

Appendix 1

Bath and North East Somerset Council

Primary and Secondary School Organisation Plan 2017 – 2021

Including Longer Term School Place Planning

Within the Local Plan Period (2016 – 2036)

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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 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 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 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 2021. It also covers in outline the estimated impact on pupil numbers as a consequence of the future planned housing development expected to be delivered within the Adopted Core Strategy and Placemaking Plan period up to 2029 and the emerging Local Plan period up to 2036. The plan gives estimates for the number of pupils calculated to be generated and the school places likely to be required in each of the planning areas across the Authority and proposes solutions as to how and where the need for these additional places might 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.

Summary Profile of Primary and Secondary Schools

In Bath and North East Somerset there are 63 primary, infant and junior schools as follows:

35 Academies, 8,106 pupils on roll
13 Community schools, 2,854 pupils on roll
12 Voluntary Controlled Church of England schools, 1,477 pupils on roll
2 Voluntary Aided Catholic schools, 503 pupils on roll
1 Voluntary Aided Church of England school, 97 pupils on roll
(Including 3 Federations: 2 Federations of 2 schools and 1 Federation of 3 schools)

There are 12 secondary schools as follows:

10 Academies, 11,373 pupils on roll
1 Voluntary Aided Catholic school, 933 pupils on roll
1 Voluntary Aided Church of England school, 214 pupils on roll
11 schools have sixth forms (The two Voluntary Aided 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:

3 Academies, 480 pupils on roll

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 on the basis of the data contained within the annual School Capacity Return submitted to the DfE. This outlines the number of existing places in each 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.

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 2017 for all Bath and North East Somerset.

Age in 2017/18	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	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17
Year Enter YR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Year Enter Y7	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Total Births	1720	1832	1774	1703	1698	1830	1829	1797	1747	1720	1787	1607

Primary Pupil Projections by Planning Area for Admissions in 2017 – 2021

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 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.

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 project 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 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 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 2021 exclude pupils from housing developments that have not yet commenced as they would not necessarily impact on school numbers by 2021. 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.

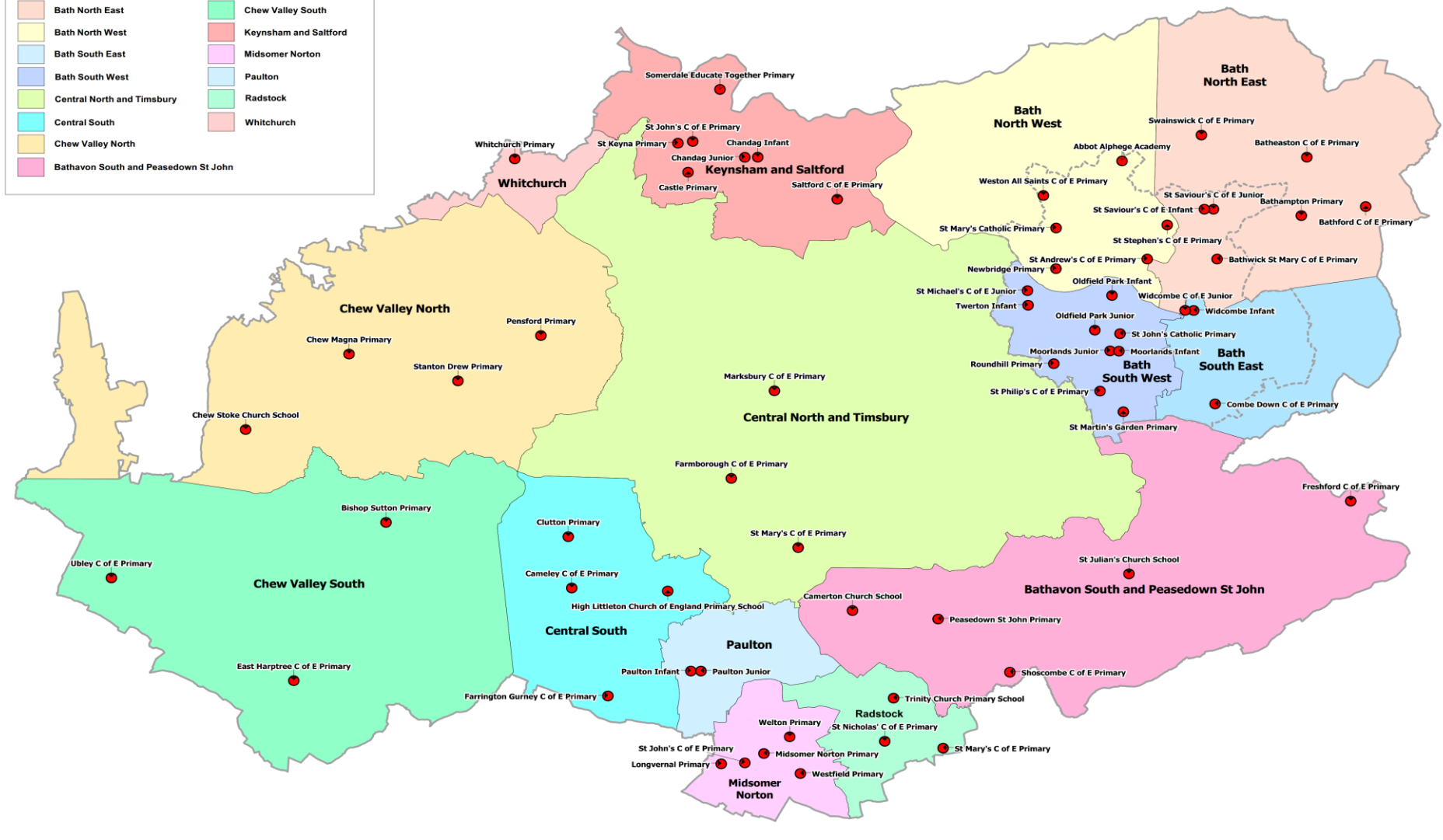
Map of Primary School Planning Areas

Author : GIS Team
Date : 16/11/2015

Bath & North East
Somerset Council



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



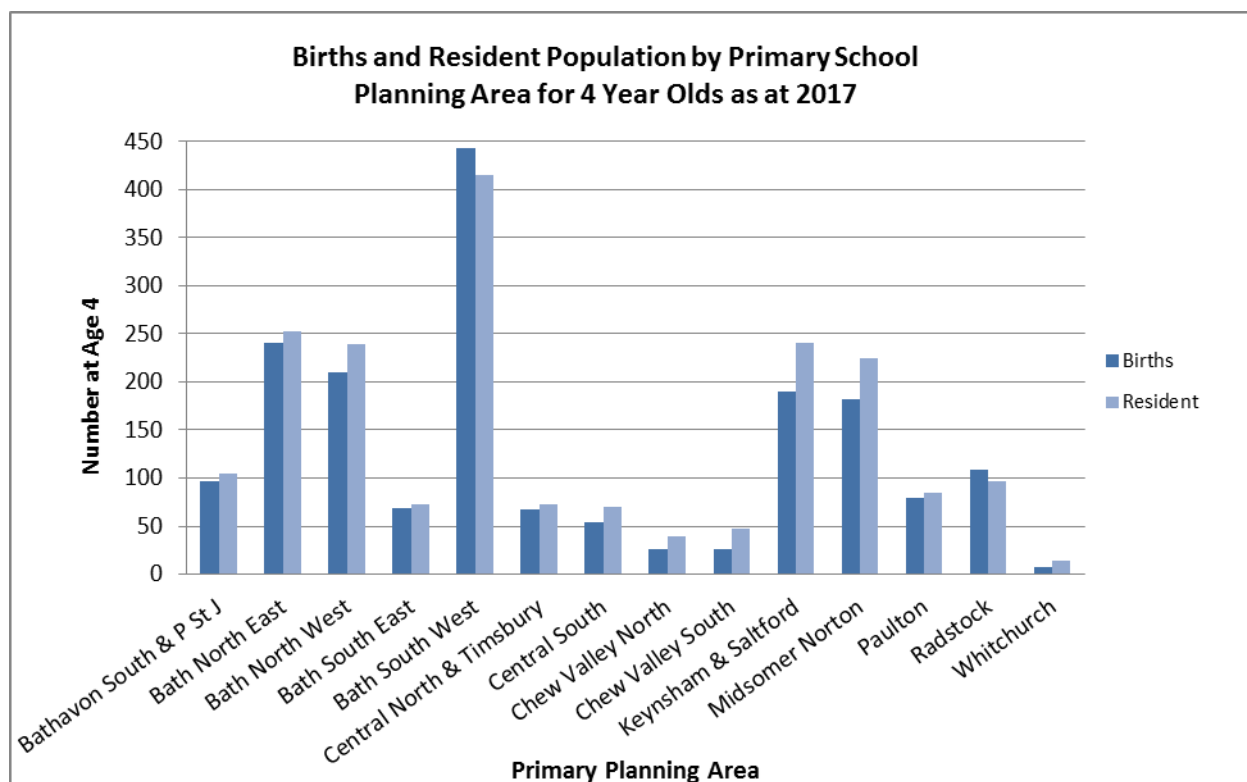
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The table below shows births and resident population for 0 - 10 year olds by academic year as at September 2017 grouped by Primary School Planning Area.

	Age in 2017/18	10/11	9/10	8/9	7/8	6/7	5/6	4/5	3/4	2/3	1/2	0/1
	Year Born	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17
	Year Enter YR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Year Enter Y7	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Bathavon Sth & Peasedown St John	Births	109	111	92	105	101	105	96	101	84	94	77
	Resident	121	116	116	125	115	109	105	111	94	106	86
Bath North East	Births	274	265	230	240	274	254	240	223	215	192	179
	Resident	285	255	257	292	301	248	252	209	209	195	175
Bath North West	Births	210	248	190	209	209	222	210	183	190	196	179
	Resident	238	249	243	262	246	218	239	191	190	181	165
Bath South East	Births	78	70	64	60	69	55	68	64	62	45	53
	Resident	100	96	90	98	89	81	73	67	62	54	57
Bath South West	Births	429	406	435	394	420	467	443	441	426	454	411
	Resident	421	392	449	406	385	453	415	413	441	438	410
Central North & Timsbury	Births	63	60	53	59	55	61	67	63	66	71	69
	Resident	84	76	69	83	70	74	73	68	68	72	66
Central South	Births	68	69	54	63	55	62	54	49	61	58	51
	Resident	74	88	67	74	70	64	70	57	71	65	53
Chew Valley North	Births	46	30	35	32	42	30	26	44	39	23	30
	Resident	60	40	60	44	55	46	40	48	44	33	37
Chew Valley South	Births	37	42	32	34	30	26	26	27	25	30	27
	Resident	48	46	45	56	44	47	48	43	37	39	31
Keynsham & Saltford	Births	174	162	163	166	207	175	190	185	179	220	180
	Resident	236	232	231	231	268	251	240	228	228	249	221
Midsomer Norton	Births	170	150	170	159	178	192	182	162	197	198	158
	Resident	191	153	213	193	211	196	224	188	198	201	160
Paulton	Births	54	46	70	65	68	74	79	69	81	91	94
	Resident	57	61	93	75	86	82	85	84	78	92	97
Radstock	Births	115	115	116	104	109	98	108	126	89	115	93
	Resident	110	103	106	108	116	117	96	113	104	113	107
Whitchurch	Births	6	0	0	9	13	9	8	8	7	1	6
	Resident	12	15	7	10	11	14	14	9	16	3	10

The chart below shows births and resident population data for children aged four in the 2017-2018 academic year as at September 2017 grouped by Primary School Planning Area.



The following figures show the actual numbers on roll for 2016 and the projected numbers on roll for the academic years 2017 to 2021. 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 2017 and 2018 Admission Numbers (YR places), the latest 2017 Net Capacity (NC) figures or Capacity (C) if the school is an academy and YR places for September 2018.

Bathavon South and Peasedown St John Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2016	129	133	131	113	122	134	124	886
2017	124	125	128	128	115	125	130	875
2018	136	125	126	129	129	116	126	887
2019	120	137	126	127	130	130	117	887
2020	146	121	138	127	128	131	131	922
2021	149	147	122	139	128	129	132	946

YR Places in 2017: 145

YR Places in 2018: 141 (131 if Camerton Closes)

Schools:

10 Camerton Church School (NC 55), 20 Freshford C of E Primary (NC 140), 75 Peasedown St John Primary (C 525), 20 Shoscombe C of E Primary (NC 120), 16 St Julian's Church School (NC 112).

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

A consultation on the proposal to close Camerton Church School is currently being undertaken. As an interim arrangement, the seven pupils currently on roll at Camerton are being educated at Shoscombe C of E Primary school. If the decision is made to proceed with the closure, the school would close on 31 August 2018.

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 Greenlands Road housing development in Peasedown St Johns, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

A feasibility study to add capacity to Peasedown St John Primary school for September 2020 in order to accommodate pupils generated from the Greenlands Road development is being undertaken. This would add 15 places per year group, making Peasedown St John Primary school a 630 place school with a PAN of 90.

If more places were to be required in addition to the above, it would be possible to use projected spare capacity in the adjacent Radstock and Central North and Timsbury Planning Areas.

Bath North East Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2016	177	197	207	174	187	216	171	1329
2017	185	178	195	204	177	184	216	1339
2018	161	187	179	197	206	179	185	1294
2019	166	163	189	181	199	208	181	1287
2020	161	168	165	191	183	201	210	1279
2021	152	163	170	167	193	185	203	1233

YR Places in 2017: 192

YR Places in 2018: 192

Schools:

30 Bathampton Primary (C 206), 30 Batheaston C of E Primary (C 209), 30 Bathford C of E Primary (NC 210), 30 Bathwick St Mary C of E Primary (C 210), 60 St Saviour's C of E Infant (C 180) (and 60 St Saviour's C of E Junior (C 300)), 12 Swainswick C of E Primary (NC 86).

St Saviour's C of E Junior school had a bulge class added for Year 3 admissions in 2014 and also in 2017 to accommodate the bulge class of children that originally entered the St Saviour's C of E Infant school in 2011 and 2014, creating an additional 30 + 30 places.

Additional capacity was added to the school to accommodate the bulge classes. Once the 2014 bulge class has left in July 2018, the school will be a 270 place school with a PAN of 60. Once the 2017 bulge class has left in 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 9 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the Holburne Park housing development currently under construction, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2021-22 academic year.

A future expansion of Bathwick St Mary C of E Primary school, to accommodate pupils generated from the Holburne Park development and from other smaller housing developments in the Bath North West Planning Area is currently on hold pending a further review of proposals and timescales.

Bath North West Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2016	257	270	264	260	265	264	256	1836
2017	271	252	279	269	266	260	263	1860
2018	238	273	254	281	271	268	260	1845
2019	244	240	274	256	283	273	268	1838
2020	244	246	242	274	258	284	273	1821
2021	225	246	248	244	275	260	284	1782

YR Places in 2017: 300

YR Places in 2018: 300

Schools:

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

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 16 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the Former MoD Ensleigh, Royal High and Hope House housing developments currently under construction, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2021-22 academic year.

Bath South East Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2016	119	120	120	115	117	118	115	824
2017	122	120	121	120	122	117	119	841
2018	126	123	121	122	121	123	119	855
2019	125	127	124	122	123	122	124	867
2020	127	126	128	125	123	124	123	876
2021	127	128	127	129	126	124	125	886

YR Places in 2017: 120

YR Places in 2018: 150

Schools:

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

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 24 pupils per year group, generated from the Mulberry Park housing development currently under construction, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

A new 210 place school with a PAN of 30 to accommodate pupils generated from the Mulberry Park housing development is under construction and is scheduled to open in September 2018.

Bath South West Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2016	357	307	305	340	315	338	283	2245
2017	317	349	300	290	341	316	346	2259
2018	318	318	351	302	292	343	318	2242
2019	344	320	320	353	304	294	345	2280
2020	345	346	322	322	355	306	296	2292
2021	330	347	348	324	324	357	308	2338

YR Places in 2017: 370

YR Places in 2018: 370

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 (NC 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 C of E Junior (NC 240)).

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 35 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the Bath Western Riverside (BWR) and Foxhill Regeneration housing developments, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

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 order to accommodate the pupils generated from the Foxhill Regeneration development and the proposed Combe Hay Lane housing development (Odd Down Strategic Development Site).

Central North and Timsbury Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2016	54	58	58	56	61	61	43	391
2017	52	60	62	65	56	61	61	417
2018	52	54	62	64	67	58	63	420
2019	54	54	56	64	66	69	60	423
2020	58	56	56	58	66	68	71	433
2021	60	60	58	60	60	68	70	436

YR Places in 2017: 73

YR Places in 2018: 70

Schools:

25 Farmborough C of E Primary (C 150), 15 Marksbury C of E Primary (C 105), 30 St Mary's C of E Primary (Timsbury) (NC 210).

In addition to the numbers in the table above there could also be pupils from the adjacent Bathavon South and Peasedown St John and Central South Planning Areas.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2021-22 academic year.

Central South Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2016	68	73	62	63	72	57	68	463
2017	77	69	73	62	65	72	58	476
2018	65	78	70	74	63	66	73	489
2019	85	66	79	71	75	64	67	507
2020	81	86	67	80	72	76	65	527
2021	76	82	87	68	81	73	77	544

YR Places in 2017: 85

YR Places in 2018: 85

Schools:

20 Cameley C of E Primary (NC 138), 25 Clutton Primary (C 147), 15 Farrington Gurney C of E Primary (C 105), 25 High Littleton Church of England Primary School (C 175).

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 8 pupils per year group, generated mainly from housing developments in Temple Cloud and Clutton, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

A feasibility study to add capacity to Cameley C of E Primary school for September 2021 in order to accommodate pupils generated from housing developments in the area will be undertaken in due course. This would add 5 or 10 places per year group, making Cameley C of E Primary a 175 or 210 place school with a PAN of 25 or 30.

If more places were to be required in addition to the above, it would be possible to use projected spare capacity in the adjacent Central North and Timsbury and Chew Valley South Planning Areas.

Chew Valley North Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2016	54	65	60	68	70	62	53	432
2017	50	56	65	62	64	70	62	429
2018	75	51	57	66	63	65	71	448
2019	61	76	52	58	67	64	66	444
2020	57	62	77	53	59	68	65	441
2021	68	58	63	78	54	60	69	450

YR Places in 2017: 67

YR Places in 2018: 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.

Additional capacity may be required in this area for Reception admissions in 2018 and 2021. If additional places were to be required it would be possible to use projected spare capacity in the adjacent Whitchurch or Chew Valley South Planning Areas.

Chew Valley South Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2016	46	39	50	42	40	53	43	313
2017	44	51	42	50	43	41	51	322
2018	44	45	52	43	51	44	42	321
2019	42	45	46	53	44	52	45	327
2020	47	43	46	47	54	45	53	335
2021	48	48	44	47	48	55	46	336

YR Places in 2017: 60

YR Places in 2018: 60

Schools:

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

Bishop Sutton Primary is federated with Stanton Drew Primary.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 6 pupils per year group, generated mainly from housing developments in Bishop Sutton, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

There could also be pupils from the adjacent Central South and Chew Valley North Planning Areas.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this Planning Area to accommodate pupils up to the end of the 2021-22 academic year.

Keynsham and Saltford Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2016	237	267	221	217	225	221	202	1590
2017	246	244	272	232	224	231	223	1672
2018	245	250	248	280	236	226	235	1720
2019	278	249	254	256	284	240	230	1791
2020	302	282	253	262	260	288	244	1891
2021	297	306	286	261	266	264	292	1972

YR Places in 2017: 274

YR Places in 2018: 270

Schools:

60 Castle Primary (NC 360), 60 Chandag Infant (C 180) (and 68 Chandag Junior (C 240)), 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).

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 26 pupils per year group, generated from the Bilbie Green, The Meadows and Somerdale housing developments under construction, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

Additional capacity is being added to Castle Primary school in order to accommodate pupils generated from the Bilbie Green and The Meadows housing developments in Keynsham and pupils from underlying population growth. This will add 30 places per year group, making the school a 420 place school with a PAN of 60. The expected completion date is October 2018.

Additional capacity will be required in Keynsham in order to accommodate pupils generated from the housing developments above and the two new housing developments at South West Keynsham and at East Keynsham. A new 420 place Free School with a PAN of 60 has been approved by the DfE, with a target opening date of September 2019.

Should more places be required, a feasibility study 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 has been undertaken.

Midsomer Norton Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2016	200	294	195	212	190	199	209	1409
2017	214	203	206	200	214	191	201	1429
2018	193	217	206	209	203	217	194	1439
2019	207	196	220	209	212	206	220	1470
2020	213	210	199	223	212	215	209	1481
2021	186	216	213	202	226	215	218	1476

YR Places in 2017: 248

YR Places in 2018: 223

Schools:

30 Longvernal Primary (C 136), 45 Midsomer Norton Primary (C 315), 60 St John's Primary School (Midsomer Norton) (C 420), 28 Welton Primary (C 196), 60 Westfield Primary (NC 420).

Longvernal Primary school had a bulge class added for Reception admissions in 2017, creating an additional 30 + 5 more places. Additional capacity is being 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 41 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the Alcan/Mardons, Cautletts Close/Withies Park, Fosseyway South, Monger Lane, St. Peter's Park, Welton Bibby & Baron and Wheelers Road housing developments under construction and planned in Midsomer Norton, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

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 with a PAN of 90 has been approved by the DfE with a target opening date of September 2020.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there could also be pupils from the adjacent Paulton Planning Area.

Paulton Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2016	76	71	75	73	64	63	65	487
2017	77	77	72	75	74	63	66	504
2018	77	78	78	73	76	75	64	521
2019	76	78	79	79	74	77	76	539
2020	91	77	79	80	80	75	78	560
2021	99	92	78	80	81	89	76	595

YR Places in 2017: 90

YR Places in 2018: 90

Schools:**90 Paulton Infant (NC 269) (and 90 Paulton Junior (NC 360)).**

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 14 pupils per year group, generated from the Polestar housing development, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

Additional capacity may be required in this area for Reception admissions in 2021. If additional places were to be required, it would be possible to use projected spare capacity in the adjacent Midsomer Norton Planning Area to accommodate Midsomer Norton resident children displaced from Paulton school.

Radstock Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2016	80	81	90	68	66	79	66	530
2017	67	82	83	92	69	71	74	538
2018	80	68	83	84	93	70	72	550
2019	78	81	69	84	85	94	71	562
2020	85	79	82	70	85	86	95	582
2021	94	86	80	83	71	86	87	587

YR Places in 2017: 100**YR Places in 2018: 100****Schools:****30 St Mary's C of E Primary (Writhlington) (NC 209), 40 St Nicholas' C of E Primary (NC 270), 30 Trinity Church Primary School (C 210).**

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 Radstock Railway Line and Knobsbury lane housing developments, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

Additional capacity is to be added to St Nicholas' C of E Primary school for September 2019 admissions onwards in order to accommodate pupils generated from the Radstock Railway Line development and other housing developments in Radstock. This will add 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 adjacent Bathavon South and Peasedown St John Planning Area.

Whitchurch Planning Area

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2016	30	30	29	28	29	27	27	200
2017	30	30	30	30	26	30	28	204
2018	29	31	31	31	30	27	30	209
2019	37	30	32	32	32	31	28	222
2020	36	38	31	33	33	33	32	236
2021	39	37	39	32	34	34	34	249

YR Places in 2017: 30

YR Places in 2018: 30

Schools:

Whitchurch Primary (NC 210).

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 9 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the two 'Horseworld' housing developments, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

Additional capacity is to be added to Whitchurch Primary school for September 2019 admissions onwards in order to accommodate pupils generated from the Orchard View and two 'Horseworld' developments. This will add 15 places per year group, making the school a 315 place school with a PAN of 45.

There could also be pupils from the adjacent Chew Valley North Planning Area.

Secondary Pupil Projections by Planning Area for Admissions in 2017 – 2021

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

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

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

The Authority is a net importer of 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 2017 – 2021 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 2021 exclude pupils from housing developments that have not yet commenced as they would not necessarily impact on school numbers by 2021. 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.

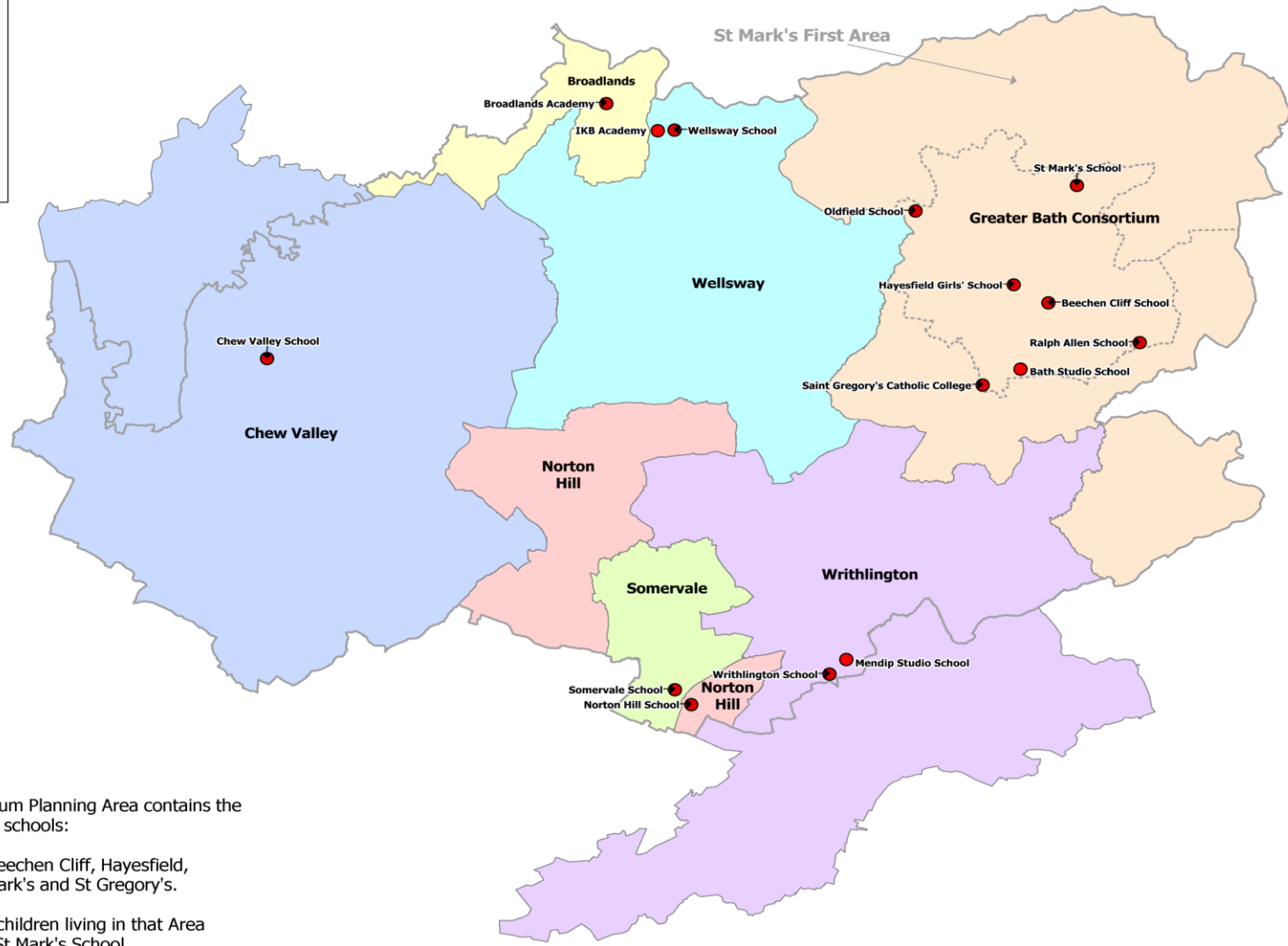
Map of Secondary School Planning Areas

Author : GIS Team
Date : 16/11/2015

Bath & North East
Somerset Council



Planning Areas	
	Broadlands
	Chew Valley
	Greater Bath Consortium
	Norton Hill
	Somervale
	Wellsway
	Writhlington



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

The Bath Studio School, 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.

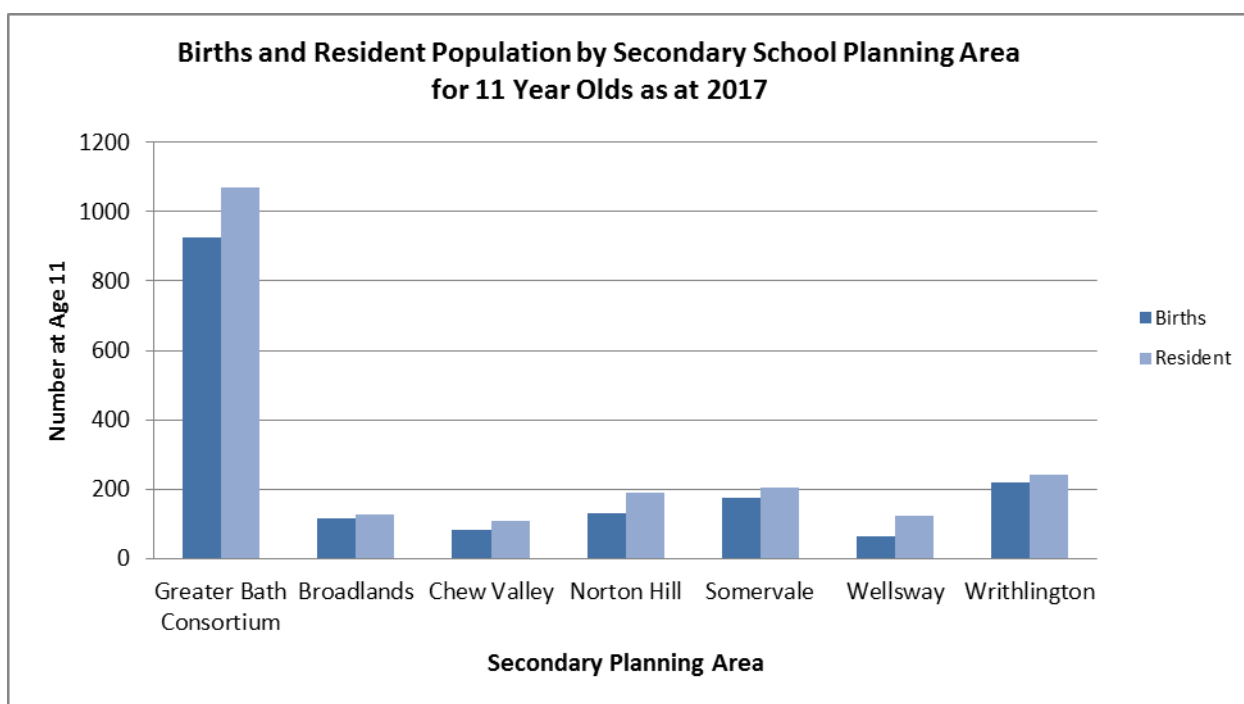
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The table below shows births and resident population data for 0 - 11 year olds by academic year as at September 2017 grouped by Secondary School Planning Area.

	Age in 2017/18	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	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17
	Year Enter YR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Year Enter Y7	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Broadlands	Births	115	125	105	119	104	160	128	129	131	121	154	121
	Resident	127	148	140	144	131	179	164	160	146	165	184	159
Chew Valley	Births	84	93	85	77	75	80	66	59	79	74	67	67
	Resident	111	118	99	114	112	110	104	99	99	91	85	78
Greater Bath Consortium	Births	926	1013	1005	936	913	989	1011	974	923	902	896	837
	Resident	1070	1147	1074	1107	1136	1116	1081	1039	936	950	912	854
Norton Hill	Births	131	135	144	127	152	149	145	154	138	152	164	136
	Resident	189	190	178	177	197	188	175	212	177	190	192	154
Somervale	Births	176	166	135	182	163	179	211	190	170	206	205	195
	Resident	204	166	159	236	185	217	203	207	193	192	197	196
Wellsway	Births	66	76	77	63	88	74	76	90	81	81	91	84
	Resident	125	134	140	126	146	124	129	126	118	100	99	95
Writhlington	Births	221	224	222	200	204	199	193	197	225	183	210	167
	Resident	242	263	248	241	265	254	262	209	243	230	253	213

The chart below shows births and resident population data for children aged 11 in the 2017-2018 academic year as at September 2017 grouped by Secondary School Planning Area.



The following figures show the actual numbers on roll for 2016 and the projected numbers on roll for the academic years 2017 to 2021. 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 2017 and 2018 Admission Numbers (Y7 places) and the latest 2017 Net Capacity (NC) figures or Capacity (C) if the school is an academy and Y7 places for September 2018.

Broadlands Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
2016	113	90	85	51	106	0	0	445
2017	145	116	94	86	52	0	0	493
2018	152	147	118	96	88	0	0	601
2019	146	154	149	120	98	0	0	667
2020	151	148	156	151	121	0	0	727
2021	147	153	150	158	153	0	0	761

Y7 Places in 2017: 150

Y7 Places in 2018: 150

School:

150 Broadlands Academy (C 750).

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 48 pupils per year group, generated from The Meadows, Bilbie Green, Somerdale and South West Keynsham housing developments in Keynsham and the Orchard View and 'Horseworld' developments in Whitchurch - 40 from Keynsham and 8 from Whitchurch - some by 2021, some beyond this date.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate pupils up to 2021. This may be achieved via the displacement of some future children from outside of the school's catchment area.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there could also be pupils displaced from the adjacent Wellsway Planning Area.

Chew Valley Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
2016	180	193	179	192	177	98	104	1123
2017	208	183	194	180	193	89	87	1134
2018	228	209	184	195	181	98	80	1175
2019	204	229	210	185	196	93	88	1205
2020	236	205	230	211	186	102	84	1254
2021	217	237	206	231	212	98	92	1293

Y7 Places in 2017: 210

Y7 Places in 2018: 210

School:

210 Chew Valley School (C 1336).

In addition to the numbers in the table above there are also projected to be approximately a further 9 pupils per year group, generated from housing developments in the Bath and North East Somerset part of the Chew Valley Planning Area, mainly from Bishop Sutton and Temple Cloud, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate pupils up to 2021. This may be achieved via the displacement of some future children from outside of the school's catchment area.

Greater Bath Consortium Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
2016	1075	1040	1010	1004	896	603	468	6096
2017	1060	1086	1047	1005	991	561	539	6289
2018	1112	1066	1092	1053	1011	663	499	6496
2019	1058	1118	1072	1098	1059	677	590	6672
2020	1134	1064	1124	1078	1104	709	602	6815
2021	1177	1140	1070	1130	1084	739	631	6971

Y7 Places in 2017: 1115

Y7 Places in 2018: 1046

Schools:

170 Beechen Cliff School (C 1131), 224 Hayesfield Girls' School (C 1226), 180 Oldfield School (C 1216), 210 Ralph Allen School (C 1110), 160 St Gregory's Catholic College (NC 951), 102 St Mark's School (NC 513), 60 (Year 10) The Bath Studio School (C 300).

The Bath Studio School offers a total of 300 places in Year 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 69 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the BWR, Combe Hay Lane, Former Ministry of Defence Ensleigh, Foxhill Regeneration, Holburne Park, Hope House, Mulberry Park and Royal High housing developments in Bath, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

In 2017 the DfE took the decision to close Bath Community Academy. In September 2017 no Year 7 pupils were admitted and Year 10 pupils transferred to other schools. The school will close completely on 31 August 2018.

There is currently projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area for Greater Bath Consortium resident children to accommodate pupils up to 2020 or 2021. This is expected to be achieved via the displacement of some future children from outside of the school's catchment area. The ability for parents to express five preferences instead of only three applied for the first time for Y7 admissions in 2018. The impact of this on the availability of school places for Greater Bath Consortium resident pupils will be monitored and a decision made as to whether or not it is necessary to create some additional capacity in Bath for admissions in 2020 or 2021.

Norton Hill Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
2016	296	277	231	242	250	148	145	1589
2017	308	302	274	227	243	147	133	1634
2018	312	309	303	275	228	142	132	1701
2019	310	313	310	304	276	135	128	1776
2020	312	311	314	311	305	163	121	1837
2021	353	313	312	315	313	180	147	1933

Y7 Places in 2017: 312

Y7 Places in 2018: 308

School:

308 Norton Hill School (C 1621).

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 25 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the Alcan/Mardons, Fosseyway South and St. Peter's Park housing developments in Midsomer Norton and development in Clutton, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate pupils up to 2020. This may be achieved via the displacement of some future children from outside of the school's catchment area. Additional capacity is expected to be required for admissions in 2021 onwards.

Somervale Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
2016	73	68	111	88	78	43	32	493
2017	103	71	73	110	89	20	40	506
2018	85	105	73	75	112	23	40	513
2019	83	87	107	75	77	29	21	479
2020	125	85	89	109	77	20	27	532
2021	99	127	87	91	111	20	19	554

Y7 Places in 2017: 141

Y7 Places in 2018: 141

School:

141 Somervale School (C 839).

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 23 pupils per year group, generated mainly from the Cautletts Close/Withies Park, Monger Lane and Welton Bibby & Baron housing developments in Midsomer Norton and the Polestar development in Paulton, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate pupils up to 2021.

In addition to the numbers in the table above there could also be pupils displaced from the adjacent Norton Hill Planning Area.

Wellsway Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
2016	229	230	230	246	220	164	165	1484
2017	235	225	231	265	242	163	145	1506
2018	256	236	226	263	266	190	147	1584
2019	280	257	237	262	264	212	172	1684
2020	265	281	258	276	263	187	194	1724
2021	313	266	282	300	277	211	171	1820

Y7 Places in 2017: 230

Y7 Places in 2018: 230

Schools:

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

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 East Keynsham housing development, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate pupils up to 2021. This is expected to be achieved via the displacement of some future children from outside of the school's catchment area.

Writhlington Planning Area

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
2016	244	230	258	257	238	160	142	1529
2017	196	241	236	268	255	128	147	1471
2018	224	197	242	237	269	137	117	1423
2019	209	225	198	243	238	145	126	1384
2020	214	210	226	199	244	128	133	1354
2021	230	215	211	227	200	131	118	1332

Y7 Places in 2017: 245

Y7 Places in 2018: 245

Schools:

245 Writhlington School (C 1645), 70 (Year 10) The Mendip Studio School (C 300).

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 12 pupils per year group, generated from housing developments in the Bath and North East Somerset part of the Writhlington Planning Area, mainly from the Greenlands Road development in Peasedown St John and the Knobsbury lane development in Radstock, some by 2021, some beyond this date.

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate pupils up to 2021. This may be achieved via the displacement of some future children from outside of the school's catchment area.

Longer Term School Place Planning Within the Local Plan Period

The existing Core Strategy and Placemaking Plan set out the amount of housing required in the Authority between 2011 and 2029 and site allocations and a spatial strategy to enable delivery of this housing. Bath & North East Somerset Council is now preparing a new Local Plan for its area which covers the period from 2016 up to 2036. The Local Plan is principally concerned with the use and development of land.

The new Local Plan is being produced to deliver and alongside, the West of England Joint Spatial Plan (JSP). The JSP also covers the period from 2016 to 2036 and provides the overarching strategic planning context for the four West of England local authorities of Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol City Council, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire. The JSP focusses on establishing the housing requirement for the wider area, as well as a broad spatial strategy for accommodating growth, identifying strategic development locations and outlining the infrastructure required to support this development, including that for education.

The Local Plan will enable the delivery of the JSP, and will respond to new local circumstances and new national policy/legislation since the Core Strategy was adopted in July 2014. The Core Strategy vision and strategic objectives now need to be reviewed in light of changed circumstances. The Local Plan is the means by which the Core Strategy review will be undertaken. Upon its adoption, the Local Plan will replace the Council's existing Core Strategy and Placemaking Plan.

The emerging proposed approach to development within the Local Plan period up to 2036 is comprised of 1,400 dwellings in the North Keynsham Strategic Development Location (SDL), 1,600 in the Whitchurch SDL, further urban intensification living in Bath yielding around 300 dwellings, 700 dwellings on non-strategic sites across the Authority and 672 dwellings on small windfall sites across the Authority, with specific sites for the 700 and 672 dwellings yet to be determined. This are in addition to housing currently committed through the Core Strategy and Placemaking Plan.

As a result of the anticipated delivery programme, it is expected that a further 100 dwellings will be delivered with the North Keynsham SDL and 900 dwellings within the Whitchurch SDL beyond the end of 2036, taking total housing capacity to around 1,500 dwellings and 2,500 dwellings respectively.

The Local Plan will ensure the timely and efficient provision of infrastructure to support growing communities and ensure the alignment of the development of new housing with the provision of all necessary infrastructure.

Following extensive consultation on and discussion of options, the Council will prepare a Draft Local Plan which will set out the proposed site allocations and policies. The Draft Plan will be subject to formal consultation prior to submission for examination by a Planning Inspector. The currently anticipated programme for the Local Plan is examination in spring 2019 and adoption autumn 2019.

The first section of the School Organisation Plan included the impact of the dwellings currently allocated in the Core Strategy and Placemaking Plan up to 2029. This section of the Plan outlines the likely need for primary and secondary school places based on the dwelling quotas contained in the emerging Local Plan.

In general, the majority of existing primary and secondary schools 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 absorb children generated from future new housing development. Therefore additional school places will be required to accommodate these new pupils.

The impact of pupils generated from future house building will vary from area to area across the Authority depending on where the resulting 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 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 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 S106 Contributions and CIL in the form of capital to build the new school accommodation and sufficient land to build on.

In most parts of the Authority existing 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 possible to add capacity to some existing schools to create places.

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 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 provided in time and are available when required.

The most significant future increases in primary and secondary pupil numbers as a result of new housing development in the Local Plan period are expected to be in Keynsham and Whitchurch.

School Place Requirements by Core Strategy Area

Impact on Primary

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

There may be some spare capacity available in the new Norton Hill Free School to accommodate pupils generated from housing on non-strategic or windfall sites allocated to Midsomer Norton, depending on the number of dwellings.

There may be some spare capacity available in the three primary schools in Radstock, two of which have been expanded, to accommodate pupils generated from housing on non-strategic or windfall sites allocated to Radstock, depending on the number of dwellings.

Paulton Infant and Junior schools cannot be expanded further and any Local Plan housing allocation in Paulton would create the need for additional land and capital for a new school.

Any Local Plan housing allocation in Peasedown St John would create the need for additional land and capital for a new school as Peasedown St John Primary school cannot be expanded further.

Bath Area

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

The exact number of additional places required 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. Also on their location within Bath.

There may be some spare capacity available as a result of the planned expansion of St Martin's Garden Primary school to accommodate pupils generated from the urban intensification housing or housing on non-strategic or windfall sites allocated to this part of Bath, depending on the number of dwellings.

Keynsham Area

There is limited future scope for existing primary schools to be expanded to add extra capacity in Keynsham. This is due to both the more significant underlying population growth happening in this area as well as anticipated growth from new housing and the fact that the existing school sites do not lend themselves to expansion.

The proposed SDL housing in Keynsham North which includes the Keynsham East Safeguarded land delivering a total of 1,500 dwellings, is estimated to generate the need for a new 630 place school located on the Keynsham North site.

There may be some spare capacity available in this school to accommodate pupils generated from housing on non-strategic or windfall sites allocated to Keynsham, depending on the number of dwellings.

Whitchurch Area

The proposed SDL housing in Whitchurch delivering a total of 2,500 dwellings is estimated to generate the need for two new 420 place schools located on the Whitchurch development site.

These places would be required in addition to the 315 existing places at the expanded Whitchurch Primary school.

Rural Area – the Remainder of the Authority

Most rural schools do not lend themselves to expansion as they are located on constrained sites and housing development in these villages would be difficult. St. Mary's C of Primary school in Timsbury could be expanded within its existing site, therefore pupils generated from housing on non-strategic or windfall sites allocated to Timsbury could be accommodated, depending on the number of dwellings.

It is not anticipated at this stage that any whole new schools will be required.

Impact on Secondary

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

Any significant housing on non-strategic or windfall sites allocated to this area would generate the need for additional places to be created in the future, at Norton Hill School, Somervale School and/or Writhlington School, depending on the location of the dwellings.

Bath Area

The urban intensification housing and any significant housing on non-strategic or windfall sites allocated to the Greater Bath Consortium Planning Area will generate the need for additional places to be created in the future.

Keynsham Area

The proposed SDL housing in Keynsham North which includes the Keynsham East Safeguarded land delivering a total of 1,500 dwellings, is estimated to generate the need for an additional 75 places for 11-16 year olds (15 places per year group) and possibly additional sixth form capacity, to be created at Wellsway School.

Any significant housing on non-strategic or windfall sites allocated to Keynsham would generate the need for additional places to be created at Broadlands Academy and/or Wellsway School, depending on the location of the dwellings.

Whitchurch Area

The proposed SDL housing in Whitchurch delivering a total of 2,500 dwellings is estimated to generate the need for a new secondary school with a sixth form located on the Whitchurch development site, in approximately 2031.

An all-through on site 'education campus' providing early years, primary, secondary and sixth form capacity could be considered.

Rural Area – the Remainder of the Authority

Pupils generated from housing on non-strategic or windfall sites allocated to the Chew Valley Planning Area would be expected to be able to be accommodated within existing capacity at Chew Valley School, via the displacement of some future children from outside of the catchment area.

Housing on non-strategic or windfall sites allocated to the rural parts of the Greater Bath Consortium Planning Area, the Norton Hill Planning Area, the Somervale Planning Area, the Wellsway Planning Area and the Writhlington Planning Area would generate the need for additional places to be created at the schools in these Planning Areas.

Strategy for Provision of New School Places and Options Evaluation Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

Educational Strategy

Sufficient school places must be provided so that the Council can meet its statutory 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 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. 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).

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 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 2021 and into Year 7 in 2023.

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

progresses, 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 from new housing developments are uncertain in the long term, both in terms of the actual sums involved and when the capital will become available to the Council. The availability of sufficient land to build on is also an important factor that will need to be addressed.

Glossary

Academies

Publicly funded independent schools for pupils of all abilities that operate outside of Local Authority control with funding provided directly from central government. The Governing Body employs the staff and controls pupil admissions to the school. Some academies have sponsors such as businesses, universities, other schools, faith groups or voluntary groups. All new academies that open will be classed as Free Schools.

Community Schools

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

Federated Schools

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

Foundation Schools

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

Free Schools

A form of academy, they are publicly funded independent schools for pupils of all abilities that operate outside of Local Authority control with funding provided directly from central government. The Governing Body employs the staff and controls pupil admissions to the school. Free schools can be set up by groups of parents, teachers, businesses, charities, trusts, universities, independent schools, community groups, faith and voluntary groups. All new academies that open will be classed as Free Schools.

Studio Schools

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

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

Trust Schools

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

Voluntary Aided Schools

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

Voluntary Controlled Schools

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