



**Executive Summary**  
**Commissioning of Places Strategy**  
**2013 - 2018**

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This Executive Summary provides a summary analysis of current primary and secondary school provision. It also identifies gaps or shortages and sets out how the Council intends to address these.

## **2. What is the Commissioning of Places Strategy?**

- 2.1 Commissioning is the overall process by which services are planned and delivered. The Strategy pulls together the information required to form a strategic view of the need for school places across South Gloucestershire and provides a revised and updated policy framework for: considering statutory proposals, (opening, closing and defining the size of schools); implementing new school competition arrangements; facilitating the development of collaborative and federated arrangements and where possible encouraging all through school models.
- 2.2 To be effective, the commissioning process requires the strategic planning of services based on an analysis of need, a set of policies and principles by which decisions will be made and well defined processes for the implementation of proposals. The full Strategy therefore sets out demographic trends in South Gloucestershire, including a summary of new major house building, details of current school and post-16 provision, an analysis of the pupil projections, emerging proposals and guiding policies and principles upon which decisions will be informed. The body of appendices shows pupil projections by school and by planning area and area maps help to identify proposed new house building.

## **3. Who is the Strategy for?**

- 3.1 The Strategy is intended to help key stakeholders and partners in Children and Young People's Services, including the Local Authority, schools, governors, parents, the churches, local communities, business, and other providers of education, to understand what school places are needed in South Gloucestershire, now and in the future, and how they will be provided.

## **4. The Role of the Local Authority**

- 4.1 As a strategic leader, the Local Authority is seen as the commissioner of places rather than necessarily being the direct provider. The role of the Council is set within a legal framework of statutory duties to ensure that there are sufficient school places in its area. Working in partnership with other stakeholders, the Local Authority will:
- balance supply of provision with demand;
  - provide sufficient diverse, accessible and inclusive learning environments;

- continue to work with schools and groups of schools to explore options for re-organisation and broker sensible solutions for shared use of accommodation (thus supporting multi-agency delivery of services and extended use);
- adopt a pragmatic approach to issues of legal school status including Academies, Trust Schools and Free Schools;
- respond to new housing development by seeking Section 106 and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) contributions from developers, as appropriate, to provide the educational infrastructure necessary to serve new and growing communities;
- explore opportunities for innovative all through schools for the 3-18 age range.
- develop systems to hold competitions in respect of new and reorganised school provision as necessary;
- commission, plan and coordinate services (and the integration of services) to meet the raising of the participation age of young people (to 18 by 2015)
- continue to support the provision of denominational schools as part of the overall provision of school places;
- manage the Council's statutory responsibilities to secure sufficient school places and at the same time provide sufficient childcare places for 3 and 4 year olds and entitled 2 year olds;
- consult all stakeholders on proposals for new or changed school provision.

## **5. Setting the Scene**

- 5.1 South Gloucestershire currently has a total resident population estimated at around 266,147 (Office for National Statistics 2012 mid-year population estimates & population projections based on 2011 census). The growth in population is expected to continue with an estimated increase of 2,500 people per annum. South Gloucestershire has a 0-19 population of around 64,000; this makes up approximately a quarter of the total population. The number of 0-19 year olds is projected to increase by 6,500 over the next 16 years. While this continues the trend of a relatively fast growing population, the increase is not evenly split across the age groups. In particular, there is growth in demand for primary school places (covering the 4-11 age range) and the opposite is true for secondary school and sixth form places (covering the 7-18 age range).
- 5.2 Major new house building proposed across South Gloucestershire will undoubtedly boost secondary pupil numbers in the long term, though in the short to medium term demand for secondary school places is expected to fall significantly. In recent years, (since 1991) the level of growth in South Gloucestershire has given rise to 18,000 homes and the creation of some 30,000 jobs. The scale of growth brings with it major challenges with a significant pressure for more housing and development and pressure more generally on South Gloucestershire's infrastructure including schools.

- 5.3 The Council's vision for development up to 2027 is set out in the Core Strategy. The Strategy makes provision for a total of 28,000 new homes. Around 5,000 have already been built and 23,000 new homes will be built in a 15 year period at an average rate of 1,200 dwellings each year. The Council is pursuing the necessary financial contributions from developers for the provision of additional school provision as required, though the timing, mix and location of new housing will be critical in determining what new school provision should be provided and where.
- 5.4 The Council will continue to work with developers to ensure that new communities have access to local educational provision in accordance with local and national policy. The number of additional secondary school places required in the long term, depends on the timing and mix of respective developments and the surpluses in schools within a 3 mile radius of the development four years ahead of the date of providing the figures. History and evidence shows that the pupil yield from any development typically reaches a peak some 10-15 years after development completion. At the same time, developments generate additional demand for school places within the first year. The challenge is to ensure that the provision of additional school places is in line with increasing demand arising from completion and occupation of the first dwellings.

## **6. Current Provision of School Places in South Gloucestershire**

- 6.1 There are currently 21,886 primary school aged pupils on roll across 92 Infant, Junior and Primary schools in South Gloucestershire (Autumn School Census 2013). Just over 10% of schools are voluntary aided, just over 30% are voluntary controlled and just under 60% are community schools. Denominational provision includes Roman Catholic, Church of England and Church of England/Methodist schools. 4 schools offer specialist facilities for children with special educational needs.
- 6.2 The normal age of transfer from primary to secondary school in South Gloucestershire is age 11. Currently there are 16,582 secondary school age pupils are currently on roll across 16 secondary 'schools' of which 10 have converted to academy status. There are no sixth form colleges in South Gloucestershire. A University Technical College opened in 2013 and provides for the 14-19 age range. 4 secondary schools have Special Educational Needs resource bases and a new Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) base at Chipping Sodbury Secondary school opened in 2013. A total of 3 special schools provide specialist education for children with complex and severe learning difficulties and a new school for children with behavioural, emotional and social difficulties opened for the 3-18 age range in September 2011. A service for the delivery of Education Other Than at School is provided at three main sites across South Gloucestershire.

- 6.3 For the first time the full strategy includes an analysis of demand for future specialist placements. This follows the Council's Strategic Review of SEN commissioned to consider four overarching themes which includes ensuring sufficient and effective provision for children and young people aged 0 -25 is planned effectively based on current and forecast need. The Review sets out a number of recommendations and these have been compiled in an SEN Review Implementation Plan. An extract of the Implementation Plan will set out actions which are necessary to ensure specialist places are commissioned at the right time, of the right type and size and in the right location in the short, medium and long term and will form part of the full Commissioning of Places Strategy.

## **7. Planning School Places and Decision Making**

- 7.1 The Commissioning of Places Strategy provides an up-to-date policy framework against which decisions can be taken about the overall need to provide additional school places or to remove surplus places. Recommendations about the future provision of places take account of information provided in the Asset Management Plan about the condition, suitability and sufficiency of the school estate and, taken together; the information enables the Council to determine priorities for capital expenditure. The extent to which proposals can be implemented depends on the level of capital funding available.
- 7.2 Decisions on school organisation proposals will be taken mostly by the Local Authority or by the Schools Adjudicator. More radical changes to the organisation of schools require approval by the Secretary of State. These include proposals for schools to become academies, free schools proposed by parents/charities and sometimes new schools involving competition arrangements. Where decisions can be made by the Local Authority, such decisions will be made by the Children and Young People Committee, after consultation with all stakeholders and the Director for Children, Adults and Health.

## **8. How Do We Project Pupil Numbers?**

- 8.1 South Gloucestershire Council produces pupil projections for individual schools across both the primary and secondary school phases. The principle input for the primary pupil projections is the Area Health Authority (AHA) data of GP registrations. This provides the Council with pre school data for the 0-4 age range and is used to determine the number of children likely to require a place in reception for a four year period. Primary pupil projections are currently available up to the year 2016. The principle input for the secondary school projections is the projected number on roll in Year 6 between 2011 and 2015. Pupil projections for the secondary age range are therefore available up to the year 2021.

## **9. Calculation of School Capacity**

- 9.1 Surplus places have been calculated by comparing the projected number of pupils on roll with the Admission Number capacity. The Admission Number capacity is generally the Admission Number multiplied by the seven year groups in a primary school, for example a primary school with an Admission Number of 30 will have an Admission Number capacity of 210 (in infant schools the Admission Number is multiplied by 3 and in junior schools by 4). In some schools, the Admission Number has been changed. In such cases the previous Admission Number applies to the year groups concerned until they 'age out' of the school. In schools where the Admission Number has changed an individual calculation is made to take account of this and derive an overall Admission Number capacity. In order to understand the physical capacity of the school, the Council calculates the floor space in schools with a net capacity assessment. Net capacities are important in determining the overall size of the accommodation in schools and are used in the annual school capacity return to the DfE.

## **10. Primary Phase Pupil Numbers - Current Trends**

- 10.1 The number of admission applications for Reception school places in 2012 reached a 10-year high and applications for admission in September 2013 reached the same level. Currently, there are very few surplus places across the Reception – Year 4 year groups in schools located in Filton, Bradley Stoke, Emerson's Green, Mangotsfield, Downend, Kingswood and Hanham. These are the Council's areas of significant growth.
- 10.2 The pressure on school places is by no means unique to South Gloucestershire. Nationally, it is reported that more than 450,000 additional primary pupils will need places in England by 2015 as a consequence of rising birth rates. In South Gloucestershire, the Council has been responding an increased demand for places since 2009. Consequently, in the period 2009 – 2013 the Council has provided an additional 1080 Reception class places. This is equal to 2040 Reception – Year 6 places.
- 10.3 The DfE's basic need funding was again extended to deal with a shortage of Reception places and South Gloucestershire Council was successful in gaining *Targeted Basic Need* funding for all four of its bid submissions. This will provide two new primary school facilities planned on existing secondary school sites (both secondary schools will expand the age range to provide for children aged 4-18) and will enable for the expansion of two existing primary schools each by one form of entry (210 places each). The DfE will use the latest Local Authority School Capacity (SCAP) returns to inform basic need funding allocations for 2014/15 financial year.
- 10.4 The Council plans to increase the supply of primary school places across the areas where demand for school places is increasing. In the short to medium term this continues to be achieved by increasing Admission Numbers at existing

schools either by way of temporary or permanent increases and schools either re-designate existing accommodation for classroom use (where possible) or benefit from additional onsite provision. Plans for expansion also include new primary school provision in Bradley Stoke and Kingswood. The Council is also drawing up a list of reserve options which include the use of existing surplus buildings in high growth areas.

10.5 The Core Strategy and the timing of new housing developments already in the planning system will also impact on the pattern of demand and will help inform proposals for additional provision in the medium and long term. Current estimates arising from the Core Strategy identify a requirement for 16 new primary schools and 2 new secondary schools. Land and financial contributions for the provision of these will be secured with developers as required.

10.6 A summary analysis of the projections by key areas in South Gloucestershire is provided below.

### **Thornbury**

- Surplus places still exist across Thornbury and in Yate. There are currently c. 400 surplus places (16%) across schools in Thornbury and surrounding villages and a surplus of approximately 2 forms of entry in Reception.
- Surpluses have reduced in the last 2 years and the projections indicate demand remains relatively stable to 2015 with slight increases projected from 2016.
- Pupils generated by new housing will be accommodated at existing schools.

### **Yate and Chipping Sodbury**

- Demand for places is steadily increasing in Yate and Chipping Sodbury and surrounding areas though this is not evenly spread. Numbers are projected to peak in 2016, dip in 2017 and increase again in 2018.
- The projections show growth in pupil numbers and surpluses overall are projected to decrease to 6%. It is expected that some schools will increase their admission numbers to help meet increased demand though careful consideration is required to minimize the impact on schools with surplus places.
- The impact of new housing development set out in the Core Strategy generates the requirement for new school provision. The Council will review its requirements in line with changes to the type of dwellings, the mix and build-out schedule for each development.

### **Frenchay, Winterbourne and Frampton Cotterell**

- While demand for places is projected to increase marginally, there are year on year fluctuations which presents a challenge in terms of increasing the availability of places across the area. Overall surplus places are expected to decrease.
- A peak in numbers is projected in 2016 and in line with the South Gloucestershire trend overall numbers are projected to dip in 2017.

- The Council will consider options for the future provision of primary school places in the event of new house building in the area.

### **Filton, Patchway, Bradley Stoke and Stoke Gifford**

- This is the Council's largest growth area. The projections show significant growth in pupil numbers over the next four years though numbers dip marginally in 2016.
- In Filton, Patchway, Bradley Stoke and Stoke Gifford there are very few spare places across the primary age range and there is a projected shortage of Reception Year places in each year to 2018. A new primary school facility is planned to open in Bradley Stoke in September 2015 and increases in Admission Numbers will continue to help alleviate pressure on places in the short term though options to expand across the school estate are increasingly limited.
- An Area of Prime Responsibility has been established for Charborough Road Primary School, Filton Hill Primary School and Shield Road Primary School. This will help to prioritise places for local children from 2015/2016 onwards.
- The impact of new development on school place provision will be over a number of years (from 2010 onwards based on existing build-out rates). The number of pupils yielded from new housing at Wallscourt Farm, Charlton Hayes, Harry Stoke, Land East of Coldharbour Lane and Frenchay (c. 2000 primary age pupils) indicates the need for 5 new primary schools. A new 2 form of entry primary academy opened in September 2013 to serve the children generated by new homes built on the Wallscourt Farm development. The Council will plan new school provision on other sites according to build-out schedules and trigger dates for each development while ensuring sustainability of existing schools. The commissioning of new schools for children generated from Charlton Hayes and Harry Stoke are planned within this plan period.

### **Downend, Mangotsfield, Emerson's Green and Pucklechurch:**

- In Downend, Mangotsfield and Emerson's Green there are very few spare places across the Reception Year Group. The projections indicate that pupil numbers will remain relatively stable over this plan period and increases to admission levels at existing schools will be sufficient to meet demand in the short term.
- Across the planning area numbers are expected to dip in 2016 and increase again in 2017 and 2018.
- For schools which sit close to the Bristol border pressure for places will continue. The Council has established a new Area of Prime Responsibility to help prioritise the availability of places for South Gloucestershire children from September 2015/16 onwards.
- The impact of development at Emerson's Green East will be over a number of years and the number of pupils yielded will generate the need for 2 new primary schools each providing 420 places. The Council will review the timing of the new schools in line with build-out rates. The first new primary school is being planned to open in September 2015.

## **Kingswood, Hanham**

- In Kingswood and Hanham there are very few spare places across the Reception Year Group and there is a projected shortage of Reception Year places in peak years (2016 and 2018). The continued expansion of existing schools and new school provision in Kingswood will meet demand for places within this plan period.
- New housing development in Kingswood and Hanham is made-up of a scattering of small infill developments. Development will impact on the provision of places in the medium to long term and the Council continues to seek contributions for additional places as necessary.

## **Summary Position - All South Gloucestershire Primary Schools**

- In South Gloucestershire primary schools there are currently c.2000 surplus places R-Y6 (8%). Of these, there are c. 200 surplus places across the Reception cohort (most of which are in Thornbury and in Yate).
- Demand for places across South Gloucestershire is not evenly spread. Surpluses across Thornbury, Yate and Chipping Sodbury mask the pressure for places across Filton, Bradley Stoke, Stoke Gifford and Mangotsfield, Emerson's Green and Kingswood. Demand for places across Yate and Chipping Sodbury is steadily increasing.
- Pupil numbers in Reception are projected to increase to c. 3600 in 2016 and 2018 compared with a ten year high in numbers in 2012 of c. 2300. A significant dip in numbers is projected in 2017.
- The projections show growth in pupil numbers between 2013 and 2018 across the Reception – Year 6 cohorts overall (c. 2500 places).
- On average an additional 400 places are planned each year between 2013 and 2018. In the period 2009-2014 the Council provided an additional 1515 Reception class places.
- The impact of major house building the provision of school places is difficult to model given that the mix and phasing of new development is either unknown or changing. Based on current information it is estimated that development scheduled over the next 6 years (which includes development at Charlton Hayes, Emerson's Green East, Harry Stoke, Land East of Coldharbour Lane and Frenchay will generate the need for 6 new primary schools (the new school at Wallscourt Farm opened in September 2013). The Council will be required to undertake the necessary forward planning for a number of these schools within this plan period. Discussions with developers are ongoing in the short term to determine the build out schedules. The Council's position may change as new data and information is used to update this Plan.
- It is estimated that a further 9 new primary schools are required beyond the life of this plan as a result of the new neighbourhoods proposed in the Core Strategy.

## **11. Secondary Phase Pupil Numbers – Current Trends**

- 11.1 The pattern of demand for secondary school places indicates that numbers reach their lowest point in 2015. Significant surpluses are projected between 2012 – 2021 across the majority of secondary schools in South Gloucestershire and are almost equivalent to 2 schools each at 8 forms entry school (15% surplus). Increased cohorts will begin to move into the secondary phase from Year 6 to Year 7 from 2016 and pressure for places in the lower secondary age groups will increase year on year. Major new house building will also boost demand for places though, the location, timing and mix of new house building will be crucial in determining when and where additional secondary provision is required in the long term. In the short to medium term the LA will be looking at ways to rationalise the secondary school estate.
- 11.2 There are variations in demand across the schools in South Gloucestershire. The summary analysis is set out below by locality.

### **Thornbury and Alveston**

- Surplus places across the Castle and Marlwood stand at 8% across the age range (c. 180 places). Surpluses have increased significantly in the last 3 years.
- Demand for places is projected to decrease in the next 3 years and numbers reach their lowest in 2015 when 13% of places are projected to be surplus (c. 320 places).
- Numbers increase steadily from 2015 onward and new house building in the area will be absorbed by existing secondary schools.

### **Filton, Patchway and Bradley Stoke**

- Current surpluses across Filton, Patchway and Bradley Stoke stand at 25% (c. 750 places). Surpluses are projected to remain at around the 20% level until 2016 when the increased primary phase numbers start to feed through.
- This is an area of significant housing growth and it is anticipated that existing secondary schools will absorb some of the demand generated by new development.

### **Yate and Chipping Sodbury**

- Currently, 17% of places (c. 450) are unfilled across Chipping Sodbury, Yate International Academy and Brimsham Green. Surpluses rise to 19% in 2013 and 2014 (c. 500 places).
- In 2016 surpluses are projected to return to 2012 levels (c. 450 surplus places) and numbers begin to increase again from 2017.
- Even with the impact of new housing development in North Yate (yielding c. 200 secondary school age children) surpluses are projected to remain relatively high.

### **King's Oak, Winterbourne, Mangotsfield, Hanham**

- Currently, 13% of places (c. 600 places) are surplus in schools across Kingswood, Winterbourne, Downend and Mangotsfield. This is projected to rise to 14% in 2013 to (c. 650 places).
- Surpluses across neighbouring schools, including the Grange, Hanham and Sir Bernard Lovell are at their highest in 2016 at 23% (c. 650 places).
- From 2017 the number of surplus places is projected to decrease year on year. New house building in Kingswood is projected to yield c. 350 secondary school aged children by 2020 and it is planned that these will be absorbed into existing school provision (based on current Admission Numbers and build-out rates).
- As new house building continues beyond 2020 the pupil yield becomes more significant. The long term projections indicate the need for a new school at Emerson's Green East around the year 2023. Note: The long term projections use mid-year population estimates obtained from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and should be viewed with caution.

### **Summary Position - All South Gloucestershire Secondary Schools**

- Currently, 15% of places (c. 2400 places) are surplus in the Year 7-11 cohorts across the secondary sector in South Gloucestershire;
- Demand for places is expected to fall over the next 2 years by c. 850 children.
- In 2015 demand for places reaches a low and 18% of places are projected to be unfilled (c. 2700 places).
- The secondary pupil yield from the major developments up to 2015 is small and there will be high levels of surplus places in secondary schools local to the major housing developments over the next 5 years. The pupil yield starts to become significant from 2016 onwards, though there are still significant surpluses across the schools local to each of the major developments. The level of surplus will be higher if the build-rate is slower than anticipated.
- From 2016 larger primary phase numbers start to feed through. New house building will generate additional demand and new secondary provision will be required in the long term and outside the lifetime of this plan.
- The impact of major house building the provision of school places is difficult to model given that the mix and phasing of new development is either unknown or changing. The Council's position may change as new data and information is used to update this Plan. Requirements for the provision of places may change accordingly.

## **12. Conclusion**

- 12.1 For the foreseeable future there are increasing primary school pupil numbers. The LA will continue with its programme of planned expansion by increasing the availability of places at existing schools and by planning new school provision. Interim proposals to accommodate additional numbers may also be required and the Council will need to consider all options given the increasing lack of available space and accommodation at existing schools. The LA will continue to monitor and review the need for additional primary school places across South Gloucestershire and in areas with significant surpluses, the Council will facilitate discussions with schools in order to help consider proposals for the rationalisation of places.
- 12.2 In the medium to long term the Council will monitor the progress of new house building and plan new school provision to ensure the Council continues to meet its statutory duty to provide sufficient school places of the right type, at the right time and in the right location.
- 12.3 In January 2014 the Local Authority received a report from the Education Commission set-up by South Gloucestershire Council to review secondary school provision across the area. The recommendations contained in the report help shape plans for the future of secondary schools in South Gloucestershire and new proposals for the secondary school estate will be developed in close partnership with the Education Partnership Board.
- 12.4 As a commissioner of places, the Council will continue to facilitate, enable and monitor provision of the highest quality, with schools and academies accessible to local communities within a rationally organised infrastructure. This will require a flexible strategic approach which is responsive to local developments and partnership working with individual schools or whatever legal status. Sharing of the latest pupil projections data and information with all schools/academies in order to facilitate appropriate structural, financial and organisational change is vital, particularly given the complexity of the current surplus across the secondary phase and subsequent upturn projected from 2016 onwards.
- 12.4 The outcome of the Core Strategy and the timing of new housing developments already in the planning system will also impact on the pattern of demand and will help inform proposals for additional provision in the medium and long term. Current estimates arising from the Core Strategy identify a requirement for 16 new primary schools and 2 new secondary schools. Land and financial contributions for the provision of these will be secured with developers as required.

## **Implementation Planning**

- 12.5 Based on the summary analysis of the projections, the Council has produced an Implementation Plan. The Implementation Plan summarises the school place position in each of the planning areas/groups and sets out the strategic direction for school organisation change in the short, medium and long term for both the primary and secondary school phases. The Implementation Plan identifies individual primary school proposals, new primary school proposals and the total number of places required.

## 9. Implementation Plan 2014/15 – 2018/19 Primary Schools

Area	Short Term		Medium Term	Long Term
	2014/ 15	2016/17	2017/18	2018 and beyond
<b>Area 1</b> Thornbury and Alveston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surplus places still exist across Thornbury and in Yate. There are c. 400 surplus places (16%) across schools in Thornbury and surrounding villages and a surplus of approximately 2 forms of entry in Reception.</li> <li>Surpluses have reduced in the last 2 years and the projections indicate demand remains relatively stable to 2015 with slight increases projected in 2016 and 2017.</li> <li>Pupils generated by new housing will be accommodated at existing schools.</li> </ul>			
<b>Proposals Area 1</b>	The Council will continue to monitor the progress of the Core Strategy and regularly review the analysis of the impact of new house building on the provision of primary school places in Thornbury and surrounding areas. Currently, children yielded by new development at Park Farm and Morton Way will be absorbed by existing local provision.			
<b>Area 2</b> Yate and Chipping Sodbury and Surrounding Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Yate and Chipping Sodbury and surrounding areas there are currently c.600 surplus places (16%) and approximately 2 forms of entry surplus in Reception.</li> <li>The projections show growth in pupil numbers between 2012 and 2017 and surpluses overall are projected to decrease to 6%. It is expected that some schools will increase their admission numbers to help meet increased demand.</li> <li>The impact of new housing development set out in the Core Strategy is likely to be beyond the life of this Plan. New school provision will be required to meet demand for places from pupils generated by the development (c. 1000 pupils, equivalent to 2 primary schools). The Council will review its requirements in line with changes to the type of dwellings, the mix and build-out schedule for each development.</li> </ul>		The Core Strategy proposes 3000 new homes in the north of Yate between 2015 – 2025 and the Council will be required to do the advanced planning for new primary school provision to meet the needs of c.1000 additional pupils generated by the development. Existing provision is further than the statutory walking distance and there is no guarantee that surpluses will remain in the long term. The Council has produced a Supplementary Planning Document for the North Yate New Neighbourhood. This identifies the requirement for 2 new primary schools to be located on site of the new development. The exact timing of the new schools will depend on the build out rate and mix of the development.	
<b>Proposals Area 2</b>	Meet with headteachers to discuss the projected up-turn in demand for primary school places to 2017 with a view to securing future increases to admission numbers. Planning for 2 new primary schools on land North of Yate. Continue to work with developers on the North Yate master plan to secure 2 primary school sites. Work to secure financial contributions from developers to provide additional schools necessitated by the development. Update key planning documents as required.			
<b>Area 3</b> Winterbourne and Surrounding Villages	Demand for places is projected to increase marginally though this is inconsistent from year to year. Surplus places are expected to decrease from 7% in 2012 to 2% in 2017.		The Core Strategy identifies a new housing development in Frenchay. The Council has identified the need for a new 1FE primary school to serve the new development.	

Area	Short Term		Medium Term	Long Term
	2014/ 15	2016/17	2017/18	2018 and beyond
<b>Proposals Area 3</b>	<p>Monitor demand for places across the area and in particular across schools serving sub planning area 3A (Watermore Primary, The Manor Primary and Frampton Cotterell) with a view to providing additional places in some years.</p> <p>The Council will consider options for the future provision of primary school places in the context of new house building in the area and will negotiate both land and a financial contribution for the provision of new primary facilities to serve the needs of the Frenchay hospital site development. The needs of both the existing and new community in South Gloucestershire will be served in any proposal. Work with developers as part of the Master Planning exercise to secure a suitable site for the new school and review the impact of new housing development on the provision of school places. Update supporting planning documents as necessary.</p>			
<b>Area 4</b> Filton, Bradley Stoke Patchway and Stoke Gifford	<p>In Filton, Patchway, Bradley Stoke and Stoke Gifford there are very few spare places across the Reception – Year 5 age range and there is a projected shortage of Reception places in each year to 2017. The projections show significant growth in pupil numbers to the year 2018.</p> <p>Increasing Admission Numbers at existing schools will help to alleviate pressure on places. Schools will either re-designate existing accommodation for classroom use or benefit from additional on site provision initially on a temporary basis.</p> <p>A new primary school facility is planned to open in Bradley Stoke in September 2015 to provide 210 additional places.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy identifies major new housing development planned across the area and includes Local Plan sites (Harry Stoke, LECL and Charlton Hayes) Latest estimates identify a need for the equivalent of 3 new primary schools as a result of development of the Local Plan sites. The Council will start to plan for new provision at Charlton Hayes in line with latest build-out rates and trigger dates and will begin the commissioning process to establish a sponsor for the new school in this plan period.</p> <p>New school provision is required to accommodate children generated by the development at Harry Stoke. Alternative/temporary provision ahead of the school site being available will need to be considered from 2016.</p> <p>The impact of new development on school place provision will be over a number of years. The Council will plan new school provision on these sites while ensuring sustainability of existing schools.</p> <p>The Council has investigated reserve options to increase the availability of places on sites/buildings surplus to requirements. These options include the possibility of utilising surplus accommodation in secondary schools and could be implemented if levels of demand continue for the foreseeable future.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy identifies two new neighbourhoods Cribbs/Patchway and Land East of Harry Stoke. Latest estimates identify a need for the equivalent of 6 new primary schools.</p>	
<b>Number of Additional Places Proposed/ Action Proposed Area 4</b>	180 places at existing schools across the planning area by way of formal increases to published admission numbers and temporary changes to	Review places required for 2016 and 2017 and continue to consider opportunities to increase places at existing schools across the planning area by way of formal increases to published admission numbers and temporary changes to admission levels.		Continue to review the requirement for additional places and options for expansion of existing schools.

Area	Short Term		Medium Term	Long Term
	2014/ 15	2016/17	2017/18	2018 and beyond
	admission levels. This excludes the impact of existing increases agreed in previous years and rolling through the schools.	<p>Begin the process of commissioning new school provision in line with the progress of the development of Local Plan sites as follows:</p> <p>Harry Stoke 1,200 dwellings 1-2 FE Primary School <i>Consider alternative/temporary provision ahead of land availability</i></p> <p>LECL 500 dwellings 180 primary places <i>Consider planning new provision in line with plans for Harry Stoke.</i></p> <p>Charlton Hayes 2,400 dwellings 2FE Primary School <i>Begin the commissioning process for school.</i></p>		<p>Work with developers as part of the master planning exercise for the two new neighbourhoods as follows:</p> <p>Cribbs/ Patchway New Neighbourhood 5,700 dwellings</p> <p>x5 new 2FE primary schools (10FE in total)</p> <p>Land East of Harry Stoke New Neighbourhood 2,000 dwellings</p> <p>x1 new 3FE primary school</p>
<b>Area 5</b> Downend, Mangotsfield, Emersons Green and Pucklechurch	<p>Demand for places across the planning area is not evenly split. Demand in Pucklechurch is equal to 1 form of entry though there is excess demand for reception class places which supports an increase in capacity by 2 forms of entry in 2015.</p> <p>The impact of development at Emerson's Green East will be over a number of years and the number of pupils yielded will generate the need for 2 new primary schools each providing 420 places. The first new primary school is being planned to open in September 2015.</p>	<p>In Downend, Mangotsfield, and Emerson's Green there are very few spare places and demand is relatively stable in 2016. There is a projected minor shortage of Reception Year places in 2017.</p> <p>For schools which sit close to the Bristol border pressure for places will continue.</p>		<p>The Core Strategy identifies major new housing development on Emerson's Green East. Latest estimates identify a need for the second primary school from 2019 onwards (subject to review).</p>

Area	Short Term		Medium Term	Long Term
	2014/ 15	2016/17	2017/18	2018 and beyond
<b>Number of Additional Places Proposed/ Action Proposed Area 5</b>	<p>60 additional places at existing schools across the planning area by way of formal increases to published admission numbers and temporary changes to admission levels.</p> <p>The first of two new schools on the development at Emerson's Green East plans to open in September 2015.</p>	<p>Review places required for 2016 and 2017 and continue to consider opportunities to increase places at existing schools across the planning area by way of formal increases to published admission numbers and temporary changes to admission levels.</p>		<p>Monitor the impact of the new Emerson's Green East Primary School on admission patterns and demand for places.</p> <p>Monitor the progress of development at Emerson's Green East and plan the second of two new primary schools in line with the Section 106 trigger dates and build-out rates.</p> <p>Emerson's Green East 2,400 dwellings: Review and commission the second 2FE primary school to serve the needs of children arising from the development.</p>
<b>Area 6</b> Kingswood and Hanham	<p>In Kingswood and Hanham there are very few spare places across the Reception Year Group and there is a projected shortage of Reception Year places in each year between 2015 – 2018. The continued expansion of existing schools and new school provision in Kingswood will meet demand for places.</p>			<p>There are a number of small windfall sites that will steadily contribute to increasing demand for primary school places across Kingswood and Hanham. The Core Strategy identifies the location and size of these sites. The pupil yield generated by these alone could be in excess of 300 primary school age pupils. The Council plans to Commission a new primary school to meet demand.</p>
<b>Number of Additional Places Proposed/ Action Proposed Area 6</b>	<p>180 paces at existing schools across the planning area by way of formal increases to published admission numbers and a new 2FE (420 places) Primary facility at King's Oak Academy to open in September 2015.</p>	<p>Review places required for 2016 and 2017 and continue to consider opportunities to increase places at existing schools across the planning area.</p> <p>Investigate options for future expansion of existing schools on sites for disposal.</p>		<p>Continue to monitor the impact of infill development on demand for places and admission patterns.</p>

Area	Short Term		Medium Term	Long Term
	2014/ 15	2016/17	2017/18	2018 and beyond
<b>Area 7</b> Cadbury Heath, Warmley, Longwell Green, Oldland Comn	There are currently 8% surplus places in schools across Area 7 (c.200 places). Surpluses in Reception are shared across 3 schools and the projections indicate that demand does not exceed current capacity.		The projections for 2017 indicate an increase in pupil numbers though this is not sufficient to require additional places.	
<b>Number of Additional Places Proposed/ Action Proposed Area 7</b>	Continue to monitor the demand for places to determine future proposals.			
Total Additional Places to be Provided (Basic Need only)**	<b>435 places</b>	<b>405 places subject to review</b>		

**Notes:** The Implementation Plan will be updated annually to reflect emerging trends/take account of updated data and information. Proposals to increase the availability of places may change accordingly.

Surplus places have been calculated by comparing the projected number on roll with the Admission Number capacity. The Admission Number capacity changes from year to year to reflect historical and recent changes in admission levels at individual schools. Refer to paragraph 9.1 for further details.

\*The Council has a statutory duty to provide entitled two year old children to 15 hours of childcare provision per week (for 38 weeks). This is referred to as the Achieving Two Year Olds (A2YO) Project. Any proposals will need to consider the use of accommodation for these purposes.

\*\*Totals exclude new school provision required as a result of new housing development planned in the Council's adopted Core Strategy. Details of new schools are set out in the body of the Implementation Plan (above).

## Implementation Plan 2013 - 2018 – Secondary Schools

Area	Short Term Position 2014/15 - 2015/16	Medium Term Position 2016/ 2017)	Long Term Position 2017/2018 and beyond
<b>Group 1</b> Thornbury and Alveston	<p>Surplus places across the Castle and Marlwood stand at 8% across the age range (c. 180 places). Surpluses have increased significantly in the last 3 years.</p> <p>Demand for places is projected to decrease in the next 3 years and numbers reach their lowest in 2015 when 13% of places are projected to be surplus (c. 320 places). Numbers increase steadily from 2015 onward and new house building in the area will be absorbed by existing secondary schools.</p>		<p>There is a projected deficit of -6% (c.-150) in 2020. The deficit is large enough to sustain a 1FE increase. This is almost equal to the pupil yield generated by proposed development in Thornbury.</p>
<b>Action Proposed Group 1 Schools</b>	<p>Monitor the progress of the Core Strategy and review the analysis of the impact of new house building on school places. Seek developer contributions to provide additional educational provision where necessitated by new development.</p>		
<b>Group 2</b> Yate and Chipping Sodbury.	<p>Currently, 19% of places (c. 450) are unfilled across Chipping Sodbury, Yate International Academy and Brimsham Green. Even with the impact of new housing development in North Yate (yielding c. 200 secondary school age children) surpluses are projected to remain relatively high.</p>		<p>In 2016 surpluses are projected to return to 2012 levels (c. 450 surplus places) and numbers begin to increase again in 2017.</p> <p>There are over 3000 new dwellings proposed in the Core Strategy in North Yate (North Yate New Neighbourhood). By 2019, development in Yate is projected to yield c. 200 secondary school age children. Current trends show that these children can be accommodated in existing schools in the Yate and Chipping Sodbury area, though not necessarily at the school closest to the development. The development overall is expected to yield just under c. 750 secondary age children.</p>
<b>Action Proposed Group 2 Schools</b>	<p>Monitor the progress of the Core Strategy and review the analysis of the impact of new house building on school places. Seek developer contributions to provide additional educational provision where necessitated by the development. Work with developers as part of the Master Planning process and update Planning documents as necessary.</p>		

Area	Short Term Position 2013/2014	Medium Term Position 2016/ 2017)	Long Term Position 2017/2018 and beyond
<b>Group 3</b> Filton, Patchway, Bradley Stoke, Stoke Gifford	Current surpluses across Filton, Patchway and Bradley Stoke stand at 25% (c. 750 places). Surpluses are projected to remain at around the 20% level until 2016 when the increased primary phase numbers start to feed through.  Initially, pupils yielded from new housing development (Local Plan sites providing c. 8,000 new homes) will continue to be absorbed into existing provision.		Over an extended period of time (well beyond 2026) at least a further 1500 pupils will be yielded by development of Local Plan sites.  A further c.6000 new homes are planned as part of the Cribbs/Patchway New Neighbourhood and an additional c. 2000 new homes are planned as part of the New Neighbourhood East of Harry Stoke. The pupil yield from the Cribbs/Patchway New Neighbourhood is sufficient to sustain a new 7FE secondary school and land and a financial contribution will be secured for this purpose. The New Neighbourhood East of Harry Stoke is estimated to yield the equivalent of 2.4 FE and a contribution towards the provision of additional places will be secured at existing local secondary schools.
<b>Action Proposed Group 3 Schools</b>	In partnership with the Education Commission and headteachers/governing bodies agree to increase admission levels at existing secondary schools/academies in line with the demand for places as indicated by the size of the Year 6 cohort for secondary transfer. Work with developers as part of the Master Planning process for Local Plan sites and the New Neighbourhoods and update supporting Planning documents as necessary. Secure land and a contribution towards the provision of a new secondary school as appropriate.		
<b>Group 4</b> Winterbourne, Downend, Mangotsfield and Emerson's Green: and <b>Group 5</b> Hanham, Longwell Green, Oldland Common and Warmley	Given the location and proximity of schools any consideration of places for schools in Group 4 should not be in isolation from those schools in Group 5. The actions proposed therefore cover schools in both Groups.  Currently, 14% of places (c. 600 places) are surplus in schools across Kingswood, Winterbourne, Downend and Mangotsfield. Surpluses are expected to reach a peak in 2016 at 23% (c. 650 places). The closure of The Grange will reduce the number of surplus places considerably.  From 2017 the number of surplus places is projected to decrease year on year.		New house building in Kingswood is projected to yield c. 350 secondary school aged children by 2020. All can be absorbed into existing school provision (based on current Admission Numbers and build-out rates).  The new development at Emerson's Green East is expected to yield c. 500 secondary school age pupils over an extended period of time (well beyond the year 2020). Of these c.150 are projected to require a school place by 2019 and all will be accommodated in existing schools. As new house building continues beyond 2020 the pupil yield becomes more significant. The long term projections indicate the need for a new school at Emerson's Green East around the year 2023.
<b>Action Proposed Group 4 &amp; Group 5 Schools</b> Action Proposed	Monitor the impact of the closure of The Grange School and Sports College on admission patterns. In partnership with the Education Commission and headteachers/governing bodies agree to increase admission levels at existing secondary schools/academies in line with the demand for places as indicated by the size of the Year 6 cohort for secondary transfer. Monitor the progress of the Core Strategy and review the analysis of the impact of new house building on school places. Plan and commission the development of a new secondary school in Emerson's Green East in line with build-out rates.		

**Notes:** Surplus places have been calculated by comparing the projected number on roll with the Admission Number capacity. The Admission Number capacity changes from year to year to reflect historical and recent changes in admission levels at individual schools. Refer to paragraph 9.1 for