

Appendix 1

Bath and North East Somerset Council

Primary and Secondary School Organisation Plan 2015 – 2019

Including Longer Term Place Planning within the Core Strategy Plan Period

Contents	Page
Introduction	3
Summary Profile of Primary and Secondary Schools	3
Pupil Projections in General	4
Primary Pupil Projections by Planning Area for Admissions in 2015 - 2019	6
Primary Planning Areas Map	8
Bathavon South and Peasedown St John Planning Areas	10
Bath North East Planning Area	11
Bath North West Planning Area	12
Bath South East Planning Area	12
Bath South West Planning Area	13
Central North and Timsbury Planning Areas	13
Central South Planning Area	14
Chew Valley North Planning Area	14
Chew Valley South Planning Area	15
Keynsham and Salford Planning Areas	15
Midsomer Norton Planning Area	16
Paulton Planning Area	17
Radstock Planning Area	17
Whitchurch Planning Area	18
Secondary Pupil Projections by Planning Area for Admissions in 2015 - 2019	18
Secondary Planning Areas Map	20
Broadlands Planning Area	22
Chew Valley Planning Area	23
Greater Bath Consortium Planning Area	23
Norton Hill Planning Area	24
Somervale Planning Area	24
Wellsway Planning Area	25
Writhlington Planning Area	25
Longer Term Place Planning Within the Core Strategy Plan Period	26
Future Housing as Outlined in the Core Strategy	26
The West of England Joint Spatial Plan	27
School Place Requirements by Core Strategy Area	28
Impact on Primary	28
Somer Valley Area – Midsomer Norton, Radstock, Paulton and Peasedown St John	28
Bath Area	29
Keynsham Area	29
Whitchurch Area	30
Rural Area – the Remainder of the Authority	30
Impact on Secondary	30
Somer Valley Area – Midsomer Norton, Radstock, Paulton and Peasedown St John	30
Bath Area	31
Keynsham Area	31
Whitchurch Area	31
Rural Area – the Remainder of the Authority	31
Strategy for Provision of New School Places and Options Evaluation Criteria	31
Educational Strategy	32
Educational Criteria	32
Conclusion	33
Glossary	34

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 2019 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 each of the 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.

The plan does not extend to Special School provision as this is subject to a separate and distinct place planning and delivery process.

Summary Profile of Primary and Secondary Schools

In Bath and North East Somerset there are a total of 61 primary, infant and junior schools as follows:

26 Community schools
22 Voluntary Controlled Church of England schools
5 Voluntary Aided Church of England schools
2 Voluntary Aided Catholic schools
5 Church of England Academies
1 Academy
(Including 3 Federations: 2 Federations of 2 schools and 1 Federation of 3 schools)

There are a total of 13 secondary schools as follows:

10 Academies
1 Foundation school
1 Voluntary Aided Catholic school
1 Voluntary Aided Church of England school
(Including 1 Federation of 2 schools)
12 schools have sixth forms (The two Voluntary Aided schools share a joint sixth form).
11 schools are co-educational

1 school is single sex boys and 1 school is single sex girls

There are a total of 3 Studio Schools as follows:

3 Academies

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 Authority depending on where the population growth is taking place.

Two 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 and Developer Contributions or Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

Basic Need funding is currently allocated to local authorities by the Department for Education (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 Developer Contributions. 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. This outlines the number of existing places in each planning area in the Authority, the current number of pupils on roll and a projection of future pupil numbers expected, excluding any pupils from new housing development supported by Developer Contributions.

Developer Contributions will be sought to provide school places required as a result of pupils generated by Strategic Development Sites. 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 schools to serve the 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 primary school places and for secondary school places.

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. The resident population data we use is updated every six months to reflect on going changes and movements in the population. The births data is updated annually

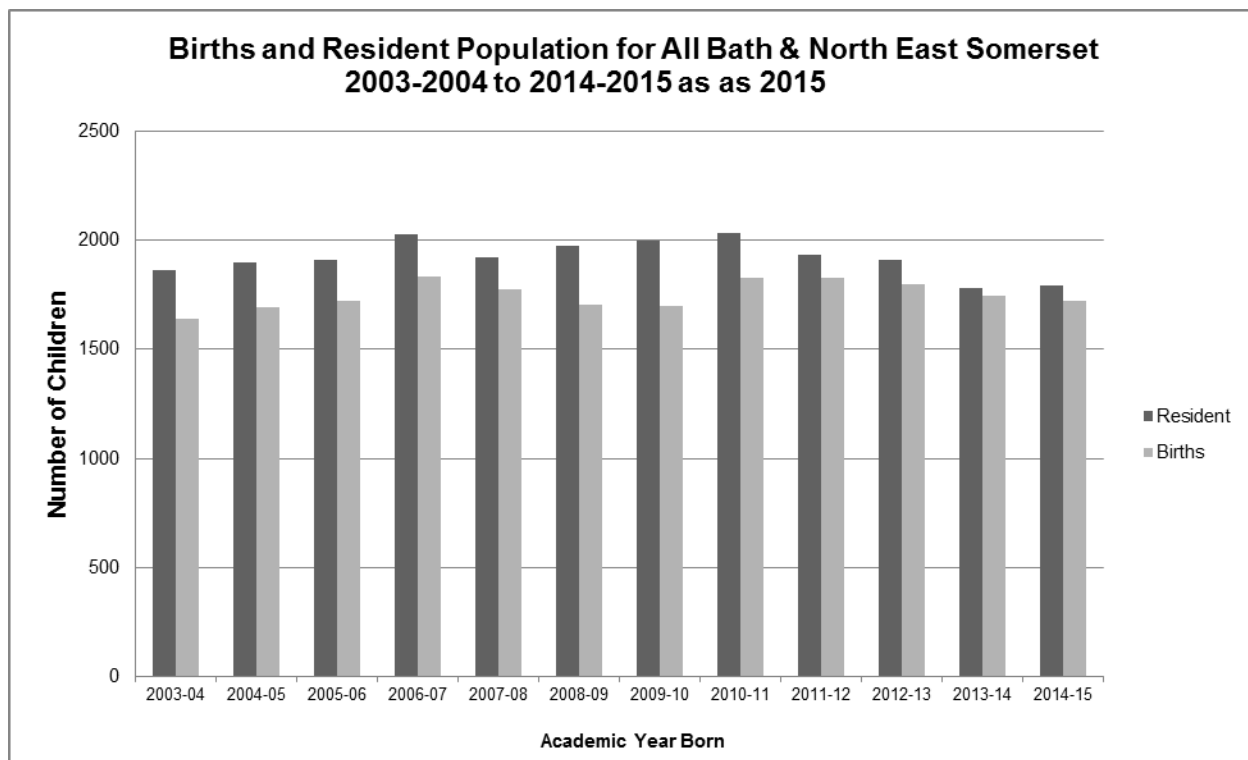
The Authority estimates what the resident population will be by the time children reach Reception age, based on the current resident population figures and births figures. It then estimates the percentage of resident 4 year olds that will take up a Reception (YR) place each year – the transfer rate – 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 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.

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 where possible 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 table and chart below show the births and resident population data for 0 - 11 year olds by academic year as at September 2015 for all Bath and North East Somerset.

Age in 2015	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Academic Year Born	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
Year Enter YR	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Year Enter Y7	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Total Births	1642	1696	1720	1832	1774	1703	1698	1830	1829	1797	1747	1720
Total Resident	1864	1901	1911	2028	1925	1971	2000	2033	1931	1911	1781	1792
Difference Births/ Resident	222	205	191	196	151	268	302	203	102	114	34	72



Primary Pupil Projections by Planning Area for Admissions in 2015 – 2019

For the purposes of primary school place planning, the Authority has been divided into seventeen areas. Each planning area contains a grouping of Lower Super Output Areas 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 the school places that could reasonably be said to serve that planning area.

In some areas, usually in more rural areas, where some routes to schools are deemed to be hazardous (as described in the B&NES *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.

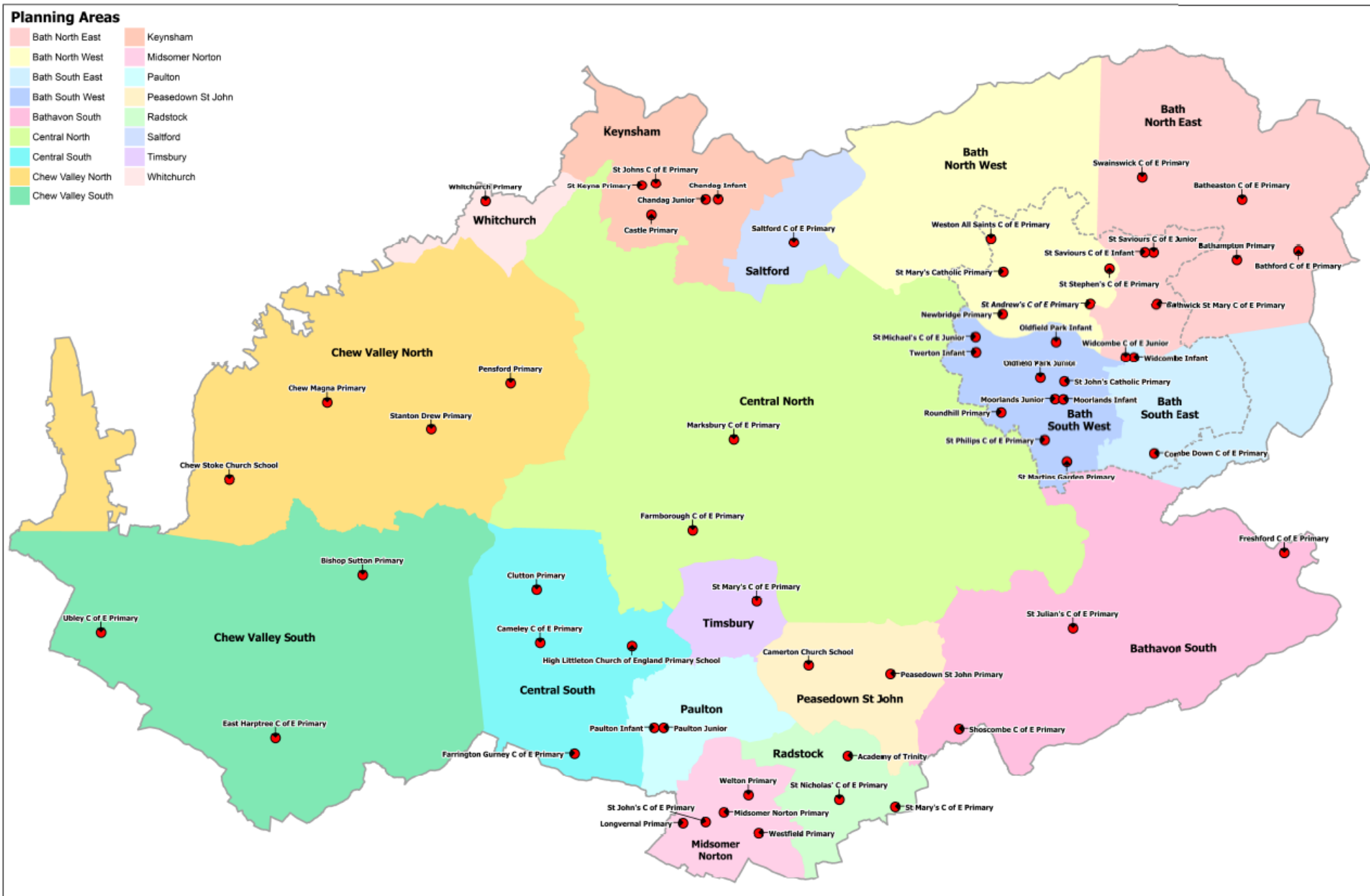
The challenges around primary school place planning are firstly to accurately estimate what the resident population of 4 year olds is likely to be in the future based on the births and current resident population data for each age group. Resident population figures change from year to year and generally 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, primarily based on past patterns of admissions. The third 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. 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 previously approved housing developments that have either yet to be built or are currently under construction need to be taken into account. The following projections up to 2019 would exclude all pupils from housing developments that have not yet commenced as they would not necessarily impact on school numbers by 2019. Some of the pupils generated from housing developments currently under construction will be included and some excluded, to reflect the progress of the construction programme. These additional pupils would need to be added on to the Baseline projection figures.

Pupil projections are reviewed annually and updated as necessary.

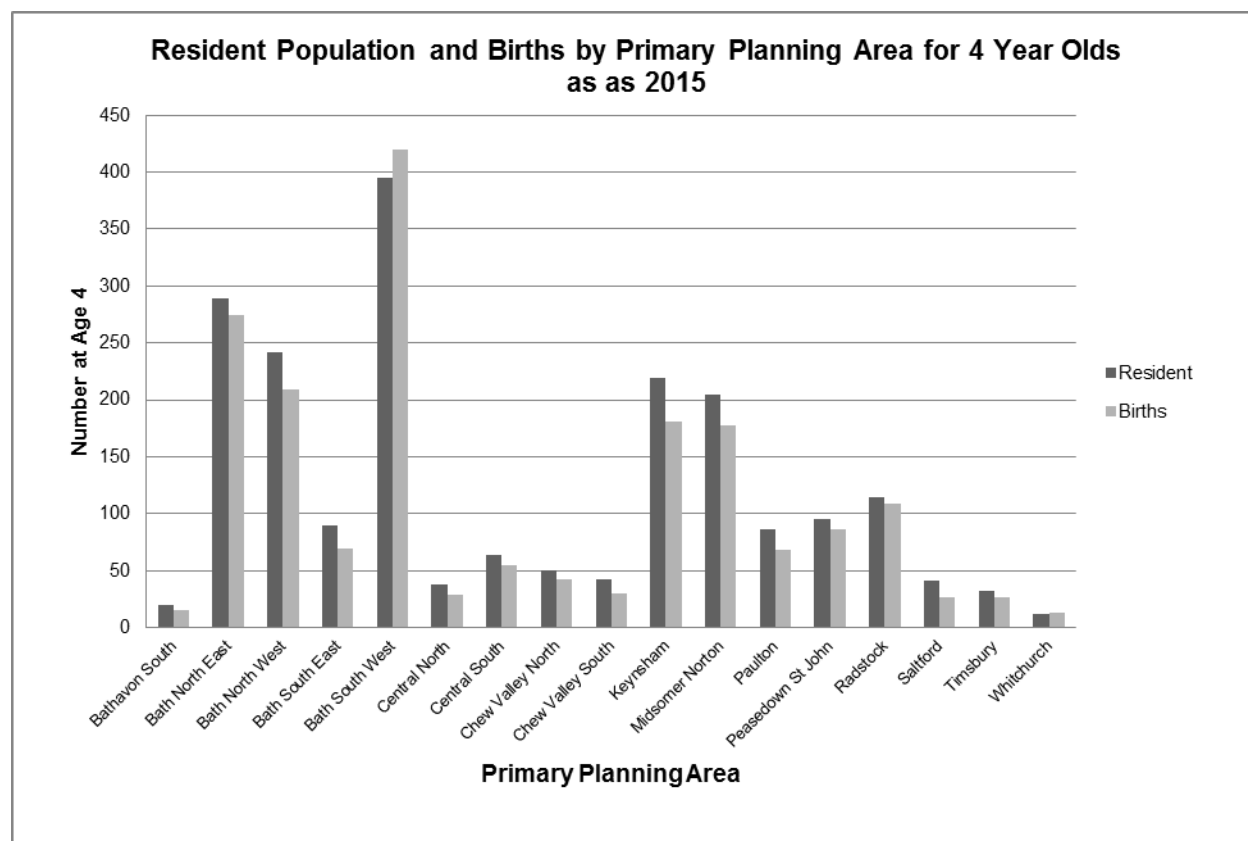
Primary Planning Areas Map



The table below shows births and resident population for 0 - 10 year olds by academic year as at September 2015 grouped by Primary Planning Area.

	Age in 2015	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Academic Year Born	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
	Year Enter YR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Year Enter Y7	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Bathavon South	Births	20	17	26	12	14	9	15	13	14	10	10
	Resident	27	20	34	20	18	19	20	14	22	12	10
Bath North East	Births	244	252	274	265	230	240	274	254	240	223	215
	Resident	255	230	289	256	245	281	289	240	234	214	223
Bath North West	Births	187	209	210	248	190	209	209	222	210	183	190
	Resident	224	259	240	257	233	248	242	229	222	178	186
Bath South East	Births	75	67	78	70	64	60	69	55	68	64	62
	Resident	95	101	93	97	75	90	90	72	71	62	59
Bath South West	Births	405	382	429	406	435	394	420	467	443	441	426
	Resident	408	370	423	398	435	401	395	452	439	452	456
Central North	Births	38	39	34	35	36	32	29	37	37	35	29
	Resident	47	49	46	44	42	41	38	44	39	34	26
Central South	Births	67	70	68	69	54	63	55	62	54	49	61
	Resident	75	74	74	87	74	74	64	65	67	43	66
Chew Valley North	Births	33	32	46	30	35	32	42	30	26	44	39
	Resident	41	51	56	41	53	44	50	39	32	43	45
Chew Valley South	Births	26	35	37	42	32	34	30	26	26	27	25
	Resident	42	47	48	44	43	51	42	37	33	37	25
Keynsham	Births	149	144	146	138	144	133	181	151	162	159	158
	Resident	172	167	185	175	188	174	219	194	196	175	167
Midsomer Norton	Births	146	170	170	150	170	159	178	192	182	162	197
	Resident	190	199	190	150	216	196	204	191	223	175	202
Paulton	Births	61	56	54	46	70	65	68	74	79	69	81
	Resident	61	79	56	62	94	77	86	78	82	82	88
Peasedown St John	Births	95	98	83	99	78	96	86	92	82	91	74
	Resident	90	97	85	99	88	109	95	97	81	93	81
Radstock	Births	90	98	115	115	116	104	109	98	108	126	89
	Resident	89	99	110	95	94	97	114	100	98	118	94
Saltford	Births	30	11	28	24	19	33	26	24	28	26	21
	Resident	51	32	46	50	42	52	41	37	31	29	20
Timsbury	Births	27	33	29	25	17	27	26	24	30	28	37
	Resident	28	25	41	36	24	37	32	31	29	28	37
Whitchurch	Births	4	6	6	0	0	9	13	9	8	8	7
	Resident	6	12	12	14	7	9	12	11	12	6	7

The chart below shows births and resident population data for children aged 4 in the 2015-2016 academic year as at September 2015 grouped by Primary Planning Area.



The following figures show the actual YR intakes for 2014 and the estimated YR intakes for the academic years 2015 to 2019 as at the May School Census date. Also latest Net Capacity (NC) figures or Capacity (C) if the school is an academy and the 2015 YR places.

Bathavon South and Peasedown St John Planning Areas

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	120	123	126	105	107	118	120	819
2013	103	122	130	127	106	106	111	805
2014	130	105	127	137	130	108	105	842
2015	139	133	108	125	138	127	109	879
2016	149	142	136	111	128	141	130	937
2017	149	152	145	139	114	131	144	974
2018	156	152	155	148	142	117	134	1004
2019	149	159	155	158	151	145	120	1037

Reception Places in 2015: 147**Schools:**

10 Camerton Church School (NC 55), 20 Freshford C of E Primary (NC 140), 75 Peasedown St John Primary (NC 525), 20 Shoscombe C of E Primary (NC 120), 22 St Julian's C of E Primary (NC 112).

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

Some additional places can be created at Camerton Church School for September 2016 and 2017 admissions by increasing the PAN.

Capacity has been added to Peasedown St John Primary in order to accommodate the pupils generated from underlying population growth and from the new housing development at Wellow Lane in Peasedown. A feasibility study to add additional capacity to the school for September 2018 admissions onwards in order to accommodate pupils generated from the new housing development at Greenlands Road in Peasedown St John is being undertaken.

Bath North East Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	170	202	166	166	174	162	178	1218
2013	168	174	206	169	167	173	160	1217
2014	207	174	183	211	174	167	176	1292
2015	197	213	177	190	215	180	169	1341
2016	167	202	216	180	193	218	181	1357
2017	165	172	205	219	183	196	219	1359
2018	153	170	175	208	222	186	197	1311
2019	163	158	173	178	211	225	187	1295

Reception Places in 2015: 200**Schools:**

30 Bathampton Primary (NC 206), 30 Batheaston C of E Primary (NC 209), 36 Bathford C of E Primary (NC 210), 30 Bathwick St Mary C of E Primary (NC 210), 60 St Saviour's C of E Infant (NC 210) (and 60 St Saviour's C of E Junior (NC 240)), 14 Swainswick C of E Primary (NC 84).

St Saviour's C of E Junior school will have a bulge class added for Year 3 admissions in 2017 to accommodate the bulge class of children that originally entered the St Saviour's C of E Infant school in 2014.

Bath North West Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	264	265	259	230	226	219	221	1684
2013	260	265	262	255	236	224	222	1724
2014	267	265	266	261	260	224	223	1766
2015	268	270	268	269	259	259	223	1816
2016	258	271	273	271	271	261	261	1866
2017	260	261	274	276	273	273	263	1880
2018	225	263	264	277	278	275	275	1857
2019	228	228	266	267	279	280	277	1825

Reception Places in 2015: 270

Schools:

60 Newbridge Primary (NC 450), 30 St Andrews C of E Primary (NC 210), 30 St Mary's Catholic Primary (NC 210), 60 St Stephen's C of E Primary (NC 420), 90 Weston All Saints C of E Primary (NC 630).

The process to deliver the new 210 place primary school at Ensleigh with a Planned Admission Number (PAN) of 30 has commenced and the school is scheduled to open in September 2017. This will also serve the Bath North East Planning Area.

Bath South East Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	114	113	119	111	113	106	103	779
2013	120	117	116	120	111	112	105	801
2014	119	114	120	116	118	112	118	817
2015	120	119	115	122	117	120	112	825
2016	120	121	120	117	122	118	120	838
2017	120	120	121	121	118	123	119	842
2018	120	120	121	122	122	119	124	848
2019	120	120	120	122	122	123	120	847

Reception Places in 2015: 120

Schools:

60 Combe Down C of E Primary (NC 418), 60 Widcombe Infant (NC 180) (and 60 Widcombe C of E Junior (NC 232)).

The new 210 place primary school with a PAN of 30 to accommodate pupils generated by the Mulberry Park (MoD Foxhill) development is currently being planned and is scheduled to open in September 2018. This will also serve the Bath South West Planning Area.

Bath South West Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	333	334	292	314	291	286	284	2134
2013	354	320	330	279	304	291	285	2163
2014	308	354	323	333	275	305	288	2186
2015	320	311	354	320	340	279	308	2232
2016	361	323	313	356	325	343	281	2302
2017	363	364	325	315	361	328	345	2401
2018	363	366	366	327	320	364	330	2436
2019	375	366	368	368	332	323	366	2498

Reception Places in 2015: 370

Schools:

60 Moorlands Infant (NC 210) (and 60 Moorlands Junior (NC 270)), 60 Oldfield Park Infant (NC 210) (and 75 Oldfield Park Junior (NC 229)), 60 Roundhill Primary (NC 407), 40 St Philip's C of E Primary (NC 280), 45 St Martin's Garden Primary (NC 315), 45 St John's Catholic Primary (NC 312), 60 Twerton Infant (NC 180) (and 60 St Michael's C of E Junior (NC 240)).

Moorlands Infant and Moorlands Junior are federated.

Should additional places be required in this area these are likely to be proposed to be provided by adding capacity to St Martin's Garden Primary school or Moorlands Infant and Junior schools.

The new 210 place primary school with a PAN of 30 to accommodate pupils generated by the Crest development at Bath Western Riverside (BWR) has an estimated opening date of approximately 2022/2023, based on the latest build programme for the development.

Central North and Timsbury Planning Areas

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	54	60	49	61	53	57	54	388
2013	55	57	66	49	63	54	57	401
2014	65	57	57	60	46	55	45	385
2015	56	66	57	61	57	43	55	395
2016	66	58	68	59	63	59	44	417
2017	69	68	60	70	61	65	60	453
2018	59	71	70	62	72	63	66	463
2019	66	61	73	72	64	74	64	474

Reception Places in 2015: 65

Schools:

20 Farmborough C of E Primary (NC 120), 15 Marksby C of E Primary (NC 105), 30 St Mary's C of E Primary (Timsbury) (NC 210).

Farmborough C of E Primary school is currently being expanded to accommodate pupils generated from underlying population growth and from the new housing development currently

under construction in Farmborough. The school will have a PAN of 25 for Reception admissions in 2016 onwards.

Central South Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	78	65	70	70	64	58	61	466
2013	66	78	62	67	62	65	57	457
2014	64	65	72	61	70	59	67	458
2015	71	64	67	71	61	70	60	464
2016	79	72	65	68	72	62	71	489
2017	83	80	73	66	69	73	63	507
2018	61	84	81	74	67	70	74	511
2019	91	62	85	82	75	68	71	534

Reception Places in 2015: 80

Schools:

20 Cameley C of E Primary (NC 138), 25 Clutton Primary (C 147), 15 Farrington Gurney C of E Primary (NC 105), 20 High Littleton C of E Primary (C 140).

New housing development in Temple Cloud is expected to generate the need for additional capacity to be added to Cameley C of E Primary school.

New housing development in Clutton is expected to generate the need for additional capacity to be added to Clutton Primary school.

Additional places may be required for Reception admissions in 2017 and 2019. This could be achieved by expanding Clutton Primary school to a PAN of 30 and Cameley C of E Primary school to a PAN of 25 or 30.

Chew Valley North Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	62	59	58	55	52	64	58	408
2013	62	66	62	61	57	57	65	430
2014	55	66	67	62	62	59	58	429
2015	64	57	68	68	64	60	60	441
2016	53	67	59	70	70	66	61	446
2017	51	55	68	61	72	72	67	446
2018	65	53	57	70	63	77	73	458
2019	73	67	55	59	72	65	75	466

Reception Places in 2015: 67

Schools:

15 Chew Magna Primary (NC 105), 27 Chew Stoke Church School (C 189), 15 Pensford Primary (NC 105), 10 Stanton Drew Primary (NC 70).

Stanton Drew Primary is federated with Bishop Sutton Primary.

Future demand is expected to be met by current school provision in the Chew Valley North Planning Area up to 2018. Additional capacity may be required in the area for Reception admissions in 2019.

Chew Valley South Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	38	50	42	32	38	40	38	278
2013	42	38	52	43	34	37	38	284
2014	44	44	40	52	43	37	36	296
2015	47	46	45	41	55	45	35	314
2016	42	47	48	47	43	57	47	331
2017	48	44	49	50	49	45	59	344
2018	49	50	46	51	52	51	47	346
2019	40	51	52	48	53	54	53	351

Reception Places in 2015: 56

Schools:

25 Bishop Sutton Primary (NC 149), 15 East Harptree C of E Primary (NC 103), 16 Ubley C of E Primary (NC 80).

Bishop Sutton Primary is federated with Stanton Drew Primary.

Bishop Sutton Primary school is currently being expanded to a 210 place school with a PAN of 30 for admissions in September 2017 onwards due to new housing development in Bishop Sutton.

Additional capacity is expected to be required at Ubley C of E Primary school to accommodate pupils generated by local underlying population growth.

Keynsham and Saltford Planning Areas

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	215	219	197	214	186	200	196	1427
2013	209	217	224	198	220	187	198	1453
2014	222	213	216	223	196	219	187	1476
2015	261	225	213	225	222	201	218	1565
2016	250	264	227	219	227	225	201	1613
2017	264	253	266	233	221	230	225	1692
2018	260	267	255	272	235	224	230	1743
2019	257	263	269	261	274	238	225	1787

Reception Places in 2015: 270

Schools:

60 Castle Primary (NC 327), 60 Chandag Infant (NC 180) (and 68 Chandag Junior (NC 240)), 60 St John's C of E Primary (Keynsham) (C 240), 30 St Keyna Primary (NC 210), 60 Saltford C of E Primary (NC 390).

Castle Primary school is currently being expanded to provide a total of 60 places per year group to become a 420 place school to accommodate pupils from both parts of the K2 housing development in Keynsham and some pupils from underlying population growth.

Two classrooms are being added to Saltford C of E Primary school to allow it to accommodate 60 pupils in every year group and become a 420 place school.

A bulge class of 30 places for Reception admissions in 2016 at St Keyna Primary school is currently being discussed with the school.

The process to deliver the new 210 place primary school with a PAN of 30 at Somerdale has commenced and the school is scheduled to open in September 2017. This will accommodate the pupils generated from the new housing development on the former Somerdale factory site in Keynsham.

Due to the higher than expected population growth being experienced in Keynsham in recent years, a feasibility study to add additional capacity to St Keyna Primary school in order to accommodate pupils generated from underlying population growth is being undertaken.

Midsomer Norton Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	158	188	192	178	163	174	193	1246
2013	199	163	186	203	183	164	177	1275
2014	186	205	167	193	201	189	165	1306
2015	206	190	210	175	196	210	194	1381
2016	208	211	195	215	180	201	215	1425
2017	245	213	216	200	220	185	206	1485
2018	246	250	218	221	205	225	190	1555
2019	264	251	255	223	226	210	230	1659

Reception Places in 2015: 218

Schools:

25 Longvernal Primary (NC 113), 45 Midsomer Norton Primary (NC 315), 60 St John's Primary School (Midsomer Norton) (C 420), 28 Welton Primary (NC 196), 60 Westfield Primary (NC 420).

Additional capacity will be required in Midsomer Norton by 2017 in order to accommodate pupils generated by several new housing developments under construction. A new 630 place Free School with a PAN of 90 has been proposed for Midsomer Norton to open in September 2017. Should this Free School not proceed it is proposed to add capacity to Welton Primary school and Westfield Primary school.

Paulton Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	58	57	60	52	60	62	61	410
2013	73	55	57	64	56	61	64	430
2014	75	72	58	53	63	61	63	445
2015	73	76	72	62	56	66	65	470
2016	75	75	78	74	64	58	68	492
2017	86	77	77	80	76	66	60	522
2018	90	88	79	79	82	78	68	564
2019	88	92	90	81	81	84	80	596

Reception Places in 2015: 90

Schools:

90 Paulton Infant (NC 269) (and 60 Paulton Junior (NC 255)).

Paulton Infant school has been expanded to provide 90 places per year group to become a 270 place school to accommodate pupils from underlying population growth and from existing housing developments in Paulton. Paulton Junior school is being expanded for September 2016 onwards to provide 90 places per year group and become a 360 place school.

Radstock Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	83	89	78	66	67	57	68	508
2013	75	80	84	72	65	64	57	497
2014	87	75	77	79	72	70	66	526
2015	89	91	74	77	80	72	73	556
2016	79	90	92	75	78	81	73	568
2017	79	80	91	93	76	79	82	580
2018	97	80	81	92	94	77	80	601
2019	83	98	81	82	93	95	78	610

Reception Places in 2015: 95

Schools:

30 Academy of Trinity (C 210), 25 St Mary's C of E Primary (Writhlington) (NC 149), 40 St Nicholas' C of E Primary (NC 270).

St Mary's C of E Primary school is currently being expanded to add capacity to accommodate pupils generated from the Knobsbury Lane new housing development in Radstock. It will have a PAN of 30 for admissions in September 2017 onwards.

In addition, a feasibility study to add additional capacity to St Nicholas' C of E Primary school for September 2018 admissions onwards in order to accommodate pupils generated from the new housing development at Radstock Railway Line is being undertaken.

Whitchurch Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	30	29	30	25	31	29	22	196
2013	29	30	28	29	27	31	26	200
2014	29	30	30	30	29	27	30	205
2015	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	210
2016	30	30	30	31	30	30	31	212
2017	34	31	30	30	31	30	30	216
2018	32	34	31	31	31	31	32	222
2019	30	32	34	32	31	31	32	222

Reception Places in 2015: 30

Schools:

30 Whitchurch Primary (NC 210).

There are projected to be sufficient places available in this planning area to accommodate pupils up to 2019.

Secondary Pupil Projections by Planning Area for Admissions in 2015 – 2019

For the purposes of secondary school place planning, the Authority has been divided into seven planning areas which relate to the seven secondary school catchment areas, also called Areas of Prime Responsibility, within the Authority.

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 as 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 can create challenges when planning secondary school places as these 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 Authority.

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, there is an established pattern whereby 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 and also from outside the Authority. 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 projected Year 7 (Y7) intake figures for 2015 – 2019 have been calculated by estimating the number of resident population children reaching Year 7 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 Year 7 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.

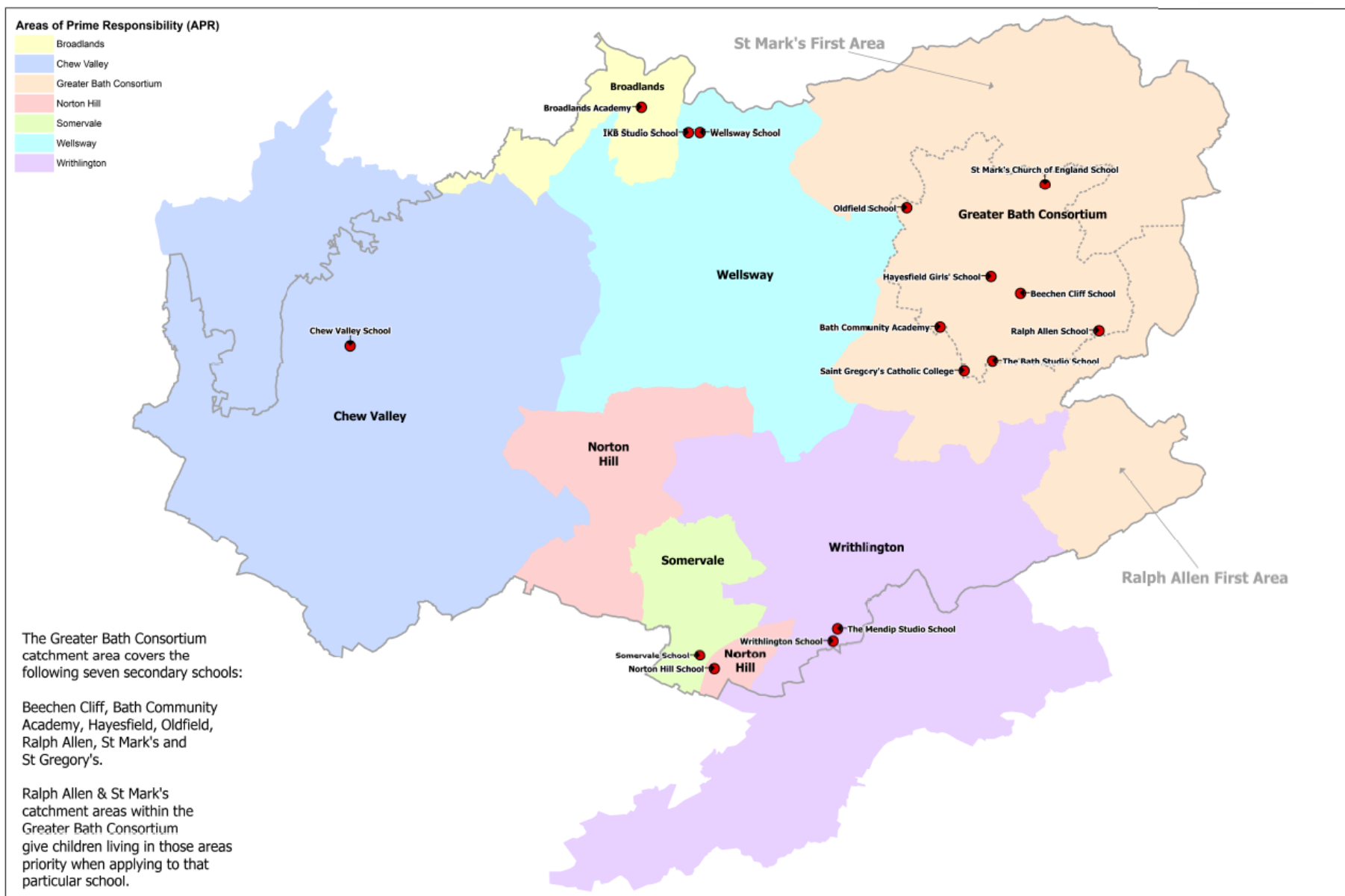
The figures also include pupils who currently travel into the Authority from outside of the individual school catchment areas and again are based on the assumption that this current pattern continues at this level. Also, popular schools are likely to attract additional pupils from outside of their catchment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

Finally, pupils generated from previously approved housing developments that have either yet to be built or are currently under construction need to be taken into account. The following projections up to 2019 would exclude all pupils from housing developments that have not yet commenced as they would not necessarily impact on school numbers by 2019. Some of the pupils generated from housing developments currently under construction will be included and some excluded, to reflect the progress of the construction programme. These additional pupils would need to be added on to the Baseline projection figures.

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. The increasing primary age population is first anticipated to reach Year 7 of secondary school in the 2017/2018 and 2018/19 academic years, resulting in a marked increase in secondary school age pupils at this time in most areas and generally to remain higher from that point onwards.

However up to admissions in 2017 there are still projected to be sufficient secondary school places available in all areas of the Authority for children living within the secondary school catchment areas for Bath and North East Somerset.

Secondary Planning Areas Map



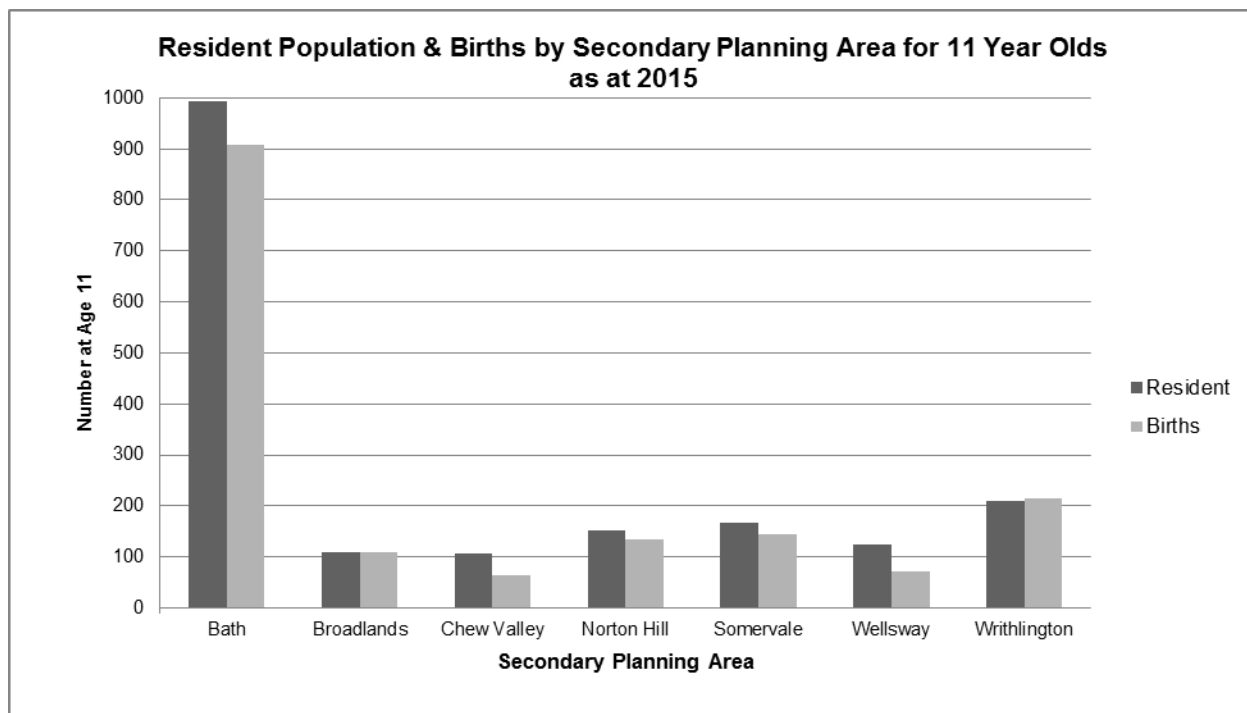
Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.

Licence number 100023334

The table below shows births and resident population data for 0 - 11 year olds by academic year as at September 2015 grouped by Secondary Planning Area.

	Age in 2015	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Academic Year Born	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
	Year Enter YR	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Year Enter Y7	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Broadlands	Births	109	117	115	125	105	119	104	160	128	129	131	121
	Resident	109	123	125	145	137	146	125	172	156	146	136	129
Chew Valley	Births	64	78	84	93	85	77	75	80	66	59	79	74
	Resident	106	102	111	116	99	109	108	102	86	74	87	79
Greater Bath Consortium	Births	907	932	926	1013	1005	936	913	989	1011	974	923	902
	Resident	993	1009	981	1073	1031	1010	1039	1036	1009	987	919	933
Norton Hill	Births	135	122	131	135	144	127	152	149	145	154	138	152
	Resident	153	151	166	163	156	160	175	172	159	186	144	163
Somervale	Births	144	156	176	166	135	182	163	179	211	190	170	206
	Resident	168	176	204	168	155	237	193	210	198	211	187	213
Wellsway	Births	71	85	66	76	77	63	88	74	76	90	81	81
	Resident	124	129	113	126	126	114	132	121	106	117	94	82
Writhlington	Births	214	207	221	224	222	200	204	199	193	197	225	183
	Resident	210	211	211	237	221	197	229	220	217	190	217	194

The chart below shows births and resident population data for children aged 11 in the 2015-2016 academic year as at September 2015 grouped by Secondary Planning Area.



The following figures show the actual Y7 intakes for 2014 and the estimated Y7 intakes for the academic years 2015 to 2019 as at the May School Census date. Also latest Net Capacity (NC) figures or Capacity (C) if the school is an academy and the 2015 Y7 places.

Broadlands Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
2012	107	95	87	144	186	0	0	0	619
2013	44	101	94	83	142	0	0	0	464
2014	84	48	103	95	82	0	0	0	412
2015	95	87	57	107	92	0	0	0	438
2016	108	98	92	61	106	0	0	0	465
2017	111	111	103	96	60	0	0	0	481
2018	132	114	116	107	95	0	0	0	564
2019	130	135	119	120	106	0	0	0	610

Year 7 Places in 2015: 150

School:

150 Broadlands Academy (C 750).

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils up to 2019. Whilst there will be pupils generated from new housing development within this period the impact is not expected to be significant.

Chew Valley Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
2012	189	195	196	200	187	101	102	0	1170
2013	193	187	198	198	199	108	77	0	1160
2014	184	193	182	196	199	107	90	0	1151
2015	202	182	196	182	196	113	81	0	1152
2016	198	204	184	198	184	112	86	2	1168
2017	238	200	206	186	200	105	85	2	1222
2018	238	240	202	208	188	114	79	2	1271
2019	219	240	242	204	210	107	86	2	1310

Year 7 Places in 2015: 210

School:

210 Chew Valley School (NC 1,336).

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils resident in Bath and North East Somerset up to 2019. This may be achieved via the displacement of some future pupils from outside the school's catchment area. Whilst there will be pupils generated from new housing development within this period the impact is not expected to be significant.

Greater Bath Consortium Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
2012	893	892	906	934	969	443	394	5	5436
2013	998	878	901	918	969	513	330	17	5524
2014	988	999	886	910	911	596	418	26	5734
2015	1057	1008	1013	902	906	560	485	33	5964
2016	1088	1071	1022	1025	910	557	456	38	6167
2017	1105	1102	1085	1034	1033	560	453	36	6408
2018	1218	1119	1116	1097	1042	635	456	36	6719
2019	1203	1232	1133	1128	1105	641	517	36	6995

Year 7 Places in 2015: 1,195

Schools:

175 Beechen Cliff School (C 1,131), 120 Bath Community Academy (C 720), 190 Hayesfield Girls' School (C 1,226), 224 Oldfield School (C 1,216), 224 Ralph Allen School (C 1,110), 160 St Gregory's Catholic College (NC 951), 102 St Marks C of E School (NC 513), 30 (Year 10) The Bath Studio School (C 300).

The Bath Studio School opened in September 2014 and offers a total of 300 places for pupils aged 14 -19.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils resident in Bath and North East Somerset up to 2019. This may be achieved via the displacement of some future pupils from outside the school's catchment area. Whilst there will be pupils generated from new housing development within this period the impact is not expected to be significant.

Norton Hill Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
2012	252	243	252	258	249	129	108	5	1496
2013	238	252	246	248	259	141	112	6	1502
2014	225	239	251	251	250	145	135	0	1496
2015	277	232	244	252	250	164	133	8	1560
2016	293	281	234	246	254	164	150	8	1630
2017	343	297	283	236	248	167	150	9	1733
2018	338	347	299	285	238	163	157	9	1836
2019	347	342	349	301	287	156	149	9	1940

Year 7 Places in 2015: 280

School:

280 Norton Hill School (C 1,621).

Norton Hill School is federated with Somervale School.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils resident in Bath and North East Somerset up to 2019. This may be achieved via the displacement of some future pupils from outside the school's catchment area. Whilst there will be pupils generated from new housing development within this period the impact is not expected to be significant.

Somervale Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
2012	74	95	95	78	106	22	18	4	492
2013	90	73	96	93	81	39	14	1	487
2014	100	89	77	94	92	23	37	0	512
2015	61	105	91	78	96	41	17	1	490
2016	68	63	107	93	80	43	30	1	485
2017	80	70	65	109	95	36	32	1	488
2018	65	82	72	67	111	42	27	1	467
2019	68	67	84	74	69	49	31	1	443

Year 7 Places in 2015: 141

School:

141 Somervale School (C 839).

Somervale School is federated with Norton Hill School.

There could be an impact on numbers due to the Polestar Barratts and Polestar Bovis developments in Paulton and the Cautletts Close housing development in Midsomer Norton within this period. However there is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils up to 2019.

Wellsway Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
2012	208	208	215	214	220	137	116	0	1318
2013	219	210	209	215	213	147	122	0	1335
2014	231	219	208	209	214	134	137	0	1352
2015	230	231	219	219	210	190	115	0	1414
2016	250	230	231	230	219	186	163	2	1511
2017	217	250	230	242	230	194	160	3	1526
2018	278	217	250	241	242	204	166	3	1601
2019	293	278	217	261	241	215	175	3	1680

Year 7 Places in 2015: 230

Schools:

230 Wellsway School (C 1,400), 40 (Year 10) IKB Studio School (C 300).

IKB Studio School opened in September 2015 and offers a total of 300 places for pupils aged 14 -19.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils resident in Bath and North East Somerset up to 2019. This may be achieved via the displacement of some future pupils from outside the school's catchment area.

Writhlington Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
2012	244	260	242	237	241	177	157	0	1558
2013	257	244	254	246	237	170	144	0	1552
2014	260	251	244	247	242	156	157	0	1557
2015	219	263	251	248	245	159	138	3	1526
2016	251	222	264	255	248	161	141	3	1523
2017	250	254	223	268	255	163	142	3	1514
2018	287	253	255	227	268	168	144	3	1537
2019	261	290	254	259	227	176	149	3	1529

Year 7 Places in 2015: 245

Schools:

245 Writhlington School (C 1,645), 40 (Year 10) The Mendip Studio School (C 300).

The Mendip Studio School opened in September 2015 and offers a total of 300 places for pupils aged 14 -19.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils resident in Bath and North East Somerset up to 2019. This may be achieved via the displacement of some future pupils from outside the school's catchment area. Whilst there will be pupils generated from new housing development within this period the impact is not expected to be significant.

Longer Term Place Planning within the Core Strategy Plan Period

Future Housing as Outlined in the 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 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 Core Strategy for Bath and North East Somerset Council was formally adopted by the Council on 10th July 2014. The Core Strategy now forms part of the Development Plan for the District and will be used in the determination of all planning applications submitted to the Council alongside policies in the Joint Waste Core Strategy (2011) and those saved policies in the Local Plan (2007) not replaced by the Core Strategy.

The Core Strategy sets out the long term spatial vision for Bath and North East Somerset within the plan period from 2011–2029 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 Core Strategy outlines the expected total number of new dwellings to be provided within the plan period in each of the five planning areas of the Authority, as follows: 7,022 dwellings in Bath, 2,152 in Keynsham, 2,467 in the Somer Valley area, 1,115 in the rural area and 200 in the Whitchurch area of Bath and North East Somerset. 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.

This plan outlines the likely need for primary and secondary school 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 additional primary school places will be required 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 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 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 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 and CIL in the form of capital to build the new school accommodation and sufficient land to build on.

In most parts of the Authority existing schools that occupy large enough sites will already have 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.

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 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 Developer 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 provided in time and are available when required.

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 Core Strategy. However in other areas it is possible that there will be a future shortfall as a result of the additional dwellings being proposed in Bath and the Somer Valley.

The most significant future increases in pupil numbers as a result of new housing development are expected to be in the Broadlands Planning Area as a result of the two parts of the K2 development, the Somerdale factory site development and other future proposed housing development in Keynsham and Whitchurch, in the Somervale Planning Area as a result of the Polestar development and other developments in Midsomer Norton and in the Greater Bath Consortium Planning Area as a result of the BWR development and other major developments planned for Bath.

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 CIL contributions 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.

The West of England Joint Spatial Plan

Bath and North East Somerset Council together with the three neighbouring Unitary Authorities of South Gloucestershire, North Somerset and City of Bristol have recently commenced work on

preparing The West of England Joint Spatial Plan (JSP). This Plan will establish the amount of housing that needs to be provided in order to meet needs arising within the Bristol Housing Market Area during the period 2016 to 2036. The JSP will also establish a spatial strategy for providing this housing and identify broad locations for development, as well as outlining the infrastructure required to support this development, including for education.

The JSP may identify additional development locations within Bath and North East Somerset over and above that set out in the adopted Core Strategy. Associated with the JSP the Council is committed to undertaking a partial review of the adopted Core Strategy in order to allocate specific sites to provide this new development. The JSP and Core Strategy partial review are currently anticipated to be adopted in 2018.

In addition to the JSP the Council's Local Development Scheme also outlines the programme for a full review of the B&NES Core Strategy due to be undertaken in 2018-2019. This will establish and plan for future housing needed in the longer term in the Bath Housing Market Area.

School Place Requirements by Core Strategy Area

1) Impact on Primary

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

In Midsomer Norton approximately 27 more pupils per year group are expected to be generated from planned new housing development and will need to be added to the projections. Additional capacity will be required in Midsomer Norton in order to accommodate the pupils generated by the housing developments at Alcan, Cautletts Close, Fosseyway South, Monger Lane and other developments in Midsomer Norton. A new 630 place Free School has been proposed for this area. Any further significant housing development in this area above that already planned is likely to generate the need for a new school.

In Radstock approximately 8 more pupils per year group are expected to be generated from planned new housing development and will need to be added to the projections. Additional capacity will be required in Radstock in order to accommodate the pupils generated by the housing development at the former Radstock Railway Line and other smaller developments. It is proposed to add capacity to St Nicholas' C of E Primary school in this area. Any further significant housing development in this area above that already planned is likely to generate the need for a new school.

Paulton Infant and Junior schools cannot take any further expansion above that already planned for the existing approved housing as the sites will be at capacity and any additional housing in Paulton would create the need for additional land and capital for a new school.

In Peasedown St John approximately 4 more pupils per year group are expected to be generated from planned new housing development and will need to be added to the projections. A small expansion of Peasedown St John Primary school is proposed in order to accommodate these pupils. Any additional housing in Peasedown St John would create the need for additional land and capital for a new school.

Bath Area

Many of the existing primary schools in Bath have limited or no capacity for extension or expansion on site as they are on sites that are constrained in size, therefore land for new school accommodation will be required in order to provide additional school places.

The exact number of additional places required in total will depend on the housing mix in the new housing developments – how many dwellings are flats, how many houses and how many bedrooms they have. It is expected that these places will be delivered via Developer Contributions in the form of capital and also land where appropriate.

The process to deliver the new 210 place on-site primary school to serve the MoD Ensleigh housing development in North Bath comprising of Ensleigh North and Ensleigh South and also for the adjacent new area of Royal High School land and Hope House has commenced.

It is planned to expand Bathwick St Mary C of E Primary school to accommodate pupils generated by the MoD Warminster Road development and for other smaller developments in the Bath North East Planning Area.

In addition to the Crest BWR school of 210 places, it is projected that another 210 places will eventually be required in the future to accommodate pupils from the remainder of the BWR development and other developments in the central and river corridor area in the Bath South West Planning Area.

A new 210 place on-site primary school is planned to serve the Mulberry Park (MoD Foxhill) housing development in the Bath South East Planning Area.

It is proposed to expand St Martin's Garden Primary school in order to accommodate the pupils generated by the proposed new area of housing development at Odd Down in the Bath South West Planning Area.

Keynsham Area

In Keynsham approximately 58 more pupils per year group are expected to be generated from planned new housing development and will need to be added to the projections.

There is considered to be limited future scope for existing primary schools to accommodate growth utilising Developer Contributions to add extra capacity in Keynsham. This is due to both the more significant underlying population growth happening in this area as well as anticipated growth from new housing and the fact that the existing school sites do not lend themselves to expansion. The exception to this is St Keyna Primary school where a feasibility study to expand the school to a 420 place school via the use of an adjacent area of land is being undertaken.

The expansion of Castle Primary school to a 420 place school to accommodate pupils generated from the two parts of the K2 development is under construction.

The process to deliver the new 210 place on-site primary school to accommodate the pupils from the housing development planned for the former Somerdale factory site in Keynsham has commenced.

Additional school places would also be required in the Keynsham and Saltford planning area as a result of the proposed new areas of housing development in South West Keynsham and in East Keynsham and these places are expected to be provided via an additional new 210 place school located on the Keynsham East development site.

Whitchurch Area

Additional school places are required in the Whitchurch planning area as a result of the proposed new area of housing development in Whitchurch and this will be provided via the expansion of Whitchurch Primary school by 105 places to become a 315 place school with a PAN of 45. An additional area of land will be required in order to expand the school and Developer Contributions in the form of land and capital have been sought.

Rural Area – the Remainder of the Authority

In the rural areas there is generally considered to be greater scope for some 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 most 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 whole new schools will be required.

Some additional capacity is expected to be required in Timsbury at some point in the future as a result of new housing development.

2) Impact on Secondary

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

In the Somer Valley area secondary pupil numbers are increasing as a result of new housing and it is possible that the combined capacity available within Norton Hill, Somervale and Writhlington schools could start to be met or exceeded by admissions at some point after 2017 – possibly in 2018. It is possible that some of the future out of catchment pupils on roll at the schools in this area could be displaced gradually over time as new Year 7 pupils resident 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 and sufficient places for pupils within the Catchment Areas.

The new areas of housing proposed for the Somer Valley Area may require additional secondary places to be created in the future.

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 current demand if, over time, the future 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. If it is not possible to displace the majority of the future out of catchment pupils in this way, it is possible that available capacity could start to be met or exceeded at some point after 2017 – possibly in 2018.

The new areas of housing proposed for Bath may require additional secondary places to be created in the future.

Keynsham Area

In the Keynsham area there is projected to be sufficient secondary capacity available as the majority of the planned housing development is within the Broadlands Planning Area where there are projected to be secondary school spaces available in the future. Additional sixth form places may be required.

Whitchurch Area

As Whitchurch is within the Broadlands planning area, the pupils generated by the new housing proposed for this area could be accommodated at Broadlands as there is projected to be sufficient capacity available at this school in the future. Additional sixth form places may be required.

Rural Area – the Remainder of the Authority

There is also projected to be sufficient secondary capacity in the Rural Area as the planned development in this area is on a smaller scale and spread across a wide area and thus across several secondary school planning areas in the Authority. Also it is possible that some of the future out of catchment pupils at various schools 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 and more to those from within.

Strategy for Provision of New School Places and Options Evaluation Criteria

‘School’ means maintained 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 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 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.

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; advice and information services 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, 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).

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 2014 - 2015 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 2019 and into Year 7 in 2021.

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, the final number and type of dwellings approved 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. 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.

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

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. Free schools can be set up by groups of parents, teachers, businesses, charities, trusts, universities, independent schools, community groups, faith and voluntary groups. All new academies that open will be classed as Free Schools.

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.