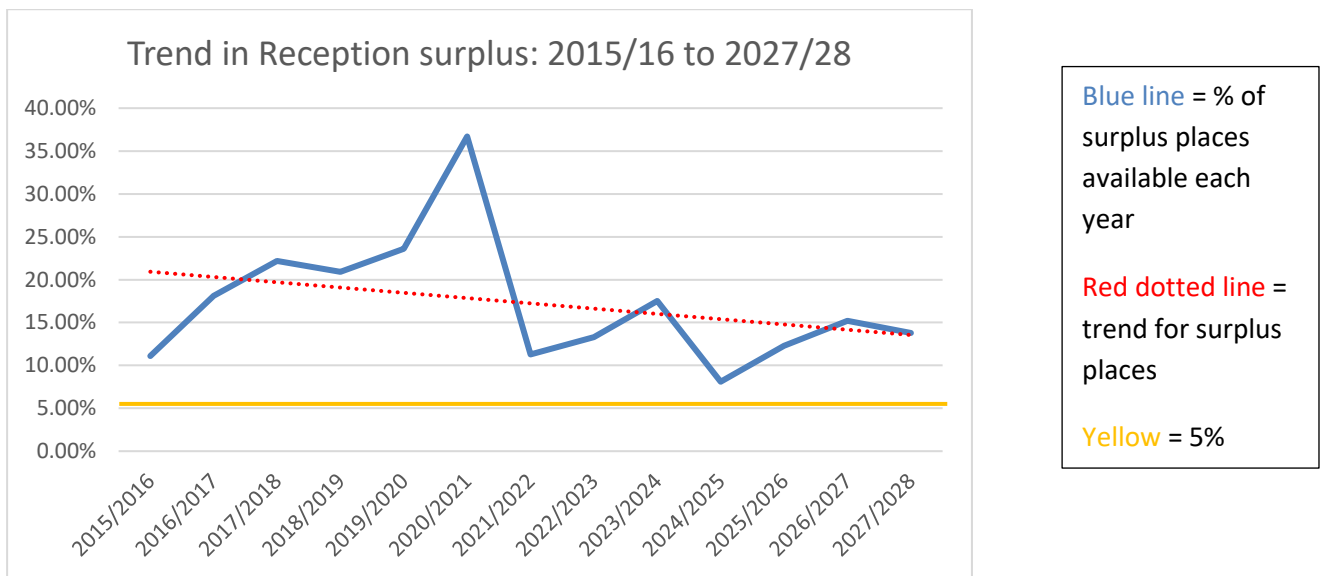
School	Type	Maximum PAN	Current PAN for Sept 23
Buxton School	Foundation school	120	60
Downsell Primary School	Community school	90	60
The Jenny Hammond Primary School	Community school	60	60
Mayville Primary School	Academy converter	90	60
Total		360	240

c) The table below shows the historic numbers on roll in reception and also the school as a whole. It also shows forecast reception numbers from 2024/25 up to 2027/28:

Year	Reception				Whole School			
	PAN	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %	Total Places	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %
2015/2016	360	320	40	11.1%	2520	1954	566	22.5%
2016/2017	360	295	65	18.1%	2520	2011	509	20.2%

2017/2018	360	280	80	22.2%	2520	1950	570	22.6%
2018/2019	330	261	69	20.9%	2520	1872	648	25.7%
2019/2020	330	252	78	23.6%	2520	1809	711	28.2%
2020/2021	330	209	121	36.7%	2520	1642	878	34.8%
2021/2022	240	213	27	11.3%	2520	1591	929	36.9%
2022/2023	240	208	32	13.3%	2520	1516	1004	39.8%
2023/2024	240	198	42	17.5%	2520	1467	1053	41.8%
2024/2025	210	193	17	8.1%				
2025/2026	210	184	26	12.3%				
2026/2027	210	178	32	15.2%				
2027/2028	210	181	29	13.8%				

d) Graph showing % of surplus Reception places between 2015/16 to 2027/28



4.2 Secondary phase

As with the primary phase, the borough aims to hold surplus within the secondary phase at circa 10% at a borough level and circa 5% at individual planning area level, where possible.

4.2.1 Secondary phase - Borough level

The full year 7 capacity across the borough is currently 3,241. The planned capacity in use (PAN for Year 7) at September 2024 is 3,211, due to the implementation of agreed PAN reductions.

Secondary numbers slowly beginning to see the increasing in most areas as the previous primary peak continues to move through to secondary.

Over the last 4 years there have been expansions in 4 secondary schools by a total of 5FE to help address the rising need for places and also to address the issue that the majority of the surplus isn't evenly spread across the borough.

In addition, several Governing Bodies have been supported to put caps in place for year groups within years 8-11. This is usually agreed where a school has a significant surplus of places within a specific year group (e.g., 33 vacancies in a year group of 160). Both this and the agreed permanent PAN reductions support schools to reduce staff accordingly and avoid the accumulation of a budget deficit. These PAN reductions and caps will be reviewed annually, and more reductions could be applied if necessary. Alternatively, schools could be asked to plan to reopen classes as demand increases again.

For September 2024, 77.0% of pupils were offered their first preference secondary school place (compared to 70.6% in London), and 93.5% were offered one of their top three preferences (compared to 90.0% in London).

The table below shows that if no further PAN reductions were implemented the borough total for Year 7 places will be held on average at 5.2% for the next 8 years.

Year	Total physical Year 7 capacity	Year 7 capacity in use	Year 7 forecast	Surplus #	Surplus %
2023-24	3241	3206	3071	135	4.21%
2024-25	3241	3103	3049	54	2.77%
2025-26	3241	3103	2999	104	3.35%
2026-27	3241	3103	2954	149	4.80%
2027-28	3241	3103	3017	86	2.77%
2028-29	3241	3103	2973	130	4.19%
2029-30	3241	3103	2851	252	8.12%
2030-31	3241	3103	2778	325	10.47%

4.2.2 Individual Secondary Place Planning areas

Whilst the management of PAN across the whole borough for Year 7 places has an average surplus of 5.2% over the next 8 years, this is forecast to increase towards the end of the eight year period.

For individual secondary place planning areas the aim is to hold the surplus at approximately 5%, however to achieve this in every planning area this is not possible due to the clustering of schools in some parts of the borough.

The following section provides details for each of the three secondary place planning areas (PPA). Information on each PPPA includes the following:

a) Summary of information for Primary pupil place demand in Pupil Planning Area

Providing a narrative for the planning area

b) A table to show school level detail with the following headers:

School	Type	Maximum PAN	Current PAN
<i>Name of each school within the PPA</i>	<i>This is the description of the type of the school e.g. community/academy</i>	<i>This is the maximum number of places that could be made available in the school based on the physical building capacity. For example a school built as a five form entry school would have a maximum PAN of 150 places.</i>	<i>This is the current agreed published admissions number for the school - the number of school places that the school is staffed to provide. This number may be less than the maximum PAN if the school has had a formally agreed PAN reduction. For example, a school built as a five form entry school could provide 150 places but due to falling demand may have reduced the number of places to deliver 120 places (becoming a 4 form entry school).</i>
Total		<i>This is the maximum number of places that <u>could</u> be delivered from all of the secondary school buildings in the PPA</i>	<i>This is the maximum number of places that has been <u>agreed</u> to be delivered by the primary schools in the PPA</i>

c) **A table showing the historic numbers for the whole place planning area and the forecast need.** This provides a narrative for the planning area from 2015/16 through to 2027/28. It gives the information for both Year 7 classes to show the main secondary intake year, but also the numbers of pupils across all secondary year groups in the schools in the area to provide a full picture of the local pupil place needs.

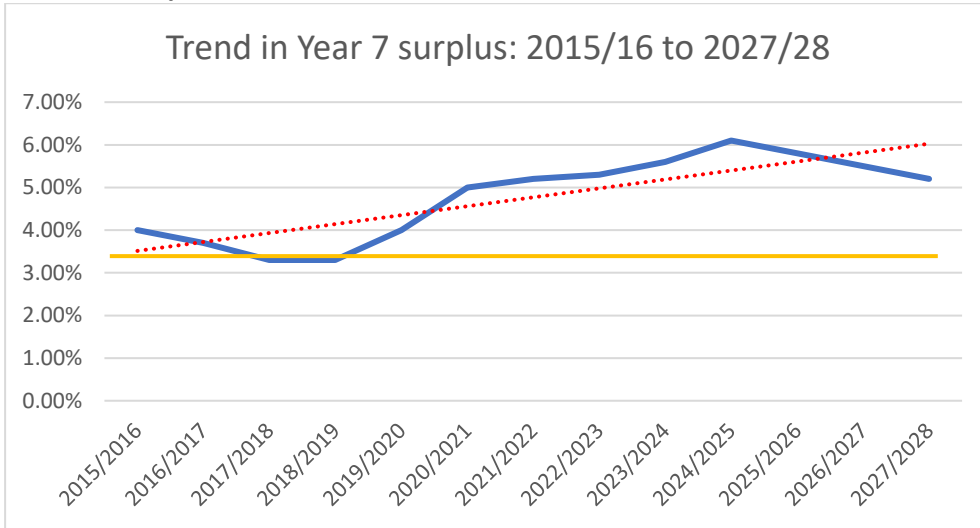
Year	Year 7				Whole School			
	PAN	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %	Total Places	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %
Academic Year starting in September each year	<i>The agreed and published number of Year 7 places the area must provide for the academic year</i>	<i>The number of children actually on roll in Year 7 in secondary schools in the area</i>	<i>The number of 'spare' places available in the area.</i>	<i>The percentage of spare places for the place planning area. The DfE encourage Local Authorities to aim for 5% surplus places to manage in-year movement and ensure that parents have choice in school places.</i>	<i>This shows the total number of places in the schools in the planning area – from Year 7 through to Year 11.</i>	<i>The number of children actually on roll across all years in secondary schools in the area</i>	<i>The number of 'spare' places available across all school year groups and secondary schools in the area.</i>	<i>The percentage of spare places for the place planning area across all secondary year groups.</i>

E) **A graph showing the percent of surplus Year 7 places between 2015/16 to 2027/28.** Based on guidance from the DfE the Local Authority aims to hold surplus places for the main intake year at both primary and secondary around 5% to manage in-year movement and ensure that parents have choice in school places.

The LA works with headteachers and governing bodies of maintained (community) schools and Headteachers and Trustees of academies to agree to reduce or expand the numbers of places (PAN) available each year based on the forecast numbers for the planning area.

The LA aims, with schools support, to hold the surplus (blue) line as close to the 5% (yellow) line as possible. The red dotted line shows the trend for surplus places.

Example



Blue line = % of surplus places available each year

Red dotted line = trend for surplus places

Yellow = 5% target line

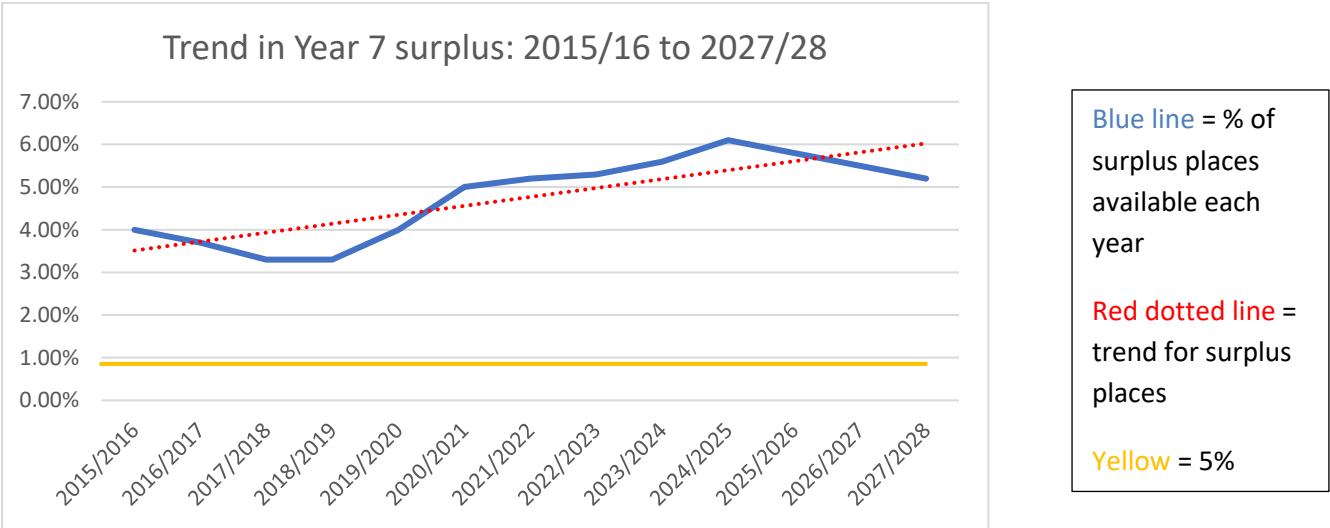
Chingford

There are 4 secondary schools in Chingford:

School	Type	Maximum PAN	Current PAN
Chingford Foundation School	Academy converter	270	240
Heathcote School & Science College	Community school	240	180
Highams Park School	Academy converter	240	240
South Chingford Foundation School	Academy sponsor led	180	165
Total		930	825

The table below shows the historic numbers on roll in reception and also the school as a whole. It also shows forecast reception numbers from 2024/25 up to 2027/28:

Year	Year 7				Whole School			
	PAN	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %	Total Places	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %
2015/2016	840	778	62	7.4%	4200	3870	330	7.9%
2016/2017	870	797	73	8.4%	4230	3876	354	8.4%
2017/2018	900	794	106	11.8%	4290	3842	448	10.4%
2018/2019	917	811	106	11.6%	4350	3879	471	10.8%
2019/2020	930	836	94	10.1%	4410	3884	526	11.9%
2020/2021	930	811	119	12.8%	4470	3937	533	11.9%
2021/2022	870	747	123	14.1%	4500	3847	653	14.5%
2022/2023	795	779	16	2.0%	4500	3877	623	13.8%
2023/2024	840	831	9	1.1%	4500	3955	545	12.1%
2024/2025	825	781	44	5.3%				
2025/2026	825	784	41	5.0%				
2026/2027	825	787	38	4.6%				
2027/2028	825	790	35	4.2%				



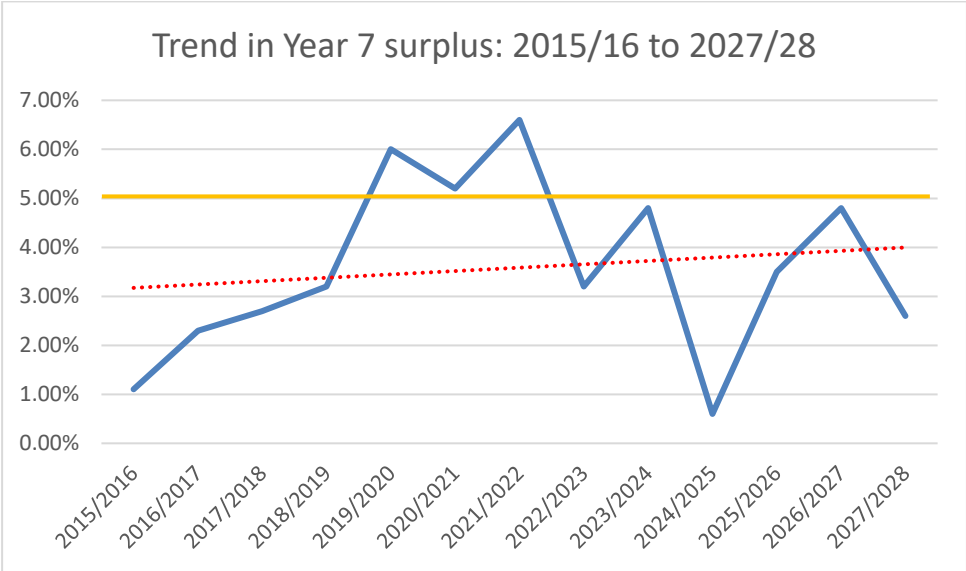
Walthamstow

There are 7 secondary schools in Walthamstow:

School	Type	Maximum PAN	Current PAN
Eden Girls' School, Waltham Forest	Free schools	124	124
Frederick Bremer School	Community school	180	180
Holy Family Catholic School	Voluntary aided school	240	210
Kelmscott School	Community school	240	240
Walthamstow Academy	Academy sponsor led	180	180
Walthamstow School for Girls	Community school	180	180
Willowfield School	Community school	210	210
Total		1354	1324

The table below shows the historic numbers on roll in reception and also the school as a whole. It also shows forecast reception numbers from 2024/25 up to 2027/28:

Year	Year 7				Whole School			
	PAN	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %	Total Places	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %
2015/2016	1180	1167	13	1.1%	5650	5371	279	4.9%
2016/2017	1180	1153	27	2.3%	5750	5514	236	4.1%
2017/2018	1260	1226	34	2.7%	5960	5746	214	3.6%
2018/2019	1260	1220	40	3.2%	6140	5847	293	4.8%
2019/2020	1264	1188	76	6.0%	6200	5898	302	4.9%
2020/2021	1294	1227	67	5.2%	6290	5944	346	5.5%
2021/2022	1324	1236	88	6.6%	6410	6039	371	5.8%
2022/2023	1324	1282	42	3.2%	6470	6181	289	4.5%
2023/2024	1354	1289	65	4.8%	6560	6306	254	3.9%
2024/2025	1324	1316	8	0.6%				
2025/2026	1324	1278	46	3.5%				
2026/2027	1324	1261	63	4.8%				
2027/2028	1324	1290	34	2.6%				



Blue line = % of surplus places available each year

Red dotted line = trend for surplus places

Yellow = 5%

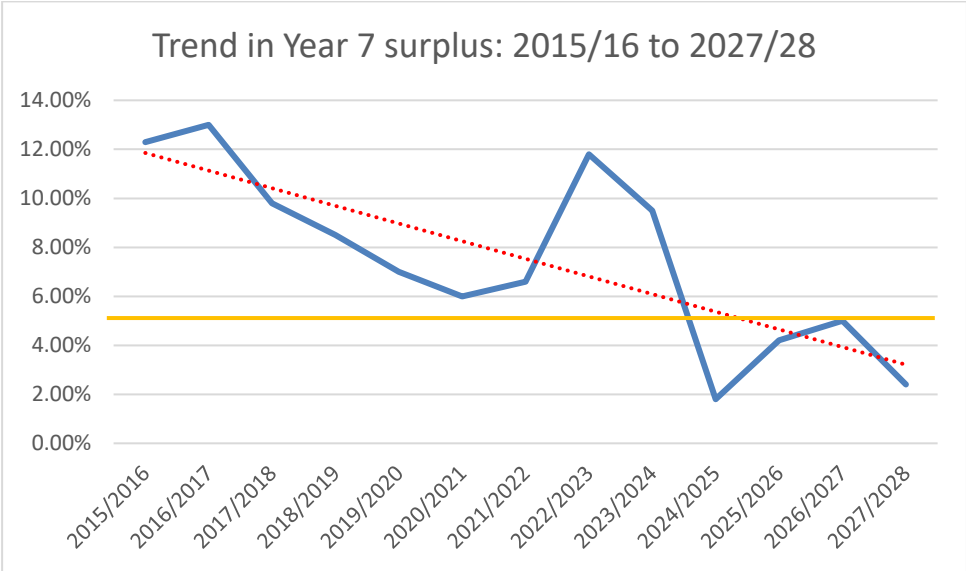
Leyton

There are 6 secondary schools in Leyton:

School	Type	Maximum PAN	Current PAN
Buxton School	Foundation school	180	150
Connaught School for Girls	Academy converter	132	132
George Mitchell School	Academy converter	120	120
Lammas School and Sixth Form	Academy converter	180	180
Leytonstone School	Community school	210	210
Norlington School and 6th Form	Academy converter	165	165
Total		987	957

The table below shows the historic numbers on roll in reception and also the school as a whole. It also shows forecast reception numbers from 2024/25 up to 2027/28:

Year	Year 7				Whole School			
	PAN	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %	Total Places	NoR	Surplus	Surplus %
2015/2016	900	789	111	12.3%	4500	3941	559	12.4%
2016/2017	900	783	117	13.0%	4500	3879	621	13.8%
2017/2018	924	833	91	9.8%	4512	3877	635	14.1%
2018/2019	924	845	79	8.5%	4524	3946	578	12.8%
2019/2020	945	879	66	7.0%	4566	4045	521	11.4%
2020/2021	966	908	58	6.0%	4638	4188	450	9.7%
2021/2022	972	908	64	6.6%	4710	4271	439	9.3%
2022/2023	984	868	116	11.8%	4770	4395	375	7.9%
2023/2024	984	891	93	9.5%	4830	4410	420	8.7%
2024/2025	957	940	17	1.8%				
2025/2026	957	917	40	4.2%				
2026/2027	957	909	48	5.0%				
2027/2028	957	934	23	2.4%				

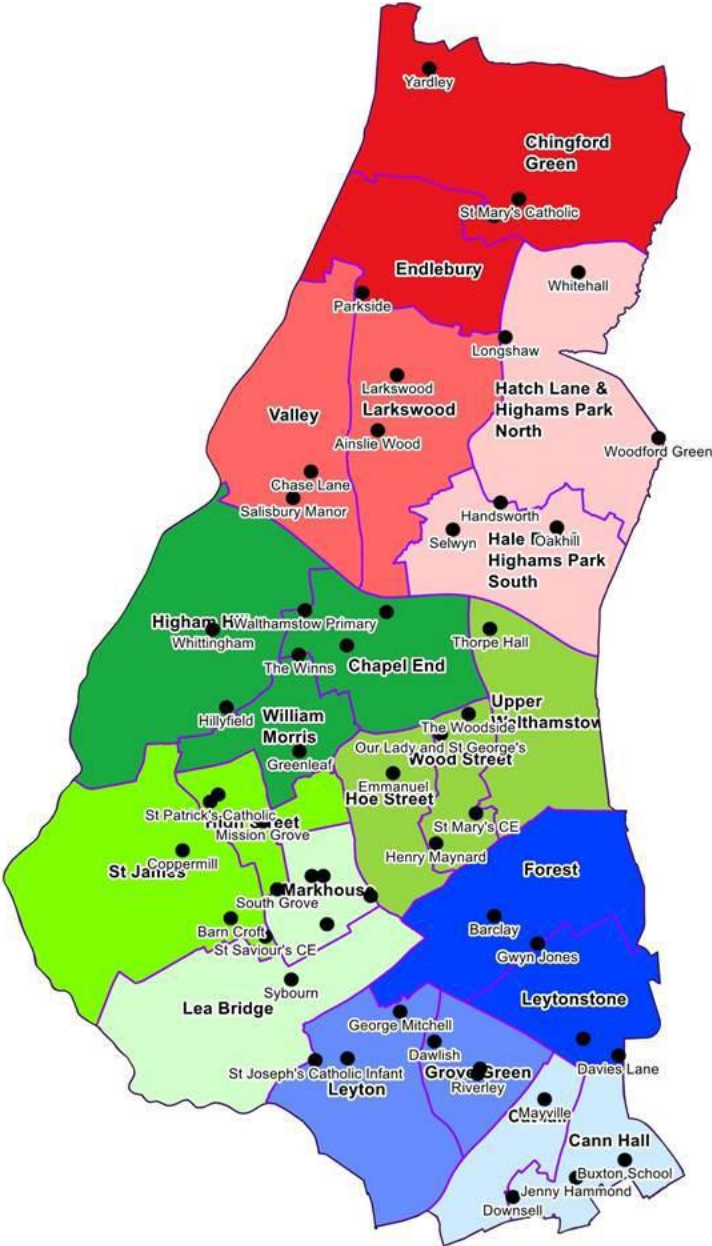


Blue line = % of surplus places available each year

Red dotted line = trend for surplus places

Yellow = 5%

Appendix A: Map of Primary Schools and Planning Areas



Appendix B: Primary School Planning area and current PAN

School	Governance	Planning Area	Operating PAN	Full Capacity PAN
Handsworth Primary School	Community school	Chingford East	60	60
Longshaw Primary Academy	Academy	Chingford East	30	60
Oakhill Primary School	Community school	Chingford East	30	30
Selwyn Primary School	Academy	Chingford East	90	90
Whitehall Primary School	Community school	Chingford East	60	60
Woodford Green Primary School	Academy	Chingford East	30	30
Chingford CofE Primary School	Voluntary controlled school	Chingford North	60	60
Parkside Primary School	Community school	Chingford North	90	90
St Mary's Catholic Primary School	Voluntary aided school	Chingford North	30	30
Yardley Primary School	Academy	Chingford North	90	90
Ainslie Wood Primary School	Community school	Chingford West	60	60
Chase Lane Primary School	Community school	Chingford West	90	90
Lime Academy Larkswood	Academy	Chingford West	90	90
Salisbury Manor Primary School	Academy	Chingford West	60	60
Barclay Primary School - Site 2	Academy	Walthamstow North-East	60	60
Emmanuel Community School	Academy	Walthamstow North-East	30	30
Henry Maynard Primary School	Community school	Walthamstow North-East	120	120
Our Lady and St George's Catholic	Voluntary aided school	Walthamstow North-East	60	60
St Mary's CofE Primary School	Academy	Walthamstow North-East	90	90
The Woodside Primary Academy	Academy	Walthamstow North-East	180	180
Thorpe Hall Primary School	Community school	Walthamstow North-East	60	90
Chapel End Infant School	Community school	Walthamstow North-West	90	90
Chapel End Junior Academy	Academy	Walthamstow North-West	90	90
Greenleaf Primary School	Community school	Walthamstow North-West	60	60
Hillyfield Primary Academy	Academy	Walthamstow North-West	180	210
Roger Ascham Primary School	Academy	Walthamstow North-West	60	60
The Winns Primary School	Community school	Walthamstow North-West	90	120
Walthamstow Primary Academy	Academy	Walthamstow North-West	30	60
Whittingham Primary Academy	Academy	Walthamstow North-West	60	60
Edinburgh Primary School	Community school	Walthamstow South-West	60	60
Mission Grove Primary School - Site 2	Community school	Walthamstow South-West	30	30
Sybourn Primary School	Academy	Walthamstow South-West	90	90
Thomas Gamuel Primary School	Academy	Walthamstow South-West	60	60
Barn Croft Primary School	Community school	Walthamstow West	30	30
Coppermill Primary School	Community school	Walthamstow West	30	30
Mission Grove Primary School	Community school	Walthamstow West	120	120
South Grove Primary School	Community school	Walthamstow West	60	60
St Patrick's Catholic Primary School	Voluntary aided school	Walthamstow West	60	60
St Saviour's Church of England Primary School	Academy	Walthamstow West	60	60
Stoneydown Park School	Community school	Walthamstow West	90	90
Barclay Primary School	Academy	Leyton East	120	120
Davies Lane Primary School	Academy	Leyton East	120	120
George Tomlinson Primary School	Community school	Leyton East	90	90

Gwyn Jones Primary School	Community school	Leyton East	60	60
Buxton School	Foundation school	Leyton South	60	120
Downsell Primary School	Community school	Leyton South	60	90
Mayville Primary School	Academy	Leyton South	30	90
The Jenny Hammond Primary School	Community school	Leyton South	60	60
Dawlish Primary School	Community school	Leyton West	30	30
George Mitchell School	Academy	Leyton West	60	60
Newport School	Community school	Leyton West	120	120
Riverley Primary School	Academy	Leyton West	60	60
St Joseph's Catholic Infant School	Voluntary aided school	Leyton West	45	60
St Joseph's Catholic Junior School	Voluntary aided school	Leyton West	45	60
Willow Brook Primary School Academy	Academy	Leyton West	90	90

Appendix C: Map of secondary schools and planning areas

Planning Area	Ward	PAN	# Schools
Chingford / Highams Park	Chingford Green	0	0
	Endlebury	240	1
	Hale End & Highams Park South	0	0
	Hatch Lane & Highams Park North	420	2
	Larkwood	135	1
	Valley	0	0
	PA Total	795	4
Walthamstow	Chapel End	360	2
	High Street	0	0
	Higham Hill	124	1
	Hoe Street	180	1
	Markhouse	240	1
	St James	210	1
	Upper Walthamstow	0	0
	William Morris	0	0
	Wood Street	240	1
	PA Total	1354	7
Leyton / Leytonstone	Cann Hall	150	1
	Cathall	0	0
	Forest	0	0
	Grove Green	162	1
	Lea Bridge	180	1
	Leyton	120	1
	Leytonstone	342	2
	PA Total	984	6
Grand Total		3103	17



Appendix D: Secondary School Current PAN and capacity

School	Type	Planning Area	Operating PAN	Full Capacity PAN
Chingford Foundation School	Academy converter	Chingford	240	240
Heathcote School & Science College	Community school	Chingford	180	240
Highams Park School	Academy converter	Chingford	240	240
South Chingford Foundation School	Academy sponsor led	Chingford	165	180
Eden Girls' School Waltham Forest	Free school	Walthamstow	124	124
Frederick Bremer School	Community school	Walthamstow	180	180
Holy Family Catholic School	Voluntary aided school	Walthamstow	210	240
Kelmscott School	Community school	Walthamstow	210	210
Walthamstow Academy	Academy sponsor led	Walthamstow	180	180
Walthamstow School for Girls	Community school	Walthamstow	180	180
Willowfield School	Community school	Walthamstow	210	210
Buxton School	Foundation school	Leyton	150	180
Connaught School for Girls	Academy converter	Leyton	132	132
George Mitchell School	Academy converter	Leyton	120	120
Lammas School and Sixth Form	Academy converter	Leyton	180	180
Leytonstone School	Community school	Leyton	210	210
Norlington School and 6th Form	Academy converter	Leyton	162	162