
**Bath & North East
Somerset Council**

Improving People's Lives

Bath and North East Somerset Council

School Organisation Plan 2023 – 2029

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Introduction

In line with current government strategy, rather than being direct providers of school places via Community schools, local authorities are now predominantly commissioners of school places via a range of providers that include Academies, Free Schools, Non-maintained Special Schools, Independent Special Schools, Studio Schools, Foundation schools, Trust schools, Voluntary Aided schools, Voluntary Controlled schools and Community or Maintained schools.

Despite these changes, the Local Authority (LA) still retains the responsibility for pupil place planning within its area and has a statutory duty to secure sufficient schools are available for their area to provide mainstream primary and secondary education. It also has a duty to keep education and care provision under review and consider if it is sufficient to meet the needs of children and young people in their area with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND).

In order to achieve this the LA can propose expansions to all categories of existing schools and can work with the Department for Education (DfE) to commission the provision of new schools through the DfE Free School Programme, that will be run by the most appropriate body.

This plan covers the current level of primary school, secondary school, studio school and SEND provision in the LA. It also gives projected pupil numbers on roll based on births and resident population data over the next four years up to admissions in September 2027 for primary schools and six years up to admissions in 2029 for secondary schools. It gives projected pupil numbers over the next four years up to admissions in September 2027 for primary SEND provision and six years up to admissions in 2029 for secondary SEND provision.

It also covers the impact on primary and secondary pupil numbers as a consequence of new housing development expected to be delivered up to 2029. The plan gives figures for the number of pupils calculated to be generated and proposes solutions as to how the need for these additional places can be met.

Climate Emergency

In March 2019 the Council declared a Climate Emergency, pledging to achieve carbon neutrality (or 'net zero') in our area by 2030. This is a top priority that will require action across all Council departments and functions and involve all parts of the community.

The provision of sufficient primary and secondary school places in the right areas close to where pupils live will enable as many pupils as possible to walk or cycle to school, reducing journeys made by private car and thus reducing carbon emissions.

Improving the energy efficiency of existing school buildings where possible and designing any new school buildings to be energy efficient and low carbon will also contribute to the achievement of the climate emergency commitments.

Summary Profile of Schools

In Bath and North East Somerset there are currently:

64 primary, infant and junior schools. Pupils on roll figures are for pupils in Year Reception to Year 6 as at the May 2023 School Census date:

58 academies, 12,086 pupils on roll
4 community schools, 1,124 pupils on roll
2 voluntary aided schools, 516 pupils on roll

12 secondary schools. Pupils on roll figures are for pupils in Year 7 to Year 13 as at the May 2023 School Census date:

11 academies, 12,346 pupils on roll
1 voluntary aided school, 1,004 pupils on roll
10 schools operate a sixth form
10 schools are co-educational
1 school is single sex boys and 1 school is single sex girls.

2 studio schools. Pupils on roll figures are for pupils in Year 10 to Year 13 as at the May 2023 School Census date:

2 academies, 266 pupils on roll.

3 all through special schools. Pupils on roll figures are for pupils in Year Reception to Year 14 as at the May 2023 School Census date:

3 academies, 548 pupils on roll.

1 primary SEND Unit.

3 primary Resource Bases.

2 secondary Resource Bases.

There are eight multi academy trusts that operate schools across the authority:

Academies Enterprise Trust
Educate Together Academy Trust
Futura Learning Partnership
Lighthouse Schools Partnership
Midsomer Norton Schools Partnership Trust
Palladian Academy Trust
The Bath and Wells Diocesan Academies Trust
The Partnership Trust

There are also three single school academy trusts:

Chew Stoke Church School
Oldfield School
Three Ways School

Primary and Secondary Pupil Projections in General

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

Three main sources of funding are currently available to create additional school places, depending on how the need for places has been generated. These are: Basic Need funding, new housing development generated funding of either Section 106 Developer Contributions (S106) or Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Free School funding.

Basic Need funding is currently allocated to local authorities by the DfE to provide additional school places where there is underlying growth in pupil numbers that is projected to exceed the number of places available and where the increase is occurring as a result of population growth other than from housing developments supported by S106 contributions. The level of Basic Need funding provided will be based on the data contained within the annual School Capacity Return submitted to the DfE. This outlines the number of existing places in each school planning area in the LA, the current number of pupils on roll and a projection of future pupil numbers expected, excluding any pupils from new housing development supported by S106 contributions or CIL.

S106 contributions will be sought from developers to provide school places required as a result of pupils generated by Strategic Development Sites and Locations. The new school places provided could be in the form of additional accommodation added to existing schools where this is possible or via the provision of whole new on-site schools to serve the housing development. In addition to capital, land may also be required to be provided by the development. CIL would be considered for the provision of other school places arising from new housing development outside of Strategic Development Sites and Locations.

Where a whole new school is needed, this can also be provided via the DfE Free School programme, where the DfE would be responsible for delivery of the school, including land if required and appropriate.

The LA liaises with the Health Authority to obtain accurate figures for births within its area for each academic year and also to obtain figures for the resident population of children. The resident population data is updated every six months to reflect ongoing changes and movements in the population. The births data is updated annually. The usual pattern in the majority of areas and in most years is for resident population numbers to increase compared to the births figure for that year.

The LA estimates what the resident population will be by the time children reach Reception age, based on the current resident population figures and births figures. It then estimates the percentage of resident four year olds that will take up a Reception (YR) place each year – the transfer rate – and also estimates how many 11 year olds there will be and what percentage of these will enter secondary school in Year 7 (Y7). It also estimates how the current year groups already within schools might change as they move through the school years.

The LA also uses the pupil yield figures contained in the Bath and North East Somerset Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in order to calculate the number

of children of each age group likely to be generated from new housing developments. The number of children calculated to be generated from new housing developments will then be added to the number of children arising from births and underlying population growth.

Pupil numbers can also be affected by other factors and the need to respond to unplanned random events. In recent years, the LA has found school places for children coming to Bath and North East Somerset from Ukraine, Afghanistan and Hong Kong. As at 27 September 2022, 122 children from Ukraine, 45 from Hong Kong and 15 from Afghanistan had been offered school places.

As far as is workable, 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 LA will seek to meet parental preferences as far as possible and to take this into account where practicable 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 most viable achievable option will always be pursued.

The table below shows the births data for 0 – 11/12 year olds by academic year at 1 March 2023 for all Bath and North East Somerset.

Age in 2022/23	11/12	10/11	9/10	8/9	7/8	6/7	5/6	4/5	3/4	2/3	1/2	0/1
Academic Year Born	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Year Enter YR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Year Enter Y7	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Total Births	1830	1829	1797	1747	1720	1787	1607	1714	1666	1723	1695	1722

Primary Pupil Projections by Planning Area for Admissions in 2023 – 2027

For the purposes of primary school place planning, the LA has been divided into fourteen areas. Each planning area contains a grouping of Lower Super Output Areas or parts of these which are the smaller areas that wards have been divided into nationally to allow a range of data to be recorded on a very local basis. Each planning area has been designed to group the child population living within that area with a local school or cluster of schools as closely as possible.

In some areas, usually in more rural areas, where some routes to schools are deemed to be exceptionally hazardous (as described in the Bath and North East Somerset *A Primary School for Your Child* booklet), it is more likely that a single local school would normally be expected to serve a particular rural area or village, compared to urban areas where there would usually be more than one school located within a more compact geographical area that would be accessible to a local community.

Adjustments are 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 four 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 tend to 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 forecast the percentage of those four year olds that will take up a YR place, primarily based on past patterns of admissions. The third factor is parental preference as parents do not always opt for their nearest school. Estimates are based on the assumption that current patterns of take up of places will continue into the future. When planning YR places it is only possible to plan four years ahead with any degree of certainty due to the availability of data on actual births.

Finally, pupils generated from approved housing developments that are either currently under construction or are yet to be built need to be taken into account. The following tables of baseline projection figures by planning area up to 2027 exclude pupils from housing developments that have not yet commenced as they would not necessarily impact on school numbers by 2027. Some of the pupils generated from housing developments currently under construction will be included and some excluded, to reflect the progress of the housing construction programme. These additional pupils would need to be added on to the baseline projection figures contained in the tables.

Pupil projections are reviewed and updated twice a year, in March and September.

The following map shows the 14 Primary School Planning Areas in Bath and North East Somerset and the primary, infant and junior schools within each area.

Map of Primary School Planning Areas

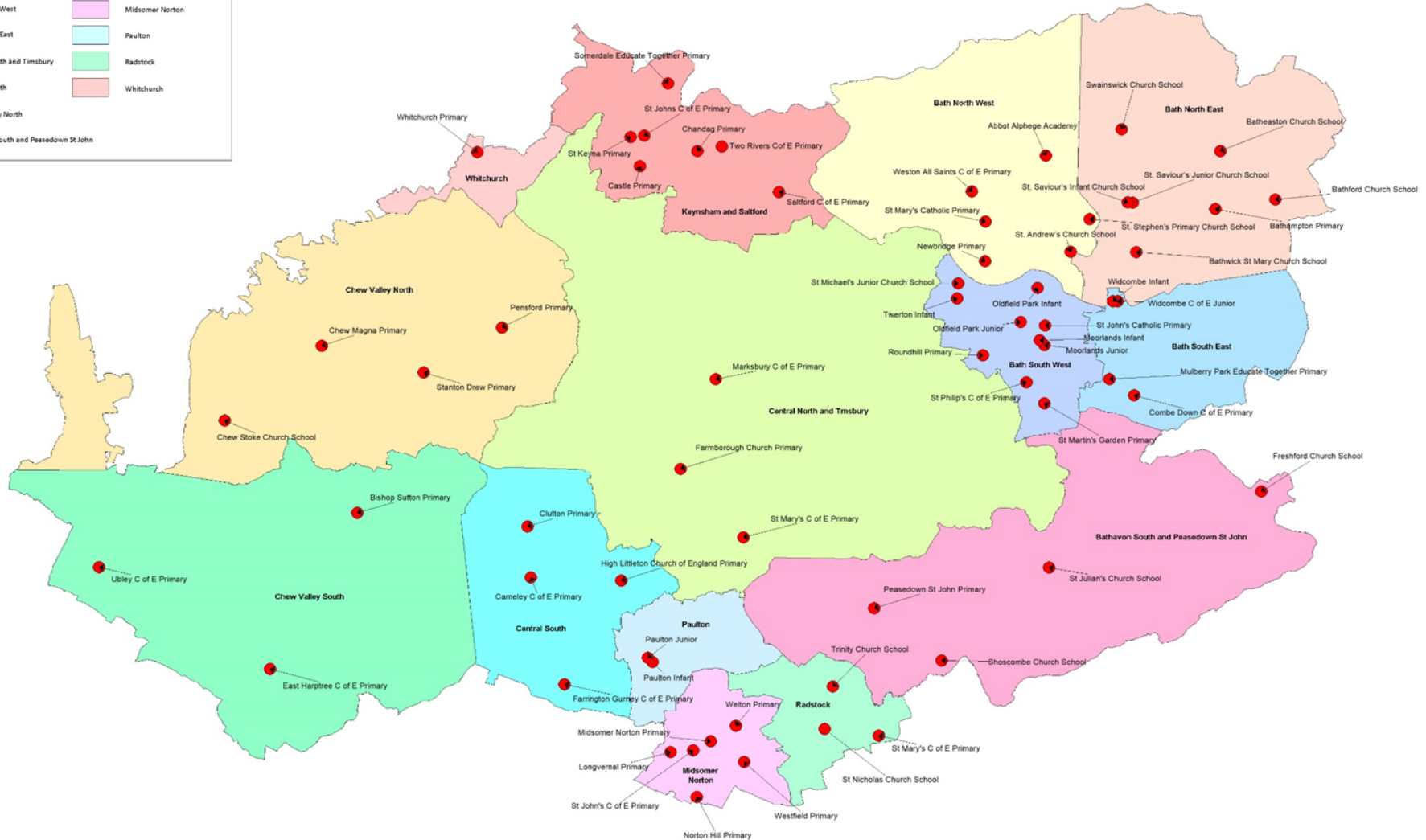
Author :
Date : 19/10/2023

**Bath & North East
Somerset Council**



Planning Areas

	Bath North East		Chew Valley South
	Bath North West		Keynsham and Saltford
	Bath South West		Midsomer Norton
	Bath South East		Paulton
	Central North and Timsbury		Radstock
	Central South		Whitchurch
	Chew Valley North		
	Bathavon South and Peasedown St John		



The table below shows births and resident population for 0 – 10/11 year olds by academic year at 1 March 2023 grouped by Primary School Planning Area.

	Age in 2022/23	10/11	9/10	8/9	7/8	6/7	5/6	4/5	3/4	2/3	1/2	0/1
	Academic Year Born	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
	Year Enter YR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Bathavon South & Peasedown St John	Births	96	101	84	94	77	90	86	74	77	88	76
	Resident	126	124	127	118	108	102	97	92	85	88	92
Bath North East	Births	240	223	215	192	179	194	194	194	193	198	157
	Resident	379	341	299	312	265	242	262	229	222	208	211
Bath North West	Births	210	183	190	196	179	167	155	166	170	165	162
	Resident	269	279	211	239	220	209	195	193	168	179	167
Bath South East	Births	68	64	62	45	53	62	55	76	66	63	69
	Resident	140	131	119	117	103	116	111	88	96	89	73
Bath South West	Births	443	441	426	454	411	392	391	394	386	367	331
	Resident	461	423	434	426	438	405	396	385	391	366	358
Central North & Timsbury	Births	67	63	66	71	69	52	66	58	67	65	61
	Resident	114	106	100	89	109	90	73	87	75	88	79
Central South	Births	54	49	61	58	51	51	50	50	55	44	50
	Resident	92	94	85	102	97	91	88	85	71	83	58
Chew Valley North	Births	26	44	39	23	30	36	35	41	39	42	36
	Resident	55	52	62	63	40	63	43	43	47	47	40
Chew Valley South	Births	26	27	25	30	27	44	46	38	45	45	36
	Resident	63	66	57	52	55	51	55	48	41	40	42
Keynsham & Saltford	Births	190	185	179	220	180	231	227	254	263	289	260
	Resident	293	308	279	291	322	285	272	290	296	295	281
Midsomer Norton	Births	182	162	197	198	158	184	158	160	126	135	144
	Resident	236	221	224	240	200	200	178	177	136	142	153
Paulton	Births	79	69	81	91	94	86	87	85	77	84	61
	Resident	79	88	82	74	91	89	87	86	76	84	76
Radstock	Births	108	126	89	115	93	110	102	105	98	110	102
	Resident	146	100	113	135	123	126	120	115	117	107	129
Whitchurch	Births	8	8	7	1	6	15	14	28	33	27	25
	Resident	28	34	18	33	23	24	25	20	29	27	31

The following figures show the actual numbers on roll by year group for 2022 and the projected numbers on roll for the academic years 2023 to 2027. Projections are based on the forecast number on roll as at the May School Census date for each year in question. Also shown are the 2022 Admission Numbers (YR places), also those for 2023 and 2024 and the latest 2023-24 academic year Net Capacity (NC) figures or Capacity (C) if the school is an academy.

Bathavon South and Peasedown St John Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	100	103	111	113	117	113	109	766
2023	97	101	104	113	114	116	111	756
2024	96	98	102	106	114	113	114	743
2025	102	97	99	104	107	113	111	733
2026	108	103	98	101	105	106	111	732
2027	97	109	104	100	102	104	104	720

Schools:

20 Freshford Church School (C 140), 90 Peasedown St John Primary (C 525),

17 Shoscombe Church School (C 120), 16 St Julian's Church School (C 112)

YR Places in 2022: 143

YR Places in 2023: 128

YR Places in 2024: 113

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 2 pupils per year group generated from the approved Hillside View housing development in Peasedown St John.

Peasedown St John Primary school had a Published Admission Number (PAN) of 75 in 2023. It has a PAN of 60 for 2024 and onwards, which can be increased again in the future should pupil projection figures indicate more places are required.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2027-28 academic year.

Bath North East Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	162	150	156	170	162	173	191	1164
2023	147	168	154	161	169	162	174	1135
2024	152	153	172	159	160	169	163	1128
2025	151	158	157	177	158	160	170	1131
2026	155	157	162	162	176	158	161	1131
2027	137	161	161	167	161	176	159	1122

Schools:

30 Bathampton Primary (C 206), 30 Batheaston Church School (C 209), 30 Bathford

Church School (C 210), 30 Bathwick St Mary Church School (C 210), 60 St Saviour's

Infant Church School (C 180) (and 60 St Saviour's Junior Church School (C 240)), 12

Swainswick Church School (C 84)

YR Places in 2022: 192

YR Places in 2023: 192

YR Places in 2024: 192

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2027-28 academic year.

Bath North West Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	226	226	233	258	236	283	258	1720
2023	235	230	230	230	256	234	281	1696
2024	225	239	234	227	228	254	232	1639
2025	239	229	243	231	225	226	252	1645
2026	234	243	233	240	229	223	224	1626
2027	225	238	247	230	238	227	221	1626

Schools:

30 Abbot Alphege Academy (C 210), 60 Newbridge Primary (NC 420), 30 St Andrews Church School (C 210), 30 St Mary's Catholic Primary (NC 210), 60 St Stephen's Primary Church School (C 420), 90 Weston All Saints C of E Primary (C 630)

YR Places in 2022: 300

YR Places in 2023: 300

YR Places in 2024: 285

Abbot Alphege Academy had a PAN of 30 in 2023. It has a PAN of 15 for 2024 and onwards, which can be increased again in the future should pupil projection figures indicate more places are required.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2027-28 academic year.

Bath South East Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	143	149	142	139	137	120	120	950
2023	149	144	150	143	141	139	120	986
2024	150	150	146	150	145	143	139	1023
2025	147	150	150	147	150	147	143	1034
2026	144	148	150	150	149	150	147	1038
2027	146	145	150	150	150	150	150	1041

Schools:

60 Combe Down C of E Primary (C 420), 30 Mulberry Park Educate Together Primary (C 210), 60 Widcombe Infant (C 180) (and 60 Widcombe C of E Junior (C 240))

YR Places in 2022: 150

YR Places in 2023: 150

YR Places in 2024: 150

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 5 pupils per year group generated from the Mulberry Park housing development currently under construction.

If there were to be any pupils in excess of 150 per year group, it is expected to be able to accommodate them in the adjacent Bath South West Planning Area.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2027-28 academic year.

Bath South West Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	308	312	303	287	287	313	329	2139
2023	290	312	323	310	293	293	317	2138
2024	310	294	322	330	316	299	297	2168
2025	294	315	306	329	336	322	303	2205
2026	290	298	327	312	335	342	326	2230
2027	283	294	308	334	318	341	346	2224

Schools:

60 Moorlands Infant (C 180) (and 60 Moorlands Junior (C 240)), 60 Oldfield Park Infant (C 180) (and 64 Oldfield Park Junior (C 260)), 60 Roundhill Primary (C 420), 40 St Philip's C of E Primary (C 280), 30 St Martin's Garden Primary (C 315), 45 St John's Catholic Primary (NC 315), 60 Twerton Infant (NC 180) (and 60 St Michael's Junior Church School (C 240))

YR Places in 2022: 355

YR Places in 2023: 359

YR Places in 2024: 355

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 5 pupils per year group, generated from the Combe Hay Lane housing development currently under construction.

St John's Catholic Primary school worked to an Admission Number of 49 in 2023.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2027-28 academic year.

Central North and Timsbury Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	51	54	63	68	49	52	62	399
2023	62	52	55	65	69	50	51	404
2024	56	63	53	57	66	70	49	414
2025	65	57	64	55	58	67	69	435
2026	64	66	58	66	56	59	68	437
2027	67	65	67	60	67	57	58	441

Schools:

25 Farmborough Church Primary (C 175), 15 Marksbury C of E Primary (C 105), 30 St Mary's C of E Primary (C 210)

YR Places in 2022: 70

YR Places in 2023: 73

YR Places in 2024: 70

Farmborough Church Primary school worked to an Admission Number of 28 in 2023.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2027-28 academic year.

Central South Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	81	88	81	86	74	83	75	568
2023	83	84	88	83	88	77	84	587
2024	73	86	84	90	85	91	78	587
2025	92	76	86	86	92	88	92	612
2026	77	95	76	88	88	95	89	608
2027	93	80	95	78	90	91	96	623

Schools:

25 Cameley C of E Primary (C 210), 25 Clutton Primary (C 175), 15 Farrington Gurney C of E Primary (C 105), 26 High Littleton Church of England Primary School (C 175)

YR Places in 2022: 91

YR Places in 2023: 98

YR Places in 2024: 95

Cameley C of E Primary school was expanded to 210 places so that for September 2023 onwards it has a PAN of 30.

High Littleton Church of England Primary school worked to an Admission Number of 26 for admissions in 2022, worked to an Admission Number of 28 in 2023 and has a PAN of 25 for 2024.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2027-28 academic year.

Chew Valley North Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	54	70	52	69	68	61	59	433
2023	58	55	71	53	74	70	59	440
2024	66	59	56	72	58	76	68	455
2025	67	67	60	57	77	60	74	462
2026	61	68	68	61	62	79	58	457
2027	54	62	69	69	66	64	77	461

Schools:

15 Chew Magna Primary (C 105), 28 Chew Stoke Church School (C 189), 15 Pensford Primary (C 105), 10 Stanton Drew Primary (C 70)

YR Places in 2022: 68

YR Places in 2023: 68

YR Places in 2024: 68

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2027-28 academic year.

Any pupils in excess of 68 per year group are currently expected to be able to be accommodated within this area as total pupil numbers across all year groups are not projected to exceed total capacity. Should pupil numbers exceed available capacity, it may be possible to use projected spare capacity available in the adjacent Chew Valley South area.

Capacity in this area will be kept under review and relevant Academy Trusts consulted as necessary.

Chew Valley South Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	54	41	53	54	52	49	52	355
2023	45	56	42	54	54	52	50	353
2024	42	47	57	43	54	54	53	350
2025	46	44	48	58	43	54	55	348
2026	48	48	45	49	58	43	55	346
2027	40	50	49	46	49	58	44	336

Schools:

30 Bishop Sutton Primary (C 209), 15 East Harptree C of E Primary (C 103), 15 Ubley C of E Primary (C 105)

YR Places in 2022: 60

YR Places in 2023: 60

YR Places in 2024: 60

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2027-28 academic year.

Keynsham and Saltford Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	258	270	284	257	256	281	258	1864
2023	287	268	278	290	260	262	286	1931
2024	294	291	276	284	293	266	267	1971
2025	305	298	299	282	287	299	271	2041
2026	307	309	306	305	285	293	304	2109
2027	312	311	317	312	308	291	298	2149

Schools:

60 Castle Primary (C 420), 60 Chandag Primary (C 420), 30 Somerdale Educate Together Primary (C 210), 30 St John's C of E Primary (C 210), 30 St Keyna Primary (NC 240), 60 Saltford C of E Primary (C 420), 60 Two Rivers C of E Primary (C 420)

YR Places in 2022: 330

YR Places in 2023: 330

YR Places in 2024: 360

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 4 pupils per year group generated from the Somerdale and Hygge Park developments currently under construction.

There are also projected to be approximately a further 9 pupils per year group generated from the approved Withies Green and Minsmere Road housing developments in Keynsham.

A planning application has been submitted to expand St Keyna Primary school to a 420 place school with a PAN of 60 commencing from September 2024.

Following this adjustment, there is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2027-28 academic year.

Midsomer Norton Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	213	190	226	201	183	201	194	1408
2023	209	215	195	228	203	184	205	1439
2024	218	211	220	197	230	204	188	1468
2025	178	220	216	222	199	231	208	1474
2026	197	180	225	218	224	200	235	1479
2027	182	199	185	227	220	225	204	1442

Schools:

30 Longvernal Primary (C 210), 45 Midsomer Norton Primary (C 315), 50 Norton Hill Primary (C 630), 60 St John's Primary School (C 420), 28 Welton Primary (C 196), 60 Westfield Primary (C 420)

YR Places in 2022: 273

YR Places in 2023: 257

YR Places in 2024: 283

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 12 pupils per year group generated from two approved housing developments located just across the border in Somerset.

Norton Hill Primary school worked to an Admission Number of 50 for admissions in 2022, had a PAN of 30 in 2023 and has a PAN of 60 for 2024.

Longvernal Primary school had a PAN of 30 for admissions in 2022, worked to an Admission Number of 34 in 2023 and has a PAN of 30 for 2024.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2027-28 academic year.

Paulton Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	64	73	70	59	73	74	72	485
2023	58	66	73	72	60	74	74	477
2024	60	60	66	75	73	61	74	469
2025	67	62	60	68	76	74	61	468
2026	63	69	62	62	69	77	74	476
2027	58	65	69	64	63	70	77	466

Schools:

90 Paulton Infant (NC 270) (and 90 Paulton Junior (NC 360))

YR Places in 2022: 90

YR Places in 2023: 90

YR Places in 2024: 90

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2027-28 academic year.

Radstock Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	68	67	78	74	86	61	88	522
2023	57	71	68	81	75	87	63	502
2024	71	60	72	71	82	76	89	521
2025	67	74	61	75	72	83	78	510
2026	79	70	75	64	76	73	85	522
2027	78	82	71	78	65	77	75	526

Schools:

30 St Mary's C of E Primary (NC 209), 60 St Nicholas Church School (NC 420), 30 Trinity Church Primary School (C 210)

YR Places in 2022: 120
YR Places in 2023: 120
YR Places in 2024: 120

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2027-28 academic year.

Whitchurch Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	28	28	39	37	22	27	22	203
2023	30	29	29	38	38	24	28	216
2024	36	31	30	28	39	40	25	229
2025	36	37	32	29	29	41	41	245
2026	43	37	38	31	30	31	42	252
2027	37	44	38	37	32	32	32	252

Schools:

Whitchurch Primary (C 315)

YR Places in 2022: 45

YR Places in 2023: 45

YR Places in 2024: 45

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2027-28 academic year.

Secondary Pupil Projections by Planning Area for Admissions in 2023 – 2029

For the purposes of secondary and studio school place planning, the LA has been divided into seven planning areas which relate to the seven secondary school catchment areas, also called an Area of Prime Responsibility (APR), within Bath and North East Somerset.

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 LA as it serves designated Catholic parishes in North West Wiltshire and the north of the County of Somerset as well as Bath and North East Somerset.

The LA is a net importer of secondary age pupils with many pupils travelling into the LA from neighbouring authorities. This can create challenges when planning secondary school places as such patterns can change for a variety of reasons. External factors such as the popularity of schools in neighbouring authorities can impact on parental preference and affect the number of

pupils that come into Bath and North East Somerset, as can any changes to schools within the LA itself.

Some schools currently admit a significant number of pupils from outside of their catchment area and outside of the LA, notably Chew Valley School and Oldfield School. Within the LA, there is an established pattern whereby Norton Hill School, Somervale School and Writhlington School tend to admit pupils from each other's catchment areas to varying degrees and Wellsway School admits a significant number of pupils from the Broadlands Academy catchment area. Numbers at these schools can be significantly affected by these movements of pupils.

As pupil numbers in the catchment areas for these schools increase in future as a result of underlying population growth and/or new housing development, it is anticipated that gradually over time the new Year 7 (Y7) pupils living in the catchment area who apply for a place at their local school would serve to displace some of these out of catchment children.

The projected Y7 intake figures for 2023 – 2029 have been calculated by estimating the number of resident population children reaching Y7 age based on the current resident population and births figures in each secondary planning area and then the percentage of resident 11 year olds that will take up a Y7 place is estimated, primarily based on past patterns of parental preference and take up of places. Then a projection of the current year groups already within schools is calculated. 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 LA 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 are likely to attract additional pupils from outside of their catchment area should less places be required by children living within the catchment area due to lower population figures.

Finally, pupils generated from approved housing developments that are either currently under construction or are yet to be built need to be taken into account. The following tables of baseline projection figures by planning area up to 2029 exclude pupils from housing developments that have not yet commenced as they would not necessarily impact on school numbers by 2029. Some of the pupils generated from housing developments currently under construction will be included and some excluded, to reflect the progress of the housing construction programme. These additional pupils would need to be added on to the baseline projection figures contained in the tables.

The following map shows the seven Secondary School Planning Areas in Bath and North East Somerset and the secondary schools and studio schools within each area.

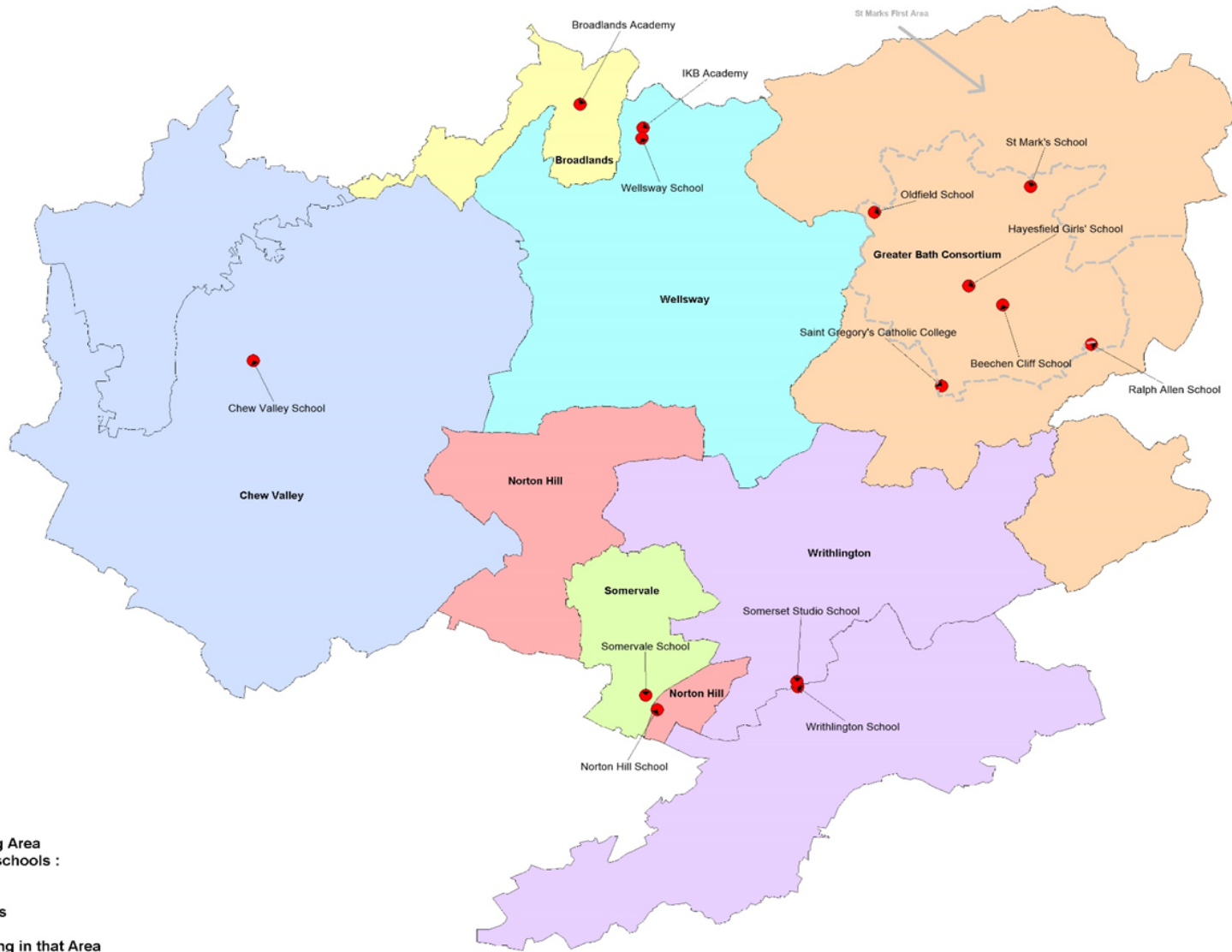
Map of Secondary School Planning Areas

Author :
Date : 19/10/2023



Planning Areas

- Broadlands
- Chew Valley
- Greater Bath Consortium
- Norton Hill
- Somervale
- Wellsway
- Writhlington



The Greater Bath Consortium Planning Area contains the following six secondary schools :

Beechen Cliff, Hayesfield, Oldfield, Ralph Allen, St Mark's and St Gregory's

St Mark's First Area gives children living in that Area priority when applying to St Mark's

The table below shows births and resident population data for 0 – 11/12 year olds by academic year at 1 March 2023 grouped by Secondary School Planning Area.

	Age in 2022/23	11/12	10/11	9/10	8/9	7/8	6/7	5/6	4/5	3/4	2/3	1/2	0/1
	Academic Year Born	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
	Year Enter Y7	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Broadlands	Births	128	129	131	121	154	121	176	178	213	230	219	204
	Resident	210	198	210	184	213	226	200	200	213	233	240	220
Chew Valley	Births	66	59	79	74	67	67	90	92	87	92	93	82
	Resident	140	138	134	128	135	113	129	116	107	101	103	92
Greater Bath Consortium	Births	1011	974	923	902	896	837	828	809	844	830	811	729
	Resident	1349	1292	1216	1094	1124	1053	1002	986	919	901	865	833
Norton Hill	Births	145	154	138	152	164	136	141	125	132	131	130	126
	Resident	193	205	207	207	206	219	184	179	165	154	157	155
Somervale	Births	211	190	170	206	205	195	198	187	177	154	157	154
	Resident	247	202	224	204	206	223	210	208	194	175	164	149
Wellsway	Births	76	90	81	81	91	84	89	83	87	85	119	103
	Resident	165	158	172	145	139	155	138	120	125	120	113	122
Writhlington	Births	193	197	225	183	210	167	192	191	184	173	193	172
	Resident	235	265	218	239	255	247	228	216	212	205	194	209

The following figures show the actual numbers on roll by year group for 2022 and the projected numbers on roll for the academic years 2023 to 2029. Projections are based on the forecast number on roll as at the May School Census date for each year in question. Also shown are the 2022 Admission Numbers (Y7 places), also those for 2023 and 2024 and the latest 2023-24 academic year Net Capacity (NC) figures or Capacity (C) if the school is an academy.

Broadlands Planning Area

	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Total
2022	98	92	68	132	108	0	0	498
2023	82	97	90	63	129	0	0	461
2024	123	81	90	85	60	0	0	439
2025	93	124	79	85	82	0	0	463
2026	110	94	121	74	82	0	0	481
2027	144	111	92	116	71	0	0	534
2028	115	145	108	88	113	0	0	569
2029	105	116	143	104	86	0	0	554

School:

Broadlands Academy (C 1085).

Y7 Places in 2022: 180

Y7 Places in 2023: 180

Y7 Places in 2024: 180

In addition to the numbers in the table above there could also be pupils displaced from the adjacent Wellsway Planning Area. These would be expected to be children who are resident in the Broadlands Planning Area.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2029-30 academic year.

Chew Valley Planning Area

	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Total
2022	206	206	208	208	190	76	70	1164
2023	210	210	204	209	207	76	71	1187
2024	210	213	208	206	207	83	70	1197
2025	210	213	211	209	205	82	77	1207
2026	210	213	211	212	208	82	76	1212
2027	208	213	211	212	211	83	76	1214
2028	210	211	211	212	211	84	77	1216
2029	210	213	209	212	211	84	78	1217

School:

Chew Valley School (C 1336)

Y7 Places in 2022: 210

Y7 Places in 2023: 210

Y7 Places in 2024: 210

Any future pupils in excess of the admission number that cannot be accommodated would be expected to be displaced. These would be expected to be children resident outside of Bath and North East Somerset and outside of the North Somerset part of the Planning Area.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2029-30 academic year.

Greater Bath Consortium Planning Area

	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Total
2022	1057	1075	1056	1022	1090	648	656	6604
2023	1094	1064	1073	1046	1020	685	617	6599
2024	1074	1101	1062	1063	1044	643	653	6640
2025	1038	1081	1099	1052	1061	659	613	6603
2026	1040	1045	1079	1089	1050	670	630	6603
2027	1033	1047	1043	1069	1087	662	641	6582
2028	1035	1040	1045	1033	1067	686	634	6540
2029	1037	1042	1038	1035	1031	674	657	6514

Schools:

177 Beechen Cliff School (C 1055), 240 Hayesfield Girls' School (C 1420), 224 Oldfield School (C 1216), 240 Ralph Allen School (C 1300), 160 St Gregory's Catholic College (NC 1010), 120 St Mark's School (C 513)

Y7 Places in 2022: 1161

Y7 Places in 2023: 1171

Y7 Places in 2024: 1115

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 8 pupils per year group, generated from the Mulberry Park and Combe Hay Lane housing developments currently under construction.

Beechen Cliff School worked to an Admission Number of 177 in 2022 and in 2023 and has a PAN of 162 for 2024.

Hayesfield Girls' School worked to an Admission Number of 240 in 2022, worked to an Admission Number of 236 in 2023 and has a PAN of 224 for 2024.

Oldfield School worked to an Admission Number of 224 in 2022 and in 2023 and has a PAN of 200 for 2024.

Ralph Allen School ran a bulge class of 30 and worked to an Admission Number of 240 in 2022 and in 2023 and has a PAN of 210 for 2024.

St Gregory's Catholic College had a PAN of 160 in 2022, worked to an Admission Number of 174 in 2023 and has a PAN of 160 for 2024.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2029-30 academic year.

Norton Hill Planning Area

	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Total
2022	298	304	307	302	277	195	160	1843
2023	301	299	305	297	300	191	165	1858
2024	280	302	300	295	295	207	162	1841
2025	280	280	303	290	293	204	176	1826
2026	280	280	280	293	288	203	173	1797
2027	280	280	280	280	291	199	173	1783
2028	280	280	280	280	280	202	169	1771
2029	280	280	280	280	280	195	172	1767

School:

Norton Hill School (C 1718)

Y7 Places in 2022: 308

Y7 Places in 2023: 308

Y7 Places in 2024: 280

Any future pupils in excess of the admission number would be expected to be accommodated in the adjacent Somervale or Writhlington Planning Areas - these would be expected to be children who are resident in these two school's Planning Areas. Or children resident outside of Bath and North East Somerset to be displaced.

Norton Hill School worked to an Admission Number of 308 in 2022 and in 2023 and has a PAN of 280 for 2024.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2029-30 academic year.

Somervale Planning Area

	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Total
2022	176	134	138	88	110	38	17	701
2023	177	177	133	130	83	44	27	771
2024	141	178	176	125	125	33	31	809
2025	141	141	177	168	120	50	23	820
2026	141	141	141	169	163	48	36	839
2027	141	141	141	141	164	66	34	828
2028	141	141	141	141	141	67	47	819
2029	141	141	141	141	141	57	48	810

School:

Somervale School (C 839)

Y7 Places in 2022: 180

Y7 Places in 2023: 180

Y7 Places in 2024: 141

In addition to the numbers in the table above there could also be pupils displaced from the adjacent Norton Hill Planning Area. These would be expected to be children who are resident in the Somervale catchment area.

Any future pupils in excess of the admission number would be expected to be displaced. These would be expected to be children resident outside of Bath and North East Somerset.

Somervale School worked to an Admission Number of 180 in 2022 and in 2023 and has a PAN of 141 for 2024.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2029-30 academic year.

Wellsway Planning Area

	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Total
2022	234	232	231	269	261	129	118	1474
2023	223	236	232	276	266	130	109	1472
2024	230	225	236	280	273	133	110	1487
2025	230	230	225	287	277	139	113	1501
2026	230	230	230	279	284	139	118	1510
2027	230	230	230	287	277	147	118	1519
2028	230	230	230	290	284	141	127	1532
2029	230	230	230	290	285	157	124	1546

Schools:

230 Wellsway School (C 1400), 60 (Year 10) IKB Academy (C 300)

Y7 Places in 2022: 230, Y10 Places: 60

Y7 Places in 2023: 230, Y10 Places: 60

Y7 Places in 2024: 230, Y10 Places: 60

IKB Academy offers a total of 300 places in Years 10 - 13 for pupils aged 14 - 19.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 6 pupils per year group generated from the approved Withies Green and Minsmere Road housing developments.

Any future pupils in excess of the admission number would be expected to be accommodated in the adjacent Broadlands Planning Area - these would be expected to be children who are resident in the Broadlands Planning Area. Or children resident outside of Bath and North East Somerset to be displaced.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2029-30 academic year.

Writhlington Planning Area

	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Total
2022	132	167	135	203	206	109	114	1066
2023	153	131	173	175	201	109	89	1031
2024	184	152	137	215	173	107	89	1057
2025	185	183	158	181	213	92	87	1099
2026	212	184	189	203	179	114	75	1156
2027	238	211	190	225	201	96	93	1254
2028	173	237	217	226	223	108	78	1262
2029	172	172	243	263	224	120	88	1282

Schools:**245 Writhlington School (C 1645), 70 (Year 10) Somerset Studio School (C 300).****Y7 Places in 2022: 245, Y10 Places: 70****Y7 Places in 2023: 245, Y10 Places: 70****Y7 Places in 2024: 245, Y10 Places: 45**

Somerset Studio School offers a total of 300 places in Years 10 - 13 for pupils aged 14 - 19.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there could also be pupils displaced from the adjacent Norton Hill and Somervale Planning Areas. These would be expected to be children who are resident in the Writhlington Planning Area.

Any pupils in excess of the admission number that cannot be accommodated are expected to be displaced. These would be expected to be children resident outside of Bath and North East Somerset and outside of the Somerset part of the Planning Area.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils resident in the area up to the end of the 2029-30 academic year.

SEND Provision in General

For the purposes of Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) place planning, the whole LA is considered a single planning area, with provision and pupil forecasts planned on a whole LA basis.

The LA has been awarded Higher Needs Provision Capital Allocation (HNPCA) funding. The HNPCA funding is allocated to local authorities by the DfE to support the provision of new places and improve existing provision for children with SEND or requiring alternative provision (AP). The funding must be spent to increase provision and school places for children with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP).

The LA is currently in the process of delivering a SEND Capital Programme to increase educational placements for children with SEND in the local area by developing resource base provision in mainstream schools.

The LA has carried out work to understand the needs and growth of the local population of children with SEND. In particular it has been keen to understand what additional educational capacity is needed for children with EHCPs. This needs analysis has informed the planning of future provision.

This work has been led by B&NES Public Health and been shared widely with schools, education providers, health colleagues and the local parent carer forum. This analysis, along with an extensive self-assessment and feedback from parents and carers, has helped develop the strategic priorities to meet the educational needs of our growing population of children with EHCPs. The LA's plans to continue to provide the best support and education placements for children with SEND are captured in the SEND Education Strategy & Action Plan Transformation and Sufficiency 2021-2024.

Based on the needs analysis and through planning with local providers, projects to develop additional SEND school places within the LA are being developed. In particular there is a need to increase EHCP places for children with Autism (ASD); Social, Emotional and Mental Health Difficulties (SEMH); and Speech and Language Difficulties (S&L).

The plans include continuing to support the needs of children in mainstream schools through the addition of resource bases and creating additional capacity within existing special schools. Post 16 options have also been developed to provide provision that supports children to continue their education training and employment within their local area.

The LA is part of the DfE Safety Valve intervention programme for LAs with the very highest percentage Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) funding deficits.

Future capital projects to create additional SEND capacity are currently as follows:

The Margaret Coates Centre SEND unit at St Martin's Garden Primary – has been supported to provide an interim solution to increase capacity to 29 places for five years, during which time site options to create a permanent solution and the possibility of a secondary pathway will also be looked at.

Westfield Primary – a 10 place S&L resource base, due to open in February 2024.

Peasedown St John Primary – a 12 place ASD resource base, planned to open September 2024 once feasibility is established and agreed by the Multi Academy Trust.

Mulberry Park Educate Together Primary – a 16 place SEMH resource base, at feasibility stage.

Ralph Allen School – a 16 place ASD resource base, due to open in September 2025.

Somervale School – a 20 place SEMH resource base, due to open in September 2025.

St Gregory's Catholic College – a 16 place Moderate Learning Difficulties (MLD) and Hearing Impairment (HI) resource base, due to open in September 2025 once feasibility is established.

St Mark's School – ASD resource base, number of places and opening date to be agreed.

Bath College, Radstock - a 12 place SEND residential unit for young people with an EHCP and receiving their education at the Wellow Centre on the Somer Valley Campus in Radstock. A feasibility study has been carried out.

New SEND Free School - there are plans for the development of a 4 – 19 age 120 place special school for children with ASD, Severe Learning Difficulties and/or Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties, via a successful Free School bid to the DfE.

New small residential school - the LA has secured additional HNPCA funding through the Safety Valve intervention programme to work towards opening a small residential school for secondary age pupils with Complex Difficulties.

Each proposed project is required to go through a formal DfE process with varying procedures to be followed, including consultation, depending on whether it is an academy, a maintained school or a college.

SEND Provision Pupil Projections for Admissions in 2023 – 2029

The number of requests for EHCPs has continued to rise, putting pressure on both mainstream and special school provision. Requests peaked in 2022 with an increase from 247 in 2019 to 460 in 2022.

The two generic special schools in Bath and North East Somerset, Fosse Way School and Three Ways School, are over capacity for 2023 and 2024 and the SEMH special school Aspire Academy, despite being expanded, is at capacity from 2023. Special schools in surrounding neighbouring LAs are also reporting being at capacity.

The highest level of need in the LA is SEMH and ASD. Special school capacity has been increased but is over capacity and primary resource bases and SEND units catering for SEMH and ASD are oversubscribed.

The LA signed an agreement with the DfE in March 2023 as part of the Safety Valve intervention programme and is working to reduce requests for EHCPs by improving parental confidence in the SEND support offer. The implementation of improvement to SEND support will take time to embed and thus for the number of requests to start to decrease.

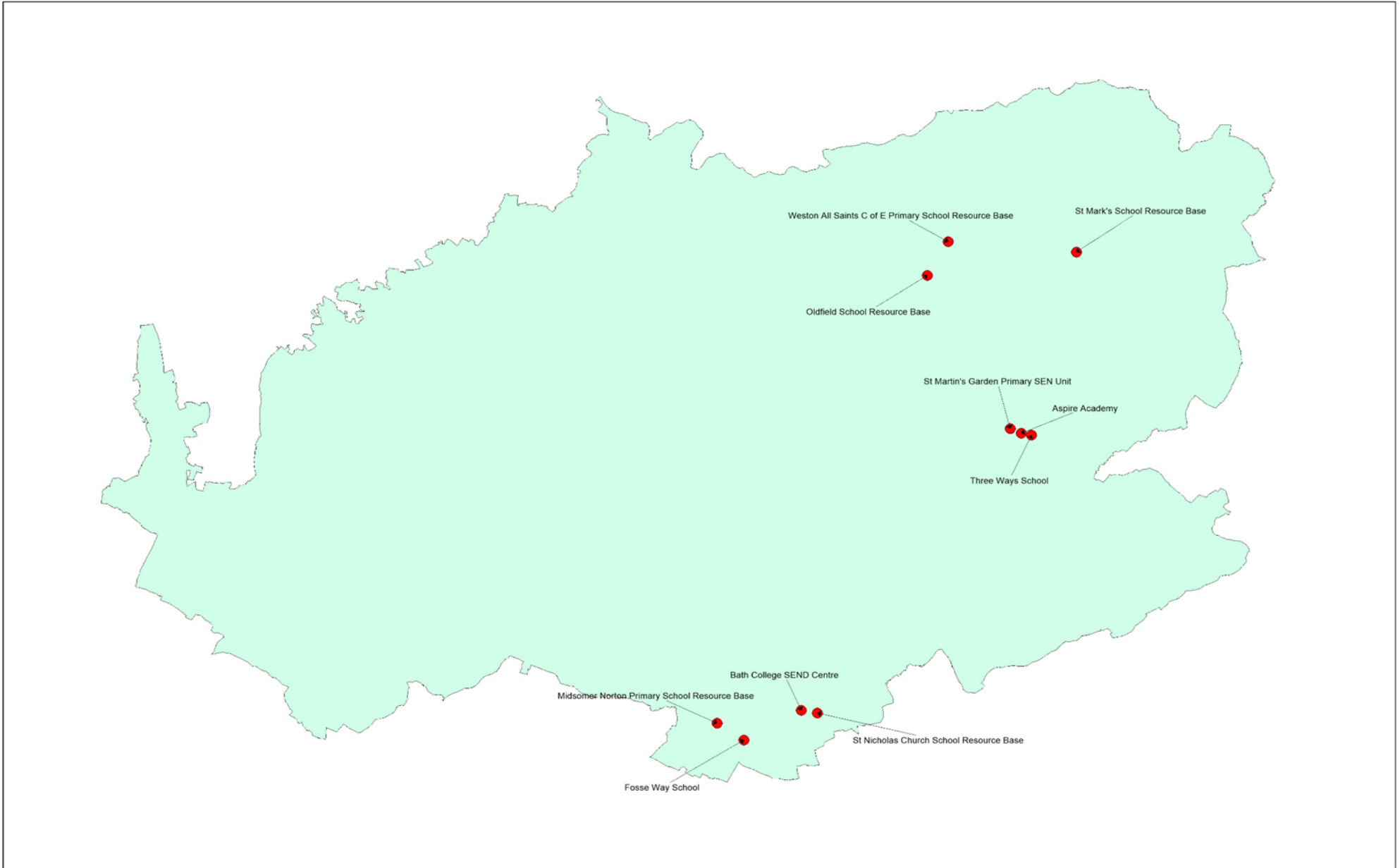
There are currently 103 placements in independent special schools all located outside of the LA. As the availability of local provision within the LA improves with the creation of additional places, the number of placements in independent special schools will decrease.

The following map shows Bath and North East Somerset and the special schools, SEND units and resource bases within the area.

Map of Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Provision

Author :
Date : 19/10/2023

**Bath & North East
Somerset Council**



The table below shows the births and resident population for 0 – 11/12 year olds by academic year at 1 March 2023 for all Bath and North East Somerset.

Age in 2022/23	11/12	10/11	9/10	8/9	7/8	6/7	5/6	4/5	3/4	2/3	1/2	0/1
Academic Year Born	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Year Enter YR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Year Enter Y7	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Total Births	1830	1829	1797	1747	1720	1787	1607	1714	1666	1723	1695	1722
Resident	2539	2458	2381	2101	2278	2236	2091	2025	1935	1889	1836	1780

The following figures show the actual numbers on roll by year group for 2022 for special schools. For SEND units and resource bases it shows the number of pupils at September 2023. Also the projected numbers on roll for the academic years 2023 to 2027 for primary and 2029 for secondary. Projections are based on age, type of need and on current and future expected number of EHCPs. Also shown are the latest 2023-24 academic year Capacity figures (C) and number of places figures.

In the Special Schools category would be: the three academies located in the LA, academies and maintained schools located in other LAs and non-maintained special schools.

Primary SEND Provision

Special Schools

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	18	17	28	32	31	40	47	213
2023	28	26	40	43	41	53	56	287
2024	34	35	31	46	49	41	53	289
2025	39	40	41	32	47	50	42	291
2026	36	44	43	41	34	47	50	295
2027	39	43	53	46	42	35	47	305

Independent Special Schools (located outside of the LA)

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	0	1	1	0	0	10	5	17
2023	0	1	3	2	0	0	11	16
2024	0	0	1	2	0	5	11	19
2025	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	11
2026	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	7
2027	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6

SEND Units and Resource Bases

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2022	3	8	7	8	9	13	5	53
2023	1	2	10	11	8	5	12	49
2024	7	7	12	11	13	12	14	76
2025	6	10	10	14	13	15	14	82
2026	7	9	12	11	15	13	15	82
2027	8	9	11	13	12	15	14	82

Secondary SEND Provision

Special Schools

	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Y14	Total
2022	50	50	61	45	51	32	24	22	335
2023	64	61	75	57	64	32	18	12	383
2024	38	64	61	75	57	40	18	9	362
2025	52	44	64	61	75	36	23	9	364
2026	69	56	44	64	61	47	20	12	373
2027	64	73	56	44	64	38	26	10	375
2028	86	74	73	56	44	40	21	13	407
2029	71	92	74	73	56	28	23	11	428

Independent Special Schools (located outside of the LA)

	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Y14	Total
2022	12	11	11	16	16	5	5	1	77
2023	9	13	15	12	19	13	3	3	87
2024	8	12	9	11	16	15	8	2	81
2025	8	8	12	9	11	13	9	5	75
2026	8	8	8	12	9	9	8	5	67
2027	8	8	8	8	12	7	5	5	61
2028	8	8	8	8	8	10	4	3	57
2029	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	2	55

SEND Units and Resource Bases

	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Y14	Total
2022	8	4	6	2	3	1	0	0	24
2023	12	5	5	3	0	1	1	0	27
2024	3	10	7	5	2	0	1	0	28
2025	10	8	15	12	5	1	0	0	51
2026	3	13	11	18	12	2	1	0	60
2027	9	6	13	11	18	4	2	0	63
2028	9	12	11	13	11	6	4	1	67
2029	9	12	12	11	15	4	6	2	71

Special Schools all through age 4 - 19:

Aspire Academy (C 122) Social, Emotional and Mental Health difficulties and Autistic Spectrum Condition and complex needs.

Fosse Way School (C 220) Generic disabilities with a specialism in Autism, complex learning difficulties.

Three Ways School (C 220) Generic disabilities with a specialism in profound and multiple learning difficulties.

SEND Unit Primary:

The Margaret Coates Centre, St Martin's Garden Primary School (Places 29) Autism.

Resource Bases Primary:

Comets, Midsomer Norton Primary School (10 places) Specific Learning Difficulties

The Midford Unit, St Nicholas Church School (Places 20) Social, Emotional and Mental Health difficulties.

Weston All Saints C of E Primary School (Places 6) Hearing Impairment.

Resource Bases Secondary:

Oldfield School (Places 10) Autistic Spectrum Condition.

Orchard Lodge, St Mark's School (Places 20) Moderate Learning difficulties.

SEND Centre Post 16:

Wellow Centre, Bath College (Midsomer Norton/Radstock) (Places 53) Life skills and employability.

School Place Planning Over the Longer Term

The adopted Core Strategy (adopted 2014), Placemaking Plan (2017) and Local Plan Partial Update (2023), making up the Local Plan (LP), set out the amount of housing required in the Authority between 2011 and 2029. The LP includes site allocations and a spatial strategy to enable delivery of this housing.

The Core Strategy, Placemaking Plan and Local Plan Partial Update (LPPU) will be reviewed through the preparation of a new Local Plan 2022-2042 which will establish the planning framework for Bath and North East Somerset up to 2042. The Launch consultation was completed in October 2022, with an Options consultation (under Reg 18) anticipated early in 2024 and a target date for adoption of the new plan of 2025/26.

This current School Organisation Plan includes the impact of the sites and dwellings allocated and proposed to date based on the adopted Core Strategy and Placemaking Plan. Consideration of the school requirements arising from the remainder of the additional sites allocated in the LPPU will be possible once the precise number, size and type of dwellings proposed for each site has been specified via a planning application.

Consideration of primary and secondary school requirements arising from sites to be identified in the Local Plan 2022-2042, as well as longer term housing delivery, will be governed by the following principles. SEND provision requirements will be governed by a combination of factors - the number of children generated from new housing, the number of pupils requiring EHCPs, the

specific type of SEND each pupil has and the existing level of available capacity of each SEND type.

Where there is projected to be existing spare capacity available in the area of the development, this will be utilised in the first instance to accommodate pupils generated from new housing. Where there is projected to be insufficient spare capacity to accommodate all new pupils, additional places will need to be created.

In general, the majority of existing primary and secondary schools in most areas are either already at capacity or projected to reach capacity within the near future and it is anticipated that in most areas there will be minimal or nil surplus capacity to accommodate children generated from future new housing development. Additional school places would therefore be required in these areas to accommodate these new pupils.

The impact of pupils generated from future house building will vary from area to area across the Authority depending on where the resulting population growth is taking place. In some areas the impact is likely to be less pronounced and be felt more slowly. This is because the number of pupils generated will be fewer in number and will build up gradually and because there may be more options available for delivery of any additional places that might be required, possibly via the expansion of existing local schools using S106 contributions or CIL.

In other areas where growth is expected to be greater or 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 more pronounced and immediate. This will require additional places to be created at an early stage of the development and most likely via the provision of whole new schools. S106 contributions and CIL in the form of capital will be needed to build the new school accommodation and ensure sufficient land is available to build on.

In most parts of the Authority existing primary schools that occupy large enough sites have already been expanded up to the maximum possible and it is anticipated that whole new primary schools on new sites will be required in most cases. In the case of secondary schools, it may be feasible to add capacity to some existing schools to create places, however it is possible that a new secondary school could be required. Where appropriate, an all-through school covering pre-school age through to sixth form will be considered.

The Authority will need to consider the timing of the delivery of any additional school places that might be required, particularly where the need for places is created by more than a single development and where S106 contributions might need to be pooled or where a S106 contribution from a single development is received in several staged payments. This is particularly so where additional land will be required.

The Local Planning Authority will be considering the most appropriate form of developer contributions, especially from strategic sites allocated in the new Local Plan. It may be the case that S106 contributions and CIL could be received over an extended period of time which would make 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 S106 contributions or CIL 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 available when required.

Strategy for Provision of New Mainstream School Places and Options Evaluation Criteria

‘School’ means maintained mainstream school, academy or free school. 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 underlying population growth (Basic Need) or new housing development.

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, admissions policies and patterns, balance of faith and non-faith 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 through the Local Plan.

Mainstream School Places Educational Strategy

Sufficient school places must be provided so that the Council can meet its statutory duty to provide a school place for every child resident in Bath and North East Somerset that requires one.

Where possible 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 are accessible, work within the local community and actively encourage those living nearby to attend.

- School buildings that feature a range of services, all of which serve the wider community. Examples include; early years provision; sports and fitness facilities; advice and information services.
- 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.

Mainstream School Places 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 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 or cycle to school thus helping to promote healthy lifestyles and reducing carbon emissions as journeys by private 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. This would also be subject to obtaining the relevant Government approvals. If this is not possible, new schools will be required on new sites.

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

4. If an existing school is to be expanded, where possible it should be popular with parents and be admitting pupils at or near its PAN.

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 faith versus non-faith 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). Where both primary and secondary age places are required, a new school could also be all-through from age 4 to 18.

9. New primary schools would be a minimum size of 210 places but preferably 420. New secondary schools would be a minimum size of 600 places in Years 7 – 11.

Summary and Conclusion

With the current capital programme, there is forecast to be sufficient capacity available in all Planning Areas to accommodate primary pupils up to the end of the 2027-28 academic year and secondary pupils up to the end of the 2029-30 academic year.

Beyond the latest 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 2027 and into Year 7 in 2029.

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

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 S106 Contributions and CIL 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.

The number of requests for EHCPs has continued to rise, putting pressure on both mainstream and special school provision. In order to address this, the Authority is developing a future programme to increase local SEND provision as outlined on page 26.

Future SEND provision requirements will be dependent not only on the number of children generated from new housing and general population growth, but also on the number of pupils requiring EHCPs, the specific type of SEND each pupil has and the existing level of available capacity of each SEND type. The number of EHCPs and types of need future children may have are not factors that can be forecast in the same way that mainstream primary and secondary pupil numbers can, which creates unique challenges when planning SEND provision.

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. Some academies have sponsors such as businesses, universities, other schools, faith groups or voluntary groups. All new academies that open will be classed as Free Schools.

Academy Trusts

Can be a single school trust or several schools in a multi academy trust. They are set up as charitable companies limited by guarantee.

Community or Maintained 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

A form of academy, they are 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. All new academies that open will be classed as Free Schools.

Independent Special Schools

Schools which are usually privately run for profit, charging fees for pupils to attend.

Non-maintained Special Schools

Schools approved by the Secretary of State as special schools which are not maintained by the state or by local authorities and which charge fees on a non-profit making basis. Most non-maintained special schools are run by charitable organisations.

Studio Schools

Small schools of around 300 all ability pupils aged 14-19 years. Studio Schools 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.