

## **Appendix 1**

### **Bath and North East Somerset Council**

#### **Primary and Secondary School Organisation Plan 2011 – 2015**

#### **Including Longer Term Place Planning Within the Core Strategy Plan Period**

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## **Introduction**

The provision of school places is going through a period of dramatic change. In line with current government strategy, rather than being direct providers of school places via Community schools, Local Authorities are moving to becoming commissioners of school places via a range of providers that include Academies, Free Schools, Studio Schools, Foundation schools, Trust schools, Voluntary Aided schools, Voluntary Controlled schools and Community schools.

Despite these changes, the Local Authority still retains the legal responsibility for pupil place planning within its area and has a statutory duty to provide sufficient school places for every child resident in the Local Authority who requires a place. In order to achieve this it can propose expansions to all categories of schools and commission the provision of new schools that will be run by the most appropriate body.

This plan outlines the current level of primary and secondary provision in the Authority, the projected pupil numbers based on births and resident population data over the next four years up to admissions in September 2015 in detail and in outline within the Core Strategy Plan period arising as a consequence of the future planned housing development expected to be delivered within this period in the Authority. The plan also gives estimates for the number of school places likely to be required in the various planning areas across the Authority as a result of projected pupil numbers. In some cases it also proposes specific solutions as to how and where these additional places might be provided.

## **Summary Profile of Schools in Bath and North East Somerset**

In Bath and North East Somerset there are a total of 62 primary, infant and junior schools as follows:

28 Community schools  
24 Voluntary Controlled Church of England schools  
7 Voluntary Aided Church of England schools  
2 Voluntary Aided Catholic schools  
1 Church of England Academy  
(Including 3 Federations, each of 2 schools and 1 Federation of 3 schools)

In Bath and North East Somerset there are a total of 13 secondary schools as follows:

8 Academies  
2 Community schools (Both expected to become Academies by the end of 2012)  
1 Foundation school  
1 Voluntary Aided Catholic school  
1 Voluntary Aided Church of England school  
(Including 2 Federations, each of 2 schools)  
10 schools have sixth forms (The two Voluntary Aided schools plan to open a joint sixth for admissions into Year 12 in 2013)

10 schools are co-educational  
1 school is single sex boys and 1 school is single sex girls

## **Primary Pupil Projections by Planning Area for Admissions in 2012 - 2015**

The future need for primary school places is expected to be affected by underlying population growth coupled with pupils generated from new housing developments. The impact of this will vary from area to area across the Authority depending on where the population growth is taking place.

Some Basic Need funding is currently allocated by the Department for Education (DfE) to provide additional school places where there is growth in pupil numbers as a result of general underlying population growth that is not specifically linked to a particular housing development. The level of Basic Need funding provided will be on the basis of the data contained within the annual School Capacity Return submitted to the DfE, which outlines the number of existing places in the Authority, the current number of pupils on roll and a projection of future pupil numbers expected, excluding any pupils supported by Developer Contributions.

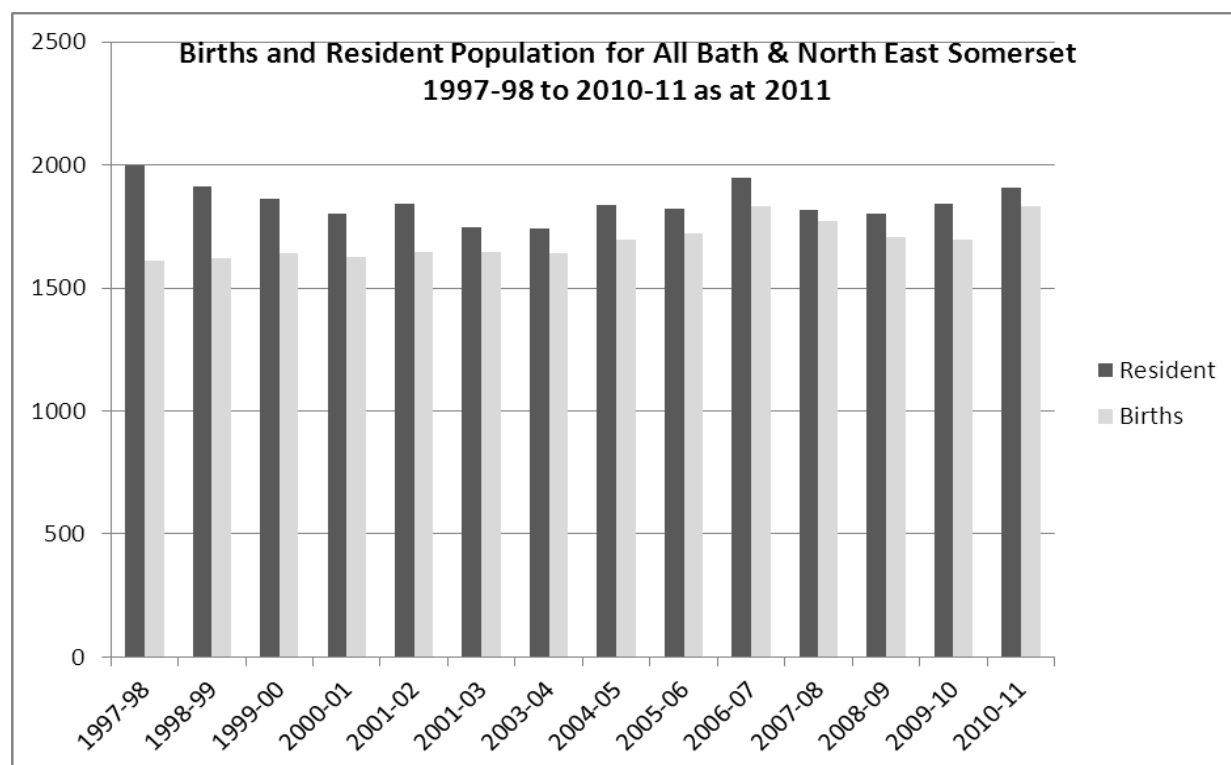
Developer Contributions are designed to mitigate any negative impacts of a new development in an area, where the additional housing might put pressure on local services. Where children generated by new housing developments cannot be accommodated in existing school provision, Developer Contributions will be sought from developers in order to allow the Authority to provide the additional school places necessary. This could be in the form of additional accommodation added to existing schools where this is possible or via the provision of whole new schools to serve the development. Developer Contributions could be in the form of capital to build the new accommodation and where necessary, land to build on.

The Local Authority liaises with the Health Authority to obtain accurate figures for births within the Authority for each academic year and also to obtain figures for the resident population of children. Resident population data is updated every six months to reflect on going changes and movements in the population. Births data is updated annually

The table and chart below show the births and resident population data for 0 - 13 year olds by academic year as at September 2011 for all Bath and North East Somerset.

### Resident Population and Births for 0 -13 Year Olds all Bath and North East Somerset as at September 2011

Age in 2011	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Year of Birth	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11
Year Enter YR	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Year Enter Y7	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total Resident</b>	1997	1914	1863	1802	1842	1745	1744	1837	1820	1948	1815	1803	1841	1905
<b>Total Births</b>	1610	1620	1641	1628	1646	1644	1643	1696	1720	1832	1774	1704	1698	1830



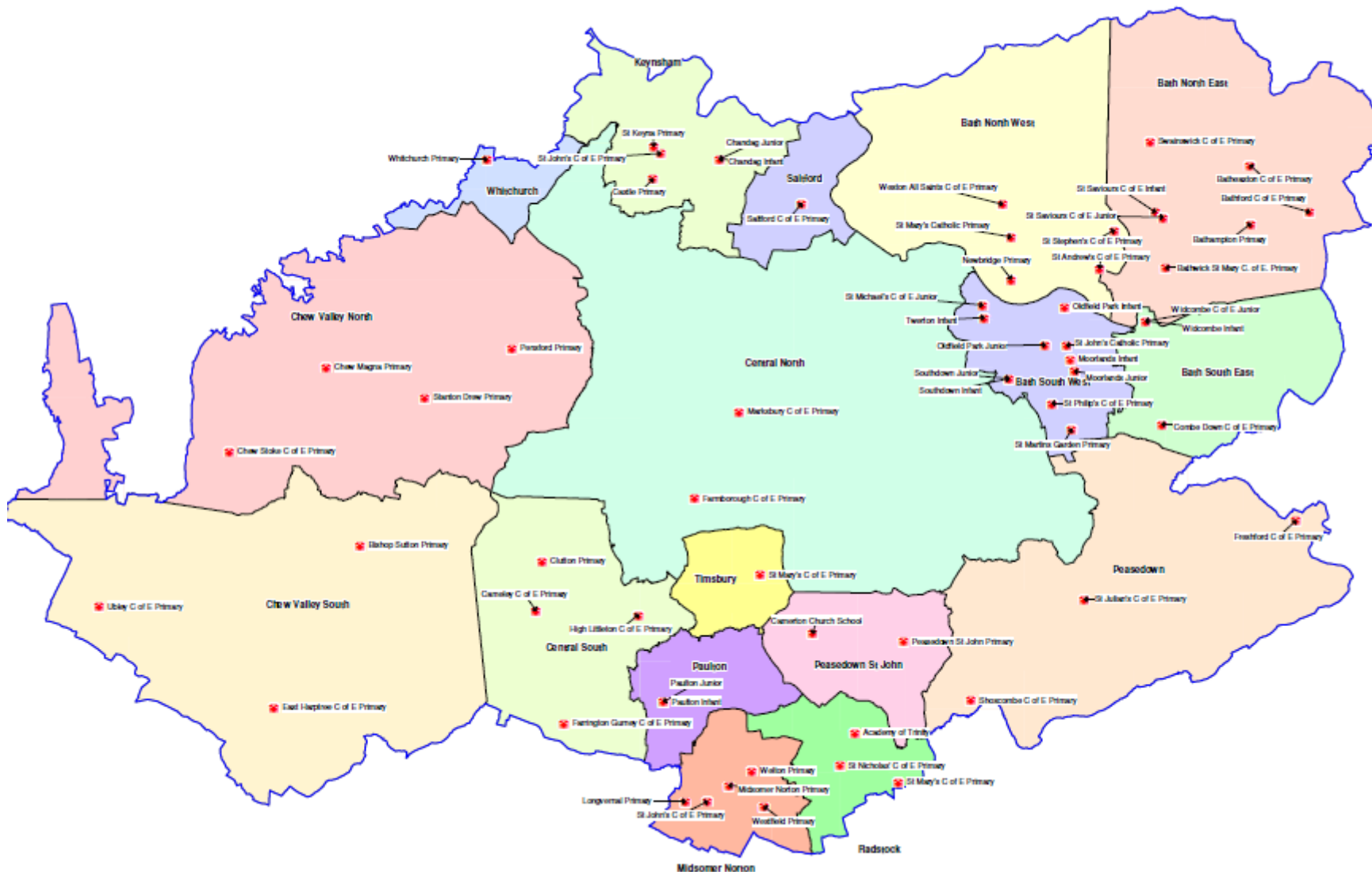
The Authority also uses the figures contained in the Bath and North East Somerset Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document in order to calculate the number of children of each age group likely to be generated from new housing developments. The number of children generated from new housing developments will then be added to the number of children arising from births and underlying population growth.

The Authority also makes an estimate of the percentage of 4 year olds that will take up a Reception (YR) place each year – the transfer rate - and how many Year 6 (Y6) children will enter secondary school in Year 7 (Y7) the following year.

As far as possible, school places should be distributed to meet current and projected needs and to ensure that sufficient school places are available reasonably close to the communities they serve. The Authority will seek to meet parental preferences as far as possible and to take this into account when planning school places. The limitations associated with some school sites means that it is not always possible to put additional school places precisely where they are required, however the best possible achievable option will always be pursued.

The Expected YR figure for 2011 is the number of Reception pupils anticipated by the Admissions and Transport team based on the offers that were made to parents. For the purposes of ensuring provision of sufficient places, where this figure is higher than the Actual YR figure (the number on roll as at the October School Census date), the Expected YR figure is a more appropriate figure to use for projections as this reflects the number of places that need to be available to allow the Authority to meet its statutory duty to provide a school place for every child that requests one, rather than the number that were actually taken up. Where the Actual YR figure is higher than the Expected YR figure, the Actual YR figure has been used to calculate future projections.

# Primary Planning Areas Map



For the purposes of primary school place planning, the Authority has been divided into seventeen areas. Each area has been designed to group the child population living within that area with the school places that could reasonably be said to serve that Planning area. Adjustments are then made to allow for some movements between Planning Areas where this is thought to be reasonable i.e. within a reasonable distance, reflecting current patterns of movements of pupils that live in one Planning Area and attend school in another etc. and in this report some of the individual Planning Areas have been grouped.

The challenges around primary school place planning are firstly to accurately estimate what the resident population of 4 year olds is likely to be in the future based on the births and current resident population data for each age group. Resident population figures change from year to year and generally increase compared to the births figure for that age group, although they can be lower. Increases can be irregular from year to year and vary for different year groups.

Secondly it is to project the percentage of those 4 year olds that will take up a YR place. The final factor is parental preference as parents do not always choose their nearest school. Estimates are based on the assumption that current patterns of take up of places will continue into the future. As the available population data only goes back as far as actual births, it is only possible to plan four years ahead with any degree of certainty.

The table below shows births and resident population data as at September 2011 for 0 - 10 year olds by academic year grouped by Primary Planning Area.

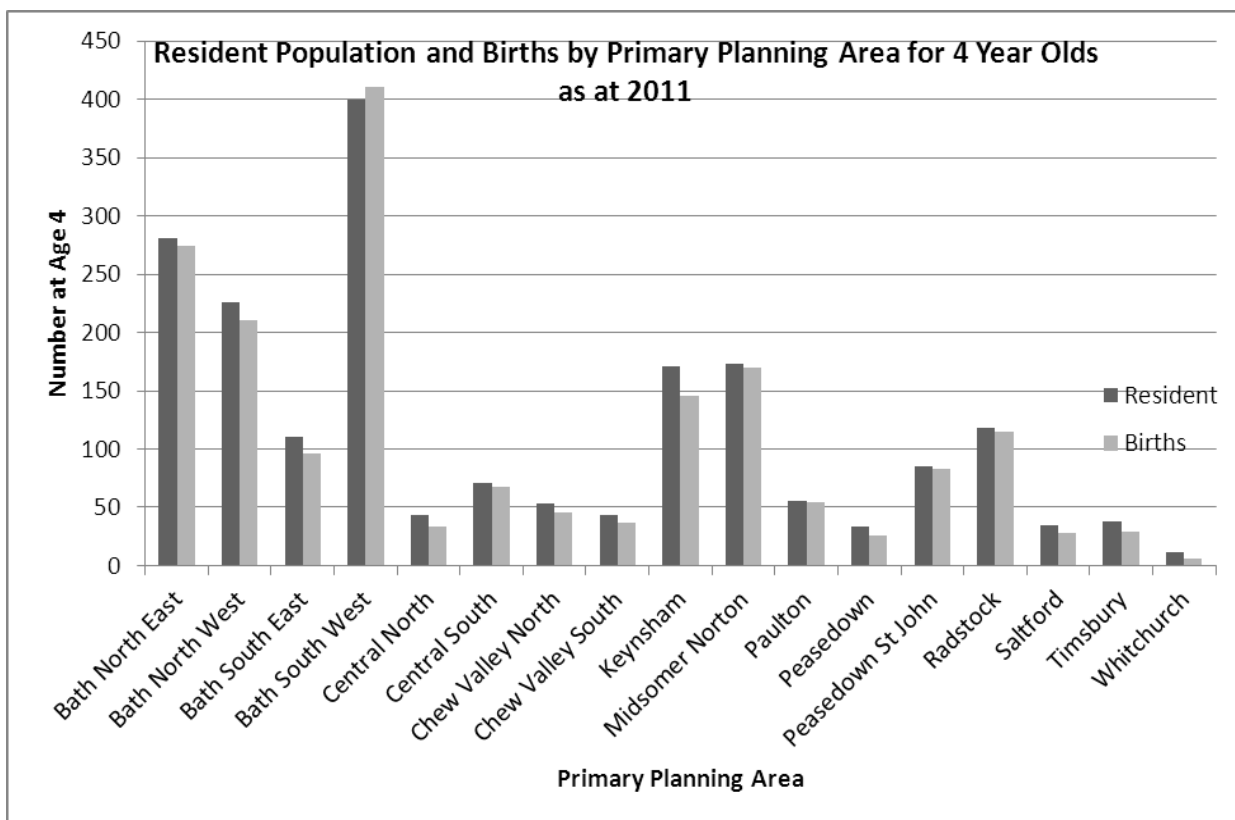
### Resident Population and Births by Primary Planning Area as at September 2011

	Age in 2011	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Year of Birth	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11
	Year Enter YR	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Year Enter Y7	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bath North East	Resident	228	262	236	246	258	236	281	258	214	268	273
	Births	218	225	238	229	244	252	274	265	231	240	274
Bath North West	Resident	208	201	202	202	208	241	226	245	206	225	216
	Births	203	191	197	215	187	209	210	248	190	209	209
Bath South East	Resident	101	107	79	95	91	85	91	87	69	66	68
	Births	67	71	62	61	75	67	78	70	64	60	69
Bath South West	Resident	360	361	384	366	416	377	415	386	431	415	433
	Births	375	393	387	385	405	382	429	406	435	394	420
Central North	Resident	47	50	52	37	42	46	43	39	38	34	32
	Births	30	46	44	29	38	39	34	35	36	32	29
Central South	Resident	77	59	52	67	78	74	71	77	61	66	58
	Births	67	45	54	54	67	70	68	69	54	63	55
Chew Valley North	Resident	48	45	46	35	41	36	53	34	44	36	51
	Births	29	28	33	22	33	32	46	30	35	32	42
Chew Valley South	Resident	43	44	40	43	38	40	43	36	33	35	29
	Births	31	31	32	32	26	35	37	42	32	34	30



Keynsham	Resident	180	165	158	151	159	162	171	160	171	156	193
	Births	136	122	130	140	149	144	146	138	144	133	181
Midsomer Norton	Resident	179	181	172	150	164	180	173	145	190	162	185
	Births	150	155	150	144	146	170	170	150	170	159	178
Paulton	Resident	61	66	63	70	66	71	55	63	80	68	73
	Births	58	62	68	55	61	56	54	46	70	65	68
Peasedown	Resident	30	38	18	23	24	17	34	16	18	18	18
	Births	18	31	19	22	20	17	26	12	14	9	15
Peasedown St John	Resident	70	92	83	86	89	107	85	98	85	100	89
	Births	93	103	95	95	95	98	83	99	78	96	86
Radstock	Resident	98	92	86	91	86	98	118	102	108	113	119
	Births	104	88	88	111	90	98	115	115	116	104	109
Saltford	Resident	43	41	36	39	42	23	35	32	24	37	26
	Births	24	19	26	18	30	11	28	24	19	33	26
Timsbury	Resident	22	29	21	34	34	18	38	27	17	30	30
	Births	17	24	22	26	27	33	29	25	17	27	26
Whitchurch	Resident	10	12	16	9	5	8	12	10	11	9	11
	Births	8	12	0	5	4	6	6	0	0	9	13

The chart below shows births and resident population data as at September 2011 for children aged 4 in the 2011-2012 academic year grouped by Primary Planning Area.



The following figures show the estimated YR intakes for 2012 – 2015.

### **Bath North East and Bath North West Planning Areas**

#### **432 Reception Places (including 8 more at Bathampton)**

##### **Schools:**

**30 Bathampton Primary, 30 Batheaston C of E Primary, 30 Bathford C of E Primary, 30 Bathwick St. Mary C of E Primary, 60 Newbridge Primary, 30 St. Andrews C of E Primary, 30 St. Mary's Catholic Primary, 60 St. Saviour's C of E Infant (and 60 St. Saviour's C of E Junior), 60 St. Stephen's C of E Primary, 12 Swainswick C of E Primary, 60 Weston All Saints C of E Primary.**

2010 – births 461. Resident population when age 4 = 439. Actual YR = 421.

2011 – births 484. Resident population current age 4 = 507. Expected YR = 479.

Actual YR = 469.

2012 – births 513. Resident population current age 3 = 503. Estimated YR = 478.

Approximately additional 46 places needed – expected unmet demand in Newbridge and Kingsmead wards. 30 additional places added at Weston All Saints and 30 at Oldfield Park Infants for admissions in 2012 only.

2013 – births 421. Resident population current age 2 = 420. Estimated YR = 404.

2014 – births 449. Resident population current age 1 = 493. Estimated YR = 477.

An additional 45 places needed approximately – expected unmet demand in Weston and Kingsmead wards.

2015 – births 483. Resident population current age 0 = 489. Estimated YR = 478.

An additional 46 places needed approximately – expected unmet demand in Lansdown, Kingsmead, Abbey and Walcot wards.

The Local Authority is currently investigating how best to provide the additional places projected to be required in north Bath for admissions into YR in 2014 and also in 2015. Weston All Saints C of E Primary school has agreed to permanently expand and take additional accommodation to add 30 places per year group from September 2014 onwards. This will be subject to a formal consultation process. Some further places are projected to be required in addition to this - 15 for admissions in 2014 and 16 in 2015 - and the Authority is currently investigating the best way to deliver these places at another school or schools in the area.

### **Bath South East and Bath South West Planning Areas**

#### **471 Reception Places**

##### **Schools:**

**56 Combe Down C of E Primary, 60 Moorlands Infant (and 64 Moorlands Junior), 60 Oldfield Park Infant (and 64 Oldfield Park Junior), 40 St. Philip's C of E Primary, 45 Southdown Infant (and 45 Southdown Junior), 45 St. Martin's Garden Primary, 45 St. John's Catholic Primary, 60 Twerton Infant (and 60 St. Michael's C of E Junior), 60 Widcombe Infant (and 60 Widcombe C of E Junior).**

**Moorlands Infant and Moorlands Junior are federated**

2010 – births 449. Resident population when age 4 = 432. Actual YR = 417.

2011 – births 507. Resident population current age 4 = 510. Expected YR = 461.

Actual YR = 454.

2012 – births 476. Resident population current age 3 = 472. Estimated YR = 430.

2013 – births 499. Resident population current age 2 = 501. Estimated YR = 460.  
 2014 – births 454. Resident population current age 1 = 483. Estimated YR = 448.  
 2015 – births 489. Resident population current age 0 = 503. Estimated YR = 471.

There could be a possible localised unmet demand in Twerton, Westmoreland and Southdown wards even though there are projected to be sufficient places in the area as a whole – a shortfall of approximately 17 places. This will continue to be monitored.

Plus pupils from the Crest development in Bath Western Riverside (BWR). Phase 1 = approximately 7 pupils per year group (pyg) and Phase 2 = 21 pyg once all dwellings are completed and occupied. Building commenced in mid 2011 with the first 322 dwellings which are expected to generate approximately 21 pupils = 3 pyg up to January 2014. A new 210 place on site school is planned for the Crest development site. Based on the current build programme this is expected to be provided by the developer in approximately 2022/2023. School places will be required between now and when the new school is delivered and the Authority is currently investigating how and where these pupils can be accommodated and when additional places will be required. This will be challenging as a school with a large enough site as close as possible to the development will be required and capital funding will also need to be identified.

## **Central North, Central South and Timsbury Planning Areas**

### **145 Reception Places**

#### **Schools:**

**20 Cameley C of E Primary, 25 Clutton Primary, 20 Farmborough C of E Primary, 15 Farrington Gurney C of E Primary, 20 High Littleton C of E Primary, 15 Marksbury C of E Primary, 30 St. Mary's C of E Primary (Timsbury).**

**Farrington Gurney C of E Primary is federated with St. Mary's C of E Primary (Writhlington)**

2010 – births 142. Resident population when age 4 = 133. Actual YR = 120.

2011 – births 131. Resident population current age 4 = 152. Expected YR = 126.

Actual YR = 124.

2012 – births 129. Resident population current age 3 = 143. Estimated YR = 123.

2013 – births 107. Resident population current age 2 = 116. Estimated YR = 102.

2014 – births 122. Resident population current age 1 = 130. Estimated YR = 120.

There could be a possible localised unmet demand in High Littleton even though there are projected to be sufficient places in the area as a whole – a shortfall of approximately 5 places.

2015 – births 110. Resident population current age 0 = 120. Estimated YR = 116.

A number of smaller developments in Clutton are expected to collectively generate approximately 23 pupils in total = 3 pyg requiring additional places in some year groups. Appropriate contributions are being sought from the developers to ensure there are sufficient places at Clutton Primary.

## Chew Valley North and Whitchurch Planning Areas

### 95 Reception Places

#### Schools:

**15 Chew Magna Primary, 25 Chew Stoke C of E Primary, 15 Pensford Primary, 10 Stanton Drew Primary, 30 Whitchurch Primary.**

**Stanton Drew Primary is federated with Bishop Sutton Primary**

2010 – births 38.	Resident population when age 4 = 41.	Actual YR = 81.
2011 – births 52.	Resident population current age 4 = 65.	Expected YR = 85.
		Actual YR = 86.
2012 – births 30.	Resident population current age 3 = 44.	Estimated YR = 90.
2013 – births 35.	Resident population current age 2 = 56.	Estimated YR = 92.
2014 – births 41.	Resident population current age 1 = 45.	Estimated YR = 88.
2015 – births 55.	Resident population current age 0 = 62.	Estimated YR = 92.

A number of proposed developments in Whitchurch could collectively generate approximately 39 pupils in total = 5 or 6 pyg requiring additional places in some year groups. Appropriate contributions will be sought from developers to ensure there are sufficient places at Whitchurch Primary. Future demand is expected to be met by current school provision in the Chew Valley North area.

## Chew Valley South Planning Area

### 48 Reception Places (including 2 more at East Harptree)

#### Schools:

**21 Bishop Sutton Primary, 15 East Harptree C of E Primary, 12 Ubley C of E Primary, Bishop Sutton Primary is federated with Stanton Drew Primary.**

2010 – births 35.	Resident population when age 4 = 39.	Actual YR = 36.
2011 – births 37.	Resident population current age 4 = 43.	Expected YR = 50.
		Actual YR = 47.
2012 – births 42.	Resident population current age 3 = 36.	Estimated YR = 44.
2013 – births 32.	Resident population current age 2 = 33.	Estimated YR = 43.
2014 – births 34.	Resident population current age 1 = 35.	Estimated YR = 47.
2015 – births 30.	Resident population current age 0 = 29.	Estimated YR = 43.

Future demand is expected to be met by current school provision in this area.

## Keynsham and Saltford Planning Areas

### 210 Reception Places

#### Schools:

**30 Castle Primary, 60 Chandag Infant (and 68 Chandag Junior), 30 St. John's C of E Primary (Keynsham), 30 St. Keyna Primary, 60 Saltford C of E Primary.**

2010 – births 155.	Resident population when age 4 = 181.	Actual YR = 197.
2011 – births 146.	Resident population current age 4 = 206.	Expected YR = 215.
		Actual YR = 209.
2012 – births 174.	Resident population current age 3 = 192.	Estimated YR = 206.

Additional 5 places approximately needed in Keynsham. St. Keyna Primary school has agreed to breach if necessary and admit more pupils.

2013 – births 163. Resident population current age 2 = 195. Estimated YR = 210.  
An additional 18 places approximately needed in Keynsham.

2014 – births 166. Resident population current age 1 = 193. Estimated YR = 222.  
Additional 12 places approximately needed – 7 in Keynsham, 5 in Saltford.

2015 – births 207. Resident population current age 0 = 219. Estimated YR = 246.  
Additional 45 places approximately needed in Keynsham.

Plus pupils from the Taylor Wimpey part of the K2 development = approximately 10 pyg once all dwellings completed and occupied. Building has not yet commenced. A contribution has been sought from the developer to add places. Also approximately the same number of pupils will be generated by the second half of the K2 development and a contribution will be sought from developer to add places. The expansion of Castle Primary school has been raised with the Governing Body and the school has agreed to increase its Planned Admission Number for admissions in 2013. A possible one-off bulge class of children at St. John's C of E Primary school for admissions in 2015 only has been discussed with the school but no final decisions have yet been taken.

## **Paulton Planning Area**

### **60 Reception Places**

#### **Schools:**

#### **Paulton Infant (and 60 Paulton Junior).**

2010 – births 56. Resident population when age 4 = 66. Actual YR = 59.

2011 – births 54. Resident population current age 4 = 55. Expected YR = 57.

Actual YR = 56.

2012 – births 46. Resident population current age 3 = 63. Estimated YR = 60.

2013 – births 70. Resident population current age 2 = 80. Estimated YR = 79/87\*.  
An additional 19 places approximately needed.

2014 – births 65. Resident population current age 1 = 68. Estimated YR = 69/77\*.  
An additional 9 places approximately needed.

2015 – births 68. Resident population current age 0 = 73. Estimated YR = 76/84\*.  
An additional 16 places approximately needed.

\*The higher estimate could be possible due to pupils living outside of Paulton choosing to take up a place at the school if Paulton Infant is not at capacity with pupils who are resident in Paulton.

Plus pupils from the Polestar development = approximately 12/13 pyg once all dwellings completed and occupied. Building commenced in mid 2011 and the developer is building in small lots. Contribution has been sought from the developer to add places at Paulton Infant and Paulton Junior. The Barratts development finished recently. No Developer Contribution for this development. The expansion of Paulton Infant school has been raised with the Governing Body and the school has agreed to set a Planned Admission Number (PAN) of 90 for admissions in 2013. Also discussed with the Governing Body of Paulton Junior school.

## Midsomer Norton Planning Area

### 213 Reception Places

#### Schools:

**20 Longvernal Primary, 45 Midsomer Norton Primary, 60 St. John's C of E Primary (Midsomer Norton), 28 Welton Primary, 60 Westfield Primary.**

2010 – births 187. Resident population when age 4 = 175	Actual YR =	181.
2011 – births 185. Resident population current age 4 = 173	Expected YR =	177.
	Actual YR =	181.
2012 – births 175. Resident population current age 3 = 145.	Estimated YR =	155/163*.
2013 – births 189. Resident population current age 2 = 190.	Estimated YR =	206/214*.
An additional 1 place approximately may be needed		
2014 – births 188. Resident population current age 1 = 162.	Estimated YR =	179/187*.
2015 – births 208. Resident population current age 0 = 185.	Estimated YR =	207/215*.
An additional 2 places approximately expected to be needed.		

\*The higher estimate could be possible due to pupils living in Midsomer Norton who might previously have gone to a school outside of the area staying within the area if other schools nearby are at capacity.

Plus pupils from the Cautletts Close development = approximately 5 pyg and pupils from the Alcan development = approximately 7 pyg once all dwellings completed and occupied. Building commenced on Cautletts Close in early 2012, not yet commenced on Alcan. A partial contribution is being sought from the Alcan developer to provide additional places in the area.

## Radstock Planning Area

### 90 Reception Places

#### Schools:

**30 Academy of Trinity, 20 St. Mary's C of E Primary (Writhlington), 40 St. Nicholas' C of E Primary.**

**St. Mary's C of E Primary (Writhlington) is federated with Farrington Gurney C of E Primary**

2010 – births 98. Resident population when age 4 = 95.	Actual YR =	69.
2011 – births 115. Resident population current age 4 = 118.	Expected YR =	87.
	Actual YR =	85.
2012 – births 115. Resident population current age 3 = 102.	Estimated YR =	78.
2013 – births 116. Resident population current age 2 = 108.	Estimated YR =	84.
2014 – births 104. Resident population current age 1 = 113.	Estimated YR =	90.
2015 – births 109. Resident population current age 0 = 119.	Estimated YR =	97.

An additional 7 places approximately expected to be needed.

Plus pupils from the Radstock Railway development = approximately 4 pyg once all dwellings completed and occupied. Building has not yet commenced.

## Peasedown and Peasedown St. John Planning Areas

**138 Reception Places (including 15 more at Peasedown St. John and 3 at Shoscombe) Schools:**

**10 Camerton Church School, 20 Freshford C of E Primary, 75 Peasedown St. John Primary, 20 Shoscombe C of E Primary, 16 St. Julian's C of E Primary.**

**Camerton Church School, Shoscombe C of E Primary and St. Julian's C of E Primary are federated**

2010 – births 115. Resident population when age 4 = 117. Actual YR = 131.

2011 – births 109. Resident population current age 4 = 119. Expected YR = 130.

Actual YR = 127.

2012 – births 111. Resident population current age 3 = 114. Estimated YR = 127.

2013 – births 92. Resident population current age 2 = 103. Estimated YR = 119.

2014 – births 105. Resident population current age 1 = 118. Estimated YR = 138

2015 – births 101. Resident population current age 0 = 107. Estimated YR = 130.

Plus pupils from the Wellow Lane/Braysdown Lane development = approximately 3 pyg once all dwellings completed and occupied. Building commenced in late 2011. A partial contribution has been secured from the developer to go to Peasedown St. John Primary school to add some capacity to the school to accommodate the pupils generated.

## Update on Camerton Church School

Pupil numbers at Camerton Church School have been very low for a number of years and are currently as follows: YR 9, Y1 5, Y2 1, Y3 1, Y4 2, Y5, 3, Y6 2

As can be seen, in 2011 the school admitted 9 pupils into Reception. This improvement in the number of pupils on roll is expected to continue and projections indicate that Reception intake and therefore total numbers at the school should continue to increase over the next four years.

There is a general presumption against the closure of small rural schools and these will be maintained where at all possible in order to meet local community needs. The school is proposing to take over running the pre-school that operates from the school site and the school has also federated with St. Julian's C of E Primary and Shoscombe C of E Primary schools in order to raise standards and make budget savings. The three schools share expertise and an Executive Headteacher.

Due to the very low numbers of pupils currently on roll in Key Stage 2 (KS2) at Camerton, Camerton and St. Julian's schools have put in place a temporary trial arrangement whereby the KS2 pupils from Camerton attend St. Julian's for their education whilst still remaining on the roll of Camerton. This arrangement will allow more time for numbers to build up in KS2 as larger numbers of children come into YR in the future, whilst maintaining educational standards for the existing pupils in the school.

Projections will be reviewed annually and updated as necessary.

## Secondary Pupil Projections by Catchment Area for Admissions in 2012 – 2015

The growing primary age population is first anticipated to reach Year 7 of secondary school in the 2018/19 academic year, resulting in a marked increase in secondary school age pupils at this time, particularly in Bath and the areas served by Norton Hill, Somervale and Writhlington schools. However up to admissions in 2015 there are still projected to be sufficient secondary school places available in all areas of the Authority.

Current forecasts indicate that existing secondary school and sixth form provision is expected to be sufficient for future pupil numbers arising from underlying population growth and future house building within this period. The most significant future increases in pupil numbers as a result of new housing development are expected to be in the Broadlands Catchment Area as a result of the K2 development and the Somerdale factory site development, the Somervale Catchment Area as a result of the Polestar development and in the Greater Bath Consortium Catchment Area as a result of the BWR development and other major developments planned for Bath.

Generally speaking secondary pupil numbers are expected to be lower over the next few years as the smaller numbers of primary pupils seen in the past reach secondary school age. Pupil numbers are then expected to pick up again for admissions into Year 7 in 2018 when the current primary pupils who entered Reception in 2011 reach secondary school age and generally to remain higher from that point onwards.

The table below shows births and resident population data as at September 2011 for 0 - 11 year olds by academic year grouped by Secondary Catchment Area.

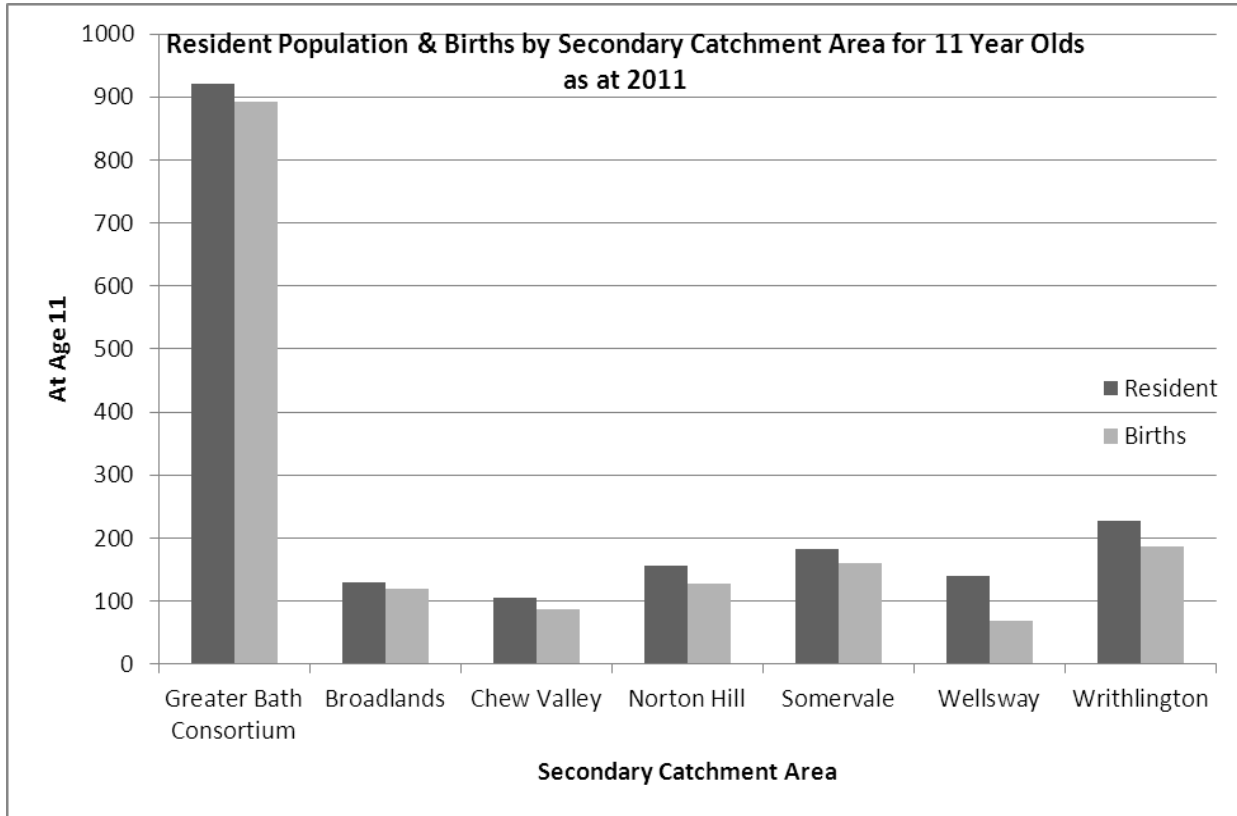
### Resident Population and Births by Secondary Catchment Area as at September 2011

	Age in 2011	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Academic Year	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11
	Year Enter YR	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Year Enter Y7	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Greater Bath Consortium	Resident	921	920	961	921	928	993	957	1045	995	939	993	1008
	Births	892	878	909	903	907	932	926	1013	1005	936	913	989
Broadlands	Resident	130	129	119	125	110	121	122	144	132	142	124	164
	Births	120	111	105	108	109	117	115	125	105	119	104	160
Chew Valley	Resident	106	110	96	97	89	98	95	106	86	89	82	90
	Births	86	72	66	75	64	78	84	93	85	77	75	80
Norton Hill	Resident	157	153	147	132	146	143	145	145	138	139	156	148
	Births	128	138	124	125	135	122	131	135	144	127	152	149
Somervale	Resident	182	173	179	167	159	168	192	167	161	205	168	196
	Births	161	151	160	160	144	156	176	166	135	182	163	179
Wellsway	Resident	140	133	127	114	111	106	97	101	93	85	96	82
	Births	69	77	73	71	71	85	66	76	77	63	88	74

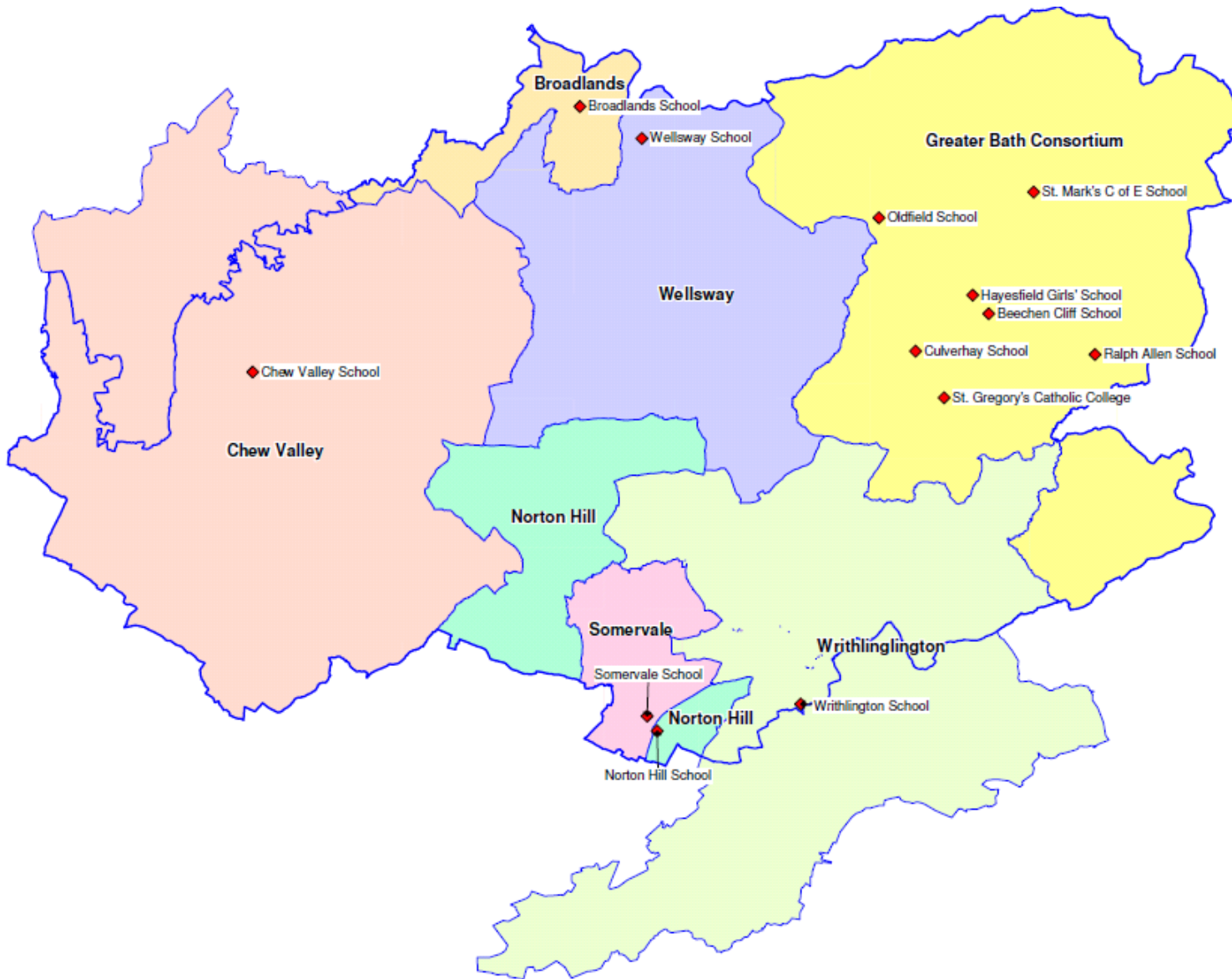


Writhlington	Resident	227	184	212	188	201	208	212	240	212	203	222	217
	Births	186	202	209	201	214	207	221	224	222	200	204	199

The chart below shows births and resident population data as at September 2011 for children aged 11 in the 2011-2012 academic year grouped by Secondary Catchment Area.



# Secondary Catchment Areas Map



For the purposes of secondary school place planning, the Authority has been divided into seven areas which relate to the seven secondary school Catchment areas, also called Areas of Prime Responsibility, within the Authority. An assessment is made of the number of pupils on roll at the primary schools within each Catchment Area in each age group in order to estimate the likely future Year 7 pupil numbers and this is compared to the number of places available.

The Catchment Areas for Chew Valley and Writhlington schools extend beyond the boundary of Bath and North East Somerset into the neighbouring Authorities of North Somerset and Somerset respectively. Children living within this part of the Catchment Area are considered on the same level of priority as children living within the Bath and North East Somerset part of the Catchment Area for that school.

The Catchment Area for St. Gregory's Catholic College extends beyond the boundaries of the Greater Bath Consortium Catchment Area, primarily to the north, east and south of the Authority as it serves designated Catholic parishes in North West Wiltshire and the north of the County of Somerset and well as Bath and North East Somerset.

The Authority is a net importer of pupils with many pupils travelling into the Authority from neighbouring Authorities. This creates challenges when planning secondary school places as these patterns can change. External factors such as the popularity of schools in neighbouring Authorities can affect the number of pupils that come into Bath and North East Somerset, as can changes to the schools in this Authority such as single sex schools becoming co-educational.

Some schools currently admit a significant number of pupils from outside of their Catchment Area and outside of the Authority, notably Chew Valley, Broadlands and Oldfield and to a lesser extent Writhlington. Within the Authority, Norton Hill, Somervale and Writhlington tend to admit pupils from each other's Catchment Areas to varying degrees and Wellsway admits a significant number of pupils from the Broadlands Catchment Area. Numbers at these schools can be significantly affected by these movements of pupils.

If pupil numbers in the Catchment Areas for these schools were to increase in future as a result of underlying population growth and/or new housing development, it is possible that gradually over time the new Year 7 pupils living in the Catchment Area who apply for a place at their local school could serve to displace some of these out of catchment pupils.

The following estimated Year 7 (Y7) intake figures for 2012 – 2015 have been calculated using an average of the transfer rates of the Year 6 (Y6) pupils on the roll of the primary schools within each of the Secondary Catchment Areas going into Y7 the following year for the last three years. Adjustments have then been made to some of the figures to reflect current patterns of parental preference and take up of places. The estimates are based on the assumption that these current patterns will continue into the future.

The figures also include pupils who currently travel into the Authority from outside of the individual school Catchment Areas and again are based on the assumption that this current pattern continues at this level. Also, popular schools will attract additional pupils from outside of their Catchment Area should less places be required by children living within the Catchment Area because the population there has fallen.

Projections will be reviewed annually and updated as necessary.

## **Greater Bath Consortium Catchment Area**

### **1,096 Year 7 Places**

#### **Schools:**

**162 Beechen Cliff School, 120 Culverhay School, 180 Hayesfield Girls' School, 192 Oldfield School, 180 Ralph Allen School, 160 St. Gregory's Catholic College, 102 St. Marks C of E School.**

#### **St. Gregory's Catholic College is federated with St. Mark's C of E School**

2010 – 2008 Y6 = 822. 2009 Y7 Actual = 937.

2010 – 2009 Y6 = 791. 2010 Y7 Actual = 916.

2011 – 2010 Y6 = 766. 2011 Y7 Actual = 878.

2012 – 2011 Y6 = 768. 2012 Y7 Estimated = 881.

2013 – 2011 Y5 = 809. 2013 Y7 Estimated = 928.

2014 – 2011 Y4 = 817. 2014 Y7 Estimated = 937.

2015 – 2011 Y3 = 827. 2015 Y7 Estimated = 948.

Plus pupils from the Crest development = approx. 18 pyg once all of the dwellings are completed and occupied.

## **Broadlands Catchment Area**

### **217 Year 7 Places**

#### **School:**

#### **Broadlands School.**

2010 – 2008 Y6 = 128. 2009 Y7 Actual = 155.

2010 – 2009 Y6 = 124. 2010 Y7 Actual = 95.

2011 – 2010 Y6 = 118. 2011 Y7 Actual = 106.

2012 – 2011 Y6 = 115. 2012 Y7 Estimated = 110.

2013 – 2011 Y5 = 104. 2013 Y7 Estimated = 95.

2014 – 2011 Y4 = 110. 2014 Y7 Estimated = 105.

2015 – 2011 Y3 = 109. 2015 Y7 Estimated = 91.

Plus pupils from both parts of the K2 development = approx. 14 pyg once all of the dwellings are completed and occupied. The Somerdale development is expected to generate approx. 100 pupils = approx. 20 per year group.

## **Wellsway Catchment Area**

### **210 Year 7 Places**

#### **School:**

#### **Wellsway School.**

2010 – 2008 Y6 = 134. 2009 Y7 Actual = 212.

2010 – 2009 Y6 = 131. 2010 Y7 Actual = 214.

2011 – 2010 Y6 = 130. 2011 Y7 Actual = 201.

2012 – 2011 Y6 = 135. 2012 Y7 Estimated = 214.

2013 – 2011 Y5 = 123. 2013 Y7 Estimated = 200.

2014 – 2011 Y4 = 135. 2014 Y7 Estimated = 214.

2015 – 2011 Y3 = 117. 2015 Y7 Estimated = 199.

## **Chew Valley Catchment Area**

### **197 Year 7 Places**

#### **School:**

##### **Chew Valley School.**

2010 – 2008 Y6 = 155. 2009 Y7 Actual = 199.  
2010 – 2008 Y6 = 122. 2010 Y7 Actual = 194.  
2011 – 2010 Y6 = 102. 2011 Y7 Actual = 194.  
2012 – 2011 Y6 = 120. 2012 Y7 Estimated = 191.  
2013 – 2011 Y5 = 102. 2013 Y7 Estimated = 182  
2014 – 2011 Y4 = 120. 2014 Y7 Estimated = 191.  
2015 – 2011 Y3 = 104. 2015 Y7 Estimated = 185.

## **Norton Hill Catchment Area**

### **247 Year 7 Places**

#### **School:**

##### **Norton Hill School.**

2010 – 2008 Y6 = 116. 2009 Y7 Actual = 263.  
2010 – 2009 Y6 = 116. 2010 Y7 Actual = 256.  
2011 – 2010 Y6 = 108. 2011 Y7 Actual = 253.  
2012 – 2011 Y6 = 116. 2012 Y7 Estimated = 247.  
2013 – 2011 Y5 = 124. 2013 Y7 Estimated = 247  
2014 – 2011 Y4 = 98. 2014 Y7 Estimated = 222.  
2015 – 2011 Y3 = 105. 2015 Y7 Estimated = 238.

Plus pupils from the Alcan development = approx. 5 pyg once all of the dwellings are completed and occupied.

## **Somervale Catchment Area**

### **141 Year 7 Places**

#### **School:**

##### **Somervale School.**

2010 – 2008 Y6 = 204. 2009 Y7 Actual = 77.  
2010 – 2009 Y6 = 196. 2010 Y7 Actual = 90.  
2011 – 2010 Y6 = 202. 2011 Y7 Actual = 85.  
2012 – 2011 Y6 = 184. 2012 Y7 Estimated = 93.  
2013 – 2011 Y5 = 189. 2013 Y7 Estimated = 131.  
2014 – 2011 Y4 = 187. 2014 Y7 Estimated = 78.  
2015 – 2011 Y3 = 169. 2015 Y7 Estimated = 75.

Plus pupils from the Polestar development, the Barratts development and the Cautletts Close development = approx. 18 pyg once all of the dwellings are completed and occupied.

## **Writhlington Catchment Area**

### **245 Year 7 Places**

#### **School:**

#### **Writhlington School.**

2009 – 2008 Y6 = 158. 2009 Y7 Actual = 237.

2010 – 2009 Y6 = 189. 2010 Y7 Actual = 244.

2011 – 2010 Y6 = 200. 2011 Y7 Actual = 262.

2012 – 2011 Y6 = 168. 2012 Y7 Estimated = 230.

2013 – 2011 Y5 = 192. 2013 Y7 Estimated = 245.

2014 – 2011 Y4 = 172. 2014 Y7 Estimated = 235.

2015 – 2011 Y3 = 182. 2015 Y7 Estimated = 245.

Plus pupils from the Wellow Lane development and the Radstock Railway development = approx. 5 pyg once all of the dwellings are completed and occupied.

## **Longer Term Place Planning Within the Core Strategy Plan Period**

### **Future Housing as Outlined in the Draft Core Strategy**

The Core Strategy is the key overarching document in the Local Development Framework and is the first of a new generation of policy documents that will set out the long-term planning framework for the district.

The Draft Core Strategy sets out the policy framework for the location and level of new housing and other development and is one of the Council's key policy documents that seeks to build upon the area's strong foundations which include the emerging creative industries, success of local Universities, and vibrant retail and tourist offer.

The Draft Core Strategy was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on 3rd May 2011 for independent examination and the Examination Hearings commenced in January 2012. The Inspector's preliminary conclusions on strategic matters (ID28) issued in June 2102 have indicated that the Council will need to reassess the strategic housing requirements in order to be compliant with the National Planning Policy Framework. As a result the examination is suspended to allow further work to be carried out.

Once adopted, the Core Strategy will set out the long term spatial vision for Bath and North East Somerset within the plan period and the broad locations for new housing, jobs and other strategic developments. It will also focus on the delivery of policy objectives and any infrastructure requirements, which would include schools.

The submitted Draft Core Strategy outlines the expected total number of new dwellings to be provided within the plan period in each of the four planning areas of the Authority, as follows: 6,000 dwellings in Bath, 1,500 in Keynsham, 2,700 in the Somer Valley area and 800 in the rural area. Some of these dwellings have already been built or are part of known housing developments that currently have planning permission but have not yet been built.

As part of the Examination process the Council has proposed some informal changes to the Core Strategy which include increasing the total number of new dwellings to be provided in Bath to 6,500 (the increase of 500 from the submitted Draft Core Strategy figures includes

300 student cluster flats). This potential increase in the number of new dwellings is subject to consideration by the Inspector and if agreed will be reflected as a recommended modification in his Report. It would then be subject to Council consideration and agreement, prior to public consultation and inclusion in the adopted Core Strategy.

This plan outlines the likely need for primary and secondary places based on these area quotas of dwellings as listed above. Should more dwellings than this be built, current place planning will need to be reviewed as more school places would be required.

In general, the majority of existing primary schools are either already at capacity or projected to reach capacity within the next few years and it is anticipated that there will be minimal or nil surplus capacity to absorb primary age children generated from future new housing development. Therefore Developer Contributions will be required in order to provide additional primary school places to accommodate them.

The impact of pupils generated from future house building will vary from area to area across the Authority depending on where the population growth is taking place. In some areas the impact is likely to be less severe and be felt more gradually, as the number of places required will be fewer in number and will build up gradually and also because there will be more options available for delivery of any additional places that might be required, possibly via the expansion of existing local schools using Developer Contributions.

In other areas where growth is expected to be greater and more rapid and options for delivery of additional places is limited, as existing local schools cannot be expanded, for example because the sites they occupy are not large enough, the impact is likely to be much more pronounced and immediate, requiring additional places to be created early on and most likely via the provision of whole new schools. This will require Developer Contributions in the form of capital to build the new school accommodation and sufficient land to build on.

For instance, in Midsomer Norton and Radstock and in the rural area there is considered to be greater scope for existing primary schools to accommodate growth utilising Developer Contributions to add extra capacity. This is due to both the lower levels of growth anticipated and the greater potential for extension or expansion of existing facilities. In other parts of the Authority such as Bath and Keynsham, this is not the case and whole new primary schools on new sites will be required.

The Authority will need to consider the timing of the delivery of any additional places that might be required, particularly where the need for places is created by more than a single development and where Developer Contributions might need to be pooled or where a Developer Contribution from a single development is received in several staged payments. This is particularly so where additional land will be required.

It is likely that Developer Contributions could be received over an extended period of time which makes planning building work challenging. Also where additional places are required as a result of underlying population growth as well as new housing development, it would be best practice to combine Basic Need funding with Developer Contributions where possible to achieve the most cost effective solution. However it will be a challenge to achieve this level of co-ordination whilst at the same time ensuring that the additional places are provided in time and are available when required.

## **School Place Requirements by Draft Core Strategy Area**

### **1) Impact on Primary**

#### **Somer Valley Area – Midsomer Norton, Radstock, Paulton and Peasedown St. John**

In Midsomer Norton and Radstock there is considered to be greater scope for existing primary schools to accommodate growth utilising Developer Contributions to add extra capacity. This is due to both the lower levels of growth anticipated and the greater potential for extension or expansion on existing school sites. It is not anticipated at this stage that any whole new schools will be required. However any further significant housing development in Peasedown St John or Paulton is very likely to create a need for additional land for a new school to serve these areas as the existing schools cannot take any further expansion above that already planned.

It is proposed to use a Developer Contribution in the form of capital to expand Paulton Infant and Junior schools in order to accommodate the pupils generated by the Bovis Homes development on the former Polestar Purnell factory site in Paulton, taking these school sites to capacity. Some expansion is also planned for Peasedown St. John Primary school for the Wellow Lane/Braysdown Lane development in Peasedown St. John using a capital Developer Contribution.

#### **Bath Area**

Many of the existing primary schools in Bath have limited or no capacity for extension or expansion on site. This is particularly the case for schools in the north and central part of the city as sites are constrained in size, often located on sloping land and sitting within the Conservation Area, therefore land for new schools will be required.

The new housing development in the north of the city planned for the Ministry of Defence (MoD) Ensleigh site is expected to trigger the need for a new school. This is likely to be required in the very early stages of development in order to accommodate the children from the new development as they appear because all of the schools in this area are either already at capacity, or projected to be at capacity within a very short period.

There will also be an additional need for a smaller number of primary school places generated by the development of the MoD Warminster Road site and also some additional places in the north of the city as a result of various smaller developments planned for this area. All of the above are estimated to amount to approximately 380 places. Due to the lack of available alternative sites within reasonable proximity of the MoD Warminster Road site and the inadequate capacity to expand existing schools, there is a requirement in the MoD Concept Statements for developers to provide sufficient land and to fund the construction of a 210 place school and associated facilities on the MoD Warminster Road site as a minimum.

Further planned development within the central and river corridor area of Bath in addition to the Crest development currently underway, is likely to result in the need to provide a further 210 place school in addition to the new 210 place school planned for the Crest site.

The housing development planned for the MoD Foxhill site in south Bath is likely to trigger the need for a new 210 place on-site primary school.



The exact number of additional places required in total will depend on the housing mix in these new developments – how many dwellings are flats, how many houses and how many bedrooms they have – but it is estimated that a total of approximately 1,000 new places will be required and sites for new schools will need to be allocated. It is expected that these places will be delivered via Developer Contributions in the form of capital and also land where appropriate.

## **Keynsham Area**

In Keynsham there is considered to be limited future scope for existing primary schools to accommodate growth utilising Developer Contributions to add extra capacity. This is due to both the more significant growth anticipated in this area and the fact that the existing school sites do not lend themselves to expansion. It is proposed to use Developer Contributions to expand Castle primary school in order to accommodate the pupils generated by the K2 housing development in South West Keynsham, which will take this school site to capacity and an additional area of land and capital will be provided by the developer in order to do this.

It is anticipated that a new 210 place on-site primary school will be required as a result of the housing development planned for the Somerdale factory site in Keynsham and Developer Contributions in the form of capital and land will be sought to secure these facilities.

## **Rural Area – the Remainder of the Authority**

In the rural areas there is generally considered to be greater scope for existing primary schools to accommodate growth utilising Developer Contributions to add extra capacity. This is due to both the lower levels of growth anticipated which is also intended to be spread throughout various village centres across the area and not concentrated in one place and the greater potential for extension or expansion of existing school sites. However some rural school sites do not lend themselves to expansion as they are on constrained sites and development in these areas could be an issue. It is not anticipated that any new schools will be required.

## **2) Impact on Secondary**

Existing secondary school and sixth form provision is currently expected to be sufficient in most areas of the Authority for future pupil numbers arising from future house building as outlined in the Draft Core Strategy and in other areas a possible shortfall is projected.

Should a future proposed new housing development in a particular area be projected to result in a shortfall of secondary school or sixth form places, the Authority will seek contributions from developers to provide additional places. If additional secondary and sixth form provision is required, this is likely to be delivered via the expansion of existing schools rather than by building whole new schools. This situation will continue to be monitored.

## **Somer Valley Area – Midsomer Norton, Radstock, Paulton and Peasedown St. John**

In the Somer Valley area secondary pupil numbers are increasing and it is possible that the capacity available within Norton Hill, Somervale and Writhlington schools could start to be met or exceeded by admissions in about 2018 or possibly by 2017. It is possible that some of the out of catchment pupils on roll at the schools in this area could be displaced gradually over time as new Year 7 pupils living in the Catchment Area apply for a place at their local school, resulting in fewer places being available for pupils from outside the Catchment Area.

## **Bath Area**

In the Bath area secondary pupil numbers are projected to gradually increase, although the capacity available within the seven schools in this area is still likely to be sufficient to meet demand if, over time, the new Year 7 pupils resident in the Catchment Area gradually fill most of the places that are currently taken up by out of catchment pupils, mainly at Oldfield.

There are projected to be approximately a further 75 pupils per year group generated by the remainder of the dwellings planned that have not yet been accounted for within existing known developments as outlined above. Therefore including the pupils from the Crest BWR development there could be approximately 93 more pupils per year group once all of the planned dwellings have been completed and occupied.

Indications are that the longer term projected Year 7 pupil numbers at the secondary schools within the Bath area could be as follows if the majority of the out of Catchment Area pupils are excluded from the pupil projection calculations:

Y7 in 2016 (YR 2009) = 856

Y7 in 2017 (YR 2010) = 865

Y7 in 2018 (YR 2011) = 933

Y7 in 2019 (YR 2012) = 903

Y7 in 2020 (YR 2013) = 868

Y7 in 2021 (YR 2014) = 921

Y7 in 2022 (YR 2015) = 941

Adding 93 to the 2018 Year 7 figure of 933 gives a total of 1,026 pupils against a total of 1,096 Year 7 places available.

If it is not possible to displace the majority of the out of catchment pupils in this way, it is possible that available capacity could start to be met or exceeded, possibly starting in about 2018.

## **Keynsham Area**

In the Keynsham area there is projected to be sufficient secondary capacity as all of the planned housing development is expected to be within the Broadlands Catchment Area where there are projected to be secondary school spaces available in the future. The development on the Somerdale factory site might generate approximately 20 secondary age pupils per year group in addition to those within existing known developments and outlined previously. Additional sixth form places may be required.

## **Rural Area – the Remainder of the Authority**

There is also projected to be sufficient capacity in the Rural Area as the planned development in this area is on a smaller scale and most has already been accounted for within existing known developments as outlined previously. Also it is possible that some of the out of catchment pupils on roll could be displaced gradually over time as new Year 7 pupils living in the Catchment Area apply for a place at the school, resulting in fewer places being available for pupils from outside the Catchment Area.

## **Strategy for Provision of New School Places and Options Evaluation Criteria**

‘School’ means maintained school or academy. Any changes to existing maintained schools would be subject to completion of the appropriate statutory processes as necessary.

Criteria have been developed to enable options for the provision of new school places to be assessed. This will be applied when considering the options for providing additional places needed as a result of new housing development or underlying population growth (Basic Need).

New school places can be provided either through expansion alone or expansion and relocation of existing schools or through the provision of new schools.

When assessing the most appropriate educational solution, issues such as educational standards, proximity to development site or area of underlying population growth, admission policies and patterns, balance of church and non - church school places will be taken into account.

Where it is identified that the preferred educational solution requires additional land to enable expansion of an existing school or a site for a relocated and expanded school or a new school, this will be referred to Planning Policy to test its deliverability.

## **Educational Strategy**

Sufficient school places must be provided so that the Council can meet its statutory obligation to provide a school place for every child that requires one.

Where possible existing schools should be expanded within their existing site or via the addition of an adjoining area of land. If this is not possible, expansion and relocation of an existing school may be considered. If this is not possible, new schools will be required on new sites.

The Council will retain a degree of flexibility when considering the expansion of existing schools to take account of future trends and the possible need to accommodate additional pupils generated by increased birth rates and not exclusively generated by new housing developments.

There must be a degree of flexibility within each school place planning area – not all schools should be 100% full – to allow for natural annual variations in intakes, families moving house etc.

All schools, including new and expanded schools are encouraged to be run in accordance with the Council's aspiration that schools are 'community hubs' in order to achieve:

- Schools that work within the local community and actively encourage those nearby to attend.
- School buildings that feature a range of services, all of which serve the wider community. Examples include healthcare; early years provision; Citizens Advice and youth provision.
- School buildings that are used to their maximum capacity, such as during evenings, at weekends, and during all school holidays e.g. through holiday clubs.

## **Educational Criteria**

1. New school places will need to be provided where there is projected to be insufficient available surplus capacity in surrounding schools within a reasonable distance of a new housing development or area of underlying population growth (walking distance – 0.5 of a mile approximately in urban and suburban areas for primary school places and 1.25 miles for secondary school places) to accommodate pupils generated. Local school places should be provided to promote community cohesion and reduce length of journey from home to school, enabling pupils to walk to school thus helping to promote healthy lifestyles and reducing carbon emissions as journeys by car are rendered unnecessary.

2. Where possible existing schools should be expanded. Expansion should be on a single site and not serve to create a split site school. If expansion cannot be within the existing site then expansion via the addition of an adjoining area of land will be considered. If this is not possible, expansion and relocation of an existing school may be considered providing this can be achieved without any negative impact on the local community served by the school in its current location. If this is not possible, new schools will be required on new sites.

3. If an existing school is to be expanded it should have good educational standards with an OFSTED rating of Outstanding or Good.

4. If an existing school is to be expanded it should be popular with parents and be admitting pupils at or near its Planned Admission Number.

5. When considering the expansion of existing schools or the provision of new schools, preference will be given to those schools which use universal admissions criteria, in order to facilitate access to the local school.

6. When considering the expansion of existing schools or the provision of new schools, the balance of denominational (church) versus non-denominational places within a school place planning area will be taken into consideration.

7. Where it is identified that existing local schools cannot be expanded then a new school will be required.

8. New primary schools will be expected to be all through schools (ages 4-11). New secondary schools will be expected to be secondary schools with a sixth form (ages 11-18).

9. New primary schools would be a minimum size of 210 places. New secondary schools would be a minimum size of 600 places in Years 7 – 11

## **Conclusion**

Beyond the latest 2010 - 2011 births and resident population data provided by the Health Service, we cannot predict exactly what will happen to the child population in Bath and North East Somerset. Numbers could level off, fall dramatically or gradually or continue to rise steeply or gradually and therefore it is difficult to forecast precisely how many school places will be required beyond admissions into Reception in 2015 and into Year 7 in 2023.

It is also difficult to predict exactly when pupils expected to be generated by new housing developments will appear as this depends on when building work commences, how quickly it progresses and how quickly the dwellings are occupied.

The Authority will continue to plan to ensure that a sufficient number of places are provided in the areas and within the timeframe required and delivered in the most cost effective way possible. However this will be challenging as capital funding streams in the form of Basic Need from the DfE and Developer Contributions from new housing developments are uncertain in the long term, both in terms of the actual sums involved and when the capital will become available to the Council. The availability of sufficient land to build on is also an important factor that will need to be addressed.

## **Glossary**

### **Academies**

Publicly funded independent schools for pupils of all abilities that operate outside of Local Authority control with funding provided directly from central government. The Governing Body employs the staff and controls pupil admissions to the school.

### **Community Schools**

State maintained schools which are wholly funded by the Local Authority. The Local Authority employs the staff and controls pupil admissions to the school.

### **Federated Schools**

Two or more schools that agree to work together to raise standards. Leadership arrangements are shared by more than one school via an Executive Headteacher. A Hard Governance Federation is a statutory relationship in which the schools agree to have a single governing body, integrated service provision, integrated management and joint budgetary decisions. There are various 'softer' variations of such federations in which the joint working is less formalised but still collaborative. Federations often involve high performing schools supporting lower performing schools or are used as a way to improve the sustainability of small and rural schools.

### **Foundation Schools**

State maintained schools where the Governing Body employs the staff and controls pupil admissions to the school.

### **Free Schools**

Schools which are set up by groups of parents, teachers, charities, trusts, religious and voluntary groups. They are directly from central government and set up in the same way as academies.

### **Studio Schools**

Studio Schools are small schools of around 300 all ability pupils aged 14-19 years. They teach the national curriculum through interdisciplinary, enterprise-themed projects and offer a range of academic and vocational qualifications. They have a very different style and ethos to most existing schools, with a much stronger emphasis on practical work and enterprise.

### **Trust Schools**

Foundation schools that have acquired a charitable foundation (or trust) to support the school and enable it to work with external partners to bring expertise and wider knowledge to the school. Trust schools can be single schools or groups of schools - a shared trust - working within one overarching trust.

### **Voluntary Aided Schools**

State maintained schools set up and owned by a voluntary body – usually a church body - but largely financed by the Local Authority. The Governing Body employs the staff and controls pupil admissions to the school.

### **Voluntary Controlled Schools**

State maintained schools set up by a voluntary body – usually a church body and generally Church of England – and wholly funded by the Local Authority. The Local Authority employs the staff and controls pupil admissions to the school.