

Appendix G

This appendix provides a narrative description and guide for interpreting the data and tables provided.

1. CURRENT SCHOOL ROLLS, APPLICATIONS, AND OFFERS

- 1.1. Camden residents and non-residents attending Camden schools are analysed within this section, whilst a summary of Camden residents attending neighbouring borough maintained provision is also shown, where available. The statutory school capacity survey (SCAP) is usually submitted annually in July to the Department for Education (DfE), except in 2020 due to COVID-19 when it was cancelled. Offer data for new school term places at reception and year 7 from the Camden school admissions team are summarised. Detail is provided in appendices B and C for primary and secondary provision and compliments this commentary.
- 1.2. There are two types of surplus referenced within SPP reporting: 1. **PAN Surplus** based on the planned admission number, providing an in-use surplus calculated from the usual agreed permanent PAN compared to the actual school roll, this is the preferred quoted surplus, being based on in use capacity. 2. **Net Capacity Surplus** based on 'net capacity' and provided for all available built school space, with surplus based on a school area/space calculation compared to the actual school roll, mainly used in the DfE SCAP return. The net capacity surplus is not used for internal reporting as it can skew figures i.e. where PAN is officially reduced through the schools adjudicator it includes 'unused' capacity, potentially showing a higher surplus, even though space is not being used for additional pupils.
- 1.3. **PRIMARY (refer to Appendix B, tables 1 to 6)**
 - 1.3.1. Overall numbers and percentages of school places filled by year group, Borough and PA, are included for Camden school rolls 2020/21, with capacity full based on **PAN**, shown in Appendix B, Table 1. Borough capacity full is higher in older year groups (years 4 to 6) between 86% to 92% full, than lower year groups (years R to 3) ranging from 82% to 85% full, impacted by falling births.
 - 1.3.2. A trio of tables summarise school, PA and borough information including; planned admission number (PAN), number of pupils on roll, number and percentage of unfilled school places, over a five year period to 2020/21, for reception and reception to year 6 in Appendix B, Tables 2A, B and C (PAN surplus). Traffic light conditional formatting is included showing the unfilled percentage of school places; green (low) 5% and under, amber (medium) 5.01% to 10%, and red (high) 10.1%+. This reflects DfE guidance suggesting the efficient operation of the school system and to give space for the expression of parental preference, authorities should target 5% surplus within their area.
 - 1.3.3. Table B2A shows reception data, despite permanent PAN reductions of -1FE in 2017/18 (PA1), and -2FE in 2019/20 (PA4), the borough unfilled and percentage surplus remains high. The borough percentage increased from 10%

in 2016/17, rising to 17% by 2018/19, falling slightly to 13% in 2019/20, before increasing again to 15% in 2020/21. Planning areas and change within them are summarised below, including schools showing a very high surplus of 20% plus over three years to 2020/21 highlighted: **PA1** at 10% in 2016/17 reducing to 8% by 2020/21, the lowest percentage of any PA; New End surplus three years 20%+. **PA2** at 12% in 2016/17 rising to 23% by 2020/21, the highest percentage of any PA; Carlton surplus five years at 45%+, St Dominic's surplus five years at 20%+. **PA3** at 12% in 2016/17 falling to 11% by 2020/21; Rhyl surplus five years at 20%+. **PA4** at 11% in 2016/17 rising to 21% by 2020/21, the second highest percentage PA; Netley surplus three years at 28%+, St Michael's surplus five years at 33%+. **PA5** at 10% in 2016/17 rising to 15% by 2020/21. Table B2B shows data for reception to year 6, there are some trend similarities i.e. lowest latest surplus recorded in PA1.

- 1.3.4. Reception data is provided for the wider north-west area group of fourteen schools in table B2C over the past five years, illustrating further easing of pressure and increasing surplus to 2019/20, before slightly increasing pressure in 2020/21. In 2016/17 there were 50 available school places (9% surplus), compared to 2020/21 with 34 available school places (6% surplus).
- 1.3.5. **PAN surplus** is shown visually for Camden schools and easier identification in Appendix B, Map 2D, based on Camden reception surplus 2020/21 from the January 2021 DfE School Census, and PAN. Mapping is shown by borough and primary planning area, using traffic light surplus similar to previous analysis except the red/high category has been split due to its wide coverage; red/high from 10.01% to 30%, and purple/very high from 30.01% to 76.7%. Analysis is a snapshot rather than a trend, showing reception for one year i.e. potentially COVID-19 and Brexit impacts. Borough surplus increases to 15% and varies by PA; PA1: decreases to 8%, PA2: increases to 23%, PA3: decreases to 11%, PA4: increases to 21%, and PA5: increases slightly to 13%, with all areas being outside the 5% target. Surplus is highest in PA2, with the greatest concentration of schools and surplus over 40% including Carlton, which after closing should reduce area surplus next year. There are eight schools across Camden with very high surplus of 30% plus; PA1: New End 40%, PA2: Brookfield 42%, **Carlton 72%**, **St Dominic's 58%**, PA3: Brecknock 33%, PA4: **Netley 32%**, **St Michael's 77%**, PA5 St Alban's 37%. Camden needs to balance a reasonable level of surplus and choice for residents, with its duty to use resources efficiently.
- 1.3.6. Appendix B, Tables 3A/3B include the **net capacity surplus**¹ for Camden primary schools in 2020/21 and a five-year trend summary to 2020/21. The DfE requires the use of **net capacity**² (NC) for planning purposes and its annual statutory return. Net capacity includes all school space available, including built and/or unused provision, and for primary, school rolls reception to year 6. Using this measure, schools with a very high net capacity surplus over 20% include:

¹ Included statutory school capacity return (SCAP) submitted to DfE annually

² Net capacity is determined by comparing actual capacity (based on space within school and how many rooms are utilised) against surplus places based on numbers on roll years R-Y6. It is important to note where a school is new/expanded and still filling from reception there will be a temporary skew in capacity figures.

Kingsgate 32% (includes 1FE unused), New End 26%, **Carlton 58%**, **St Dominic's 50%**, Abacus 23%, Brecknock 24%, Rhyl 27%, Edith Neville 21%, King's Cross Academy 20% (filling by year group), **St Michael's 37%**, **Argyle 30%**, and St Alban's 27%. Carlton has the highest net capacity, followed by St Dominic's, and St Michael's. Reviewing the five-year trend across the borough shows a rising surplus from 9% in 2017 to 16% in 2021. This is replicated in the majority of planning areas to 2021 except PA4, with surplus lowest in PA3, followed by PA1, the greatest surplus is within PA5: PA1 at 2% in 2017 rising to 15% in 2021 (includes 1FE unused), PA2 at 7% 2017 to 17% 2021, PA3 at 11% 2017 to 13% 2021, PA4 at 18% 2017 to 16% 2021, (2FE St Aloysius provision closure, King's Cross Academy filling up), PA5 at 8% 2017 to 18% 2021. School rolls continue to fall due to decreasing Camden actual registered births, whilst some schools are further impacted by parental preference with greater availability of places at the majority of schools, numbers are reflective of any adjusted net capacity or school closures.

- 1.3.7. Analysing the first tranche of potential future school rolls data prior to the new school year in the autumn term for reception offers, is a helpful early indicator identifying pressure points, or potential surplus in schools. Provided across the borough by school and PA, and set out in Appendix B, Table 4A/4B. Information is compared to latest GLA SRP 2021 forecasts to ensure anticipated trends are robust. Caution is though recommended when interpreting offers data due to falls between offer day through to take-up, as offers can be rejected or reoffered to others. Historic trends are considered for three years in this analysis. Camden resident applicants decreased in 2021/22 to 1,538, from 2020/21 at 1,619, and 2019/20 at 1,589. Whilst non-resident applicants decreased to 450 in 2021/22, from 483 in 2020/21, and 512 in 2019/20. The reduction in Camden residents applying this year mirror falling births for this cohort of children. Overall total applicants decreased to 1,988 in 2021/22, compared to 2,102 in 2020/21, and 2,101 in 2019/20, applicants are very low compared to six or seven years ago. Historically, higher numbers of unplaced children were reported at offer day in harder to place areas west of the Finchley road in PA1 and PA3, before the permanent expansion of Kingsgate and falling births. Over the past three years a small number of unplaced Camden residents were reported at offer day: within PA1; at 5 in 2019/20, increasing to 8 in 2020/21, and 15 in 2021/22, whilst in PA3; it was 0 in 2019/20, 3 in 2020/21, and 1 in 2021/22. Unplaced children are reoffered available school places after offer day, and previous analysis shows that by the autumn term a surplus is apparent. In 2021/22 only PA1 reported no school vacancies, compared with vacancies available in all other areas, the highest in PA5 (39), PA4 (34), PA3 (24), and PA2 (17) the lowest where Carlton closed. Allocated offers are those not specified as a school choice on original applications, these are monitored closely as allocated offers are less likely be taken up by the autumn term. In 2021/22 there were allocations in all PA's: PA1 at 9, PA2 at 29, PA3 at 25, PA4 at 12 and PA5 at 2. Three schools recorded over ten allocations in 2021/22 including: St Patrick's at 16 (PA2), Rhyl at 14 (PA3), and Brecknock at 11 (PA3).
- 1.3.8. Monitoring Cross border mobility of Camden residents and non-residents attending Camden primary schools to 2020/21 is a useful comparator for a central London borough, and a five-year trend is provided. Appendix B, Table 5A

shows the percentage of residents in Camden gradually decreasing over the years from 89% in 2016/17, 88% in 2017/18, 87% in 2018/19 and 2019/20, and 86% in 2020/21. Potentially due to primary place pressure easing at schools with more availability and choice due to falling actual registered births, and the excellent reputation of Camden schools attracting non-resident pupils. Pupils' resident in Islington really stand out and increased the most over this period from 4% in 2016/17 to 6% in 2020/21 (+170 children). Appendix B, Table 5B provides a percentage breakdown by school and planning area over the same period, and as might be expected, schools closer to the border often see a higher percentage of non-residents on their school roll.

- 1.3.9. An analysis of Camden residents attending other borough primary schools is provided for the past five years to 2020/21 in Appendix B, Table 6. Camden is no longer a 'net exporter' (but a 'net importer') of primary aged children with 1,369 Camden resident children attending out-borough schools in 2021, compared to 1,397 residents from other boroughs attending Camden schools, the first time being reported i.e. no net export in 2020/21 at -28, compared to 2019/20 at +29, and 2018/19 at +75. Westminster stands out as the borough with the greatest number of Camden resident 'exports' (603), but relatively few Westminster resident 'imports' (67) to Camden primary schools, although exports fell in recent years. Changing trends are likely to be due to more availability of school places, and excellent Camden schools.

1.4. **SECONDARY (refer to Appendix C, tables 1 to 5)**

- 1.4.1. Appendix C, Table 1A shows the number of pupils on roll in Camden secondary schools in years 7 to 13 as a snapshot in 2020/21, unused provision is excluded. Providing a comparison in years 7 to 11 of numbers on roll and the school planned admission numbers, including Camden overall and percentages full. In Camden borough overall, the capacity full percentages range from 90% to 95% across year groups 7 to 11. Year 8 capacity full is the highest of any year group with only 91 vacancies and 95% full, whilst year 7 is the lowest with 164 vacancies and 90% full, LSU saw the greatest school drop in pupil numbers between year groups from year 8 to year 7 of -41.
- 1.4.2. **PAN surplus** is provided by school, and at borough level including; planned admission number (PAN), number of pupils on roll, number and percentage of unfilled school places, over a five year period to 2020/21, for year 7 and year 7 to year 11 in Appendix C, Table 1B. Traffic light conditional formatting is included showing the unfilled percentage of school places; green/low 5% and under, amber/medium 5.01% to 10%, and red/high 10.1%+. This reflects DfE guidance suggesting the efficient operation of the school system and to give space for the expression of parental preference, authorities should target 5% surplus within their area. Please be aware when interpreting PAN surplus figures, unused capacity at Regent High (2FE), and Haverstock (1FE) is not included, and would be higher if included.
- 1.4.3. In Appendix C Table 1B, year 7 data shows the overall **borough** PAN fluctuating from a peak of 1,722 in 2017/18, reducing to 1,692 in 2018/19 following -1FE PAN at Haverstock, to 1,704 in 2019/20 due to UCL Academy increasing PAN +12 places. **Borough** year 7 numbers on roll gradually increased to a peak in

2019/20 of 1,619, before falling significantly in 2020/21 to 1,540, whilst unfilled places jumped from 73 in 2019/20 to 164 in 2020/21. The **borough** percentage surplus follows these trends, impacted by PAN change, increases or more recent fall in pupil numbers. In 2019/20 PAN surplus was within target at 4%, whilst above and amber in all other years shown, in 2020/21 it increased to 9.6%. Unpicking this at school level shows only Haverstock with the highest surplus of 26%+ over four years, surplus remains high at this school. Another school, LSU saw an increase from 10% in 2019/20 to 31% in 2020/21, whilst two other schools saw an increase in surplus 2020/21 in William Ellis at 16%, and Regent High at 14%. Similar trends are shown for the **borough** years 7 to 11, with Haverstock seeing the greatest rising surplus to 28% in 2020/21, followed by LSU at 13% in 2020/21.

- 1.4.4. Appendix C, Tables 2A/2B include the **net capacity surplus** for Camden secondary schools in 2020/21, and a five-year trend summary to 2020/21. The DfE require the use of net capacity (NC) for planning purposes and its annual statutory return. Net capacity includes all school space available, including built and/or unused provision i.e. spare capacity at Haverstock 1FE, and Regent High 2FE, and for secondary, school rolls year 7 to year 12 plus. Using this measure for 2020/21 in Appendix C, Table 2A, shows three schools with a very high net capacity surplus over 20% including: Haverstock 28% (27%), Maria Fidelis 35% (37%), and Regent High 29% (31%). Two of these schools saw a surplus reduction compared to the previous year shown in brackets due to rising rolls in most/previous years; Maria Fidelis following the move to their new school building, and Regent High although numbers in the latest year 7 reduced. Appendix C, Table 2B provides a borough summary net capacity trend over the past five years to 2021, with fluctuation in different years following changes in school rolls. Borough surplus decreased in 2021 to 15%, from 16% in 2020, it was lower in 2017 at 14%. Secondary school rolls are anticipated to decline over the coming years, especially once actual registered birth falls imminently impact, similar to the primary sector.
- 1.4.5. Secondary data reflects fluctuation in school rolls over the past five years at some schools, mainly due to changes to parental/student preferences which improved following secondary Ofsted ratings returning to 'good' or 'outstanding' at all schools. Notable changes at schools over the past five years include: Acland Burghley school benefitted from a tremendous increase in pupil numbers now being oversubscribed, following a new headteacher and senior leadership team. Maria Fidelis saw significant building works including a new school built which could be impacting school rolls. Whilst Haverstock experienced changes to parental/student preferences.
- 1.4.6. Reviewing year 7 secondary transfer offers is a useful indicator of potential admission numbers for Camden secondary or for Camden residents in other local authority schools in the year ahead, although some caution is recommended following the usual churn and reduction in numbers to the autumn term. Appendix C, Table 3 shows a three-year trend to 2021/22. On March 2021/22 year 7 national offer day overall applicants decreased to 2,962, from 3,046 in 2020/21, and 3,170 in 2019/20. Whilst numbers of applications received from Camden residents were slightly higher in 2021/22 at 1,583 compared to

1,573 in 2020/21, and 1,576 in 2019/20. Camden actual registered births increased for the 2021/22 cohort of children, as anticipated in last year's analysis. Applicants from non-residents continue falling to 1,379 in 2021/22, down from 1,473 in 2020/21, and 1,594 in 2019/20, which could be due to increasing availability of secondary school places in some surrounding local authorities in recent years, with children choosing local provision. Numbers of unplaced Camden residents at offer day followed a downward trajectory over recent years to 0 in 2021/22, from 35 in 2020/21, and 50 in 2019/20, representing decreasing pressure. In 2020/21 there were no changes to year 7 PAN remaining at 1,704, there were 31 vacancies (29 at La Sainte Union, and 2 at Haverstock). Following usual churn in the system after offer day, as offers were accepted, rejected, and re-offered, there are more vacancies available across the borough.

- 1.4.7. Cross border movement is helpful to review in actual school roll data, as secondary aged students choose, for a variety of reasons, to travel further distances to school. Appendix C, Table 4 shows numbers and percentages of Camden and other borough residents attending Camden secondary schools in years 7 to 11, between January 2017 and 2021. In 2021 Camden residents attending Camden provision increased slightly to 5,115 (65%) of the secondary total roll at 7,927, compared to 5,102 (64%) and 7,946 in 2020, and 5,036 (64%) and 7,886 in 2017. Percentages of other borough resident children in Camden schools have fallen or were broadly similar over recent years, except for Islington which saw an increase. The largest imports to Camden schools to 2021 were from neighbouring Islington at 1,172 (15%), Brent at 576 (7%), and Barnet at 381 (5%).
- 1.4.8. Camden residents attending secondary provision in other boroughs between 2017 and 2021 for years 7 to 11 are shown in Appendix C, Table 5 and based on the January DfE school census. Camden resident summary data was requested, and voluntarily provided by other boroughs, figures are not always directly comparable i.e. sometimes data is not provided by other local authorities, this is clearly indicated. Overall, the number of Camden residents attending schools in other boroughs remains similar over five years, ranging from 1,923 in 2017 to a peak of 1,947 in 2020, and 1,936 in 2021. There are variations in figures between years and authorities, with Westminster and Islington taking the greatest share of Camden residents. Interestingly those attending Islington provision continue to decline, falling to 526 (27%) in 2021, from 691 (36%) in 2017, perhaps an impact of Acland Burghley roll increases. Whereas those attending Westminster schools climb to 940 (49%) in 2021, from 768 (40%) in 2017. In the case of Westminster, the Camden resident export is significantly greater than Westminster residents attending Camden schools with 940 exported against 196 imported. Possibly due to a mix of parental/student preference, permanent expansions, and geography in terms of schools close to the Camden border, with Westminster primary schools acting as feeder schools to Westminster secondary schools.
- 1.4.9. Camden continues to be an overall net 'importer' of secondary aged pupils in 2021 (years 7 to 11) with 1,936 Camden residents attending out-borough schools compared to 2,812 non-residents attending Camden schools, a positive gain of +876.

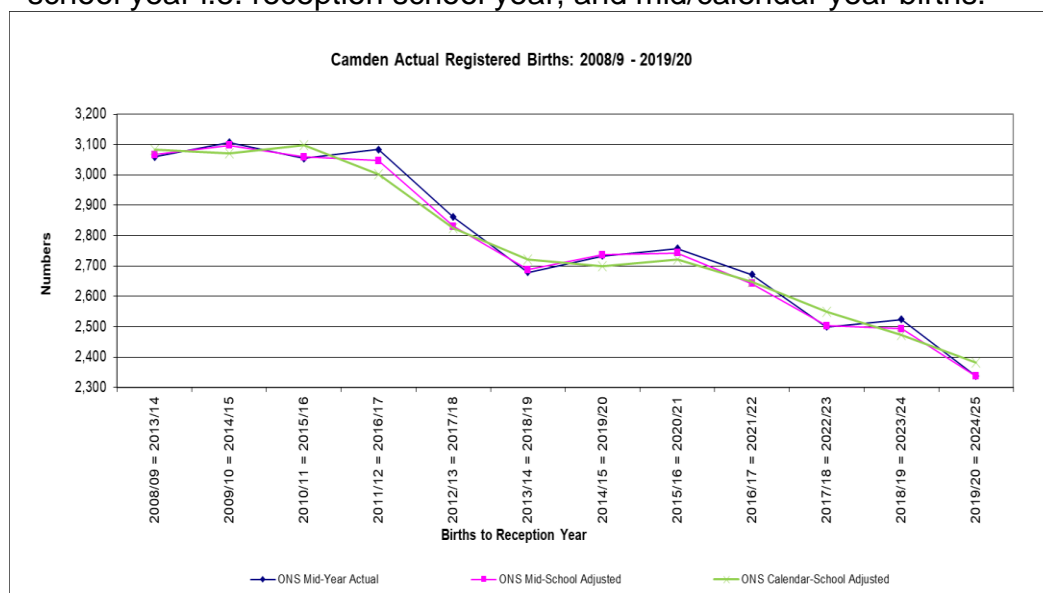
2. KEY FINDINGS

2.1. School places planning covers a broad area, and there are multiple datasets and analyses underpinning annual reporting. This section aims to provide context for key reporting areas including the latest:

- Birth and fertility data
- Housing development data and estimated child yields
- GLA population projections for primary and secondary ages
- GLA school roll projections for primary and secondary ages

2.2. **BIRTHS (refer to Appendix A, tables 1A, B and C)**

2.2.1. Birth information is provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), for mid-year i.e. July to June, or by calendar year. Neither is consistent with a school academic year between September to August, and birth information is adjusted for consistency purposes, although differences are usually negligible within +/- 0.5%. The chart below clearly shows the Camden birth downward trend over recent years to 2019/20, for mid-year actual, mid-year/calendar adjusted to the school year i.e. reception school year, and mid/calendar year births.



Appendix A, Table 1A – chart showing live births to reception year: 2008/09 – 2019/20

2.2.2. Actual registered births are an important element of change, and are included within the Greater London Authority (GLA) resident population and school roll projection models (BPP/SRP), trends are discussed separately to provide greater clarity. A clear and observable correspondence between actual registered births and subsequent demand for school places is not always obvious, sometimes with lower numbers turning up on roll, gaps caused by independent school take up, migration, cross border school mobility or even events such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

2.2.3. Camden has low birth and fertility rates. Actual registered mid-year births in Camden increased for three decades from the mid 1970's until their peak in 2007, plateauing at a high level, before falling in a downward trend from 2013, to their latest low in 2020. The table and chart presented in Appendix A, Table 1B clearly illustrates the impact at primary, and the drop in actual registered Camden births

from 2013 to 2020, compared to reception actual school rolls and PAN. The gap between births and PAN has reduced considerably in recent years, with births falling faster than subsequent PAN reductions. Appendix A: Table 1C shows ONS actual registered births to 2020, and GLA projected births to 2031. Actual registered births between 2009 and 2012 were relatively high though flat in Camden from 3,059 to 3,084, where the yearly average is calculated at 3,076 over the four-year period. Change occurred following the release of lower 2013 data at 2,861 leading to an overall downward trend and their latest low in 2020 at 2,337. **Actual registered births are now at similarly low levels to those reported in the early to mid 1990's.** Future releases of birth data will continue to be monitored very closely including any new or developing trends. The past year has been extremely challenging with COVID-19, in addition the UK left the European Union, which could have consequences on future actual registered births. The 2013 dip in actual registered births is reflected in Camden school rolls from 2017 at reception, and 2024 at year 7.

- 2.2.4. Camden is not alone in experiencing a drop in ONS actual registered mid-year births over recent years, although the falls experienced in Camden have been significant in comparison to most other London authorities. Comparing the period **between 2012 and latest received for 2020** shows London overall, and the vast majority of London boroughs reported falls, except two reporting positive percentage change; City, and Havering (both +7%), falls were lower nationwide in England. Notable percentage change in births are reported compared to a **Camden fall of -24%** (Camden ranks 30th highest out of 33 London borough's); **London -14%, England -13%**, and surrounding authorities in; Barnet -11%, Brent -8%, Haringey -16%, Islington -11%, and Westminster -26%.
- 2.2.5. Reviewing ONS actual registered births in Camden by localised planning area is helpful in understanding local variations, which overall borough trends could mask. In the years **between 2012 and 2019** the reported percentage birth change compared to **Camden at -18%** was; PA1 -16%, PA2 -22%, PA3 -17%, PA4 -15%, and PA5 -28%, over this period the far south (PA5) followed by north east (PA2) experienced the greatest birth falls, above the Camden average.
- 2.2.6. Latest GLA birth projections account for birth trend information reported over recent years, including historic actual registered birth lows not seen in decades, and latest national fertility projections. The Camden GLA birth projections received in 2021 are enhanced further, with the inclusion of the ONS actual registered births to mid-2019, using Camden GP registered births 2019/20 at 2,358 as a proxy to project forward trends. Latest GLA birth forecasts presented in Appendix A: Table 1C are lower compared to last year due to these underlying data updates and show a gradually decreasing trend over the next decade to 2031. Comparing percentage change between the last available actual localised planning area data from 2019 anticipates further potential birth change to 2031; **Camden by -19%**, PA1 by -25%, PA2 by -22%, PA3 by -19%, PA4 by -4%, and PA5 by -17%. Potentially, and based on all known data, a further period of falling births across all planning areas is anticipated, with southern (PA4) experiencing the least fall, and north-west (PA1) potentially the greatest decrease. Births in southern PA4 are buoyed by anticipated development, which is greatest in this area.

2.2.7. The actual registered births information informs potential need for reception school places four years later. Although not all births translate to equivalent need, actual numbers of births on their own are not affected by either migration or housing development. However, births in their journey to becoming 4 year olds within the population include migration, influenced by housing development, which is applied at each stage; from actual births to 0 year olds, 0-1 year olds, 1-2 year olds, 2-3 year olds, and 3-4 year olds. Similarly, actual registered births inform potential need for year 7 school places eleven years later. Consequently, this and other data besides, including latest developments information from Camden Planning are revised annually to inform and update GLA forecasts. These are not actuals, so caution is recommended interpreting forecasts, which due to annual updates and revised data, do change. COVID-19, and Brexit add complexity to future forecasts, in addition GLA forecasts should be rebased using the recently completed national Census from 2021 in spring/summer 2022.

2.2.8. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) provides the average number of births a woman could expect to give birth to in her lifetime. The TFR considered a replacement level to keep a stable population in the developed world is 2.1, anything below requires inward migration to maintain population levels. Unfortunately due to COVID-19, release of latest borough data is delayed and unavailable. However, early indications in national and regional data suggests a decline in fertility in 2019-20, so it is anticipated Camden will continue in line with the previously identified (low) fertility trend. Most recently supplied data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) shows the 2019 TFR falling for: Camden 1.05, Greater London 1.60, England and Wales 1.65. Lower compared to 2018: Camden 1.10, Greater London 1.63, England and Wales 1.70. Lower compared to a decade previous in 2009: Camden 1.28, Greater London 1.95, England and Wales 1.96. **Camden saw the lowest TFR in Greater London, and nationally, lower than any other authority area**. The average age of mothers at the birth of their first child is high and rising within Camden, women are delaying having children. Central government factors including child limits, benefit caps, and austerity could factor in reducing future births. The availability of housing, private rented sector insecurity and unaffordability are important. Uncertainty over recent years including Brexit, government and COVID-19 cannot be discounted.

2.2.9. ONS mid-year estimates components of change internal UK migration data is updated to 2020, there continued to be a net outward movement from Camden which is higher amongst children in younger age groups. Data shows that for 0-3 year olds there was a net loss of -434 in 2020, lower compared to -472 in 2019, and lower than the five year average of -486, whilst for 4-10 year olds it was -258 in 2020, lower than -276 in 2019, and lower than the five year average of -287. Older age groups show a positive increase for 11–15-year-olds of +570 in 2020, higher than +508 in 2019, and higher compared the five-year average of +500.

2.3. **CAMDEN PLANNED HOUSING AND ESTIMATED CHILD YIELD**

2.3.1. Camden's detailed planned housing trajectory data is updated on an annual basis by Camden Planning officers in Supporting Communities, and includes developments covering the school places planning period to 2030/31, and

beyond to 2035/36. The latest housing trajectory data was provided in March 2021 and includes planning permissions granted on or before 31 March 2020, sites identified in the emerging Site Allocations Local Plan (SALP)³, including key sites in the Council's Community Investment Programme (CIP)⁴, development assumptions for the Euston area and windfall assumptions⁵, for each ward.

- 2.3.2. The Council's Local Plan⁶, adopted on the 3 July 2017, sets out the vision for shaping the future of Camden. Growth is projected across the Borough, primarily in town centres, main Community Investment Programme (CIP) areas, and growth areas, Appendix D, Figure 3 including: King's Cross/St Pancras and Euston (PA4), Kentish Town (PA2), Holborn and Tottenham Court Road (PA5), and the West Hampstead interchange (PA1). Growth during the Local Plan period could potentially result in increased demands being placed on Camden's infrastructure in a range of areas, although accounting for other factors i.e. short term lets, and a rising school surplus due to falling actual registered births, it is anticipated there is sufficient school capacity over this period. The Local Plan seeks to meet Camden's objectively assessed housing need of 16,800 additional homes to 2031 (equivalent to 1,120 additional homes per year). The new London Plan⁷, formally became part of the statutory development plan in March 2021, this amends Camden's housing requirement to 10,380 additional homes from 2019 to 2028, equivalent to 1,038 additional homes per year.
- 2.3.3. As with previous years, not all of the sites listed in the housing trajectory have planning permission. Camden planning officers made assumptions regarding tenure mix and house size; these assumptions were informed by policies in the Camden Local Plan 2017. As potential development sites move through the planning process and gain planning permission officers will be able to more accurately predict tenure mix, house size and likely phasing/build out rates. The key assumptions made for sites with planning permission listed in the trajectory relate to phasing and site build out rates, these assumptions are informed primarily by starts and completions data recorded in the London Development Database (LDD)⁸.
- 2.3.4. In addition to providing information regarding the number and type of units anticipated, planning officers also provide information regarding the potential child yield for each site. As last year, the 2019 child yield calculator developed by the GLA is used in reporting, as it includes more up to date assumptions on household occupancy, rather than the internal Camden calculator previously used and based on the local household survey data from far back in 2008. There are different ways of estimating child yield from new developments, each with its own limitations. The GLA 2019 child yield calculator aims to estimate children aged 0-16 years anticipated to potentially derive from new Camden housing

³ [Camden Emerging Site Allocations Local Plan](#)

⁴ [Camden Community Investment Programme](#)

⁵ Windfall development comprise sites that have unexpectedly become available over time, and which were not anticipated by the Authority as part of a local plan. These sites are granted planning permission in accordance with adopted local and national policies, and contribute towards housing figures.

⁶ [Camden Local Plan 2017](#)

⁷ [The London Plan 2021](#)

⁸ [London Development Database](#)

developments and live within them once completed, it is not though intended as a population projection tool. The GLA child yield calculator assumes observed historic trends would continue into the future, using information including that from the 2011 ONS Census data, combined with the GLA London Development Database (LDD). Camden planning officers are currently working with colleagues in Camden I.T. to develop a new future housing trajectory dashboard to further enhance development/child yield estimates, including information regarding new housing completions, and the likely child yield resulting from developments, which will be available within a couple of years.

- 2.3.5. Camden development data is provided to the GLA on an annual basis, and is used to derive **GLA birth projections, GLA population projections, and the GLA school roll projections**. The GLA projections included within school places planning analysis fully account for the latest Camden development data provided in March 2021. GLA projections are the preferred and recommended method used to anticipate potential future trends due to their extensive data modelling, including accounting of cross border mobility. Whilst housing development is included in GLA forecasts it is useful to consider latest development and subsequent child yield estimated to emerge separately in Appendix A: Table 2A and Table 2B, including distribution charts and cumulative totals. Allowing a further understanding of planned phasing, mix, and size of developments, although development data is only one element of wider GLA modelling. Not all estimated children using this single measure would turn up in Camden school rolls, with some potentially attending other borough or independent school provision. Housing data is preferably considered together by localised ward/planning area or across the borough, as detailed in charts and commentary below. However, officers understand the appetite for reviewing individual development sites, although in doing so could provide an unbalanced or distorted view i.e. a large development site next to an area with little development could be taken out of context. Due to this Appendix E provides a breakdown of some of the larger sites included in 'site allocations' for information, this is not an exhaustive list and comes with a very strong health warning to use with caution, and not take sites out of context. Considerably more sites are included within information sent to the GLA and used in SPP reporting.
- 2.3.6. Housing units anticipated in total between 2020/21 to 2035/36. In Camden the overall number of additional housing units anticipated across the **borough** i.e. flats, houses etc, cumulatively emerging from within the latest housing development trajectory are estimated at +16,038. Although not directly comparable to last year, due to fewer years availability, variable yearly banding, and revised conservative (thus more realistic) development assumptions, latest estimates are lower than last year, but still represent in a positive 'net gain'. Variation is reported in number of additional units anticipated by **planning area**, estimates show, greatest development is still expected in southern **PA4** at +5,686, followed by central **PA3** at +3,086, closely followed by north-east **PA2** at +3,069, then north-west **PA1** at +2,363, with the lowest development expected in far south **PA5** at +1,834. Comparisons of estimates are shown below for short, medium, and longer terms, and are illustrated in the chart included in Appendix A: Table 2A to 2035/36.

- **SHORT TERM** housing unit estimate total between 2020/21 to 2024/25
Overall additional units are anticipated: **Borough** at +3,620. Within planning areas: **PA1** +484, **PA2** +366, **PA3** +874, **PA4** +1,160, **PA5** +736. The southern PA4 area anticipates the most growth in this period, followed by central PA3, and far south PA5. Whist lowest growth is anticipated in north-east PA2, and north-west PA1.
- **MEDIUM TERM** housing unit estimate total between 2025/26 to 2029/30
Overall additional units are anticipated: **Borough** at +5,389. Within planning areas: **PA1** +1,012, **PA2** +775, **PA3** +1,594, **PA4** +1,388, **PA5** +620. The central PA3 area anticipates the most growth in this period, followed by southern PA4, and north-west PA1. Whist lowest growth is anticipated in far south PA5, and north-east PA2.
- **LONGER TERM** housing unit estimate total between 2030/31 to 2035/36
Overall additional units are anticipated: **Borough** at +7,029. Within planning areas: **PA1** +867, **PA2** +1,928, **PA3** +618, **PA4** +3,138, **PA5** +478. The southern PA4 area anticipates the most growth in this period by a large margin, followed by north-east PA2 also high, and north-west PA1. Whist lowest growth is anticipated in far south PA5, and central PA3.

2.3.7. **Additional children estimated in total between 2020/21 to 2035/36.** In Camden the cumulative numbers of children (rounded) estimated to emerge across the **borough** overall are 5,217, with additional forms of entry (FE) (rounded) estimated as a proportion, between 7.5 to 9.8 FE in any particular year group. Variation is reported by planning area: **PA1** at 744 and 1.1 to 1.4 FE. **PA2** at 1,006 and 1.4 to 1.9 FE. **PA3** at 966 and 1.4 to 1.8 FE. **PA4** at 1,981 and 2.8 to 3.7 FE. **PA5** at 519 and 0.7 to 1 FE. Of the 'lower estimated FE', the southern PA4 (38%) anticipates the most FE, followed jointly by north-east PA2 (19%) and central PA3 (19%), with lowest FE anticipated in far south PA5 (10%), and north-west PA1 (14%). Similar comparisons are provided below for short, medium and longer terms, and included in a chart in Appendix A: Table 2B to 2035/36.

- **SHORT TERM** children estimated between 2020/21 to 2024/25
Borough at 1,149 (100%) and 1.7 to 2.2 FE. **PA1** at 143 and 0.2 to 0.3 FE. **PA2** at 101 and 0.1 to 0.2 FE. **PA3** at 274 and 0.4 to 0.5 FE. **PA4** at 404 and 0.6 to 0.8 FE. **PA5** at 228 and 0.3 to 0.4 FE. Of the 'lower estimated FE', the southern PA4 (35%) anticipates the most FE, followed by central PA3 (24%), and far south PA5 (20%), with lowest FE anticipated in north-east PA2 (9%), and north-west PA1 (12%).
- **MEDIUM TERM** children estimated between 2025/26 to 2029/30
Borough at 1,739 (100%) and 2.5 to 3.3 FE. **PA1** at 329 and 0.5 to 0.6 FE. **PA2** at 246 and 0.4 to 0.5 FE. **PA3** at 508 and 0.7 to 1 FE. **PA4** at 480 and 0.7 to 0.9 FE. **PA5** at 175 and 0.3 to 0.3 FE. Of the 'lower estimated FE', central PA3 (29%) anticipates the most FE, followed by southern PA4 (28%), and north-west PA1 (19%), with lowest FE anticipated in far south PA5 (10%), and north-east PA2 (14%).
- **LONGER TERM** children estimated between 2030/31 to 2035/36

Borough at 2,329 (100%) and 3.3 to 4.4 FE. **PA1** at 272 and 0.4 to 0.5 FE. **PA2** at 659 and 0.9 to 1.2 FE. **PA3** at 184 and 0.3 to 0.3 FE. **PA4** at 1,098 and 1.6 to 2.1 FE. **PA5** at 116 and 0.2 to 0.2 FE. Of the 'lower estimated FE', the southern PA4 (47%) anticipates the most FE, followed by north-east PA2 (28%), and north-west PA1 (12%), with lowest FE anticipated in far south PA5 (5%), and central PA3 (8%).

2.4. **GLA POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

2.4.1. Population projections are revised annually by the GLA, and show variation over time as models are refined, and/or newly updated underlying data is added. The population projections used within school places planning reporting and supporting appendices are the: '**GLA 2019-Based Population Projections, Camden Development, Scenario 3 V3**' (2021) These feed directly into the **GLA SRP 2021**, and are referenced as the **GLA 2019-BPP (2021)** in this report, received in May 2021. Updates to the GLA model population and methodology are covered below, and within Appendix D.

2.4.2. The GLA projections produced this year cover a particularly difficult period in relation to COVID-19, and its potential secondary impacts which may impact families and children: *"By May 2021, COVID-19 had directly caused some twenty thousand deaths in London. However, in terms of impact on the size and composition of London's population, even loss of life on this terrible scale could be less significant than the potential effects of travel restrictions, increased remote working and job losses on migration and fertility trends. The pandemic has not only had a huge impact on the patterns of migration that shape the city's population, but it has also greatly disrupted our ability to measure these impacts ... (by) the suspension and distortion of key sources of official statistics."*

Source: 'Population Change in London During the COVID-19 Pandemic', GLA City Intelligence, May 2021

2.4.3. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the GLA produced three different scenarios of population forecasts based on assumptions about migration patterns. In Camden, GLA Scenario 3 is the scenario adopted for use across the Council in 2021, a high net out-migration assumption for the COVID-19 period (2020-2022), adjusted in a transition period (2023-2027) returning to a standard domestic out-migration assumption in the longer term (from 2028 onwards). It is a low short-term population scenario, which was felt best fits with anticipated trends for Camden in the short-term, and as played out on the ground i.e. students returning to parental addresses or abroad, relocation of residents to their other homes rather than city addresses, and reverting to 'normal' migration longer term.

2.4.4. As highlighted in previous school places planning reporting, the GLA identified issues with official Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year estimates of population and migration of children for London local authorities. GLA analysis and discussion with ONS identified the primary cause as being a miss-match between the age-structures applied to international 'in and outflows' from 2011 onwards, which led to an growing exaggerated net international inflow of children, resulting in higher ONS forecasts of children to 2017. GLA made adjustments to mitigate these impacts from 2018 onwards, resulting in lower GLA forecasts. Despite acknowledging the problem, ONS has no plans to make

adjustments to their own population estimates prior to release of those based on the 2021 Census, due in spring/summer 2022.

- 2.4.5. GLA has adjusted the ONS *Mid-year Estimates* back-series for the 2019-based projections (received in 2021) to account for systematic issues with the series. GLA adjusted the international migration for children aged 0-14 over the period 2011-2019 using multi-stage modelling to produce a back-series of population more consistent with observed trends in administrative data sources. A consistent series of international migration flows created based on these updated population estimates and the standard birth, death, and domestic migration components. These adjustments ensure that there is greater confidence in the 2019 starting population for the 2019-based projections, in terms of magnitude and age structure; and that rates derived in the GLA model, based on the back-series, are more robust. However, the overall total population is now coupled to the ONS mid-2019 estimate for Camden, with the excess child migration redistributed into the main migration age groups. In previous rounds, the Camden population has been independent of the Mid-year Estimates, being solely reliant upon the matching of population to available dwellings to accommodate it. A change that affected the number of children estimated by in forecasts produced this year.
- 2.4.6. The GLA 2019-BPP (2021) are produced using a cohort component projection model, and as a base use the ONS mid-year estimate at mid-2011 (directly from the 2011 ONS Census), using the usual resident population (internationally recognised definition), with those aged 0-3 years amended/re-distributed to better reflect the pattern of borough births. This includes: All people who usually live in an area, regardless of nationality. Arriving international migrants if they remain for at least a year. Emigrants are excluded if they remain outside the UK for at least a year. Students are taken to be usually resident at their term-time address. The usual resident population does not include visitors or short-term migrants who may be living in an area for less than a year, regardless that they are present. They incorporate the latest 'known' data including: actual registered ward-level births, deaths, and trends in migration, up to mid-2019.
- 2.4.7. Household formation rates are calculated dynamically in the model using a combination of rates taken from the 2014-based DCLG (Department for Communities and Local Government) subnational household projections and implied rates based on projected populations calculated in the model. Past dwelling completions are taken from the London Development Database. Assumed future housing trajectories are adapted from the annual housing development forecast provided by Camden planning officers and revised for 2021, fully accounting for new data set out in this appendix, feeding through to the GLA model i.e. dwelling led, linking the population with availability of residential accommodation in the borough.
- 2.4.8. Births and fertility information is fully reflected in latest GLA forecasts. Actual registered births for Camden resident mothers are available from the ONS mid-year estimates, and included to mid-2019 for ward-level births, whilst Camden GP registered births 2019/20 are used as a proxy to project forward at borough level for mid-2020, which should further enhance forecast accuracy. Actual

registered births have fallen significantly since 2013 in Camden and are now at low levels not experienced since the early 1990's, similarly, falls have been reported in London and countrywide. Current Camden fertility rates are considerably lower than comparisons to those for Greater London, England and Wales, remaining well below the 2.1 point needed to maintain population, which is bolstered in Camden with inward migration. The result of the latest national fertility projection is to further reduce forecasted births to 2031.

- 2.4.9. The deflationary impact on forecasts has been a hot topic for a number of years and attributed to various factors. Including Government austerity and welfare reform including benefit changes, Brexit, and EU population migration, through to potentially limited availability of affordable family housing due to short term lets (i.e. Airbnb), and high-cost housing in the borough. Whilst these difficulties are raised, the GLA confirm their projections produced for Camden incorporate recent changes in patterns of migration etc, meaning baseline impacts within the population are implicitly captured and modelled forward within their forecasts. As data is updated annually and incorporated, the projected population increasingly reflects impacts of government policy. Consistency checks within the GLA population, and school roll forecasts continue to anchor estimates to the 'real world' actual position.
- 2.4.10. Whilst considering Camden's resident population, it's important to highlight that not all children identified in GLA population projections will go on to attend Camden schools. Factors such as migration, residents choosing other authority schools, or the independent sector could all impact.
- 2.4.11. Overall there is some variation in Camden borough GLA population forecasts 2019-BPP (2021), compared to the previous two years GLA 2017-BPP (2019), and GLA 2018-BPP (2020) of primary and secondary age forecasts for years between 2020 to 2031. Camden GLA forecasts are rounded to the nearest ten, whilst change is calculated on original numbers before rounding, which could show some minor variations. At **age 4** and **ages 4-10** the latest forecast is lower than previous forecasts across the whole period to 2031, plotting a pronounced downward trend. Whilst at **age 11** the latest forecast is slightly higher than last year to the mid-2020's, before falling below/similar to the end of the period to 2031, with a falling trend over the next ten years. Finally, for **ages 11-15** the latest forecast follows a path mainly between the previous two forecasts, although slightly higher than last year, still follows a downward trend to 2031.
- 2.4.12. It's useful to compare GLA 2019-BPP (2021) population forecasts for Camden to surrounding authorities, to understand pressures faced in localities nearby, and considering cross border mobility between authorities. Surrounding borough development population forecasts including latest housing are not available. Officers use alternative, and the closest comparable standard dataset from the GLA, based on the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) outputs for: Barnet, Brent, City, Haringey, Islington, and Westminster. Neighbouring borough SHLAA forecasts are provided from 2020 to 2031, with numbers rounded to the nearest 100 as required, finer trends or smaller numbers could be smoothed due to rounding. Caution is recommended in interpreting information between Camden and other boroughs due to the variations in GLA

models i.e. Camden development, compared to neighbouring SHLAA forecasts, although these represent reasonable comparators for this purpose. SHLAA forecasts also take account of COVID-19 anticipated impacts and the low population scenario.

- 2.4.13. The annual school places planning process thoroughly checks the robustness and consistency of all underlying data, evaluating data sources, reviewing change, and cross-checking information. In addition to those checks and ones completed by the GLA, officers evaluate GLA population forecasts and compare to actual data from resident NHS GP registration, flagging any variation. Children aged four years old are considered the best comparator for this purpose, due to higher accuracy within NHS GP registration data as parents are usually better at registering young children for NHS services, but less so as a child ages, or perhaps after a home move. Although this could be impacted over the COVID-19 period, so caution is recommended interpreting. Children aged four years old in 2021 are compared by primary planning area in Appendix A, Chart 3A, with the GLA 2019-BPP (2021) forecast overlaid with actual NHS GP registrations. Latest GLA population forecasts are lower in all planning areas and overall compared to GP registration data, although anticipated due to the low population scenario in use this year to take account of the shock effect of COVID-19. The chart illustrates planning areas covering wider areas such as PA1, and PA3 show the greatest difference between the two data sources.

PRIMARY (refer to Appendix A, tables/charts 3B to 3E)

- 2.4.14. Appendix A, Table/Chart 3B provides tabular and chart comparisons over three forecast years. The latest GLA 2019-BPP (2021) for 4-year-olds in Camden is lower than previous forecasts across the whole period to 2031 with a pronounced downward trend. Comparing change in GLA 2019-BPP (2021) over a ten-year period from 2021 to 2031, helps to further understand observed trends. Starting from the highest point in 2021 at 2,050, residents are anticipated to fall to a low by 2031 at 1,680, a significant decrease falling -370 (-18%). Variation is shown by localised planning area over the same period with potential falls anticipated in all areas, although to a lesser extent in southern (PA4) in: PA1 -120 (-19%), PA2 -80 (-26%), PA3 -100 (-16%), PA4 -10 (-4%) and PA5 -50 (-25%). Localised planning area 1 to 5 charts are provided showing a three-year comparison in Appendix A, Table 3C and illustrating this change.
- 2.4.15. Appendix A, Table/Chart 3D includes a three-year comparison chart, and tabular detail for the whole primary age population for 4–10-year-olds. The latest GLA 2019-BPP (2021) is lower than previous forecasts across the whole period to 2031 with a pronounced downward trend. Comparing change in GLA 2019-BPP (2021) over a ten year period from 2021 to 2031, helps to further understand observed trends. Starting from the highest point in 2021 at 14,720, residents are anticipated to fall to a low by 2031 at 11,850, a significant decrease falling -2,870 (-20%). Variation is shown by localised planning area over the same period with potential falls anticipated in all areas, although to a lesser extent in southern (PA4) in: PA1 -880 (-20%), PA2 -580 (-24%), PA3 -730 (-17%), PA4 -70 (-4%) and PA5 -620 (-36%).

- 2.4.16. Camden primary age population forecasts continue to be affected by very low actual registered births, which have fallen further this year, in addition to Camden recording the lowest fertility rate in the country. Whilst fully reflective of GLA adjustments to the mid-year estimate back series of data, and COVID-19 impacts which are included in modelling this year, the southern area of the borough (PA4) anticipates the lowest fall, bolstered by highest levels of additional housing development.
- 2.4.17. Neighbouring borough SHLAA forecasts are provided in Appendix A, Table 3E, and compared to Camden GLA 2019-BPP (2021) for 4-year-olds and 4–10-year-olds to 2031. Change is based on original numbers before rounding and shown for five- and ten-year periods in borough comparisons. The latest age 4-year-old forecasts are lower than similar forecasts from last year, with all areas anticipating falls in resident populations to 2031 except City. Ten-year change between 2021 to 2031 is mixed, although with the majority of boroughs anticipating falls at differing levels except City, greatest falls could impact Barnet, Brent and Haringey the most: Barnet (-800), Brent (-600), Camden (-370), City (no change), Haringey (-600), Islington (-300), and Westminster (-500). Whilst latest age 4–10-year-old forecasts are also lower than last year, with all areas anticipating falls to 2031 except City. Ten-year change between 2021 to 2031 is mixed, although with the majority of boroughs anticipating falls at differing levels except City, greatest falls could impact Barnet, Haringey and Brent the most: Barnet (-5,500), Brent (-3,300), Camden (-2,870), City (no change), Haringey (-4,000), Islington (-1,400), and Westminster (-3,000). Regular collaboration continues with our London wide colleagues, including regular meetings at the GLA, London Councils, and locally in regional meetings sharing latest intelligence.

SECONDARY (refer to Appendix A, tables/charts 4A to 4D)

- 2.4.18. Appendix A, Table/Chart 4A provides tabular and chart comparisons over three forecast years. The latest GLA 2019-BPP (2021) for 11-year-olds in Camden is slightly higher than last year to 2024 before falling below/similar across the remaining period to 2031, following downward trend. Comparing change in GLA 2019-BPP (2021) over a ten-year period from 2021 to 2031, helps to further understand observed trends. Starting from the highest point in 2021 at 2,290, residents are anticipated to fall to a low by 2031 at 1,840, a significant decrease falling -440 (-19%).
- 2.4.19. Appendix A, Tables/Chart 4B provides tabular and chart comparisons over three forecast years. The latest GLA 2019-BPP (2021) for 11–15-year-olds in Camden is higher than last year, and over the whole period to 2031, although following a downward trend. Comparing change in GLA 2019-BPP (2021) over a ten-year period from 2021 to 2031, helps to further understand observed trends. Starting from the highest point in 2021 at 11,650, residents are anticipated to fall to a low by 2031 at 10,280, a considerable decrease falling -1,360 (-12%).
- 2.4.20. Latest GLA 2019-BPP (2021) forecasts are provided for 11 year old Camden residents in the wider southern area of the borough, analysed due to higher southern area development, historically lower numbers of pupils, and a

previous academy proposal (no new updates). Forecasts are rounded to the nearest ten, and change is calculated on original numbers before rounding. The wider southern area is referenced as: Regent's Park/St Pancras & Somers Town wards (**South**), and Holborn & Covent Garden/King's Cross/Bloomsbury wards the (**South of the Euston Road**). Appendix A, Table/Chart 4C anticipates a gradually falling overall resident population over ten years to 2031: The **South** anticipates less of a fall due to higher development estimated -30 (-10%). Whilst for the **South of the Euston Road (SER)** population could reduce by an estimated -70 (-30%).

- 2.4.21. Camden secondary age population forecasts continue to be affected by very low and falling actual registered births, included in modelling, yet some years behind primary age impacts. Whilst Camden has the lowest fertility rate in the country, which is also incorporated. Secondary age forecasts are fully reflective of GLA adjustments to the mid-year estimate back series of data, and COVID-19 modelling apparent in charts this year, the southern area of the borough (Regent's Park/St Pancras & Somers Town wards) anticipate the lowest falls, bolstered by highest levels of additional housing development.
- 2.4.22. Neighbouring borough SHLAA forecasts are provided in Appendix A, Table 4D, and compared to Camden GLA 2019-BPP (2021) for 11-year-olds and 11–15-year-olds to 2031. Change is based on original numbers before rounding and shown for five- and ten-year periods in borough comparisons. The latest age 11-year-old forecasts are lower than forecasts from last year except City and Islington which are similar, with all areas anticipating falls in resident populations to 2031 except City. Ten-year change between 2021 to 2031 is mixed, although with the majority of boroughs anticipating falls at differing levels except City, greatest falls could impact Barnet, Haringey and Camden the most: Barnet (-600), Brent (-300), Camden (-440), City (no change), Haringey (-600), Islington (-200), and Westminster (-400). Whilst latest age 11–15-year-old forecasts are mainly higher/similar than last year, except Barnet and Brent which are lower, with all areas anticipating falls to 2031 except City. Ten-year change between 2021 to 2031 is mixed, although with the majority of boroughs anticipating falls at differing levels except City, greatest falls could impact Haringey and Camden the most: Barnet (-1,200), Brent (-600), Camden (-1,360), City (no change), Haringey (-1,500), Islington (-100), and Westminster (-1,200). Regular collaboration continues with our with our London wide colleagues, including regular meetings at the GLA, London Councils, and locally in regional meetings sharing latest intelligence.