

Bath and North East Somerset Council

Primary and Secondary School Organisation Plan 2013 – 2017

Including Longer Term Place Planning within

the Core Strategy Plan Period

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Introduction

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

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

This plan outlines the current level of primary and secondary provision in the Authority, the projected pupil numbers based on births and resident population data over the next four years up to admissions in September 2017 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 62 primary, infant and junior schools as follows:

- 28 Community schools
- 24 Voluntary Controlled Church of England schools
- 5 Voluntary Aided Church of England schools
- 2 Voluntary Aided Catholic schools
- 3 Church of England Academies

(Including 5 Federations: 4 Federations each of 2 schools and 1 Federation of 3 schools)

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

- 10 Academies
- 1 Foundation school
- 1 Voluntary Aided Catholic school
- 1 Voluntary Aided Church of England school

(Including 2 Federations, each 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

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 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.

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

The Local Authority liaises with the Health Authority to obtain accurate figures for births within the Authority for each academic year and also to obtain figures for the resident population of children. 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

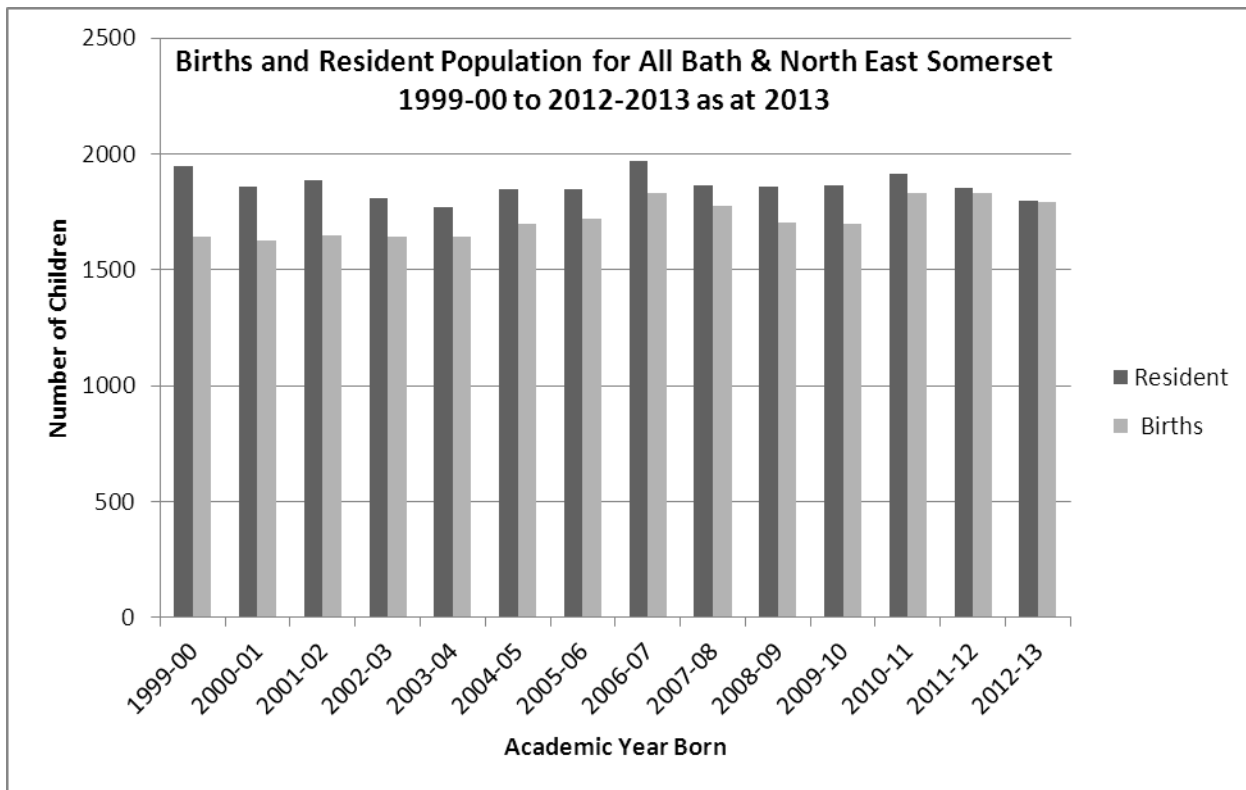
The Authority estimates what the resident population will be by the time children reach Reception age, based on the current resident population figures and births figures. It then estimates the percentage of resident 4 year olds that will take up a Reception (YR) place each year – the transfer rate – 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 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 - 13 year olds by academic year as at September 2013 for all Bath and North East Somerset.

Age in 2013	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Year of Birth	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13
Year Enter YR	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Year Enter Y7	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Births	1641	1628	1646	1644	1643	1696	1720	1832	1774	1704	1698	1830	1829	1792
Total Resident	1950	1860	1885	1809	1769	1850	1846	1971	1863	1861	1864	1914	1851	1796
Diff Births/ Resident	309	232	239	165	126	154	126	139	89	157	166	84	22	4



Primary Pupil Projections by Planning Area for Admissions in 2013 – 2017

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,

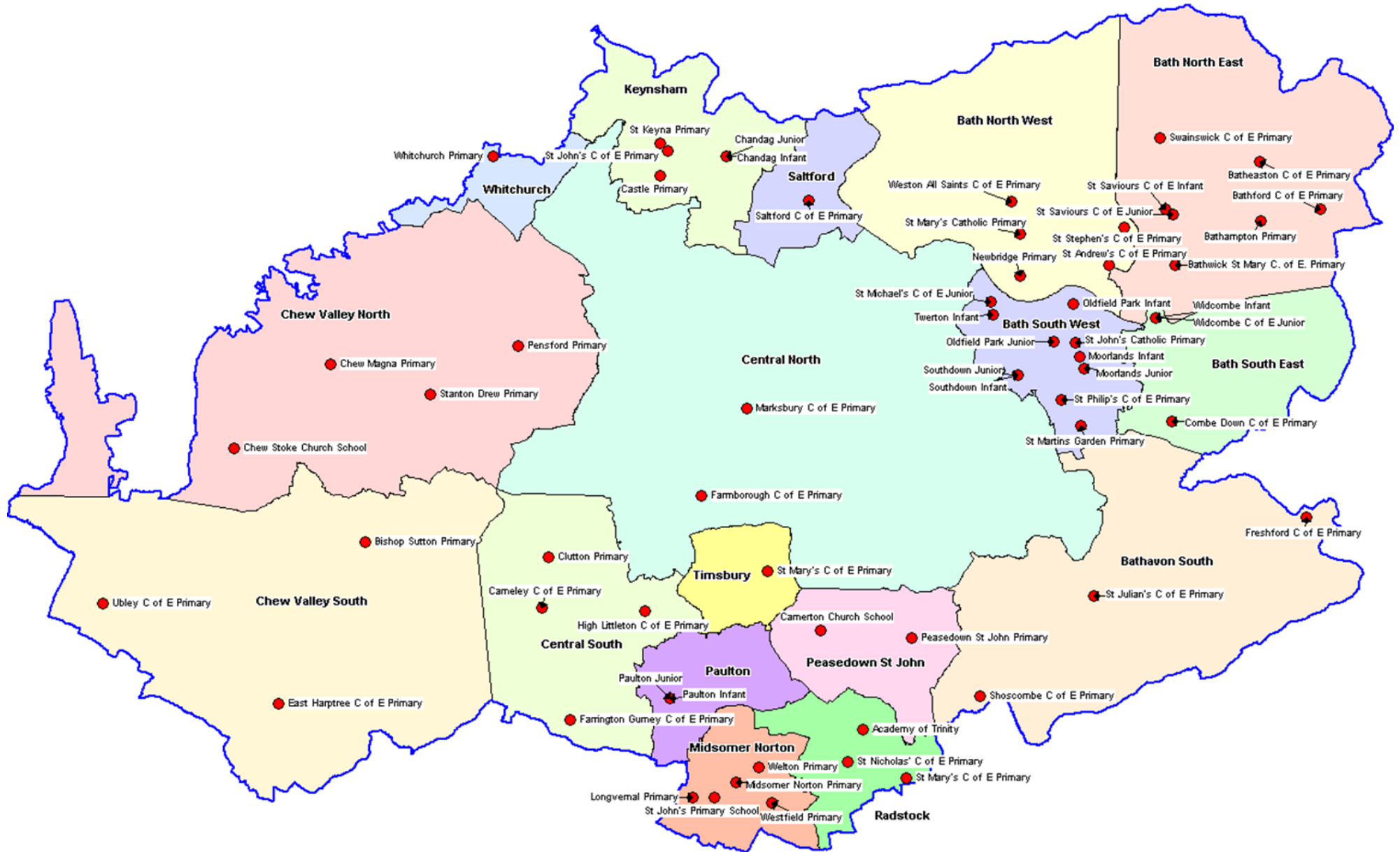
although they can be lower. Increases can be irregular from year to year and vary for different year groups.

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 2017 generally exclude these pupils as they would not necessarily impact on school numbers by 2017. These pupils would need to be added on to the Baseline projection figures.

Pupil projections are reviewed annually and updated as necessary.

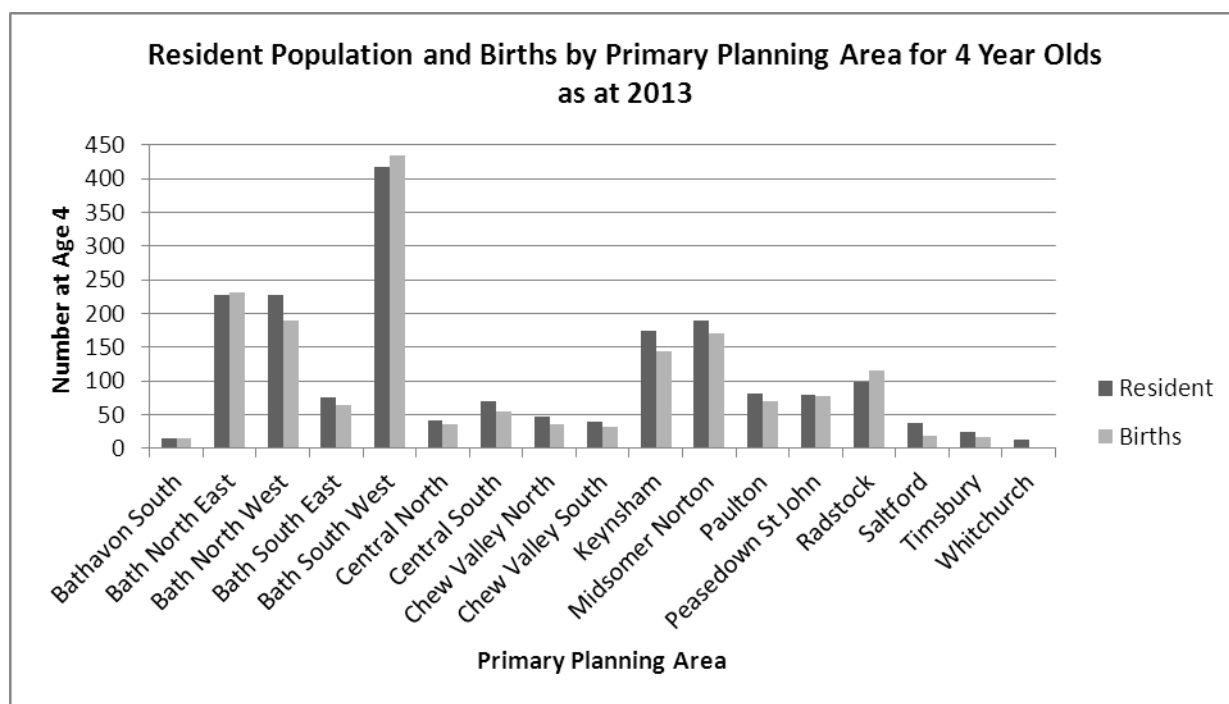
Primary Planning Areas Map



The table below shows births and resident population data as at September 2013 for 0 - 10 year olds by academic year grouped by Primary Planning Area.

	Age in 2013	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Year of Birth	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13
	Year Enter YR	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Year Enter Y7	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bathavon South	Resident	22	26	25	18	30	19	15	20	14	14	14
	Births	19	22	20	17	26	12	14	9	15	13	14
Bath North East	Resident	245	249	252	224	281	240	228	257	270	246	237
	Births	238	229	244	252	274	265	231	240	274	254	240
Bath North West	Resident	214	202	216	259	241	254	228	225	220	226	217
	Births	197	215	187	209	210	248	190	209	209	222	209
Bath South East	Resident	82	98	95	96	89	93	76	82	79	60	69
	Births	62	61	75	67	78	70	64	60	69	55	68
Bath South West	Resident	378	366	407	364	408	388	418	380	415	449	429
	Births	387	385	405	382	429	406	435	394	420	467	441
Central North	Resident	57	40	45	45	44	42	41	42	32	42	38
	Births	44	29	38	39	34	35	36	32	29	37	37
Central South	Resident	62	71	74	76	73	86	70	66	61	61	58
	Births	54	54	67	70	68	69	54	63	55	62	54
Chew Valley North	Resident	47	39	41	42	54	39	47	38	48	33	26
	Births	33	22	33	32	46	30	35	32	42	30	26
Chew Valley South	Resident	43	46	42	44	46	41	40	44	37	31	27
	Births	32	32	26	35	37	42	32	34	30	26	26
Keynsham	Resident	173	143	172	162	181	168	174	174	203	171	175
	Births	130	140	149	144	146	138	144	133	181	151	160
Midsomer Norton	Resident	166	156	170	181	188	142	190	176	185	176	183
	Births	150	144	146	170	170	150	170	159	178	192	182
Paulton	Resident	62	68	61	72	52	62	82	67	78	75	70
	Births	68	55	61	56	54	46	70	65	68	74	79
Peasedown St John	Resident	91	87	83	96	83	100	80	99	87	88	75
	Births	95	95	95	98	83	99	78	96	86	92	82
Radstock	Resident	89	90	85	101	109	98	99	105	108	108	108
	Births	88	111	90	98	115	115	116	104	109	98	108
Saltford	Resident	38	45	46	32	42	46	38	45	35	32	27
	Births	26	18	30	11	28	24	19	33	26	24	28
Timsbury	Resident	25	32	32	25	39	33	24	36	31	28	34
	Births	22	26	27	33	29	25	17	27	26	24	30
Whitchurch	Resident	15	11	5	10	11	12	12	8	11	11	8
	Births	0	5	4	6	6	0	0	9	13	9	8

The chart below shows births and resident population data as at September 2013 for children aged 4 in the 2013-2014 academic year grouped by Primary Planning Area.



The following figures show the actual YR intakes for 2012 and the estimated YR intakes for the academic years 2013 to 2017 as at the May School Census date. Also latest Net Capacity (NC) figures or Capacity (C) if the school is an academy and the 2013 YR places.

Bath North West Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	264	265	259	230	226	219	221	1684
2013	262	267	266	261	231	227	220	1734
2014	264	264	268	267	262	232	228	1785
2015	277	266	265	269	268	263	233	1841
2016	278	278	267	266	269	269	264	1891
2017	272	279	279	268	268	270	270	1906

Reception Places in 2013: 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 510).

Weston All Saints C of E Primary school is currently in the process of being permanently expanded to provide a total of 90 places in every year group to become a 630 place school in order to accommodate pupils from underlying population growth.

In addition to this, the Local Authority is currently investigating how best to provide the small number of additional places projected to be required in this planning area for admissions into YR in 2015, 2016 and 2017 at another school or schools in the area. This may also be achieved in conjunction with plans for the additional places projected to be needed in the Bath North East Planning Area.

Bath North East Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	170	202	166	166	174	162	178	1218
2013	174	171	203	167	166	174	163	1218
2014	206	175	172	203	167	166	174	1263
2015	210	207	177	172	204	169	168	1307
2016	198	211	208	178	173	204	169	1341
2017	207	199	212	209	179	174	206	1386

Reception Places in 2013: 192

Schools:

30 Bathampton Primary (NC 178), 30 Batheaston C of E Primary (NC 209), 30 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 (NC240)), 12 Swainswick C of E Primary (NC 84).

Bathampton Primary school is currently being permanently expanded so that it can provide a total of 30 places in every year group to accommodate pupils from underlying population growth. St Saviour's C of E Junior school will have a bulge class added for Year 3 admissions in 2014 to accommodate the bulge class of children that originally entered the infant school in 2011.

The Local Authority is currently investigating how best to provide the small number of additional places projected to be required in this planning area for admissions into YR in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. This may be achieved in conjunction with plans for the additional places projected to be needed in the Bath North 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	353	336	335	294	316	291	287	2212
2014	342	356	339	337	295	317	292	2278
2015	356	345	357	341	338	295	318	2350
2016	393	359	347	360	342	338	296	2435
2017	396	396	362	349	360	342	338	2543

Reception Places in 2013: 365

Schools:

60 Moorlands Infant (NC 210) (and 64 Moorlands Junior (NC 242)), 60 Oldfield Park Infant (NC 210) (and 64 Oldfield Park Junior (NC 229)), 40 St. Philip's C of E Primary (NC 280), 45 Southdown Infant (NC 135) and 45 Southdown Junior (NC 180)), 55 St. Martin's Garden Primary (NC 333), 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
Southdown Infant and Southdown Junior are federated

Moorlands Junior school will have a bulge class added for Year 3 admissions in 2014 to accommodate the bulge class of children that originally entered the infant school in 2011. It is proposed to add a bulge class to Oldfield Park Junior school for Year 3 admissions in 2015 to accommodate the bulge class of children that originally entered the infant school in 2012.

The Local Authority is currently investigating how best to provide the small number of additional places projected to be required in this planning area for admissions into YR in 2015 and the more significant number projected to be required for 2016 and 2017. The extra places for 2016 and 2017 are likely to be proposed to be provided primarily at Moorlands Infant school together with additional places at another school or schools.

The new primary school to serve the Crest development at Bath Western Riverside (BWR) has an estimated delivery date of 2017/2018, based on the latest build programme for the development.

Bath South East Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	114	113	119	111	113	106	103	779
2013	121	115	114	120	112	114	107	803
2014	124	121	116	115	121	113	115	825
2015	125	125	122	117	115	122	114	840
2016	120	126	126	123	117	116	122	850
2017	122	120	126	126	123	118	116	851

Reception Places in 2013: 120

Schools:

60 Combe Down C of E Primary (NC 418), 60 Widcombe Infant (NC 180) (and 60 Widcombe C of E Junior (NC 227)).

The small number of additional places projected to be required in this planning area for admissions into YR in 2014, 2015 and 2017 are likely to be provided in conjunction with plans for the additional places projected to be needed in the Bath South West Planning Area.

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	55	60	50	61	54	57	392
2014	65	56	55	61	50	62	54	403
2015	57	66	57	56	61	51	62	410
2016	61	58	67	58	56	62	51	413
2017	60	62	59	68	59	57	62	427

Reception Places in 2013: 65

Schools:

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

It is currently projected that there will be sufficient capacity available at Farmborough C of E Primary school to accommodate pupils generated by underlying population growth and from the new housing currently proposed for Farmborough. Also sufficient places in general in this planning area up to 2017.

Central South Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	78	65	70	70	64	58	61	466
2013	66	78	66	70	71	64	59	474
2014	67	66	79	66	71	71	65	485
2015	62	68	67	79	67	71	72	486
2016	64	62	68	67	80	67	72	480
2017	57	65	63	69	68	80	68	470

Reception Places in 2013: 80

Schools:

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

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

It is currently projected that there will be sufficient capacity available at Clutton Primary school to accommodate pupils generated by underlying population growth and from the new housing currently proposed for Clutton up to 2017. Additional capacity will be required in the longer term beyond 2017 in order to accommodate pupils from new housing development. Also sufficient places in general in this planning area up to 2017.

Whitchurch Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	30	29	30	25	31	29	22	196
2013	30	30	30	30	26	31	30	207
2014	30	30	30	31	31	27	31	210
2015	30	30	30	30	31	31	28	210
2016	30	30	30	30	30	31	31	212
2017	30	30	30	30	30	30	31	211

Reception Places in 2013: 30

Schools:

30 Whitchurch Primary (NC 206)

There are projected to be sufficient places available in this planning area to accommodate pupils up to 2017.

Chew Valley North Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	62	59	58	55	52	64	58	408
2013	57	63	59	59	56	53	65	412
2014	55	58	63	61	60	57	54	408
2015	63	56	59	64	62	61	58	423
2016	60	64	57	60	66	63	62	432
2017	53	62	65	58	62	68	64	432

Reception Places in 2013: 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 2017.

Chew Valley South Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	38	50	42	32	38	40	38	278
2013	44	39	51	43	33	39	41	290
2014	50	46	40	52	44	34	40	306
2015	47	51	47	41	53	45	35	319
2016	44	48	52	48	43	54	46	335
2017	44	45	49	53	49	43	55	338

Reception Places in 2013: 48**Schools:**

21 Bishop Sutton Primary (NC 147), 15 East Harptree C of E Primary (NC 103), 12 Ubley C of E Primary (NC 80).

Bishop Sutton Primary is federated with Stanton Drew Primary.

The small number of additional places projected to be required in this planning area for admissions into YR in 2014 are expected to be provided at Bishop Sutton Primary school. Additional capacity will be required at Bishop Sutton Primary school in order to accommodate pupils generated by approved housing developments, estimated to be from 2015 onwards and additional accommodation is proposed to be added.

Keynsham and Saltford Planning Areas

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	215	219	197	214	186	200	196	1427
2013	210	217	221	199	216	188	202	1453
2014	231	212	219	223	201	218	190	1494
2015	253	233	214	221	225	203	220	1569
2016	222	255	235	214	223	227	205	1581
2017	244	224	257	237	216	225	229	1632

Reception Places in 2013: 225**Schools:**

45 Castle Primary (NC 267), 60 Chandag Infant (NC 180) (and 68 Chandag Junior (NC 240)), 30 St. John's C of E Primary (Keynsham) (NC 210), 30 St. Keyna Primary (NC 210), 60 Saltford C of E Primary (NC 359).

Castle Primary school is currently in the process of being permanently 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 will be 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.

The Local Authority is currently finalising plans for the additional places projected to be required in this planning area for admissions into YR in 2015 and a one-off bulge class of children at St. John's C of E Primary school for admissions in 2015 has been discussed with the school.

Planning is continuing for the provision of a new on site primary school to serve the former Somerdale factory site in Keynsham.

Paulton Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	58	57	60	52	60	62	61	410
2013	79	60	59	64	55	61	63	441
2014	69	81	60	62	65	56	62	457
2015	79	72	83	63	64	66	57	484
2016	76	81	72	84	65	66	67	511
2017	74	78	83	74	85	66	67	527

Reception Places in 2013: 90

Schools:

Paulton Infant (NC 209) (and 60 Paulton Junior (NC 240)).

Paulton Infant school is currently in the process of being permanently 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 will be expanded from 2016 onwards to provide 90 places per year group and become a 360 place school. This will create sufficient capacity for pupils generated by the Polestar Barratts and Bovis Homes developments as well as several other smaller approved developments in Paulton.

Midsomer Norton Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	158	188	192	178	163	174	193	1246
2013	206	164	194	198	183	169	179	1293
2014	191	212	171	199	204	189	175	1339
2015	214	196	217	175	206	207	195	1410
2016	215	220	201	223	181	209	212	1461
2017	214	221	226	206	228	186	214	1495

Reception Places in 2013: 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 360).

Additional capacity may be required in Midsomer Norton by 2017 in order to accommodate pupils generated by approved housing developments e.g. Alcan, Jewsons and if so it is proposed to add capacity to an existing school or schools in Midsomer Norton to create more places.

Radstock Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2012	83	89	78	66	67	57	68	508
2013	83	86	92	81	69	70	60	541
2014	96	85	88	94	83	71	72	589
2015	97	97	87	90	96	85	72	624
2016	97	99	99	89	92	98	87	661
2017	97	99	101	101	91	94	100	683

Reception Places in 2013: 90

Schools:

30 Academy of Trinity (C 210), 20 St. Mary's C of E Primary (Writhlington) (NC 119), 40 St. Nicholas' C of E Primary (NC 270).

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

Additional capacity is projected to be required in Radstock for admissions into YR in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 and this is likely to be provided in conjunction with additional places in the Midsomer Norton Planning Area. Some additional accommodation is also proposed to be added to St. Mary's C of E Primary school in 2015.

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	108	122	126	127	106	108	119	816
2014	131	110	123	127	128	107	109	835
2015	123	133	112	124	128	129	108	857
2016	122	124	135	113	125	129	130	878
2017	127	123	125	136	114	126	130	881

Reception Places in 2013: 141

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 115), 16 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

Additional capacity has been added to Peasedown St John Primary school in order to accommodate pupils generated from underlying population growth and from the housing development at Wellow Lane in Peasedown St John. There is now expected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area.

Secondary Pupil Projections by Planning Area for Admissions in 2013 – 2017

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 and well as Bath and North East Somerset.

The Authority is a net importer of pupils with many pupils travelling into the Authority from neighbouring authorities. This 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, 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 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 2013 – 2017 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.

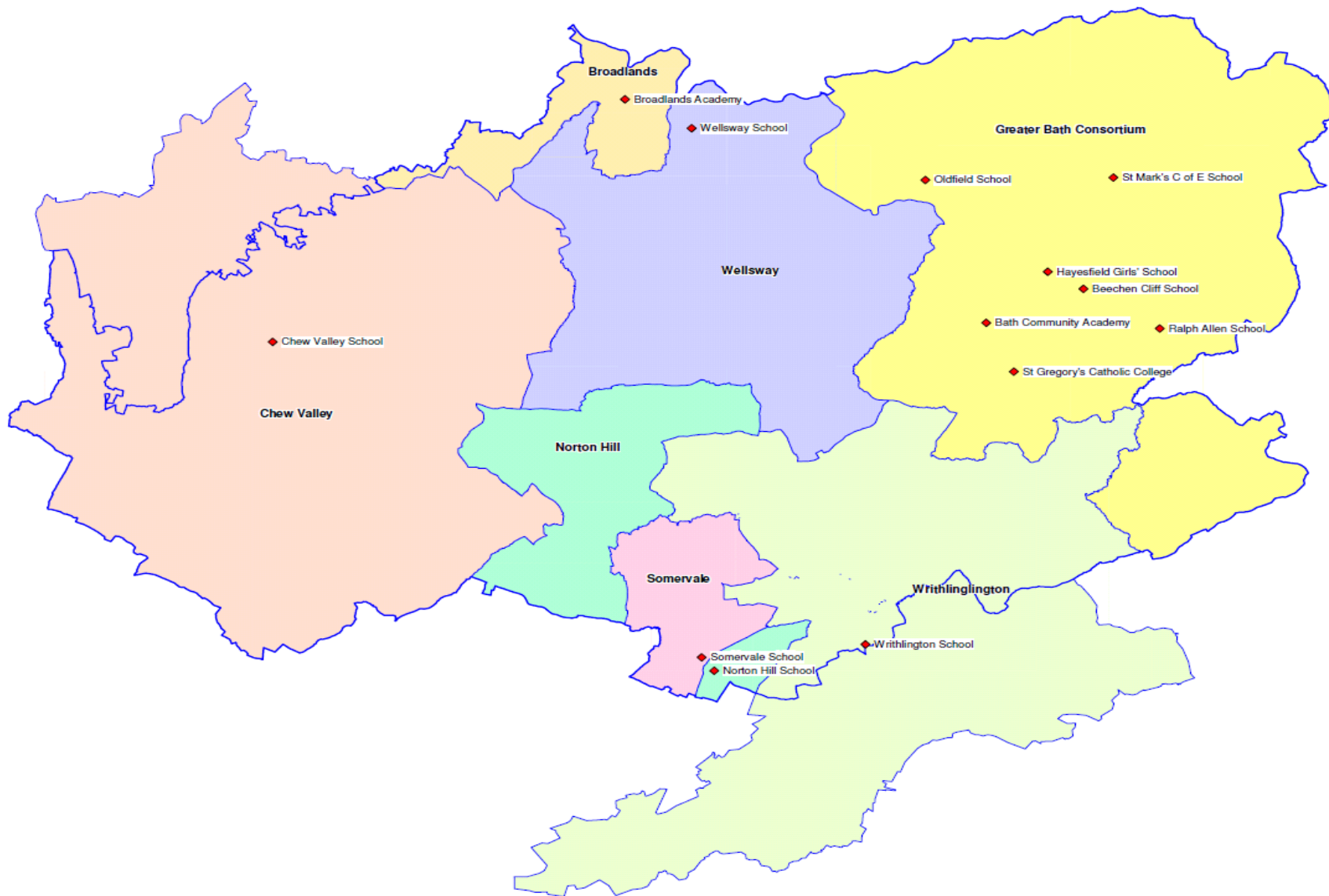
The figures also include pupils who currently travel into the Authority from outside of the individual school catchment areas and again are based on the assumption that this current pattern continues at this level. Also, popular schools are likely to attract additional pupils from

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 2017 generally exclude these pupils as they would not necessarily impact on school numbers by 2017. These 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 2018/19 academic year, resulting in a marked increase in secondary school age pupils at this time, particularly in Bath and the area served by Writhlington school 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.

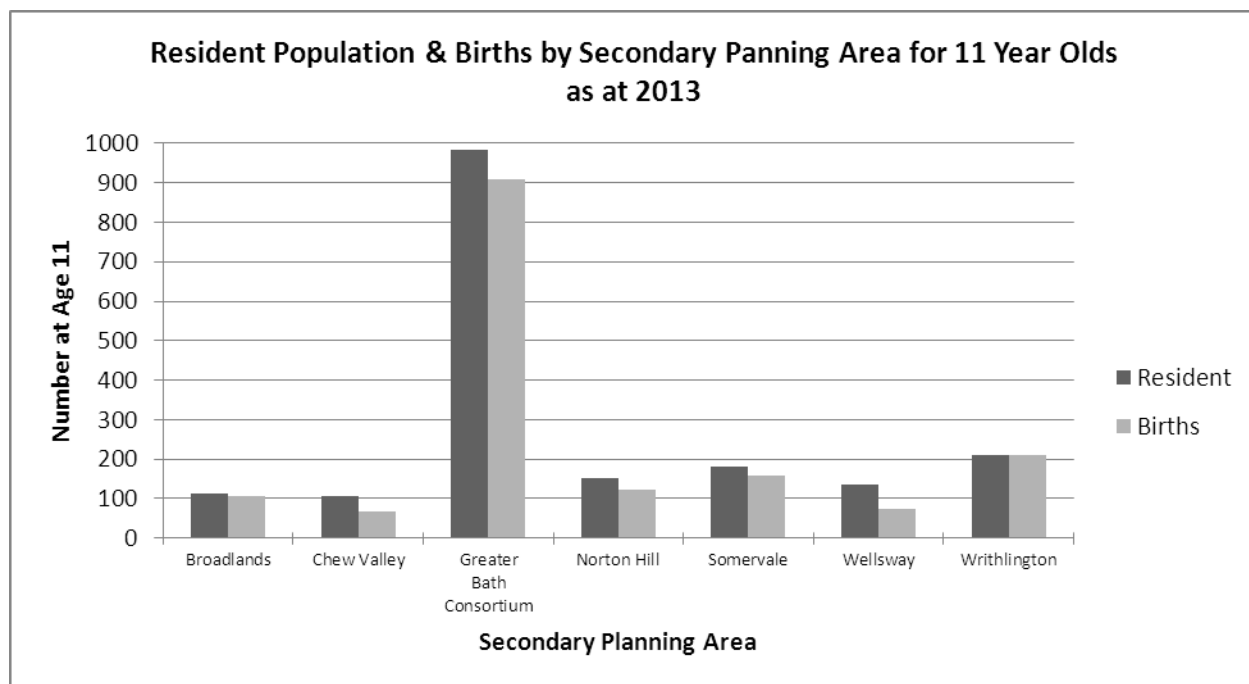
Secondary Planning Areas Map



The table below shows births and resident population data as at September 2013 for 0 - 11 year olds by academic year grouped by Secondary Planning Area.

	Age in 2013	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Academic Year	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13
	Year Enter YR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Year Enter Y7	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Greater Bath Consortium	Resident	985	942	938	995	961	1045	997	969	964	999	997	969
	Births	909	903	907	932	926	1013	1005	936	913	989	997	969
Broadlands	Resident	113	124	104	125	119	147	134	142	127	160	139	140
	Births	105	108	109	117	115	125	105	119	104	160	128	129
Chew Valley	Resident	107	100	97	102	101	108	97	98	91	96	74	60
	Births	66	75	64	78	84	93	85	77	75	80	66	59
Norton Hill	Resident	153	142	149	137	153	159	142	144	165	146	138	152
	Births	124	125	135	122	131	135	144	127	152	149	145	154
Somervale	Resident	181	162	162	168	192	168	157	211	176	204	200	185
	Births	160	160	144	156	176	166	135	182	163	179	211	190
Wellsway	Resident	137	135	117	121	111	114	115	104	120	107	95	93
	Births	73	71	71	85	66	76	77	63	88	74	76	90
Writhlington	Resident	209	204	201	202	210	230	220	193	221	203	208	197
	Births	209	201	214	207	221	224	222	200	204	199	193	197

The chart below shows births and resident population data as at September 2013 for children aged 11 in the 2013-2014 academic year grouped by Secondary Planning Area.



The following figures show the actual Y7 intakes for 2012 and the estimated Y7 intakes for the academic years 2013 to 2017 as at the May School Census date. Also latest Net Capacity (NC) figures or Capacity (C) if the school is an academy and the 2013 Y7 places.

Broadlands Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
2012	107	95	87	144	186	NA	NA	619
2013	39	107	95	87	144	NA	NA	472
2014	46	39	107	95	87	NA	NA	374
2015	35	47	39	107	95	NA	NA	323
2016	42	36	47	39	107	NA	NA	271
2017	50	43	37	47	40	NA	NA	217

Year 7 Places in 2013: 217

School:

Broadlands Academy (C 1085).

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils up to 2017. Expected to be negligible impact on pupil numbers due to housing development within this period.

Chew Valley Planning Area

Schools: Chew Valley (NC 1245)

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
2012	189	195	196	200	187	101	102	1170
2013	196	190	196	196	200	99	85	1162
2014	183	197	191	197	196	106	83	1153
2015	183	185	198	192	197	104	89	1148
2016	184	186	187	199	192	105	88	1141
2017	192	187	186	188	199	103	89	1144

Year 7 Places in 2013: 196

School:

Chew Valley School (NC 1245)

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils up to 2017. Expected to be negligible impact on pupil numbers due to housing development within this period.

Greater Bath Consortium Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
2012	893	892	906	934	969	443	394	5431
2013	1013	901	894	917	931	521	346	5523
2014	965	1021	902	904	914	507	408	5621
2015	1018	972	1022	911	901	505	397	5726
2016	1049	1026	973	1032	908	506	397	5891
2017	1036	1056	1027	982	1029	514	398	6042

Year 7 Places in 2013: 1,168

Schools:

180 Beechen Cliff School (C 1131), 120 Bath Community Academy (C 720), 210 Hayesfield Girls' School (C 1226), 216 Oldfield School (C 1216), 180 Ralph Allen School (C 1110), 160 St. Gregory's Catholic College (NC 867), 102 St. Marks C of E School (NC 513).

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

A new school - Bath Studio School - is due to open in south Bath in September 2014 and will offer 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 up to 2017. Expected to be negligible impact on pupil numbers due to housing development in Bath within this period.

Norton Hill Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
2012	252	243	252	258	249	129	108	1491
2013	244	253	244	256	260	128	110	1495
2014	227	244	253	247	257	135	109	1472
2015	233	227	244	256	248	134	115	1457
2016	230	233	227	248	258	129	114	1439
2017	242	231	233	230	249	134	111	1430

Year 7 Places in 2013: 247

School:

Norton Hill School (C 1621)

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils up to 2017. There could be a minor impact on numbers due to the Alcan and Jewsons housing developments in Midsomer Norton within this period.

Somervale Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
2012	74	95	95	78	106	22	18	488
2013	88	80	97	97	80	29	19	490
2014	82	95	82	99	99	22	25	504
2015	84	88	97	84	100	27	19	499
2016	84	89	90	99	85	28	23	498
2017	98	89	90	92	100	24	24	517

Year 7 Places in 2013: 141

School:

Somervale School (C 839).

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils up to 2017. There could be a minor 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.

Wellsway Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
2012	208	208	215	214	220	137	116	1318
2013	222	211	208	216	217	147	115	1336
2014	220	225	212	209	218	146	125	1355
2015	201	223	226	213	211	148	124	1346
2016	210	204	224	227	214	144	127	1350
2017	212	212	205	226	228	147	124	1354

Year 7 Places in 2013: 220

School:

Wellsway School (C 1386).

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils up to 2017.

Writhlington Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
2012	244	260	242	237	241	177	157	1558
2013	251	248	263	242	241	186	148	1579
2014	245	255	251	265	243	185	156	1600
2015	254	249	258	253	266	188	155	1623
2016	256	260	252	260	254	205	157	1644
2017	261	261	263	254	261	196	173	1669

Year 7 Places in 2013: 245

School:
Writhlington School (C 1547).

The projected figures for Y7 admissions in 2015, 2016 and 2017 indicate a shortfall of places. However it is likely that at the point of admission at Y7, more pupils living in the catchment area would obtain a place and less of the out of catchment children applying for a place would be successful, thus there would be sufficient space in the school for the pupils living within the catchment area. There could be a minor impact on numbers due to the Wellow Lane housing development within this period.

Longer Term Place Planning within the Core Strategy Plan Period

Future Housing as Outlined in the Draft Core Strategy

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

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

The Draft Core Strategy was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on 3rd May 2011 for independent examination and the Examination Hearings commenced in January 2012. The Inspector's preliminary conclusions on strategic matters indicated that the Council needed to reassess the strategic housing requirements in order to be compliant with the National Planning Policy Framework. The Inspector has recently indicated that the Core Strategy should be planning for around 13,000 homes or less. The Council has now identified a number of sites where additional dwellings could be delivered and the Inspector will hold hearings on these proposed site allocations in March/April 2014.

Once adopted, the Core Strategy will set 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 revised Draft 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 Developer Contributions will be required in order to provide additional primary school places to accommodate them.

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

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

For instance, in Midsomer Norton and Radstock and in the rural area there is 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 and the greater potential for extension or expansion of existing facilities. In other parts of the Authority such as Bath and Keynsham, this is not the case and whole new primary schools on new sites will be required 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 could be received over an extended period of time which makes planning building work challenging. Also where additional places are required as a result of underlying population growth as well as new housing development, it would be best practice to combine Basic Need funding with Developer Contributions where possible to achieve the most cost effective solution. However it will be a challenge to achieve this level of co-ordination whilst at the same time ensuring that the additional places are provided in time and are available when required.

Existing secondary school and sixth form provision is currently expected to be sufficient in most areas of the Authority for future pupil numbers arising from future house building as outlined in the Draft Core Strategy. However in other areas it is possible that there will be a 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 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 contributions from developers to provide additional places. If additional secondary and sixth form provision is required, this is likely to be delivered via the expansion of existing schools rather than by building whole new schools. This situation will continue to be monitored.

School Place Requirements by Draft Core Strategy Area

1) Impact on Primary

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

In Midsomer Norton and Radstock there is generally considered to be greater scope for some existing primary schools to be expanded utilising Developer Contributions to add extra capacity in order to accommodate pupils from housing developments planned for these areas. However any further significant housing development above that already planned is likely to generate the need for a new school.

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. It is proposed to add capacity to existing schools in Midsomer Norton and options for adding pupil places at the schools in the area will be assessed.

Additional capacity is projected to be required in Radstock in order to accommodate the pupils generated by the housing developments at Knobsbury Lane and the former Radstock Railway Line and other smaller developments. It is proposed to add capacity to existing schools in Radstock, and options for adding pupil places at the schools in the area will be assessed.

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 would create the need for additional land and capital for a new school.

Peasedown St. John Primary school site is at capacity and any significant additional housing in Peasedown would create the need for additional land and capital to provide extra school accommodation.

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.

Negotiations are continuing with developers for the provision of a 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. This is likely to be required in the very early stages of development in order to accommodate the first children from the new development as all of the schools in this area are either already at capacity, or projected to be at capacity within a very short period.

Negotiations with developers are also continuing for the provision of an expansion to Bathwick St Mary C of E Primary school to serve 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.

The MoD Foxhill development in the Bath South East Planning Area will generate sufficient pupils to require a new 210 place on-site primary school.

Additional school places would be required in the Bath North West Planning Area as a result of the proposed new area for housing development in Weston and the Authority is currently considering options to provide these places via the expansion of existing schools.

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

Keynsham Area

In Keynsham there is considered to be limited future scope for existing primary schools to accommodate growth utilising Developer Contributions to add extra capacity. This is due to both the more significant growth anticipated in this area and the fact that the existing school sites do not lend themselves to expansion.

In addition to the expansion of Castle Primary school for the K2 development, a new 210 place on-site primary school will be provided in order to accommodate the pupils from the housing development planned for the former Somerdale factory site in Keynsham and Developer Contributions in the form of capital and land have been sought to secure these facilities.

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 school in Keynsham East.

Whitchurch Area

Additional school places would be required in the Whitchurch planning area as a result of the proposed new area of housing development in Whitchurch and this is expected to be provided via the expansion of Whitchurch Primary school. An additional area of land will be required in order to expand the school and Developer Contributions in the form of land and capital will be sought.

Rural Area – the Remainder of the Authority

In the rural areas there is generally considered to be greater scope for existing primary schools to accommodate growth utilising Developer Contributions to add extra capacity. This is due to both the lower levels of growth anticipated which is also intended to be spread throughout various village centres across the area and not concentrated in one place and the greater potential for extension or expansion of 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 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 proposed and also in Temple Cloud, Clutton and in Bishop Sutton.

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 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 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 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 out of catchment pupils on roll at the 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 or academy. Any changes to existing maintained schools would be subject to completion of the appropriate statutory processes as necessary.

Criteria have been developed to enable options for the provision of new school places to be assessed. This will be applied when considering the options for providing additional places

needed as a result of new housing development or underlying population growth (Basic Need).

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

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

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

Educational Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

- Schools that work within the local community and actively encourage those nearby to attend.
- School buildings that feature a range of services, all of which serve the wider community. Examples include healthcare; early years provision; 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 it should have good educational standards with an OFSTED rating of Outstanding or Good.
4. If an existing school is to be expanded it should be popular with parents and be admitting pupils at or near its Planned Admission Number.
5. When considering the expansion of existing schools or the provision of new schools, preference will be given to those schools which use universal admissions criteria, in order to facilitate access to the local school.
6. When considering the expansion of existing schools or the provision of new schools, the balance of denominational (church) versus non-denominational places within a school place planning area will be taken into consideration.
7. Where it is identified that existing local schools cannot be expanded then a new school will be required.
8. New primary schools will be expected to be all through schools (ages 4-11). New secondary schools will be expected to be secondary schools with a sixth form (ages 11-18).
9. New primary schools would be a minimum size of 210 places. New secondary schools would be a minimum size of 600 places in Years 7 – 11

Conclusion

Beyond the latest 2012 - 2013 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 2017 and into Year 7 in 2024.

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.

Community Schools

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

Federated Schools

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

Foundation Schools

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

Free Schools

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

Studio Schools

Studio Schools are small schools of around 300 all ability pupils aged 14-19 years. They teach the national curriculum through interdisciplinary, enterprise-themed projects and offer a

range of academic and vocational qualifications. They have a very different style and ethos to most existing schools, with a much stronger emphasis on practical work and enterprise.

Trust Schools

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

Voluntary Aided Schools

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

Voluntary Controlled Schools

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