

Bath and North East Somerset Council

School Organisation Plan

2019 – 2025

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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, Studio Schools, Foundation schools, Trust schools, Voluntary Aided schools, Voluntary Controlled schools and Community schools.

Despite these changes, the Local Authority 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 primary and secondary education. In order to achieve this it can propose expansions to all categories of existing schools and commission the provision of new schools that will be run by the most appropriate body.

This plan covers in detail the current level of primary and secondary and studio school provision in the Authority and the projected pupil numbers on roll based on births and resident population data over the next four years up to admissions in September 2023 for Primary and six years up to admissions in 2025 for Secondary.

It also covers the impact on pupil numbers as a consequence of the new housing development expected to be delivered within the Adopted Core Strategy and Placemaking Plan period up to 2029. The plan gives figures for the number of pupils calculated to be generated and the school places required in each of the planning areas across the Authority and proposes solutions as to how and where the need for these additional places can be met.

The plan does not extend to Special School provision as this is subject to a separate and distinct place planning and delivery process with its own timescale. The council publishes an annual update to provide information regarding Special School provision planning. The latest update can be found by following the link below:

https://5f2fe3253cd1dfa0d089-bf8b2cdb6a1dc2999fecbc372702016c.ssl.cf3.rackcdn.com/uploads/ckeditor/attachments/7306/SEND_Capital_Briefing_Local_Offer_July_20.pdf

Climate Emergency

In March 2018 the Council declared a Climate Emergency, resolving to provide the leadership necessary to enable Bath and North East Somerset to achieve carbon neutrality 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 school places in the right areas will enable as many pupils as possible to walk or cycle to school or use public transport, 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 Primary, Secondary and Studio Schools

In Bath and North East Somerset there are currently 63 primary, infant and junior schools as follows. Pupils on roll figures are for pupils in Year Reception to Year 6 as at the October 2019 School Census date:

54 Academies, 10,815 pupils on roll
5 Community schools, 1,276 pupils on roll
2 Voluntary Controlled Church of England schools, 382 pupils on roll
2 Voluntary Aided Catholic schools, 497 pupils on roll
(Including 5 Federations, each of 2 schools)
2 new academies – Two Rivers C E Primary and Norton Hill Primary - will open in September 2020

There are 12 secondary schools as follows. Pupils on roll figures are for pupils in Year 7 to Year 13 as at the October 2019 School Census date:

11 Academies, 11,993 pupils on roll
1 Voluntary Aided Catholic school, 993 pupils on roll
11 schools have sixth forms (Two schools share a joint sixth form)
10 schools are co-educational
1 school is single sex boys and 1 school is single sex girls

There are 3 Studio Schools as follows. Pupils on roll figures are for pupils in Year 10 to Year 13 as at the May 2019 School Census date:

3 Academies, 337 pupils on roll
Bath Studio School is due to close at the end of August 2020.

There are eight multi academy trusts that operate schools across the authority - Academies Enterprise Trust; The Bath and Mendip Partnership Trust; The Bath and Wells Diocesan Academies Trust; Educate Together Academy Trust; Lighthouse Schools Partnership; Midsomer Norton Schools Partnership Trust; Palladian Academy Trust; Wellsway Multi Academy Trust. Also three single school trusts - Chew Stoke Church School; Hayesfield Girls' School; Oldfield School.

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 Section 106 Developer Contributions (S106 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 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 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 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 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.

The Local Authority 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 on going 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 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 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 Authority 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.

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 below shows the births data for 0 - 11 year olds by academic year as at September 2019 for all Bath and North East Somerset.

Age in 2019/20	11/12	10/11	9/10	8/9	7/8	6/7	5/6	4/5	3/4	2/3	1/2	0/1
Year Born	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19
Year Enter YR	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Year Enter Y7	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Total Births	1774	1704	1698	1830	1829	1792	1747	1720	1787	1607	1714	1665

Primary Pupil Projections by Planning Area for Admissions in 2019 – 2023

For the purposes of primary school place planning, the Authority 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.

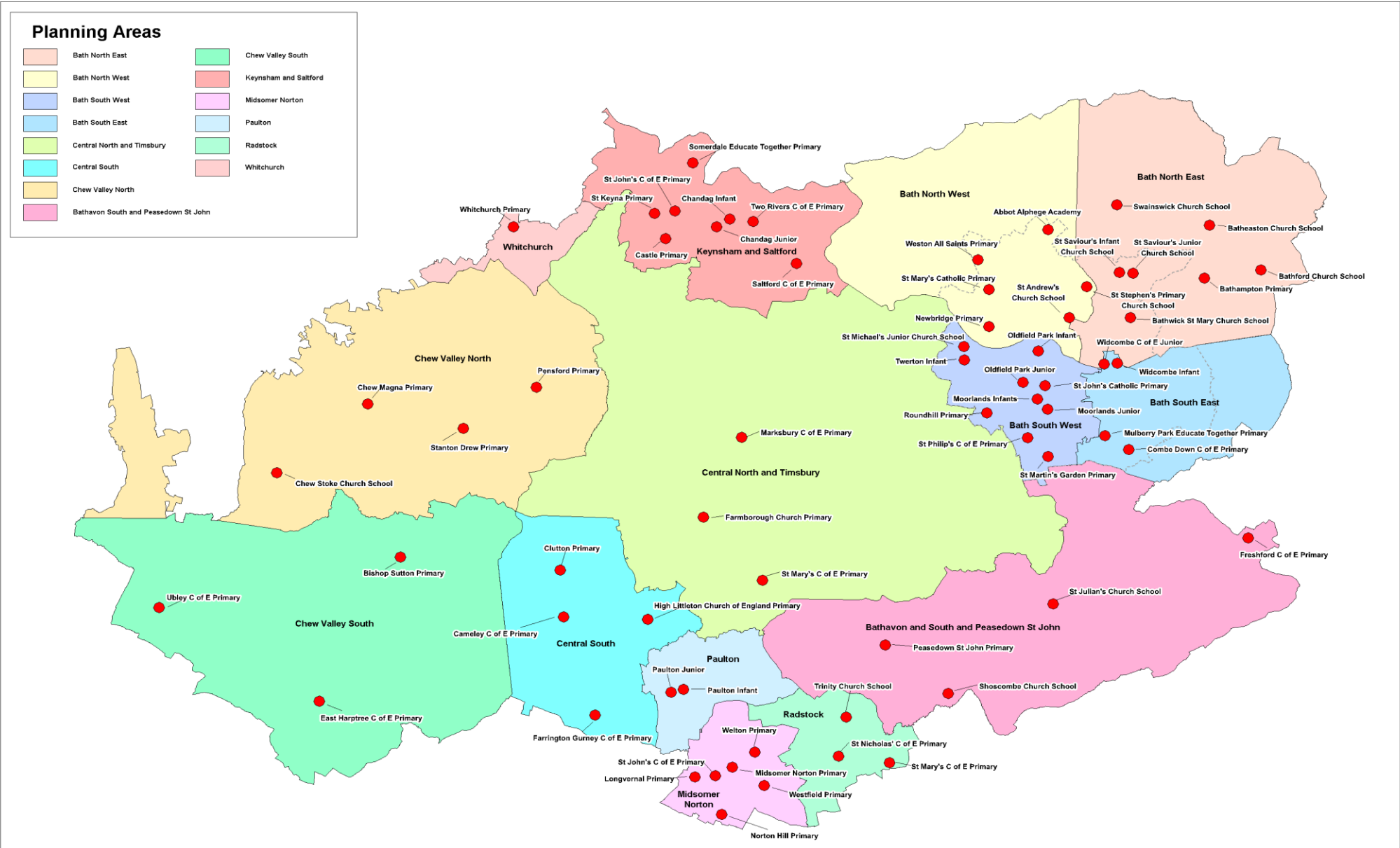
Finally, pupils generated from approved housing developments within the Core Strategy that are either currently under construction or are yet to be built need to be taken into account. The following tables of baseline projection figures by planning area up to 2023 exclude pupils from

housing developments that have not yet commenced as they would not necessarily impact on school numbers by 2023. 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 on a continuous basis and generally 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



The table below shows births and resident population for 0 - 10 year olds by academic year as at September 2019 grouped by Primary School Planning Area.

	Age in 2019/20	10/11	9/10	8/9	7/8	6/7	5/6	4/5	3/4	2/3	1/2	0/1
	Year Born	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19
	Year Enter YR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Bathavon Sth & Peasedown St John	Births	92	105	101	105	96	101	84	94	77	90	86
	Resident	117	131	118	120	115	118	108	108	100	99	92
Bath North East	Births	230	240	274	254	240	223	215	192	179	194	194
	Resident	326	345	387	340	304	278	269	234	204	231	209
Bath North West	Births	190	209	209	222	210	183	190	196	179	167	155
	Resident	240	251	256	235	251	198	208	192	178	175	161
Bath South East	Births	64	60	69	55	68	64	62	45	53	62	55
	Resident	111	124	110	102	96	90	95	76	76	85	59
Bath South West	Births	435	394	420	467	443	441	426	454	411	392	391
	Resident	441	395	384	449	399	412	410	436	381	375	387
Central North & Timsbury	Births	53	59	55	61	67	63	66	71	69	52	66
	Resident	84	119	94	104	96	87	81	93	84	68	77
Central South	Births	54	63	55	62	54	49	61	58	51	51	50
	Resident	82	91	93	83	90	83	88	91	67	67	60
Chew Valley North	Births	35	32	42	30	26	44	39	23	30	36	35
	Resident	60	47	56	50	49	51	47	35	42	32	29
Chew Valley South	Births	32	34	30	26	26	27	25	30	27	44	46
	Resident	55	59	56	53	49	48	48	47	42	47	45
Keynsham & Saltford	Births	163	166	207	175	190	216	179	220	180	231	227
	Resident	259	242	288	251	271	254	260	282	244	241	223
Midsomer Norton	Births	170	159	178	192	182	162	197	198	158	184	158
	Resident	213	196	225	191	225	194	211	221	189	186	159
Paulton	Births	70	65	68	74	79	69	81	91	94	86	87
	Resident	83	77	81	83	98	86	70	91	88	94	86
Radstock	Births	116	104	109	98	108	126	89	115	93	110	102
	Resident	130	145	132	151	112	124	139	141	125	127	111
Whitchurch	Births	0	9	13	9	8	8	7	1	6	15	14
	Resident	12	12	15	22	20	17	22	14	16	23	16

The following figures show the actual numbers on roll by year group for 2018 and the projected numbers on roll for the academic years 2019 to 2023. 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 2019 Admission Numbers (YR places), also those for 2020 and 2021 and the latest 2019-20 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
2018	119	120	117	116	130	122	119	843
2019	109	121	121	118	117	131	123	840
2020	122	111	122	122	119	118	135	849
2021	122	124	112	123	123	120	119	843
2022	121	124	126	113	124	124	121	853
2023	127	122	126	128	114	125	125	867

Schools:

20 Freshford Church School (C 140), 75 Peasedown St John Primary (C 525),

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

YR Places in 2019: 131

YR Places in 2020: 146

YR Places in 2021: 143

Shoscombe Church School and St Julian's Church School are federated.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 4 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the approved Greenlands Road housing development in Peasedown St John.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 10 pupils per year group on average from 2020 onwards from the adjacent Central North and Timsbury Planning Area.

Peasedown St John Primary school is being expanded so that for September 2020 onwards it will have an additional 15 places per year group, making it a 630 place school with a Published Admission Number (PAN) of 90.

Shoscombe Church School will have a PAN of 20 for admissions in 2020 and 17 for admissions in 2021 onwards.

Following these adjustments, there is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2023-24 academic year.

Bath North East Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2018	166	186	185	196	204	171	175	1283
2019	173	168	188	187	198	206	173	1293
2020	161	175	170	190	189	200	208	1293
2021	151	163	177	172	192	191	202	1248
2022	168	153	165	179	174	194	193	1226
2023	164	170	155	167	181	176	196	1209

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 270)), 12 Swainswick Church School (C 84).

YR Places in 2019: 192

YR Places in 2020: 193

YR Places in 2021: 192

St Saviour's Infant Church School and St Saviour's Junior Church School are federated in a soft federation.

St Saviour's C of E Junior school had a bulge class added for Year 3 admissions in 2017, creating an additional 30 places. Once the bulge class has left at the end of July 2021 the school will be a 240 place school with a PAN of 60.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 10 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the Holburne Park housing development currently under construction.

Swainswick Church School will have a PAN of 13 for admissions in 2020 and 12 for admissions in 2021 onwards.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2023-24 academic year.

Bath North West Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2018	243	270	258	278	260	259	254	1822
2019	261	245	272	260	280	262	259	1839
2020	258	263	247	274	262	282	262	1848
2021	248	260	265	249	276	264	282	1844
2022	252	250	262	267	251	278	264	1824
2023	242	254	252	264	269	253	278	1812

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 2019: 300

YR Places in 2020: 300

YR Places in 2021: 300

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 18 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the recently completed Former MoD Ensleigh, Royal High and Hope House housing developments.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2023-24 academic year.

Bath South East Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2018	129	122	118	120	119	118	120	846
2019	150	132	125	121	123	122	121	894
2020	145	153	135	128	124	126	125	894
2021	167	148	156	138	131	127	129	996
2022	186	170	151	159	141	134	130	1071
2023	175	189	173	154	162	144	137	1134

Schools:

60 Combe Down C of E Primary (C 418), 30 Mulberry Park Educate Together Primary (C 210), 60 Widcombe Infant (C 180) (and 60 Widcombe C of E Junior (C 239)).

YR Places in 2019: 150

YR Places in 2020: 150

YR Places in 2021: 150

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 20 pupils per year group, generated from the Mulberry Park housing development currently under construction.

Any pupils in excess of 150 per year group are expected to be accommodated in the adjacent Bath South West Planning Area.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2023-24 academic year.

Bath South West Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2018	300	311	332	300	293	328	310	2174
2019	290	300	312	332	300	294	328	2156
2020	311	291	301	312	333	301	294	2143
2021	276	312	292	301	313	333	301	2128
2022	274	277	313	293	302	313	334	2106
2023	282	275	278	314	294	302	314	2059

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), 45 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 2019: 370
YR Places in 2020: 355
YR Places in 2021: 355

Moorlands Infant and Moorlands Junior are federated.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 29 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the Bath Western Riverside (BWR) development currently under construction and the approved Combe Hay Lane housing development.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 26 pupils per year group on average from 2021 onwards from the adjacent Bath South East Planning Area.

The new 210 place primary school with a PAN of 30 to accommodate pupils generated by the BWR development has an estimated opening date of approximately September 2023, based on the latest build programme for the development.

It is proposed to add capacity to St Martin’s Garden Primary school in the future in order to accommodate the pupils generated from the approved Combe Hay Lane housing development (Odd Down Strategic Development Site).

St Martin’s Garden Primary school will have a PAN of 30 in 2020.

Following these adjustments, there is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2023-24 academic year.

Central North and Timsbury Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2018	50	54	61	60	65	55	57	402
2019	66	51	55	62	61	66	56	417
2020	81	67	52	56	63	62	67	448
2021	77	82	68	53	57	64	63	464
2022	68	78	83	69	54	58	64	474
2023	82	70	79	84	70	55	59	499

Schools:

28 Farmborough Church Primary (C 175), 15 Marksbury C of E Primary (C 105), 30 St Mary’s C of E Primary (Timsbury) (C 210).

YR Places in 2019: 73
YR Places in 2020: 74
YR Places in 2021: 70

In addition to the numbers in the table above, there are also projected to be approximately a further 10 pupils per year group, generated from housing developments in Farmborough and Timsbury.

Any pupils in excess of 70 per year group are expected to be accommodated in the adjacent Bathavon South and Peasedown St John Planning Area or the Radstock Planning Area.

Farmborough Church Primary school will have a PAN of 29 for admissions in 2020 and 25 for admissions in 2021 onwards.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2023-24 academic year.

Central South Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2018	73	79	68	75	62	69	71	497
2019	79	75	81	70	77	64	71	517
2020	93	80	77	83	72	79	66	550
2021	78	94	81	79	85	74	81	572
2022	82	80	95	82	81	87	76	583
2023	83	84	82	96	83	83	89	600

Schools:

20 Cameley C of E Primary (C 138), 27 Clutton Primary (C 175), 15 Farrington Gurney C of E Primary (C 105), 25 High Littleton Church of England Primary School (C 175).

YR Places in 2019: 87

YR Places in 2020: 95

YR Places in 2021: 95

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 14 pupils per year group, generated mainly from housing developments currently under construction and recently completed in Temple Cloud and Clutton.

Cameley C of E Primary school is being expanded so that for September 2021 onwards it will have an additional 10 places per year group, making it a 210 place school with a PAN of 30.

Cameley C of E Primary school will have a PAN of 25 for admissions in 2020.

Clutton Primary school will have a PAN of 27 for admissions in 2020 and will be a 175 place school with a PAN of 25 for admissions in 2021 onwards.

High Littleton Church of England Primary school will have a PAN of 28 for admissions in 2020 and 25 for admissions in 2021 onwards.

Following these adjustments, there is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2023-24 academic year.

Chew Valley North Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2018	63	55	55	67	55	64	67	426
2019	62	64	56	56	68	56	65	427
2020	47	63	65	57	57	69	57	415
2021	61	48	64	66	58	58	70	425
2022	62	62	49	65	67	59	59	423
2023	59	63	63	50	67	68	60	430

Schools:

15 Chew Magna Primary (C 105), 30 Chew Stoke Church School (C 189), 15 Pensford Primary (C 105), 10 Stanton Drew Primary (C 70).

YR Places in 2019: 70

YR Places in 2020: 69

YR Places in 2021: 68

Stanton Drew Primary is federated with Bishop Sutton Primary.

Chew Stoke Church School will have a PAN of 29 for admissions in 2020 and 28 for admissions in 2021.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 4 pupils per year group on average from 2022 onwards from the adjacent Chew Valley South Planning Area.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2023-24 academic year.

Chew Valley South Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2018	50	47	52	43	49	39	39	319
2019	58	53	49	53	44	50	40	347
2020	59	61	55	50	54	45	51	375
2021	56	61	63	56	51	55	46	388
2022	64	58	63	64	57	52	56	414
2023	64	66	60	65	65	58	53	431

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 2019: 60

YR Places in 2020: 60

YR Places in 2021: 60

Bishop Sutton Primary is federated with Stanton Drew Primary. East Harptree C of E Primary and Ubley C of E Primary are federated.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 1 pupil per year group, generated from housing developments in the East Harptree area.

Any pupils in excess of 60 per year group are expected to be accommodated in the adjacent Chew Valley North Planning Area.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2023-24 academic year.

Keynsham and Saltford Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2018	243	246	240	277	227	221	231	1685
2019	252	247	250	242	281	231	225	1728
2020	301	256	251	260	246	285	235	1834
2021	280	305	260	261	264	251	289	1910
2022	298	284	309	270	265	268	258	1952
2023	297	302	288	319	274	269	272	2021

Schools:

60 Castle Primary (C 420), 60 Chandag Infant (C 180) (and 68 Chandag Junior (C 270)), 30 Somerdale Educate Together Primary (C 210), 30 St John's C of E Primary (Keynsham) (C 240), 30 St Keyna Primary (NC 240), 60 Saltford C of E Primary (C 420).

YR Places in 2019: 270

YR Places in 2020: 300

YR Places in 2021: 300

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 30 pupils per year group, generated from the Bilbie Green, Somerdale, Hygge Park, Bloor Homes @ Keynsham and Charlton Place housing developments currently under construction or recently completed.

Additional capacity will be required in Keynsham in order to accommodate pupils generated from the housing developments above, the two new housing developments Bloor Homes @ Keynsham and Charlton Place at South West Keynsham and the Hygge Park housing development at East Keynsham currently under construction. A new 420 place Free School, Two Rivers C of E Primary, is planned to open in September 2020, initially with a PAN of 30, rising to 60 for admissions in 2022. This school is being delivered by the DfE as part of the Free School Programme.

Following these adjustments, there is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2023-24 academic year. Should more places be required, a feasibility study has been undertaken to expand St Keyna Primary school to a 420 place school with a PAN of 60 via the use of an adjacent area of land.

Midsomer Norton Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2018	181	206	193	206	197	203	188	1374
2019	207	184	209	196	209	200	203	1408
2020	230	210	187	212	199	212	200	1450
2021	217	233	213	190	215	202	212	1482
2022	231	220	236	216	193	219	202	1517
2023	220	234	223	239	219	196	219	1550

Schools:

30 Longvernal Primary (C 175), 45 Midsomer Norton Primary (C 315), 60 St John's Primary School (Midsomer Norton) (C 420), 28 Welton Primary (C 196), 60 Westfield Primary (C 420).

YR Places in 2019: 223

YR Places in 2020: 253

YR Places in 2021: 248

Longvernal Primary school had a bulge class added for Reception admissions in 2017, creating an additional 30 + 5 more places. Additional capacity was added to the school to accommodate the bulge class. Once the bulge class has left in July 2024, the school will be able to be a 175 place school with a PAN of 25.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 23 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the Fosseyway South, Monger Lane, Silver Street and St. Peter's Park housing developments currently under construction or recently completed and the approved Wheelers Road and Welton Bibby & Baron housing developments.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 18 pupils per year group on average from 2020 onwards from the adjacent Paulton Planning Area.

Additional capacity will be required in Midsomer Norton in order to accommodate pupils generated from these new housing developments. A new 630 place Free School, Norton Hill Primary, will open in September 2020, initially with a PAN of 30, rising eventually to 60 and then to 90. This school is being delivered by the DfE as part of the Free School Programme.

Following these adjustments, there is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2023-24 academic year.

Paulton Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2018	73	83	78	79	73	72	62	520
2019	73	76	84	80	80	74	73	540
2020	97	76	77	86	81	81	75	573
2021	98	98	77	79	87	82	82	603
2022	107	99	99	79	80	88	83	635
2023	102	108	100	100	80	81	89	660

Schools:

90 Paulton Infant (NC 269) (and 90 Paulton Junior (NC 360)).

YR Places in 2019: 90

YR Places in 2020: 90

YR Places in 2021: 90

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 Polestar housing development currently under construction.

Any pupils in excess of 90 per year group could be accommodated in the adjacent Midsomer Norton Planning Area. These would be expected to be children resident in Midsomer Norton.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2023-24 academic year.

Radstock Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2018	88	65	79	77	97	69	67	542
2019	77	89	66	80	78	98	70	558
2020	92	78	90	67	81	80	99	587
2021	87	93	79	91	68	82	81	581
2022	94	88	94	80	92	69	83	600
2023	92	95	89	95	81	93	70	615

Schools:

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

YR Places in 2019: 120

YR Places in 2020: 120

YR Places in 2021: 120

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 3 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the recently completed Radstock Railway Line housing development and the approved Old Pit Yard Clandown development.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 10 pupils per year group on average from 2022 onwards from the Central North and Timsbury Planning Area.

Capacity was added to St Nicholas' C of E Primary school for September 2019 admissions in order to accommodate pupils generated from the Radstock Railway Line development and other housing developments in Radstock. This added 20 places per year group, making the school a 420 place school with a PAN of 60.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there could also be pupils from the nearby Central North and Timsbury Planning Area.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2023-24 academic year.

Whitchurch Planning Area

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2018	21	29	27	28	29	29	30	193
2019	36	23	31	29	30	31	31	211
2020	34	38	25	33	31	32	33	226
2021	43	36	40	27	35	33	34	248
2022	62	45	38	42	29	37	35	288
2023	59	64	47	40	44	31	39	324

Schools:

Whitchurch Primary (C 315).

YR Places in 2019: 45

YR Places in 2020: 45

YR Places in 2021: 45

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 4 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the recently completed Horseworld housing developments, some by 2023, some beyond this date.

Any pupils in excess of 45 per year group would be displaced to Bristol. These would be expected to be children resident in the Bristol part of Whitchurch.

Capacity was added to Whitchurch Primary school for September 2019 admissions in order to accommodate pupils generated from the Orchard View and two 'Horseworld' housing developments. This added 15 places per year group, making the school a 315 place school with a PAN of 45.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2023-24 academic year.

Secondary Pupil Projections by Planning Area for Admissions in 2019 – 2025

For the purposes of secondary and studio 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 secondary age 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 itself.

Some schools currently admit a significant number of pupils from outside of their catchment area and outside of the Authority, notably Chew Valley School, Broadlands Academy and Oldfield School and to a lesser extent Writhlington School. Within the Authority, 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 and also from outside the Authority. 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 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 2019 – 2025 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 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 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 2025 exclude pupils from housing developments that have not yet commenced as they would not necessarily impact on school numbers by 2025. 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.

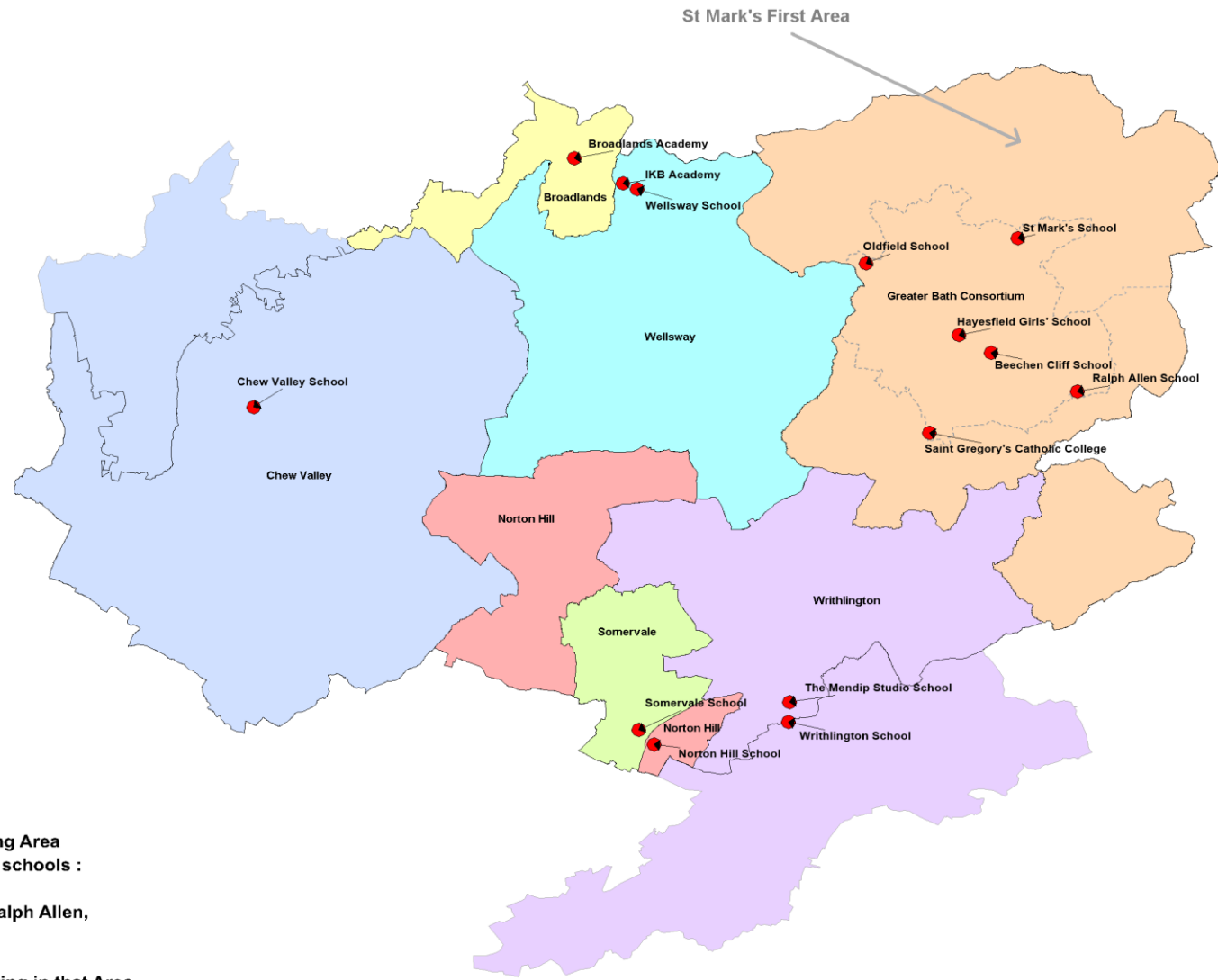
The following map shows the seven Secondary School Planning Areas in Bath and North East Somerset and the secondary schools and studio schools within each area.

Map of Secondary School Planning Areas



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 School

The table below shows births and resident population data for 0 - 11 year olds by academic year as at September 2019 grouped by Secondary School Planning Area.

	Age in 2019/20	11/12	10/11	9/10	8/9	7/8	6/7	5/6	4/5	3/4	2/3	1/2	0/1
	Year Born	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19
	Year Enter Y7	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Broadlands	Births	105	119	104	160	128	129	131	121	154	121	176	178
	Resident	145	160	146	193	170	188	173	190	211	179	193	179
Chew Valley	Births	85	77	75	80	66	59	79	74	67	67	90	92
	Resident	113	123	118	124	119	111	110	107	97	94	92	86
Greater Bath Consortium	Births	1005	936	913	989	1011	974	923	902	896	837	828	809
	Resident	1171	1147	1152	1165	1158	1081	999	1005	962	863	887	836
Norton Hill	Births	144	127	152	149	145	154	138	152	164	136	141	125
	Resident	183	179	197	193	183	206	189	187	210	166	155	137
Somervale	Births	135	182	163	179	211	190	170	206	205	195	198	187
	Resident	177	226	188	226	196	226	197	199	210	199	206	185
Wellsway	Births	77	63	88	74	76	90	81	81	91	84	89	83
	Resident	167	144	150	138	133	140	126	115	115	107	96	83
Writhlington	Births	222	200	204	199	193	197	225	183	210	167	192	191
	Resident	252	233	283	255	275	225	244	254	256	228	222	208

The following figures show the actual numbers on roll by year group for 2018 and the projected numbers on roll for the academic years 2019 to 2025. 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 2019 Admission Numbers (Y7 places), also those for 2020 and 2021 and the latest 2019-20 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
2018	139	146	111	89	87	0	0	572
2019	166	142	149	112	90	0	0	659
2020	188	169	145	150	113	0	0	765
2021	176	191	172	146	151	0	0	836
2022	236	179	194	173	147	0	0	929
2023	217	239	182	195	174	0	0	1007
2024	261	220	242	183	196	0	0	1102
2025	246	264	223	243	184	0	0	1160

School:

Broadlands Academy (C 1085).

Y7 Places in 2019: 174

Y7 Places in 2020: 174

Y7 Places in 2021: 180

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 17 pupils per year group, generated from the Bilbie Green, Somerdale, Bloor Homes @ Keynsham and Charlton Place housing developments currently under construction or recently completed in Keynsham. Also, from the Horseworld housing developments recently completed in Whitchurch.

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 resident in the Broadlands catchment area.

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

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2025-26 academic year.

Chew Valley Planning Area

	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Total
2018	207	197	170	185	170	81	82	1092
2019	212	208	198	178	186	75	78	1135
2020	238	213	209	199	172	82	72	1185
2021	236	239	214	210	200	75	79	1253
2022	261	237	240	215	211	93	72	1329
2023	268	262	238	241	216	100	91	1416
2024	273	269	263	239	242	106	97	1489
2025	263	274	270	264	240	121	104	1536

School:

Chew Valley School (C 1336).

Y7 Places in 2019: 210

Y7 Places in 2020: 210

Y7 Places in 2021: 210

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be a small number of pupils per year group, generated from housing developments in the Bath and North East Somerset part of the Chew Valley Planning Area, mainly from Temple Cloud and the East Harptree area.

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

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2025-26 academic year.

Greater Bath Consortium Planning Area

	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Total
2018	1117	1041	1073	1035	992	623	529	6410
2019	1032	1120	1044	1075	1037	644	585	6537
2020	1055	1035	1123	1046	1077	673	612	6621
2021	1085	1059	1038	1125	1048	700	639	6694
2022	1114	1088	1061	1040	1127	690	674	6794
2023	1125	1117	1091	1063	1042	756	662	6856
2024	1075	1128	1120	1093	1065	698	726	6905
2025	1027	1078	1131	1122	1095	723	670	6846

Schools:

170 Beechen Cliff School (C 1156), 232 Hayesfield Girls' School (C 1226), 200 Oldfield School (C 1320), 210 Ralph Allen School (C 1110), 174 St Gregory's Catholic College (NC 951), 102 St Mark's School (C 513).

Y7 Places in 2019: 1088

Y7 Places in 2020: 1078

Y7 Places in 2021: 1076

St Gregory's Catholic College and St Mark's School share a joint sixth form.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 73 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the BWR, Former Ministry of Defence Ensleigh, Holburne Park, Hope House, Mulberry Park and Royal High housing developments currently under construction or recently completed in Bath and the approved Combe Hay Lane development.

Additional capacity is projected to be required for admissions in 2021, 2022, and 2023 and more places are currently being created at several schools in Bath, so that for September 2021 a total of approximately 1106 Year 7 places are expected to be available.

In September 2021, Hayesfield Girls' School will be a 1420 place school with a PAN of 224, Oldfield School will be a 1320 place school with a PAN of 200 minimum, 224 maximum and St Mark's School will be a 570 place school with a PAN of 120. Ralph Allen School is expected to be a 1300 place school with a PAN of 210 and be able to accommodate a bulge class of 30 Year 7 places for three years at any one time - currently anticipated to be 2021, 2022 and 2023 initially - resulting in 240 places being available in these three years. This bulge can be repeated in the future if necessary.

Capacity was added to St Gregory's Catholic College for admissions in 2018, 2019 and 2020 creating 14 additional places per year group for these three years.

Beechen Cliff School will have a PAN of 168 in 2020.

Hayesfield Girls' School will have a PAN of 224 in 2020.

Any further pupils in excess of the total admission numbers are expected to be displaced. These would be expected to be children resident outside of Bath and North East Somerset.

The Bath Studio School which provides Year 10, 11, 12 and 13 places for pupils aged 14 -19 will close in August 2020 at the end of the 2019-20 academic year. There were no new admissions to the school in 2019.

Following these adjustments, there is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2025-26 academic year.

Norton Hill Planning Area

	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Total
2018	306	293	296	267	220	151	155	1688
2019	343	307	294	297	268	147	133	1789
2020	309	344	308	295	298	182	131	1867
2021	321	310	345	312	296	201	162	1947
2022	322	322	311	346	310	202	181	1994
2023	315	323	323	312	347	213	181	2014
2024	358	316	324	324	313	242	192	2069
2025	339	359	317	325	325	218	220	2103

School:

Norton Hill School (C 1621).

Y7 Places in 2019: 343

Y7 Places in 2020: 308

Y7 Places in 2021: 247

Norton Hill School is federated with Somervale School.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 12 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the Fosseway South, Silver Street and St. Peter's Park housing developments in Midsomer Norton and housing development currently under construction in Clutton, some by 2025, some beyond this date.

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

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate pupils up to 2021. Additional capacity is expected to be required for admissions in 2022, 2024 and 2025 and it is anticipated that some capacity may be added to Norton Hill.

Somervale Planning Area

	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Total
2018	120	103	79	69	103	21	17	512
2019	108	123	105	80	70	28	17	531
2020	178	111	125	106	81	15	24	640
2021	141	181	113	126	107	22	12	702
2022	171	144	183	114	127	32	19	790
2023	153	174	146	184	115	39	28	839
2024	178	156	176	147	185	35	35	912
2025	160	181	158	177	148	59	31	914

School:

Somervale School (C 839).

Y7 Places in 2019: 141

Y7 Places in 2020: 141

Y7 Places in 2021: 141

Somervale School is federated with Norton Hill School.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 14 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the recently completed Monger Lane housing development and the approved Welton Bibby & Baron housing development in Midsomer Norton. Also, from the Polestar housing development currently under construction in Paulton, some by 2025, some beyond this date.

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 resident in the Somervale catchment area.

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

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2025-26 academic year.

Wellsway Planning Area

	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Total
2018	229	228	222	266	268	101	137	1451
2019	232	230	229	260	268	134	89	1442
2020	230	233	231	268	262	139	118	1481
2021	236	231	234	271	270	140	124	1506
2022	226	237	232	276	273	149	124	1517
2023	229	227	238	276	278	158	132	1538
2024	249	230	228	284	277	167	142	1577
2025	239	250	231	276	286	172	150	1604

Schools:**230 Wellsway School (C 1400), 60 (Year 10) IKB Academy (C 300).****Y7 Places in 2019: 230, Y10 Places: 60****Y7 Places in 2020: 230, Y10 Places: 60****Y7 Places in 2021: 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 7 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the Hygge Park housing development currently under construction.

Any pupils in excess of the admission number are expected to be accommodated either in the adjacent Broadlands Planning Area - these would be expected to be children resident in the Broadlands catchment area - or some future children resident outside of Bath and North East Somerset could be displaced.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2025-26 academic year.

Writhlington Planning Area

	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Total
2018	205	195	222	237	259	139	105	1362
2019	171	207	196	231	238	150	123	1316
2020	200	173	208	208	232	140	134	1295
2021	252	202	174	223	209	139	126	1325
2022	233	254	203	192	224	127	125	1358
2023	254	235	255	224	193	137	116	1414
2024	216	256	236	279	225	118	125	1455
2025	237	218	257	263	280	137	107	1499

Schools:**245 Writhlington School (C 1645), 70 (Year 10) The Mendip Studio School (C 300).****Y7 Places in 2019: 245, Y10 Places: 80****Y7 Places in 2020: 245, Y10 Places: 50****Y7 Places in 2021: 245, Y10 Places: 70**

The Mendip 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 are also projected to be approximately a further 15 pupils per year group, generated from housing developments in the Bath and North East Somerset part of the Writhlington Planning Area, mainly from the approved Greenlands Road housing development in Peasedown St John and the recently completed Radstock Railway Line housing development in Radstock.

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 resident in the Writhlington catchment area.

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

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2025-26 academic year.

School Place Planning Over the Longer Term

The adopted Core Strategy and Placemaking Plan set out the amount of housing required in the Authority between 2011 and 2029 and include site allocations and a spatial strategy to enable delivery of this housing. Bath and North East Somerset (B&NES) Council is required to review its Local Plan, including in respect of identifying and maintaining future housing supply.

In 2018 the Council had started work on its new Local Plan within the emerging strategic 'sub-regional' planning context that was being provided by the West of England Joint Spatial Plan (JSP) which was being prepared by the four Unitary Authorities of B&NES, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire. Following the first round of examination hearings in July 2019, the Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State concluded that there were substantial soundness problems with the JSP and recommended that it should be withdrawn. B&NES withdrew the JSP at its Council meeting on 16 January 2020.

Following withdrawal of the JSP, WECA have now agreed that a Mayoral Spatial Development Strategy will be prepared to provide the long term 'sub-regional-planning' context for the WECA area (covering B&NES, Bristol and South Gloucestershire). The Mayoral Spatial Development Strategy will establish a new long-term housing requirement for B&NES. A new Local Plan for B&NES will be prepared in order to deliver the Mayoral Spatial Development Strategy.

The above events mean that the 'sub-regional' planning context and preparation of a new Local Plan for B&NES has been delayed. In the meantime, there are some urgent issues that need to be addressed in B&NES, including the need to replenish the housing supply in order to ensure the Core Strategy housing requirement up to 2029 can be met and five year housing land supply maintained.

Therefore, the Council has commenced preparation of a partial update to the Core Strategy and Placemaking Plan (the Local Plan). Through the Local Plan partial update, additional housing sites will be identified and the School Organisation Plan will be reviewed in future in order to consider and address any associated increased demand for school places.

The current programme for the Local Plan partial update is set out in the Council's approved Local Development Scheme. It is anticipated an options consultation will take place towards the end 2020, followed by publication of the Draft Plan in the middle of 2021. The Draft Plan will then be subject to Examination prior to adoption, currently anticipated for early 2022.

As a result, this current School Organisation Plan will focus on the impact of the dwellings currently allocated in the Core Strategy and Placemaking Plan up to 2029. Consideration of school requirements arising from the additional sites identified in the Local Plan partial update, as well as longer term housing delivery will be governed by the following principles. 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 there will

be minimal or nil surplus capacity to accommodate children generated from future new housing development. Additional school places would therefore 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 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.

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.

It is likely 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 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 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.

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

Summary and Conclusion

The following table summarises those Planning Areas where projects to create capacity are currently in progress, the total number of places to be created and the date.

Planning Area	Number of Places	Date
Bathavon South and Peasedown St John	105	2020
Central South	70	2021
Keynsham and Saltford	420	2020
Midsomer Norton	630	2020
Greater Bath Consortium	340 (+ bulge of 30)	2021

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 2023 and into Year 7 in 2025.

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 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.

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 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.